
U.S. Department of Justice

Drug Enforcement Administration

FY 2016
Performance Budget
Congressional Submission



Table of Contents

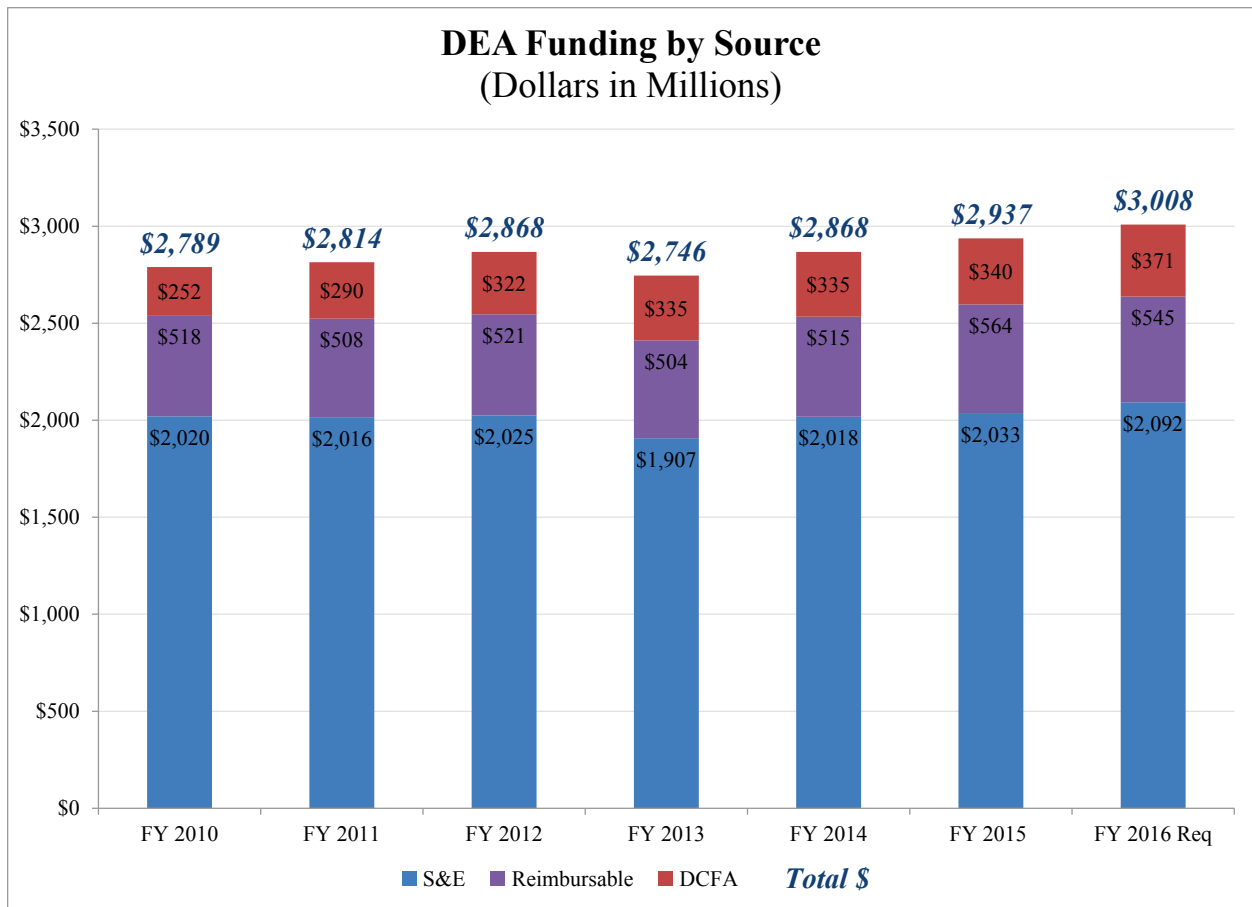
I. Overview	1
II. Summary of Program Changes	27
III. Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language.....	29
IV. Program Activity Justification.....	31
A. International Enforcement.....	31
1. Program Description	31
2. Performance Tables	37
3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies	41
B. Domestic Enforcement.....	49
1. Program Description	49
2. Performance Tables	59
3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies	63
C. State & Local Assistance.....	73
1. Program Description	73
2. Performance Tables	77
3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies	79
D. Diversion Control.....	81
1. Program Description	81
2. Performance Tables	83
3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies	87
V. Program Increases by Item	
A. Heroin, Emerging Threats, and the Southwest Border	97
B. International Drug Enforcement Priorities.....	103
C. National Security.....	109
VI. Program Offset by Item.....	113
VII. Exhibits	
A. Organizational Chart	
B. Summary of Requirements	
C. FY 2016 Program Changes by Decision Unit	
D. Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective	
E. Justification for Technical and Base Adjustments	

- F. Crosswalk of 2014 Availability
- G. Crosswalk of 2015 Availability
- H. Summary of Reimbursable Resources
- I. Detail of Permanent Positions by Category
- J. Financial Analysis of Program Changes
- K. Summary of Requirements by Object Class
- L. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations
- M. Financial Analysis – Diversion Control Fee Account

I. Overview for the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)

Introduction

DEA enforces the provisions of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) that establishes federal authority for the control of illicit drugs, controlled substance pharmaceuticals, and listed chemicals. DEA has over 9,200 onboard employees assigned to 221 domestic offices and 86 foreign offices in 67 countries. DEA’s FY 2016 budget request totals \$2,463,123,000. This request includes \$371,514,000 derived from the Diversion Control Fee Account (DCFA). Additionally, DEA anticipates receiving an estimated \$545 million from other agencies via reimbursable agreements, which will support 1,142 FTE; and 1,142 positions (including 865 Special Agents).¹ DEA anticipates that \$3 billion, from all funding sources, will support 10,968 positions and 9,318 FTE during FY 2016. The following table summarizes DEA’s FY 2010 to FY 2016 funding levels by source.



¹ Additional details on reimbursable resources are available in Exhibit H.

DEA focuses its resources on disrupting and dismantling the world's "Most Wanted" drug traffickers, identified as Consolidated Priority Organization Targets (CPOs) as well as other Priority Target Organizations (PTOs) that have the most significant impact on the U.S. drug market. The work is dangerous, time-consuming, and multifaceted. DEA investigations are also becoming increasingly complex and frequently require more sophisticated investigative techniques, such as electronic surveillance. Furthermore, many of the crimes transcend standard drug trafficking and are directly tied to issues of national and border security.

Over the last several years, DEA has realized efficiencies in many areas, including travel, conferences, training, and supplies as part of the Attorney General's Save Council. Additionally, due to a Department-wide hiring freeze between January 2011 and December 2013, DEA reduced S&E and reimbursable positions by nearly 800, including over 300 special agents. Over that same time period, DEA was able to increase DCFA on-board staffing by just over 200 positions, including 105 special agents. Starting in FY 2014, DEA began the process of filling some of the S&E and reimbursable positions lost during the hiring freeze.

DEA utilizes an annual Zero Based Budget (ZBB) process as a way to allocate funding to program offices based on a review of current program requirements and agency priorities. The goal of the process is to provide sufficient resources to all programs, while ensuring that priority programs and mandatory bills are fully covered. DEA's FY 2016 request, which builds upon DEA's ZBB process, supports base funding adjustments and focuses on the continuation of established and successful enforcement initiatives. In response to the Attorney General's budget guidance, DEA has also developed enhancement proposals that identify priorities that focus on anticipated program needs related to the Attorney General's four priority goals, the *Smart on Crime* Initiative, and resource gaps identified during the first annual Strategic Objective Review.

In FY 2016, DEA's request includes the following:

Maintaining Current Services

To maintain current services, DEA will require the following base adjustments.

Salaries and Expenses (S&E) Account: The \$49,768,000 in base adjustments includes funding for the anticipated January 2016 pay raise of 1.3 percent, the January annualization of the FY 2015 pay raise of 1 percent, employee benefits, rent and facilities, and charges for positions stationed outside of the United States.

Diversion Control Fee Account (DCFA): The \$4,834,000 in base adjustments includes funding for the January 2016 pay raise of 1.3 percent, the January annualization of the FY 2015 pay raise of 1 percent, employee benefits, rent and facilities, and charges for positions stationed outside of the United States.

Program and/or Administrative Savings

DEA's FY 2016 request contains \$15,320,000 in program and administrative savings such as those achieved through reducing the physical footprint, bulk purchases, and/or bundling investments.

Program Improvements

DEA has developed FY 2016 proposals that identify program and budget priorities that focus on anticipated program needs related to the Attorney General's priority goals of "Protecting Americans from national security threats" (Goal 1) and "Protecting Americans from violent crime" (Goal 2). Additionally, these proposals support critical investments in foreign costs, surge resources, and items identified as "next steps" in the recently completed strategic objective review (Objective 2.3). These resources will also allow DEA to continue its existing focus on CPOTs, PTOs, and other significant drug trafficking organizations, which is in-line with the Department's the *Smart on Crime* Initiative. Enhancements include the following.

1. Deconfliction and Information Sharing: This request provides \$7,351,000 to establish de-confliction and information sharing initiatives that have demonstrated success in the past in providing DEA additional flexibility to confront heroin and other drug trafficking trends that emerge in the future.
2. International Drug Enforcement Priorities: This request provides \$12,019,000 for two of DEA's most valuable international drug enforcement tools – SOD bilateral investigations and DEA-sponsored vetted units, including Sensitive Investigative Units (SIUs).
3. National Security: This request provides \$4,471,000 and 3 Intelligence Analysts to right-size DEA's Intelligence Community (IC) functions and comply with all IC directives.

Mission

DEA's mission is to enforce the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States and bring to the criminal and civil justice system of the U.S., or any other competent jurisdiction, those organizations and principal members of organizations involved in the growing, manufacturing, or distribution of controlled substances appearing in or destined for illicit traffic in the U.S., including organizations that use drug trafficking proceeds to finance terror; and to recommend and support programs aimed at reducing the availability of and demand for illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets.

Strategic Goals

DEA operates under a combination of national strategies to combat the threat and trafficking of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs. Specifically, DEA's FY 2016 request supports the following strategic goals:

2014 National Drug Control Strategy

- “Disrupt Domestic Drug Trafficking and Production”
- “Strengthen International Partnerships”
- “Improve Information Systems for Analysis, Assessment, and Local Management”

Other ONDCP Strategies

- “Substantially reduce the flow of illicit drugs, drug proceeds, and associated instruments of violence across the Southwest border” – National Southwest Border Counternarcotics Strategy;
- “Substantially reduce the flow of illicit drugs and drug proceeds along the Northern Border” – National Northern Border Counternarcotics Strategy; and
- “Reduce transnational organized crime from a national security threat to a manageable public safety problem in the United States and in strategic regions around the world” – Strategy to Combat Transnational Organized Crime.

DOJ FY 2014-2018 Strategic Plan

DEA has established and implemented comprehensive programs that align with the President’s National Drug Control Strategy, address regional issues identified by ONDCP, and support the following long-term goals under DOJ’s FY 2014-2018 Strategic Plan:

Goal 1: Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation’s Security Consistent with the Rule of Law:

Strategic Objective 1.1 “Prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur by integrating intelligence and law enforcement efforts to achieve a coordinated response to terrorist threats”

In support of DOJ’s long-term goal to “Increase the Number of Terrorist Disruptions by FY 2018”, DEA has been able to identify, designate and report on the number of international PTOs linked to terrorist organizations disposed in the Middle East, Central Asia and Southwest Asia. While DEA maintains the capability to report these statistics separately in its Agency-wide submissions, these data are routinely consolidated and reported to DOJ as aggregate CPOT linked and Not CPOT linked PTO statistics.

DEA’s Intelligence Program is an active, contributing member of the IC. Participation by DEA’s Office of National Security Intelligence (ONSI) as a full member of the IC is designated under Executive Order 12333 and USC Title 50. ONSI ensures that national security information obtained by DEA, during the execution of its worldwide drug law enforcement mission, is expeditiously shared with both the national security and intelligence communities. On average, ONSI shares more than 5,000 such reports a year and they contain information on topics such as foreign intelligence, international organized crime, international drug trafficking organizations,

weapons of mass destruction, and terrorism. This office also coordinates DEA's participation in the full spectrum of national level intelligence processes and products, including the President's Daily Brief and National Intelligence Estimates. Effective March 2012, DEA/ONSI established a Defensive Counterintelligence (DCI) program. This program, managed by ONSI, serves as the central coordination point for all DEA defensive DCI matters. Specific DEA Workload and Performance Measures in support of DOJ's long-term goal and its Strategic Review are:

- *Number of incoming Requests for Information (RFIs) from IC;*
- *Percentage of IC RFIs provided by requested deadline; and*
- *Number of NN Products disseminated to IC.*

Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and Enforce Federal Law:

Strategic Objective 2.1. "Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers"

In support of DOJ's long-term goal to "Dismantle a cumulative total of 175 gangs/criminal enterprises by FY 2018", DEA, a single mission agency, is focused on drug enforcement and the link between drug trafficking and violent crime. DEA's drug enforcement efforts impact violent crime rates across the United States. On August 3, 2010 DOJ merged the National Gang Targeting, Enforcement and Coordination Center (GangTECC) with DEA's Special Operations Division (SOD) in order to enhance the combined abilities of its member agencies (FBI, U.S. Marshals Service and Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives) to coordinate information and enforcement activities to disrupt and dismantle regional, national, and international gang threats. After supporting only approximately 100 cases in the three years prior to the merger, the GangTECC, under the operational direction of SOD, supported 752 cases in FY 2011; its first full year at SOD. In subsequent fiscal years, GangTECC supported 944 cases in FY 2012 and 562 cases in FY 2013.

Although no longer a reporting requirement under DOJ's priority goal initiative, DEA continues to monitor and evaluate its success against violent crime through its obligatory participation in GangTECC as well as its reporting and programmatic reviews conducted as part of the Department's Strategic Objective Review processes. Specific DEA Workload and Performance Measures in support of DOJ's long-term goals/objectives and its Strategic Review to include:

- *Number of gang-related investigations supported by DEA/OSG/GangTECC; and*
- *Number of gang-related arrests attributed to investigations supported by DEA/OSG/GangTECC.*

Strategic Objective 2.3. "Disrupt and dismantle major trafficking organizations to combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs"

DOJ has specifically delineated three focus areas within objective 2.3. DEA plays a significant role in the Department's efforts in achieving outcomes in each of these three areas.

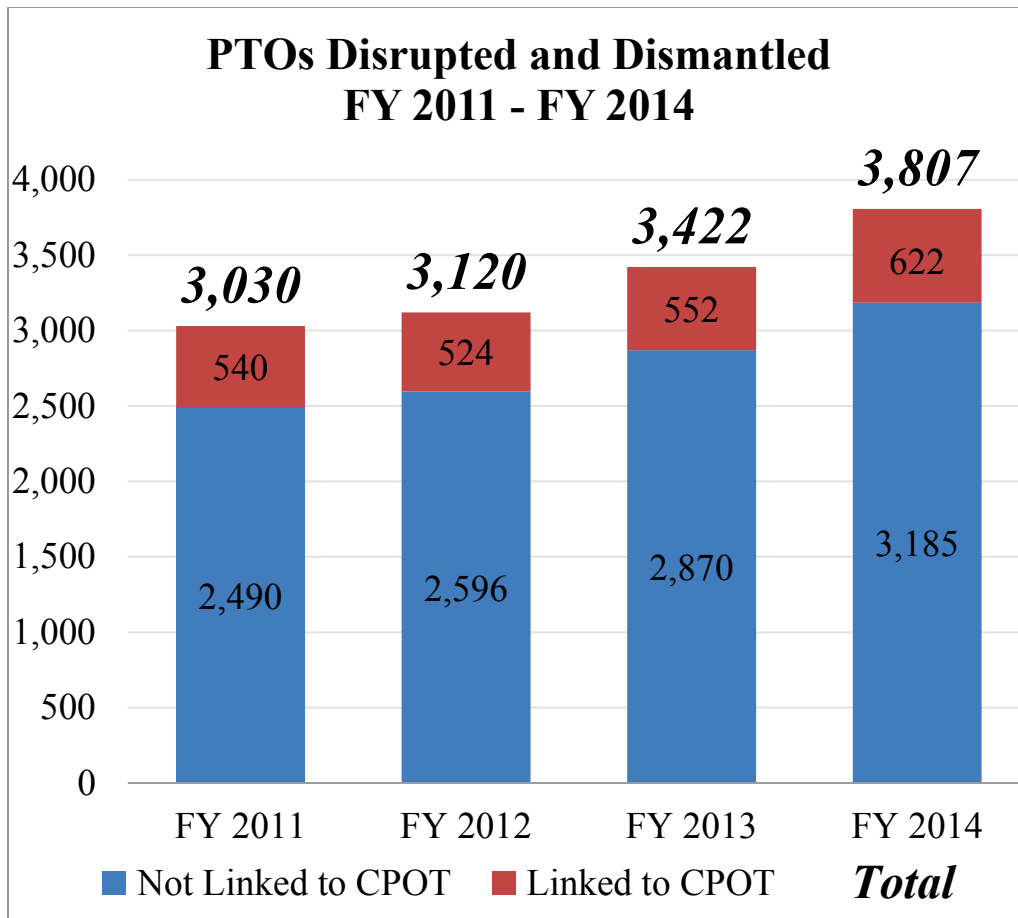
1. “Disrupt and dismantle Consolidated Priority Organization Targets (CPOTs)”

In support of DOJ’s long-term goal to “Dismantle 750 Consolidated Priority Organization Targets (CPOT) linked drug trafficking organizations and Disrupt 1,750 CPOT linked drug trafficking organizations by FY 2018”, DEA has been able to identify, designate and report on the number of international PTOs linked to CPOTs globally (inclusive of those CPOT linked PTOs also linked to terrorist organizations disposed in the Middle East, Central Asia and Southwest Asia).

DEA’s drug enforcement efforts focus on the disruption or dismantlement of the most significant domestic and international drug trafficking and money laundering organizations. DEA’s current long-term outcome goal is to dismantle 650 and disrupt 1,550 CPOT-linked drug trafficking organizations during FY 2014 through FY 2018.² Already, DEA’s coordinated enforcement and intelligence efforts with federal, state, local, and international partners are resulting in the largest and most dangerous drug trafficking organizations being put out of commission. In FY 2013, DEA disrupted or dismantled 3,422 domestic and foreign priority targets, of which 552 were linked to CPOT organizations. Through FY 2014, DEA disrupted or dismantled 3,807 domestic and foreign priority targets; 622 were linked to CPOTs. Additionally, through 4th Quarter of 2014, 28 of the 51 CPOTs identified on the FY 2014 CPOT list (55 percent) have been indicted, and 12 of the 51 CPOTs (23.5 percent) have been arrested. Specific DEA Workload and Performance Measures that significantly contribute (over 75 percent) to DOJ’s long-term goals/objectives¹ and its Strategic Review include the following:

- *Number of active, foreign PTOs linked to CPOTs;*
- *Number of active, domestic PTOs linked to CPOTs;*
- *Number of foreign PTOs linked to CPOTs disrupted or dismantled;*
- *Number of domestic PTOs linked to CPOTs disrupted or dismantled; and*
- *Number of International Students Trained.*

² DEA’s CPOT-linked goals combined with the CPOT-linked goals of the Federal Bureau of Investigation equal the CPOT-linked goals included in the DOJ FY 2014-18 Strategic Plan.



2. “Target, Investigate, prosecute domestic and international drug traffickers and their organizations”

In addition to CPOT linked drug trafficking organizations, the highest focus of the Department’s drug enforcement efforts are those which the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) identifies as Regional Priority Target Organization (RPOTs). In addition, DEA identifies other PTOs not linked to CPOTs, which represent organizations that have a significant impact on drug availability in the U.S. PTO cases are complex, multi-year investigations. DEA and other OCDETF agencies work to identify links between these criminal trafficking organizations and CPOTs, but even in the case where no link is established, the disruption or dismantlement of an RPOT or PTO is still a notable achievement as the vast majority of DOJ and DEA reported OCDETF and PTO affiliated disruptions and dismantlements are among domestic PTOs Not Linked to CPOTs. Specific DEA Workload and Performance Measures in support of DEA long-term goals/objectives and its Strategic Review include:

- *Number of active, foreign PTOs Not linked to CPOTs;*
- *Number of active, domestic PTOs Not linked to CPOTs;*
- *Number of foreign PTOs Not linked to CPOTs disrupted or dismantled;*
- *Number of domestic PTOs Not linked to CPOTs disrupted or dismantled; and*
- *Number of federal, State, and Local Law Enforcement Officers Trained.*

DEA has its own long-term objective to deny drug trafficker revenue to the greatest extent possible. DEA is not only making it more difficult for traffickers to operate by taking their money away, but is following the money trail back to the command and control of the most significant drug trafficking organizations impacting the United States. Drug Trafficker Revenue Denied reflects the outcome of activities scored to DEA's International and Domestic Decision Units. On a daily basis, DEA denies revenue to drug trafficking organizations through money and property seized, as well as the value of seized drugs, which is the amount of funds invested in the drugs by the owner computed at conservative production cost levels. From FY 2005 through the FY 2014, DEA denied a total of \$29.6 billion in drug trafficking revenue. This cumulative total includes \$19.9 billion in assets seized (\$6.9 currency and \$13 property). The specific DEA Performance Measure in support of DEA's long-term goals/objectives and its Strategic Objective Review is:

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

3. “Prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical controlled substances and listed chemicals from legitimate channels, including the Internet”

Pursuant to the abovementioned DOJ Strategy, DEA is charged with the responsibility to identify and target those individuals and organizations responsible for the diversion of pharmaceutical controlled substances and/or listed chemicals using traditional and non-traditional investigative methods. Concurrently, DEA is mandated to ensure adequate and uninterrupted supply of controlled substances and chemicals to meet legitimate medical, scientific, and industrial needs without creating an oversupply. To meet those objectives, DEA investigates violators of pharmaceutical controlled substance laws at the international, national, state, and local levels. Specific DEA Workload and Performance Measures in support of DEA long-term goals/objectives and its Strategic Review, include the following:

- *Number of Drug and Chemical New Applications Processed;*
- *Number of Administrative Sanctions;*
- *Number of Civil Fines;*
- *Number of Outreach/Public Education Events; and*
- *Number of Scheduled Investigations Completed.*

DEA's Priorities and Accomplishments

Since its creation in 1973, DEA has evolved from a small, domestic-oriented law enforcement agency to a globally recognized agency with over 9,200 employees. As the only single-mission federal agency dedicated to drug law enforcement, DEA's reputation and success can be attributed to the outstanding and collective contributions of its men and women.

DEA has proven its ability to disrupt and dismantle powerful drug organizations, which has resulted in fewer drugs on the street, millions of dollars kept out of the hands of criminals and

terrorists, fewer dangerous drugs in the hands of our children, and less violence in our communities. Every day, DEA shuts down criminal networks, bolsters national security, and restores peace and safety to citizens. The following section highlights some of DEA's strategic priorities, as well as recent accomplishments.

Disrupt and dismantle the major drug trafficking supply organizations and their networks - including organizations that use drug trafficking proceeds to fund terror



Joaquin "Chapo" Guzman Loera

In a February 22, 2014 press release, Attorney General Holder stated: "Today's apprehension of Joaquin 'Chapo' Guzman Loera by Mexican authorities is a landmark achievement, and a victory for the citizens of both Mexico and the United States. Guzman was one of the world's most wanted men and the alleged head of a drug-running empire that spans continents. The criminal activity Guzman allegedly directed contributed to the death and destruction of millions of lives across the globe through drug addiction, violence, and corruption. We salute the Government of Mexico, and the professionalism and courage of the Mexican authorities, for this arrest. We are pleased that we were able to work effectively with Mexico through the cooperative relationship that U.S. law enforcement agencies have with their Mexican counterparts. We look forward to ongoing cooperation, and future successes."

DEA enforcement efforts work to disrupt and dismantle entire drug trafficking networks by targeting their leaders for arrest and prosecution, confiscating the profits that fund continuing drug operations, and eliminating international sources of supply. To accomplish its mission, DEA focuses its investigations on CPOTs and Priority Target Organizations (PTOs),³ which are the most significant international and domestic drug trafficking and money laundering organizations. DEA's participation in the CPOT initiative has led to the indictment of 140, the arrest of 107, and the extradition of 61 of the 183 total on the CPOT list between FY 2003-4th QTR FY 2014. At the end of 2014, 48 of the 51 organizations on the FY 2014 CPOT list (94.1 percent) had active PTO investigations directed at or linked to them. Furthermore, through the end of FY 2013, 7,801 PTOs have been dismantled which is 16 percent increase over the FY 2012 total. In FY 2014, 9,004 PTOs have been dismantled, which was a 15% increase over the FY 2013 total.

Although traditional criminal organizations continue to dominate the international drug trade at all levels, drug income is a source of revenue for some international terrorist groups. DEA investigations have identified links between terrorist organizations and/or individuals under investigation for drug violations. At the end of the 4th quarter of FY 2014, 15 of the 51 organizations on the CPOT list were associated with terrorist organizations. Terrorist-linked DEA PTO investigations increased from 55 cases in FY 2004 to 72 through the end of FY 2014, a 31 percent increase.

³ PTOs are identified by DEA Special Agents in Charge and Regional Directors.

Additionally, DEA has identified 22 of the 59 (37 percent) organizations on the Foreign Terrorist Organizations list as having possible ties to the drug trade. As a result, DEA's drug trafficking and money laundering enforcement initiatives support and augment U.S. efforts against terrorism by denying drug trafficking and/or money laundering routes to foreign terrorist organizations and by preventing the use of illicit drugs as barter for munitions to support terrorism. As stated in the 9/11 Commission Report and corroborated by a significant body of DEA reporting, drug trafficking has always been a source of revenue for the Taliban, which stockpiled, controlled, and taxed Afghanistan's opium trade during their regime. This association continues today as the Taliban uses proceeds from the Afghan drug trade as a source of revenue.

DEA criminal investigations have also documented that some South American drug trafficking organizations are shipping cocaine provided by the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias De Colombia (FARC) from South America to West Africa for further distribution in Europe. Additionally, DEA investigations have identified drug trafficking and money laundering organizations in West Africa, which are led by Lebanese nationals with suspected ties to Hezbollah. The involvement of Africa-based terrorist organizations, such as Al Qaeda in the Magreb (AQIM) in West Africa, Ansar Dine in Mali, and Al Shabaab in East Africa, in international drug trafficking activities remains a priority for DEA.

Established in 1994, the Special Operations Division (SOD), a DEA-led multi-agency enforcement coordination entity, is the backbone of DEA's efforts to disrupt and dismantle major drug trafficking organizations, including narco-terrorism investigations. SOD's objective is to establish seamless law enforcement strategies and operations aimed at dismantling national and international trafficking organizations by attacking their command and control communications. Emphasis is placed on major drug trafficking and terrorist organizations financed by drug profits, which operate across jurisdictional boundaries on a regional, national, and international level. Operating at a classified level, SOD provides foreign and domestic based law enforcement partners with timely investigative information enabling them to fully exploit federal law enforcement's investigative authority under Title III of the U.S. Code. SOD actively supports multi-jurisdiction, multi-nation, and multi-agency wire intercept investigations, while working jointly with federal, state, and local agencies, to coordinate overlapping investigations, ensuring that tactical and strategic intelligence is de-conflicted and shared between law enforcement agencies.

SOD's Counter-Narcoterrorism Operations Center (CNTOC) is the central hub for addressing the increase in narcoterrorism related issues and investigations. The CNTOC supports SOD's two unique field enforcement groups - the Bilateral Case Group (959 Group) and the Narcoterrorism Group (960a Group). The broad jurisdictional reach of 21 USC §§ 959 and 960a, part of the USA Patriot Act, significantly expands DEA's authority into narcoterrorism investigations and prosecutions. 21 USC § 959 expands the reach of DEA to acts of manufacture or distribution outside of the U.S. This section makes it unlawful for any person to manufacture or distribute a controlled substance or listed chemical intending knowing that it will be unlawfully imported to the United States. 21 USC § 960a allows for prosecution of terrorist-related, extra-territorial drug offenses and provides DEA with a particularly powerful tool to prosecute, disrupt, and dismantle narco-terrorist groups worldwide. The mission of these units

differs from most other DEA field groups in that they regularly bring complex U.S. indictments against foreign based targets that are not vulnerable to traditional, domestic-based drug conspiracy charges.

Attack the financial infrastructure of drug trafficking organizations

DEA places a high priority on financial drug investigations by targeting the financial infrastructure of major drug trafficking organizations and members of the financial community who facilitate the laundering of their proceeds. DEA's position on the money laundering threat to the United States is two-fold. First, DEA is focused on proceeds generated by the illegal drug industry and the devastating effect this money has on the American public and the financial services industry. Second, DEA is addressing the threat that drug proceeds represent as a means of financing terrorist organizations.

DEA aims to stem the flow of money to the drug cartels by targeting domestic and international command-and-control elements responsible for coordinating the smuggling and laundering of illicit proceeds. By targeting the flow of revenue back to sources of the drug supply, DEA is able to hinder the financing of subsequent cycles of illegal drugs destined for the U.S., and in turn, cut off terrorist funding. Consequently, DEA's focus on following the money is instrumental in identifying the command and control elements of major international drug trafficking organizations.

Through DEA's Office of Financial Operations and specialized money laundering groups located in each of DEA's 21 domestic field divisions, DEA uses its drug intelligence information, technology, and special agent resources to aggressively address the drug trade business. In this effort, DEA works closely with elements of the private sector, including federal and state regulators who oversee the industry. To make a significant impact on the drug trade in the United States, DEA is tracking and targeting illicit drug money back to the sources of supply before it can be used to finance the next production cycle of illegal drugs. The goal is to concentrate enforcement efforts and thereby disrupt drug markets, cause organizations to lose personnel and profits, and make drug trafficking no longer profitable. From the beginning of FY 2005 through the end of FY 2014, DEA denied drug trafficking organizations a cumulative total of \$29.6 billion in revenues through the seizure of both assets and drugs. In 2014, DEA successfully denied \$3.9 billion in drug trafficking revenue.

Prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical controlled substances and listed chemicals from legitimate channels, including the Internet, while ensuring an adequate and uninterrupted supply for medical, commercial and scientific needs

The mission of DEA's Office of Diversion Control is to enforce the provisions of the CSA and the Chemical Diversion and Trafficking Act by preventing, detecting, and investigating the diversion of controlled pharmaceuticals and listed chemicals from legitimate sources. At the same time, they ensure an adequate and uninterrupted supply is provided for legitimate medical, commercial, and scientific needs.

National Prescription Drug Take-Back Days

Prescription take back days are convenient opportunities for the public to rid their medicine cabinets of unused, unwanted or expired medications by transferring them for safe and proper disposal. Since FY 2011, DEA has conducted eight National Take Back Days. Each take back day provides the public with thousands of sites nationwide to turn in their unwanted or expired prescription drugs safely and securely. On April 26, 2014, the most recent National Take Back Day, 780,158 pounds (390 tons) of prescription medications were collected from members of the public. As a result of all eight National Take Back Days, DEA, in conjunction with its state, local and tribal law enforcement partners, has removed a total of 4.1 million pounds (2,123 tons) of medications from circulation. In addition to its safe disposal objectives, the National Take Back Days give DEA and its state, local and tribal partner's opportunities to educate the public on the dangers of prescription drug abuse. On September 9, 2014, DEA published in the Federal Register the final rule on the Disposal of Controlled Substances which expands options for the disposal of prescription drugs.



7,272 pounds of prescription drugs collected at the DEA El Paso Office during a Take Back Day

DEA's Diversion Control Program is using all criminal and regulatory tools possible to identify and determine who is most likely involved in the illicit distribution of controlled substances, as well as individuals and/or organizations violating the CSA, including shutting down illegal internet pharmacies. For example, DEA is using the Automated Reports and Consolidated Order System (ARCOS) to identify high volume purchasers of narcotic controlled substances. DEA also works with key industry leaders to reduce the availability of Internet access, express shipping, and financial services to rogue online pharmaceutical trafficking organizations. Finally, DEA works to raise awareness of the problem of pharmaceutical diversion via the Internet, promote voluntary efforts to restrict legitimate business services from being used by illicit Internet controlled pharmaceutical traffickers, and identify potential sources of data maintained by businesses that may aid in targeting enforcement efforts against the largest Internet pharmaceutical drug trafficking organizations.

Due to DEA enforcement activities, increased compliance among wholesalers and distributors, and the passage of the Ryan Haight Act, there has been a reduction in rogue domestic DEA registered brick and mortar pharmacies that operated or were associated with schemes via the Internet. DEA continues to identify, target and investigate criminal organizations, both domestically

and internationally, that look to exploit the Internet for the distribution of controlled pharmaceuticals.

DEA's Tactical Diversion Squads (TDS) are a key element of DEA's enforcement strategy to address the diversion of controlled substances. These teams are solely dedicated to investigating, disrupting, and dismantling individuals and organizations involved in drug diversion schemes.

Additionally, they combine the expertise of diversion investigators, special agents, and task force officers from various state and local law enforcement or regulatory agencies. An important purpose of TDS groups is to coordinate with different judicial districts to maximize the effectiveness of multiple investigations and prosecutions. As of September 2014, there were 66 operational TDSs throughout the United States. During FY 2014, the TDS Groups collectively seized \$51.4 million in assets. In FY 2013, the TDS Groups collectively seized \$60.7 million in assets.

DEA works with international partners to target the drug and chemical trafficking organizations most responsible for the production of methamphetamine, as well as the distribution and diversion of precursor chemicals. On a bilateral basis, DEA's strategy is to deny precursor chemicals (both raw products and chemicals) to drug trafficking organizations, while ensuring an adequate supply for commercial licit markets. Key efforts in this area include DEA's *Operation Sin Fronteras* the International Narcotics Control Board's *Project Prism* and *Project Cohesion*.

Enhance the collection and sharing of intelligence to predict shifts in trafficking trends, to identify all components of the major drug supply organizations, and to support counter-terrorism

DEA's Intelligence Program is comprised of several components that are responsible for gathering, analyzing, and disseminating domestic and international drug-related intelligence. It also collects and reports national security intelligence encountered during the course of DEA's drug investigations. This intelligence facilitates DEA seizures and arrests, strengthens investigations and prosecutions of major drug trafficking organizations, and provides policy makers with drug trend information upon which tactical and strategic decisions are based.

DEA's Intelligence Program focuses on the concept of predictive intelligence, which is the use of available intelligence to identify trends and vulnerabilities, followed by the concentration of enforcement resources on those specifically targeted areas. By collecting, collating, analyzing, and disseminating tactical, investigative, and strategic drug intelligence to international and national intelligence and law enforcement agencies, the Intelligence Program confronts the drug threat facing the U.S. by ensuring effective and well-coordinated law enforcement operations are directed against the most significant drug trafficking organizations.

The El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) is a key component of DEA's Intelligence Program. This multi-agency national tactical intelligence center focuses its efforts on supporting law enforcement efforts in the Western Hemisphere, with particular emphasis on the Southwest Border. Through its 24-hour Watch function, EPIC provides law enforcement agents, investigators, and analysts with immediate access to participating agencies' databases. This function is critical in the dissemination of relevant information in support of tactical and investigative activities, de-confliction, and officer safety. EPIC also monitors and tracks criminal trafficking activities along the border through the use of surveillance and uniquely skilled personnel. Timely intelligence is provided directly to federal, state, and local tactical enforcement elements for immediate use in interdiction operations. Additionally, EPIC supports the Bulk Currency Initiative by entering domestic bulk currency seizures into the National

Seizure System (NSS) and assisting field agents by providing investigative support to bulk currency investigations.

A small part of DEA, the Office of National Security Intelligence (ONSI), is designated a full member of the IC under Executive Order 12333 and USC Title 50. ONSI ensures that national security information obtained while DEA is executing its worldwide drug law enforcement mission is expeditiously shared with the national security and intelligence communities. On average, ONSI shares more than 5,000 such reports a year and they contain information on topics such as foreign intelligence, international organized crime, international drug trafficking organizations, weapons of mass destruction, and terrorism. This office also coordinates DEA's participation in the full spectrum of national level intelligence processes and products, including the President's Daily Brief and National Intelligence Estimates. Effective March 2012, DEA/ONSI established a Defensive Counterintelligence (DCI) program. This program, managed by ONSI, serves as the central coordination point for all DEA defensive DCI matters.

Finally, in 2012, DOJ initiated the realignment of functions due to the closure of the National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC) in Johnstown, PA. Core NDIC functions have been reassigned to DEA's Intelligence Division. The Department transferred 57 positions and the associated resources to DEA to continue Document and Media Exploitation (DOMEX) and high-priority strategic intelligence reporting. Effective September 11, 2012, DEA implemented the DOMEX functions previously performed by NDIC. These functions enable analysts to quickly process important information from case files, as well as documents and electronic media seized during drug raids, to organize and assimilate significant amounts of evidence to reveal associations, assets, and methods of drug traffickers to assist in criminal investigations and prosecutions. DOMEX field teams support OCDETF Strike Forces in Atlanta, Houston, El Paso, Phoenix, and San Diego, in addition to the Utah National Guard unit in Salt Lake City. In May 2013, DEA established a new field team at the OCDETF Strike Force in Chicago as well. DEA has continued high priority strategic intelligence functions previously performed by NDIC. The former NDIC flagship product, the annual National Drug Threat Assessment (NDTA), was successfully transitioned to DEA with the second iteration completed in June 2014. The 2014 National Drug Threat Assessment provides a comprehensive, strategic assessment of the domestic drug situation, and was based upon the most current available reporting from law enforcement, intelligence, and public health agencies throughout the United States.

Strengthen partnerships with our domestic and foreign law enforcement counterparts to maximize the impact of our worldwide drug investigations and operations

To effectively accomplish its drug law enforcement mission, DEA works cooperatively with various law enforcement agencies worldwide. DEA participates in and contributes to the investigative efforts of federal, state, and local law enforcement through direct partnerships, including task forces and information sharing initiatives. DEA also supplies intelligence and information that supports the disruption or dismantlement of drug trafficking organizations and leads to numerous drug seizures and arrests worldwide.

Because of the international nature of drug trafficking, experience has shown that strong partnerships with foreign counterparts are vital in the drug law enforcement arena. Furthermore, DEA is not authorized to operate unilaterally overseas, so cooperation with the U.S. State Department, as well as foreign law enforcement agencies is essential to the DEA mission. To build and nurture these relationships, DEA has 86 offices in 67 foreign countries and more than 700 onboard employees stationed overseas. DEA's cooperative partnerships with foreign nations help them to develop more self-sufficient, effective drug law enforcement programs. As part of this effort, DEA conducts training for host country police agencies at the DEA training facilities in Quantico, Virginia and on-site in the host countries. DEA also works with host nation counterparts to stand up and train vetted units of foreign law enforcement officers with whom DEA works and shares information. In addition, the United States has extradition relationships with many nations and DEA makes use of these arrangements whenever possible. The agency's worldwide partnerships have led to multiple arrests and extraditions of the highest-level drug traffickers and money launderers, narcoterrorists, and international arms dealers.

**\$11 Million Dollar Heroin Shipment Seized
En Route from New York City to New
England**

On May 19, 2014, New York City's Special Narcotics Prosecutor, along with the Special Agent in Charge of DEA's New York Division and the New York City Police Commissioner announced the seizure of an \$11 Million Dollar Heroin Shipment En Route from New York City to New England. This ended a six-month investigation that led to the arrest of two New York-based traffickers during a drug delivery to Connecticut: over 50 pounds of heroin, 20 pounds of cocaine and three guns recovered.



In addition to international partnerships, DEA also recognizes the need for continued coordination of drug enforcement efforts with federal, state, and local counterparts across the country. DEA has 221 domestic offices organized in 21 divisions throughout the United States and works closely with state and local partners. Cooperation provides advantages to all participating agencies and provides a federal presence in sparsely populated areas where DEA would not otherwise be represented. Through the end of the fourth quarter, DEA led 192 state and local task forces. Moreover, these task forces consisted of an on-board strength of 2,235 DEA Special Agents and 2,668 state and local task force officers, all of whom are deputized with Title 21 authority and dedicated full-time to investigate major DTOs and address trafficking problems in their local communities. Through the end of FY 2014, DEA has trained 39,932 state and local law enforcement officers. In FY 2013, DEA trained 41,004 state and local officers (totals include Clandestine Laboratory Certification Training). The number of state and local officers trained fluctuates from year-to-year due to the number of training sessions conducted in the field.

DEA-led task forces act as force multipliers by drawing on the expertise of state and local law enforcement. Additionally, DEA participates in a number of federal interagency efforts, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Safe Streets and Safe Trails Task Forces, ATF's Violent Crime Impact Teams and Project Safe Neighborhoods, the DOJ's Weed and Seed Program, and Attorney General's Anti-Gang Coordination Committee. The sharing of DEA intelligence and resources has led to many successful operations and highly effective drug law enforcement.

DEA also provides direct assistance to other law enforcement agencies through its state and local law enforcement clandestine laboratory training program. At the clandestine lab training facility, DEA trains federal, state, local, and foreign law enforcement officials on the latest techniques in clandestine laboratory detection, enforcement, and safety. In FY 2014, the Clandestine Laboratory Training Unit conducted training for a total of 1,484 state and local law enforcement officers. This includes State and Local Clandestine Laboratory Certification Training, Site Safety Training, Tactical Training, as well as training conducted for the National Guard and the FBI's National Improvised Explosive Familiarization Training.

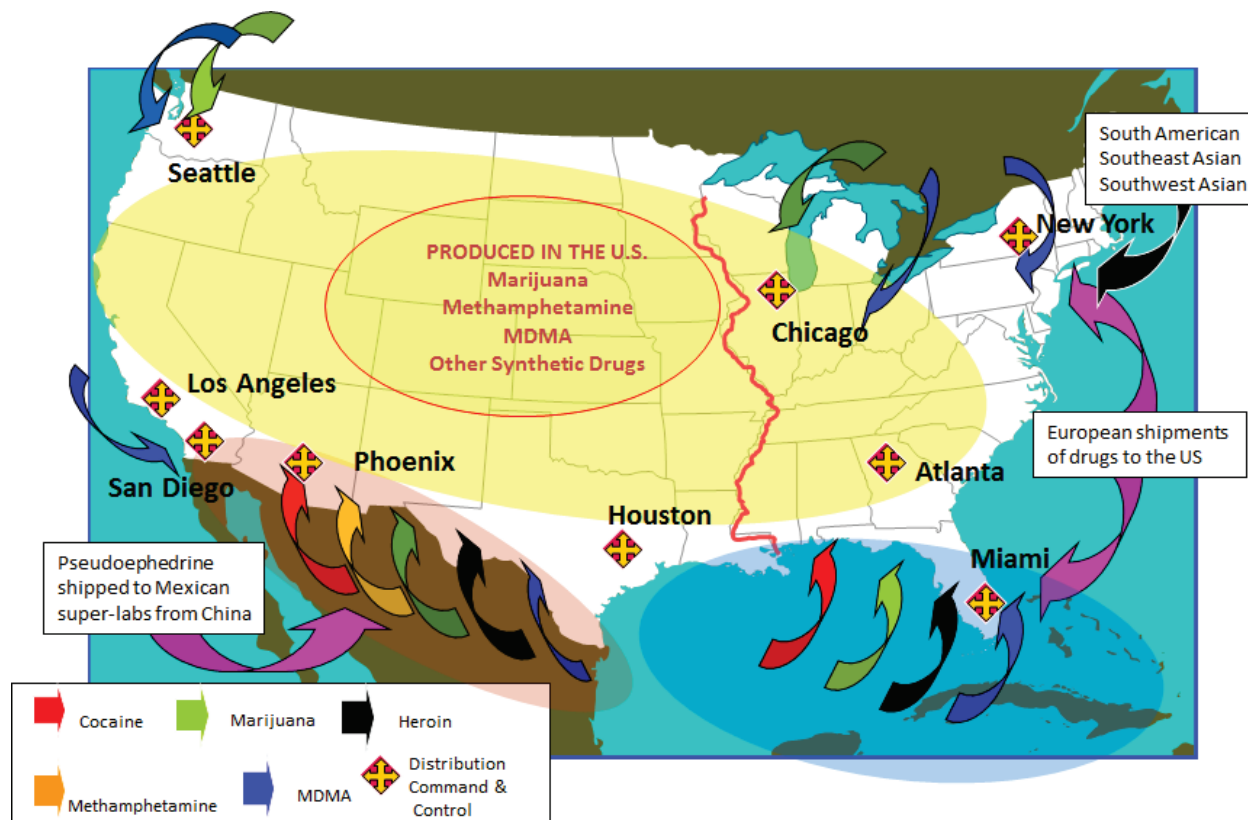
DOJ De-Confliction Policy

As DEA rises to meet current and emerging threats from drug trafficking and violent criminal organizations, it will continue to rely on the methods and models that have proven successful. For example, intelligence sharing, de-confliction, and cooperation between federal, state, and local law enforcement partners are key to combating the kind of transnational organized crime the DEA faces daily when executing its law enforcement mission. In May 2014, the Deputy Attorney General (DAG) issued a memorandum that set forth the Department of Justice's policy regarding the mandatory use of de-confliction systems in the course of all current and future investigative activity. DEA and its DICE and DARTS de-confliction systems, maintained by its Office of Special Intelligence, were specifically highlighted in the DAG's memo as the mandatory applications for investigative data de-confliction.

Drug Threats to the United States

DEA's most recent domestic drug threat assessment map, released December 2012, provides a snapshot of the highly dynamic drug trafficking environment in the U.S. and highlights the challenges we continue to face in reducing the nation's illicit drug supply.

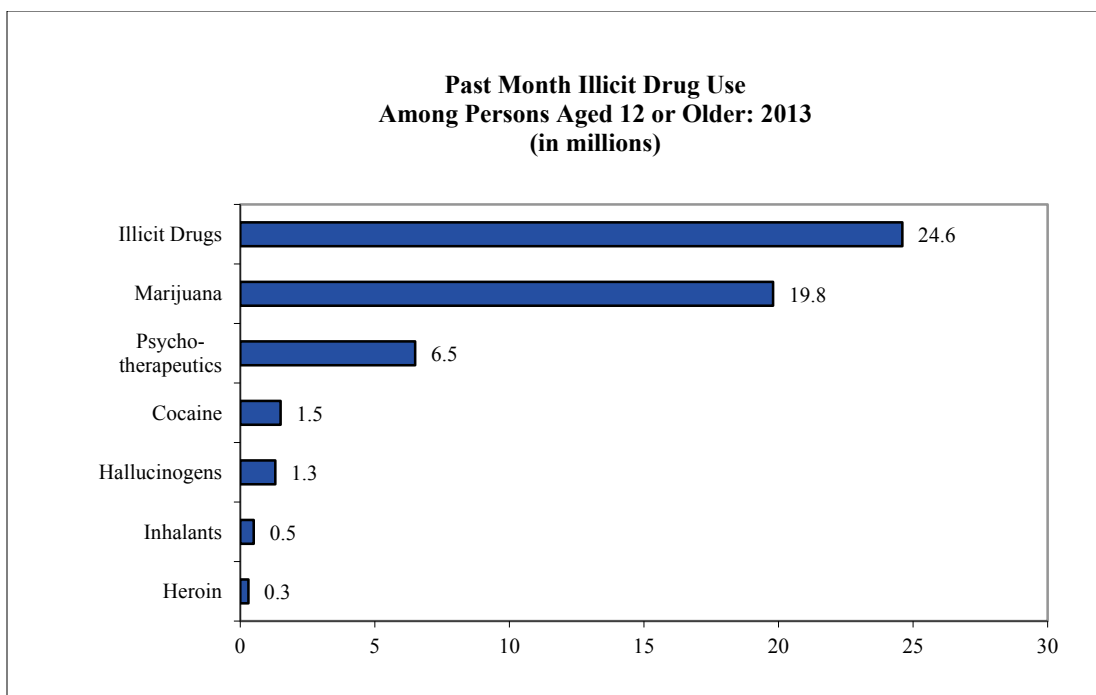
Primary U.S. Drug Threat Vectors and Distribution Centers



The map is based on intelligence relating to the demand for illegal drugs and their suppliers and distributors. The threat assessment encompasses data findings from DEA field division assessments, open-source reports, drug abuse indicators, reports from EPIC and the Joint Interagency Task Force-West, and information on PTOs. This assessment identifies the primary illicit drug distribution patterns and the major organizations involved, as identified through DEA enforcement and intelligence collection activities.

In 2013, an estimated 24.6 million Americans aged 12 or older were current (past month) illicit drug users, meaning they had used an illicit drug during the month prior to the survey interview. This estimate represents 9.4 percent of the population aged 12 or older. Illicit drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics (pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, and sedatives) used non-medically.⁴ The following chart provides a breakout of the usage data by drug type:

⁴ Results from the 2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings,” (September, 2014).



The following section provides further information on the top drug threats facing the U.S.:

Methamphetamine



Methamphetamine (meth) is a stimulant. Regular methamphetamine is a pill or powder; crystal meth resembles glass fragments or shiny blue-white “rocks” of various sizes. Methamphetamine is swallowed, snorted, injected, or smoked. Methamphetamine is a Schedule II stimulant under the CSA, which means that it has a high potential for abuse and limited medical use. It also has a low rate of sustained recovery and it is cheap to manufacture. According to the 2013

NSDUH, the number and percentage of persons aged 12 or older who were current users of methamphetamine in 2013 (595,000 or 0.2 percent) were similar to those in 2012 (440,000 or 0.2 percent) and 2011 (439,000 or 0.2 percent). However, the estimates in 2013 were higher than those in 2010 (353,000 or 0.1 percent). Additionally, the number of recent new users of methamphetamine among persons aged 12 or older was 144,000 in 2013, which was similar to the estimates in 2005 and from 2007 through 2012.⁵

Precursors of methamphetamine include, but are not limited to, ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, monomethylamine, and phenylacetic acid. These chemicals are trafficked globally, whereas methamphetamine in its final form is largely trafficked regionally. Worldwide, methamphetamine is predominantly used in Southeast Asian nations. Traditional suppliers include China, the Philippines, and Burma; however, in recent years Iran has become a major producer with focused supply efforts in Southeast Asia.

⁵ 2013 NSDUH, published September 2014

The vast majority of methamphetamine trafficked in the U.S. is produced in large labs operated by Mexican drug trafficking organizations operating on both sides of the Southwest border. A number of indicators reflect increased production of methamphetamine in Mexico, including rising seizures of the drug along the Southwest border and in Mexico, as well as, an increase in a number of methamphetamine laboratories seized in Mexico over the past several years. Also, enormous quantities of precursor chemicals seized in Mexico point to increased levels of methamphetamine production.

Investigations and intelligence have also revealed that individuals and organized groups within the U.S. are engaged in activities to obtain pseudoephedrine and ephedrine products in amounts that exceed the Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act (CMEA) limit. (The daily purchase amount is limited to 3.6 grams, while the 30 day purchase limit is a cumulative 9 grams.) This illegal activity, called “smurfing,” is a major factor affecting the overall increase in domestic clandestine methamphetamine laboratory seizures in the past few years. The development and users of crude production methods such as the “one pot method”, has also led to the increase in “smurfing”. These simple methods, while at times only producing a gram or up to an ounce in quantities of methamphetamine, require smaller amounts of pseudoephedrine tablets, which are then combined with other household items that are easily obtainable.

Cocaine



Cocaine is an intense, euphoria-producing stimulant drug with strong addictive potential. The powdered, hydrochloride (HCl) salt form of cocaine can be snorted or dissolved in water and injected. Crack is cocaine that has not been neutralized by an acid to make the HCl salt; this form of cocaine comes in a rock crystal that can be heated and its vapors smoked. Like methamphetamine, cocaine is a Schedule II stimulant under the CSA. In 2013, NSDUH found that there were 1.5 million current cocaine users aged 12 or older, or 0.6 percent of the population. These estimates were similar to the numbers and rates in 2009 to 2012 (ranging from 1.4 million to 1.7 million or from 0.5 to 0.7 percent), but they were lower than those in 2002 to 2007 (ranging from 2.0 million to 2.4 million or from 0.8 to 1.0 percent). The number of past year cocaine initiates was 601,000 in 2013, which was similar to the numbers in 2008 to 2012, but was lower than the estimates from 2002 through 2007. The number of crack cocaine initiates was 58,000 in 2013, which was similar to the estimates in 2009 to 2012, but was lower than the estimates from 2002 through 2008.⁶

Cocaine is derived from coca leaves grown in Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia. The cocaine manufacturing process takes place in remote jungle labs where the raw product undergoes a series of chemical transformations. In 2011, Colombia accounted for approximately 25 percent of the world’s potential pure cocaine production. In 2010, for the first time in recent history, Peru surpassed Colombia in potential 100 percent pure cocaine production with 325 metric tons, compared to 270 metric tons produced in Colombia. However, Colombia is still responsible for

⁶ 2013 NSDUH, published September 2014

the vast majority—approximately 95 percent in CY 2011—of wholesale cocaine HCl seized in the United States. In addition, hectares of coca cultivation in Colombia far surpass those in Peru.

Heroin



Heroin is a highly addictive drug and the most rapidly acting of the opiates. Heroin is typically sold as a white or brownish powder, or as the black sticky substance known on the streets as “black tar heroin”. Although purer heroin is becoming more common, most street heroin is “cut” with other drugs or with substances. It can be injected, smoked, or sniffed/snorted. Heroin is a Schedule I substance under the CSA meaning that it has a high potential for abuse, no currently

accepted medical use in treatment in the United States, and a lack of accepted safety for use under medical supervision.

In recent years, due to the overwhelming abuse of prescription psychotherapeutic drugs, more specifically opiates, the United States has seen a gradual increase heroin abuse. Law enforcement agencies across the country have confirmed this and are reporting to DEA that they are beginning to observe young people who became addicted to opioid prescription drugs yet cannot continue to pay for them and who have turned therefore to heroin—a cheap alternative to prescription opioids. According to the most recent NSDUH, the number and percentage of persons aged 12 or older who were current heroin users in 2013 (289,000 or 0.1 percent) were similar to those in 2008 to 2012 (ranging from 193,000 to 335,000 or 0.1 percent for all 4 years). The number of persons aged 12 or older who were past year heroin users in 2013 also was higher than the numbers in 2002 to 2005, 2007, and 2008 (ranging from 314,000 to 455,000).

The U.S. heroin market is supplied entirely by foreign sources. Heroin is produced and made available in the U.S. from four distinct geographical areas: South America (Colombia), Mexico, Southeast Asia (primarily Burma), and Southwest Asia (primarily Afghanistan). Within the U.S., there are two distinct heroin markets. East of the Mississippi River, highly pure, white powder heroin from South America is the predominant type, entering the U.S. primarily through east coast international airports, the Caribbean, and the Southwest Border. In recent years, Mexican heroin has also made inroads east of the Mississippi River, as has some Southwest Asian heroin. West of the Mississippi River, black tar heroin from Mexico is the predominant type, entering the U.S. through the Southwest Border.

Although Afghanistan produces the vast majority of the world’s illicit opiates, only limited quantities of heroin found in American cities is of Afghan origin. Approximately 53 percent of the heroin seized in the U.S. is of South American origin. Colombian heroin is sometimes transported directly from Colombia or Ecuador to the United States. Other times, it is sold to Mexican drug trafficking organizations who oversee the transportation of the heroin through the Southwest Border via couriers to U.S. cities.

Marijuana



Marijuana is a mind-altering (psychoactive) drug. It is a dry, shredded green/brown mix of flowers, stems, seeds, and leaves from the Cannabis sativa plant. It is usually smoked. Like heroin, cannabis is a Schedule 1 substance under the CSA. In 2013, there were 19.8 million users of marijuana, which made it the most commonly used illicit drug. The number and percentage of persons aged 12 or older who were current users of marijuana in 2013 (19.8 million or 7.5 percent) were similar to the estimates for 2012 (18.9 million or 7.3 percent). The 2013 rate of current marijuana use was higher than the rates in 2002 to 2011 (ranging from 5.8 to 7.0 percent). In 2013, marijuana was the drug with the largest number of past year initiates among persons aged 12 or older, with 2.4 million using marijuana for the first time, or an average of 6,600 new users each day.⁷

Cannabis is grown in the United States, Canada, Mexico, South America, Asia, and the Caribbean (mostly in Jamaica). In an effort to avoid the heightened detection and eradication of outdoor grows in the U.S., and to reap greater profits from the high-potency marijuana produced indoors, some criminal groups have shifted from outdoor to indoor cultivation. In recent years, marijuana cultivation has also increased dramatically on public lands. The primary source countries for foreign marijuana destined for the United States are Mexico and Canada.

Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs



Prescription drug abuse is the Nation's fastest-growing drug problem. The diversion and abuse of controlled prescription drugs are a significant concern, especially because pharmaceutical controlled substances engender a false sense of security. According to the 2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), there were approximately 2.4 million persons aged 12 or older who used psychotherapeutics non-medically for the first time within the past year, which averages to about 6,700 initiates per day. The number of new nonmedical users of psychotherapeutics in 2013 was similar to estimates for 2002, 2003, and 2005 through 2011 (ranging from 2.3 million to 2.6 million), but was lower than the 2004 estimate (2.8 million) Also in 2012, the number of new nonmedical users of pain relievers in 2013 (1.9 million) was similar to the estimates in 2007, 2010, and 2011, but was lower than the numbers in 2002 through 2006 and in 2008 and 2009 (ranging from 2.2 million to 2.5 million). In 2013, the numbers of initiates were 1.4 million for tranquilizers, 676,000 for stimulants, and 166,000 for sedatives.⁸

Individual users can easily acquire prescription drugs through a variety of means. Historically, most diversion of legitimate controlled substances occurred at the retail level as a result of illegal prescribing, prescription forgery, or doctor shopping. Today, many of the diverted prescription drugs can be traced to pain clinics in Florida, Houston, and Los Angeles, where illegal schemes are flourishing and operating under the guise of providing "pain management", but whose real

⁷ 2013 NSDUH, published September 2014

⁸ 2013 NSDUH, published September 2014

activities are outside the scope of professional practice and for no legitimate medical purposes. Over recent years, South Florida has become the “pill mill” capital of the United States, being the chief supplier of oxycodone that hastened an epidemic of illegal use throughout the United States. Oxycodone has flowed by the millions through rogue pain management clinics that opened up almost daily throughout the state of Florida.

Synthetic Drugs



Synthetic cannabinoids (sometimes sold under brand names such as K2 or Spice) are emerging drugs of considerable concern. These depressant/hallucinogen drugs are predominately produced in China, and are then smuggled into the U.S., where they are prepared for packaging and marketed over the Internet, or supplied to retail distributors before being sold to the public at retail stores (e.g. “head” shops, convenience stores, gas stations and liquor stores). The legal status of these substances depends on the chemical components and the jurisdiction. Products such as K2 or Spice, often labeled “not intended for human consumption,” contain synthetic cannabinoids which are often stronger than tetrahydro-cannabinol (THC), the active psychoactive compound found in marijuana. Users report highs ranging from 30 minutes to two hours. Permanent organ damage and deaths associated with abuse of synthetic cannabinoids have occurred in the United States.

On July 9, 2012, President Barack Obama signed the Food and Drug Administration Safety and Innovation Act (Pub. L. 112-144; FDASIA) and amended several provisions of the CSA. This act permanently placed 15 synthetic cannabinoids in Schedule I. Five of these synthetic cannabinoids had previously been covered under a temporarily emergency scheduling action. The DEA Administrator signed a Final Order to emergency schedule the five synthetic cannabinoids to prevent an imminent hazard to the public safety; this Final Order became effective upon publication in the Federal Register on March 1, 2011. On February 29, 2012, the DEA extended the temporary scheduling of these five substances pending the passage of the FDASIA.

The abuse of and interest in synthetic stimulants sold under the guise of “bath salts”, “plant food”, and “glass cleaner” has also been growing. These products have been found to contain a variety of substitute cathinones substances under the phenethylamine class of drugs, including methylenedioxy-pyrovalerone (MDPV), mephedrone, methylone, and other substances. These stimulant/hallucinogen drugs are marketed under names like Ivory Wave, Bliss, White Lightning, Hurricane Charlie, and Vanilla Sky and are akin to MDMA (ecstasy), methamphetamine and PCP. They can be very powerful and dangerous. These products have become increasingly popular, particularly among teens and young adults, and are sold at a variety of retail outlets, in head shops, and over the Internet and are often more dangerous than the drugs they intend to mimic. Extreme bizarre behavior and overdose deaths have been associated with the use of synthetic cathinones. These substances are labeled “not intended for human consumption” as a means to defend against the Government’s utilization of the federal Controlled Substance Analogue Enforcement Act. However, they have not been legally

approved by the FDA for human consumption or for medical use, and there is no oversight of the manufacturing process.

In October 2011, DEA temporarily emergency scheduled mephedrone, methylone, and MDPV, which are found in “bath salt”-type products, under Schedule I of the CSA. This action was necessary to avoid an imminent hazard to the public safety. In July 2012, the FDASIA permanently added two of the three synthetic cathinones to Schedule I (mephedrone and MDPV). The third (methylone) was placed under Schedule I in April 2013.

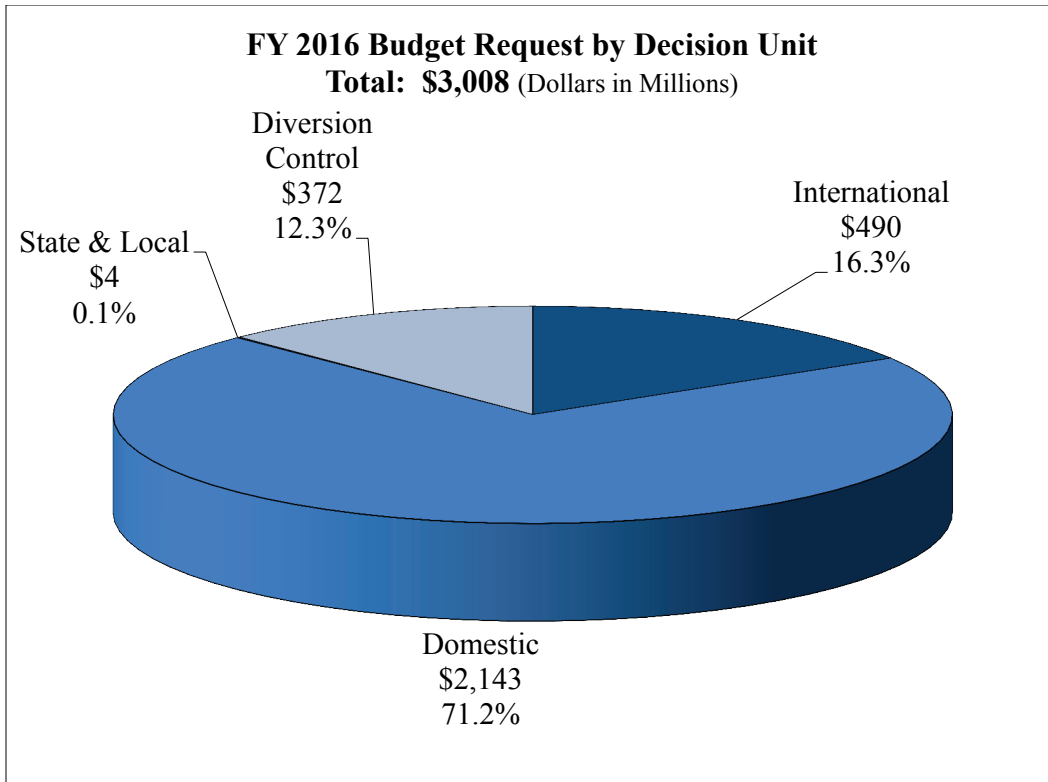
Full Program Costs

DEA’s budget integrates its own priorities with DOJ’s Strategic Goals and Objectives to ensure that each performance objective is linked to the costs of critical strategic actions. This request supports DEA’s Strategic Plan, which divides DEA’s resources (including reimbursable funds) into four strategic focus areas to achieve the maximum enforcement impact across the full spectrum of drug trafficking activity. The FY 2014 to FY 2016 FTE represent estimated FTE based on historical attrition and DEA’s staffing plan funded within DEA’s requested funding levels.

DEA’s resources are requested in support of DOJ Strategic Goal 1, Objective 1.1 and Strategic Goal 2, Objectives 2.1 and 2.3. DEA’s S&E Account is organized into three decision units: international enforcement, domestic enforcement, and state and local assistance.

The costs of DEA’s Diversion Control Program are funded through the Diversion Control Fee Account. By law DEA is required to set fees “at a level that ensures the full costs of operating the various aspects of that program”. DEA published an updated fee rule in the Federal Register in March 2012, and the rule became effective in April 2012. DEA projects that the current collection structure will be sufficient to fund the FY 2016 DCFA request.

Additionally, DEA anticipates receiving an estimated \$545 million in reimbursable resources from other agencies. The two largest sources include \$219 million from the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement (ICDE) account to support OCDETF investigations and \$279 million from the Department’s Asset Forfeiture Fund. DEA also receives funding from the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and other agencies. The following chart reflects all FY 2016 DEA resources including the S&E Account, reimbursable resources, and the DCFA.



For FY 2016, approximately 71.2 percent of DEA’s budgetary resources are associated with Domestic Enforcement; 16.3 percent with International Enforcement; one-tenth of a percent with State and Local Assistance; and, 12.3 percent with the Diversion Control Fee Account. The activities and initiatives in each of DEA’s programs play a crucial role in accomplishing DEA’s overall strategy. Total costs include:

- Direct costs;
- Indirect costs; and,
- Common administrative systems.

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 DEA will continue in FY 2016. Additional details on resources and performance by decision unit are detailed in Section IV.

Information Technology Investments

Information technology (IT) resources are an important component in DEA’s efforts to fulfill its mission. In addition, information sharing with other law enforcement agencies and the IC is only possible with an adequate IT infrastructure. In FY 2016, DEA will dedicate approximately \$262 million and 215 FTE for IT. Additional details for FY 2016 are reflected in the Exhibit 53, including additional funding for both the DICE& DARTS and EPIC IT programs.

Environmental Accountability

Every Federal agency is required by Presidential Executive Order to undertake initiatives to improve the management of natural resources and be good stewards of the environment. In FY 2014, DEA continued to improve and support the Agency's overall environmental program through the continued management and growth of the DEA Environmental Management System (EMS) and associated programs. DEA continued to support DOJ in meeting the OMB Sustainability/Energy Scorecard for Leadership in Environmental Energy and Economic Performance goals established by EO 13423 and 13514. Additionally, DEA participated in the planning process and review of departmental plans to include but not limited to, the Department of Justice's (DOJ) Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan, the DOJ Sustainable Buildings Implementation Plan, the DOJ Facility Metering Plan, DOJ's Recycling and Solid Waste Management Plan, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Climate Change document, Department of Energy (DOE) metering guidance, the DOJ Green Purchasing Plan, DOE's FEMP Renewable Energy Guidance, the Draft DOJ Climate Adaptation Plan, the DOE Energy Benchmarking Guidance document, the DOJ Environmental Policy Statement, the DOJ Sustainability Scorecard, the DOJ Draft Measurement and Verification Guidelines, and the Final Draft Federal EMS Metrics document; and by serving as a member of the Federal EMS Working Group.

In FY 2014, EMS programs were also initiated at five new facilities, incorporating EMS principles at all DEA divisions, owned facilities, laboratories, and other appropriate facilities. EMS programs throughout DEA have realized successes through reduced energy usage, lowered electricity rates, reduced potential for hazardous spills, improved green purchasing, and comprehensive recycling programs. Throughout FY 2014, DEA's EMS Facility Auditing program continued to ensure that all required facilities achieved declaration of conformance with the DEA EMS program and Executive Order requirements.

DEA's Environmental Stewardship Awards Program continued in FY 2014. Award winners were announced during Earth Week 2014, recognizing two DEA facilities with the DEA Environmental Stewardship Award; one facility EMS team with the DEA Environmental Management System Award; and two employees with the DEA Environmental Champion Award. In addition, the DEA Environmental Achievement Award, which is presented throughout the year for individual accomplishments, was presented to 12 employees during FY 2014.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) did not announce the 2013 Federal Electronics Challenge (FEC) awards winners until FY 2014. DEA facilities received 11 awards (of the 27 presented.) Since the EPA ended the FEC program in August 2013, DEA created a new awards program, the DEA Electronics Stewardship Awards, to encourage DEA facilities to continue improving their electronics stewardship. In 2014, four Platinum Awards and one Gold Award were presented to DEA Offices across the country. Additionally, two DEA laboratories received prestigious regional EPA Federal Green Challenge (FGC) Awards. Southwest Laboratory won the EPA Region 9 award for water and electronics. Mid-Atlantic Laboratory won the EPA Region 3 award for electronics.

Performance Challenges

The challenges that impede progress towards achieving DEA's goals are complex and ever changing. Marketplace dynamics, global politics, technological developments, and criminal behavior are only a few factors that can impact law enforcement practices and pose challenges that demand attention. DEA faces the following potential obstacles to meeting its performance objectives in FY 2016:

- As DEA's law enforcement efforts improve, drug trafficking organizations are finding more sophisticated ways to insulate themselves from the criminal justice system. For example, they are using long and complex chains of delivery systems and state-of-the-art technology to keep their operations clandestine. Current and future technological advancements diminish the lines and barriers of communication, finance and economics. Virtual payment systems and global consumer markets in cyber space continue to challenge DEA's capabilities to identify, target and investigate drug trafficking and drug producing organizations. U.S. and foreign legal systems are constrained or cannot keep up with new crimes and developing compounds of illicit drugs being manufactured by rogue chemists.
- The smuggling, money remittance, and communications infrastructures utilized by international drug and chemical trafficking organizations will continue to provide an operational model that can be readily exploited by terrorist organizations.
- Source and transshipment regions such as Afghanistan and the continent of Africa continue to affect the U.S., both directly and indirectly. Even if only a limited quantity of these drugs reach the U.S., the proceeds sustain drug trafficking and terrorist organizations, exploit the legitimate U.S. and global financial institutions and fuel the next round of drug production, and further corrupt and destabilize emerging economies and democracies.
- Corruption of foreign officials can stymie DEA's efforts to affect international enforcement. Developing nations also face an inordinate amount of problems (including indebtedness, insurgency, corruption, and underdevelopment) in conjunction with drug production and trafficking.
- As several states have authorized the cultivation, distribution, possession, and use of marijuana for medical purposes, under state law, questions have been raised about the conflicts between state and federal marijuana laws.
- Continued growth in the abuse of legitimate controlled substances is already supplementing illicit drugs. Just as illicit drug traffickers and organizations adapt to law enforcement methods, pharmaceutical traffickers adapt to and circumvent laws that attempt to stop the flow of controlled substance pharmaceuticals into the illicit market, especially, in countries with limited legal oversight and awareness to clamp down on the production of chemically derived synthetic drugs.

II. Summary of Program Changes

Item Name	Description	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Page
Deconfliction and Information Sharing	Establishes de-confliction and information sharing initiatives that have demonstrated success in the past.	-	-	\$7,351	97
International Drug Enforcement Priorities	Resources support two of DEA's most valuable international drug enforcement tools – SOD bilateral investigations and DEA-sponsored Sensitive Investigative Units (SIUs).	9	5	\$12,019	103
National Security	Resources will right-size DEA's Intelligence Community (IC) functions and comply with IC directives.	3	3	\$4,471	109
Program and/or Administrative Savings	Program and administrative savings, such as those achieved through reducing the physical footprint, bulk purchases, and/or bundling investments will be realized in FY 2016.	-	-	-\$15,320	113

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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 530C of title 28 United States Code; 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, [\$2,033,320,000] \$2,091,609,000; 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. (*Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2015.*)

Analysis of Appropriations Language

No significant changes are proposed for DEA's Salaries and Expenses (S&E) Account.

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IV. Program Activity Justification

A. International Enforcement

<i>International Enforcement</i>	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
2014 Enacted	1,074	979	\$421,802
2015 Enacted	1,074	962	\$442,640
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	\$24,298
2016 Current Services	1,074	962	\$466,938
2016 Program Increases	9	5	\$12,019
2016 Program Savings	0	0	-\$4,702
2016 Request	1,083	967	\$474,255
Total Change 2015-2016	9	5	\$31,615

1. Program Description

With the largest foreign presence of any federal law enforcement agency, DEA's role in a world of globalization is becoming increasingly important. The successes of DEA's foreign operations are based on the agency's ability to maintain a presence in all parts of the world. Therefore, in order to fulfill its mission overseas, DEA personnel must be strategically assigned worldwide. DEA's global footprint includes 87 offices in 68 countries. DEA personnel assigned to these offices collaborate on a daily basis with host nation and federal law enforcement counterparts while conducting investigations, offering host nation training seminars and sharing valuable intelligence. Key organizational programs, strategies and activities funded by the International Enforcement decision unit are the following:

Key organizational programs, strategies and activities funded by the International Enforcement Decision Unit are the following:

Priority Targeting Program

DEA personnel assigned to foreign offices focus their investigative efforts on DEA Priority Target Organizations (PTOs). A PTO is defined as a Drug Trafficking Organization (DTO) with an identified hierarchy. These PTOs engage in the highest levels of drug trafficking and/or drug money laundering operations with a significant international, national, regional, or local impact upon drug availability. DEA focuses its resources on PTOs with and without a direct connection to the Department of Justice's (DOJ) Consolidated Priority Organization Targets (CPOTs). These CPOTs include the most significant international command and control organizations threatening the United States as identified by the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) member agencies. DEA's ultimate objective is to dismantle these organizations so that reestablishment of the same criminal organization is impossible and the source of the drug is completely eliminated. The disruption or dismantlement of CPOT-linked organizations is accomplished primarily via bilateral investigations with host nation counterparts as well as multi-agency coordination. These investigations emphasize developing intelligence-

driven, multi-regional efforts to identify and target international PTOs that play significant roles in the production, transportation, distribution, financing, or other support of large scale drug trafficking.

Drug Flow Attack Strategy (DFAS)

In order to disrupt the flow of drugs into the U.S., DEA has developed the Drug Flow Attack Strategy (DFAS) and its enforcement arm, *Operation All Inclusive* (OAI). The strategy includes an integrated intelligence-enforcement process that rests on multiple pillars: intelligence-driven enforcement, sequential operations, and predictive intelligence. The primary objective of this strategy is to cause major disruption to the flow of drugs, money, and chemicals between the source zones and the United States. The Southwest Border (SWB) is an integral part of DFAS as the SWB is the primary arrival zone for most illicit drugs smuggled into the U.S.



Semisubmersible vessel seized in Costa Rica

DEA, along with other interagency components (i.e. law enforcement, military and intelligence communities) developed the DFAS as a cohesive strategic approach to attack the identified vulnerabilities of DTOs. This multi-agency effort identifies and attacks vulnerabilities in the supply, transportation systems, and financial infrastructure of major drug trafficking organizations. In addition, DFAS operations act as a forward defense of the U.S. by interdicting the flow of illegal drugs and the traffickers who smuggle them before they reach Mexico or the Southwest border.

Sensitive Investigative Units (SIUs)

The DEA Sensitive Investigative Unit (SIU) Program is the foundation for building an effective and trustworthy host nation unit capable of conducting complex investigations targeting major DTOs. SIUs are groups of host nation investigators that are polygraphed, trained, equipped, and guided by DEA. The DEA SIU program currently manages 13 SIUs, which are comprised of over 800 host nation law enforcement officials. SIUs are currently located in the following countries: Afghanistan, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Thailand. The program provides DEA with a controlled and focused investigative force multiplier that allows DEA access to a global transnational enforcement and intelligence network that directly supports DFAS. Also, as a result of these mentorship activities, the SIUs are better equipped to integrate host nation prosecutors into their units to ensure that intelligence leading to criminal investigations also leads to effective prosecutions.



DEA training members of the Afghan SIU

Counternarcotics Initiatives in Afghanistan

DEA's focus in Afghanistan centers on key objectives that support the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIROA) in its efforts to stabilize their country. In coordination with the Department of State, DEA assists the GIROA in establishing the drug enforcement institutions and capabilities needed to enforce the rule of law. DEA personnel assigned to the DEA Kabul Country Office (Kabul CO) also work with their Afghan counterparts to disrupt and dismantle major drug trafficking organizations, which fuel the insurgency and profit from the narco-economy. Through training, mentoring and operational interaction, DEA also supports the National Interdiction Unit (NIU), Sensitive Investigative Unit (SIU), and the Technical Investigative Unit (TIU) of the Counter Narcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNP-A).

The majority of DEA's FY 2014 funding for personnel and operations in Afghanistan was provided by the Departments of State and Defense. DEA continues to work with the interagency community to finalize its Afghanistan presence and resource requirements for FY 2015. As of August 2014, DEA received Kabul Embassy approval for 30 authorized permanent positions, 2 TDY pilots and FAST rotational positions.

Foreign-deployed Advisory Support Team (FAST) Program

DEA's FAST program supports the U.S. Government's foreign drug policy objectives and DEA's international enforcement mission by working to strengthen host nation counterparts' drug enforcement capabilities and expertise. FAST personnel deploy to Afghanistan as well as countries in the Western Hemisphere to provide investigative and intelligence support to host nation counterparts and the U.S. military. DEA FAST Special Agents are also trained and equipped to conduct personnel recovery for DEA personnel and their families residing abroad, should they become isolated or held hostage.

Afghan NIU law enforcement officers from the CNP-A receive on-the-job mentoring and law enforcement tactical and operational training from FAST Special Agents. Selected NIU officers are chosen by the DEA Kabul CO to partner with FAST during Afghan and International Allied Security Forces (ISAF)-approved and coordinated counter narcotics operations. Close partnerships with FAST personnel builds the NIU's operational experience and capacity to support CNP-A investigations. The DEA FAST program is designed to further DEA's counterterrorism objectives and operational goals by supporting the Kabul CO in bilateral investigations to identify, target, and dismantle DTOs with ties to terrorist organizations in the region. FAST personnel, in conjunction with Kabul CO personnel and Afghan NIU officers, have successfully infiltrated terrorist cells, seized explosives and munitions, and as a result, have prevented attacks on U.S. and Coalition Forces.

DEA FAST prepares for a counter narcotics operation in Afghanistan

In FY 2009, as a result of the past successes of the FAST program in Afghanistan and the unique capabilities of the teams, the program was officially expanded beyond Afghanistan. In support of DFAS, FAST personnel deploy to countries such as Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Guatemala, and Panama in order to conduct operations in coordination with the DEA Tactical Helicopter Section and the Special Operations Division (SOD). Specifically, FAST personnel conduct intelligence-driven bilateral enforcement operations targeting clandestine laboratories, compounds, drug and weapon caches, airstrips, vessels and vehicles.

International Training Program

DEA's International Training Program, with funding from the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) and the Department of Defense (DoD), serves as a model for a variety of international law enforcement training efforts. DEA also serves as an international consultant to law enforcement agencies as well as foreign governments seeking to develop quality narcotics law enforcement programs.

DEA's International Training Section offers both in-country and regional training programs conducted by mobile training teams. In-country programs are seminars conducted in a host country and only include participants from that country. Regional training is designed to bring together a combination of participants from a number of countries sharing common drug trafficking issues. The specific courses offered by DEA's International Training Section are continually changing as new curricula are developed and instituted in response to experiences, changes in law enforcement emphasis, current international narcotics trafficking situations, new technologies, and specific requests from host nation governments.

Operation Breakthrough

Since 1993, DEA's Operation Breakthrough has provided the U.S. Government with unique forensic data and strategic intelligence on the nature and magnitude of the evolving global threats posed by illicit crop cultivation and drug production. DEA personnel, working with agronomists, interview farmers involved in coca or opium poppy cultivation, conduct field surveys to directly measure coca or opium yields per hectare, and collect coca or opium samples for DEA chemical analysis. DEA Breakthrough teams comprised of Forensic Chemists, Intelligence Analysts, Diversion Investigators, and Special Agents, obtain information from individuals experienced in illicit drug processing. Operation Breakthrough directly supports the Office of National Drug Control Policy's (ONDCP) *2014 National Drug Control Strategy*, which calls for agencies to "improve capacity for more accurately, rapidly, and transparently estimating the cultivation and yield of marijuana, opium, and coca in the world." Operation Breakthrough also directly supports the DEA Administrator's Vision, which directs DEA offices to "enhance the collection and sharing of intelligence to predict shifts in trafficking trends." Overall, this program's original research and analysis have revolutionized the U.S. Government's collective understanding of the threats posed to the United States by illicit crops and drug production.

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2. Performance and Resources Table

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE												
Decision Unit: International Enforcement												
DOJ Strategic Goal 1: Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security Consistent with the Rule of Law												
Strategic Objective 1.1: Prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur by integrating intelligence and law enforcement efforts to achieve a coordinated response to terrorist threats												
RESOURCES			Target	Actual	Projected	Changes		Requested (Total)				
			FY 2014	FY 2014	FY 2015	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes		FY 2016 Request				
Active Foreign PTOs Linked to CPOTs Identified in the Middle East, Central Asia and Southwest Asia Regions			††	3	††	-		††				
Active Foreign PTOs Not Linked to CPOTs Identified in the Middle East, Central Asia and Southwest Asia Regions			††	54	††	-		††				
Total Costs and FTE			FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000		
(reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)			188	\$66,258 [\$38,410]	188	\$66,258 [\$38,410]	159	\$69,450 [\$23,951]	(15)	\$6,197 [-\$23,461]	144	\$75,647 [\$490]
TYPE	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2014	FY 2014	FY 2015	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes		FY 2016 Request				
Program Activity	1.1	International Enforcement	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000		
			188	\$66,258 [\$38,410]	188	\$66,258 [\$38,410]	159	\$69,450 [\$23,951]	(15)	\$6,197 [-\$23,461]	144	\$75,647 [\$490]
Performance Measure: Output	1.1	Foreign PTOs Linked to CPOTs Disrupted/Dismantled in the Middle East, Central Asia and Southwest Asia Regions	††	0/0	††	-		††				
Performance Measure: Output	1.1	Foreign PTOs Not Linked to CPOTs Disrupted/Dismantled in the Middle East, Central Asia and Southwest Asia Regions	††	30/2	††	-		††				
†† DEA does not establish targets for its performance in the Middle East, Central Asia and Southwest Asia. This area of the world poses significant operational risks and challenges to DEA personnel, which makes it difficult to conduct enforcement operations on a consistent basis. DEA cannot unilaterally investigate and arrest high-level drug traffickers overseas, so DEA's success is contingent upon host nation law enforcement cooperation to include intelligence sharing and participation. Also, specific countries located in these regions currently lack self-sustaining counternarcotics police institutions and effective criminal justice systems to adequately address counter drug efforts. Therefore, it is extremely challenging for DEA to project anticipated performance.												

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE con't													
Decision Unit: International Enforcement													
DOJ Strategic Goals 2: Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and Enforce Federal Law													
Strategic Objectives 2.3: Disrupt and dismantle major drug trafficking organizations to combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs													
RESOURCES			Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)		
			FY 2014		FY 2014		FY 2015		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes		FY 2016 Request		
Active PTOs Linked to CPOTs			120		123		120		-		120		
Active PTOs Not Linked to CPOTs			320		329		320		-		320		
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	
			842	\$355,544 [\$15,043]	842	\$355,544 [\$15,043]	824	\$373,190 [\$15,387]	0	\$25,418 [\$0]	824	\$398,608 [\$15,387]	
TYPE	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE		FY 2014		FY 2014		FY 2015		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes		FY 2016 Request	
Program Activity	2.3	International Enforcement		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
				842	\$355,544 [\$15,043]	842	\$355,544 [\$15,043]	824	\$373,190 [\$15,387]	0	\$25,418 [\$0]	824	\$398,608 [\$15,387]
Performance Measure: Output	2.3	PTOs Linked to CPOTs Disrupted or Dismantled		40/20		43/29		40/20		-		40/20	
Performance Measure: Output	2.3	PTOs Not Linked to CPOTs Disrupted or Dismantled		110/60		168/67		110/60		-		110/60	
Performance Measure: Output	2.3	Number of International Students Trained		2,838		3,937		2,838		-		2,838	
Performance Measure: Outcome	2.3	Monetary Value of Currency, Property and Drugs Seized (Drug Trafficker Revenue Denied)		\$2.8 Billion		\$3.9 Billion		\$2.8 Billion		-		\$2.8 Billion	

**Refer to the second International Enforcement Performance Measure table with historical performance data for footnotes.

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 Global Enforcement (OE). Once assigned, the corresponding OE 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 recently initiated a 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 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.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE										
Decision Unit: International Enforcement										
Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014		FY 2015	FY 2016
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
1.1	Performance Measure	Foreign PTOs Linked to CPOTs Disrupted/Dismantled in the Middle East, Central Asia and Southwest Asia Regions	1/0	0/0	3/1	3/1	††	0/0	††	††
1.1	Performance Measure	Foreign PTOs Not Linked to CPOTs Disrupted/Dismantled in the Middle East, Central Asia and Southwest Asia Regions	6/3	20/3	29/1	27/5	††	30/2	††	††
2.3	Performance Measure	PTOs Linked to CPOT Targets Disrupted or Dismantled ¹	53/21	35/17	54/15	56/21	40/20	43/29	40/20	40/20
2.3	Performance Measure	PTOs Not Linked to CPOT Targets Disrupted or Dismantled ¹	121/47	99/73	157/63	178/62	110/60	168/67	110/60	110/60
2.3	Performance Measure	Number of International Students Trained	5,252	2,769	3,031	3,971	2,838	3,937	2,838	2,838
2.3	OUTCOME Measure	Monetary Value of Currency, Property and Drugs Seized (Drug Trafficker Revenue Denied) ²	\$3.1 Billion	\$2.9 Billion	\$2.9 Billion	\$3.5 Billion	\$2.8 Billion	\$3.9 Billion	\$2.8 Billion	\$2.8 Billion

†† DEA does not target its performance in the Middle East, Central Asia and Southwest Asia. This area of the world poses significant operational risks and challenges to DEA personnel, which makes it difficult to conduct enforcement operations on a consistent basis. DEA cannot unilaterally investigate and arrest high-level drug traffickers in the foreign arena so DEA's success is contingent upon host nation law enforcement cooperation to include intelligence sharing and participation. Also, specific countries located in these regions currently lack self-sustaining counternarcotics police institutions and effective criminal justice systems to adequately address counter drug efforts. Therefore, it is extremely challenging for DEA to project anticipated performance.

¹PTOs disrupted includes PTOs disrupted closed (PTARRS status code E) and PTOs disrupted pending dismantlement (PTARRS status code D). Performance actuals include DEA's entire inventory of foreign PTOs.

²Monetary Value of Currency, Property and Drugs Seized (Drug Trafficker Revenue Denied) actual data for FY 2009- FY 2013 were adjusted due to updates of DEA's CATS, STRIDE and INFO 7 databases. DEA is considering adding marijuana plant seizures in the Drug Trafficker Revenue Denied totals and will adjust performance targets accordingly.

3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

Pursuant to the DOJ Strategic Plan for FY 2014 – 2018, DEA’s International Enforcement Decision Unit contributes to its Strategic Goals as follows:

DOJ Goal 1: Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation’s Security Consistent with the Rule of Law. DEA resources specifically address DOJ’s Strategic Objective 1.1: *Prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur by integrating intelligence and law enforcement efforts to achieve a coordinated response to terrorist threats.*

DOJ Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and Enforce Federal Law. DEA resources specifically address DOJ’s Strategic Objective 2.3: *Disrupt and dismantle major drug trafficking organizations to combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs.*

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

Strategic Objective 1.1 –*Prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur by integrating intelligence and law enforcement efforts to achieve a coordinated response to terrorist threats.*

DEA’s Counterterrorism Efforts

Output Performance Measures:

- *Foreign PTOs Linked to CPOTs Disrupted/Dismantled in the Middle East, Central Asia, and Southwest Asia Regions*

FY 2016 Target: N/A

- *Foreign PTOs Not Linked to CPOTs Disrupted/Dismantled in the Middle East, Central Asia, and Southwest Asia Regions*

FY 2016 Target: N/A

The connection that exists between terrorism and drug trafficking necessitates that DEA engage in proactive enforcement and intelligence gathering operations with its host nation law enforcement counterparts. This is accomplished by targeting DEA Priority Target Organizations (PTOs) operating in the Middle East, Central Asia, and Southwest Asia. DEA recognizes that a strong collaborative partnership with international partners is an essential element of a comprehensive drug control strategy and is critical to significantly reducing transnational crime, including narco-terrorism. From October 1, 2013 through September 30, 2014, DEA did not disrupt or dismantle any foreign PTOs Linked to CPOTs in the Middle East, Central Asia, and Southwest Asia. However, DEA successfully disrupted 30 and dismantled two foreign PTO Not Linked to CPOTs.

Since DEA began reporting measures associated with international counterterrorism activities in extremely hostile areas of the world, performance targets have not been established. Therefore, DEA does not establish out year targets for disrupting and dismantling foreign PTOs linked and not linked to CPOTs in the Middle East, Central Asia, and Southwest Asia. This area of the world poses significant operational risks and challenges to DEA personnel, which makes it difficult to conduct enforcement operations on a consistent basis. DEA cannot unilaterally investigate and arrest high-level drug traffickers in the foreign arena, making success contingent upon host nation law enforcement cooperation to include intelligence sharing and participation and the support of U.S. foreign assistance programs. Also, some countries, like Afghanistan, currently lack effective criminal justice systems to adequately address counter drug efforts. All of the abovementioned factors make it extremely challenging to project anticipated performance.

Strategic Objective 2.3 – *Disrupt and dismantle major drug trafficking organizations to combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs.*

Priority Targeting Program

Output Performance Measures:

- *PTOs Linked to CPOTs Disrupted or Dismantled*

FY 2016 Target: 40/20

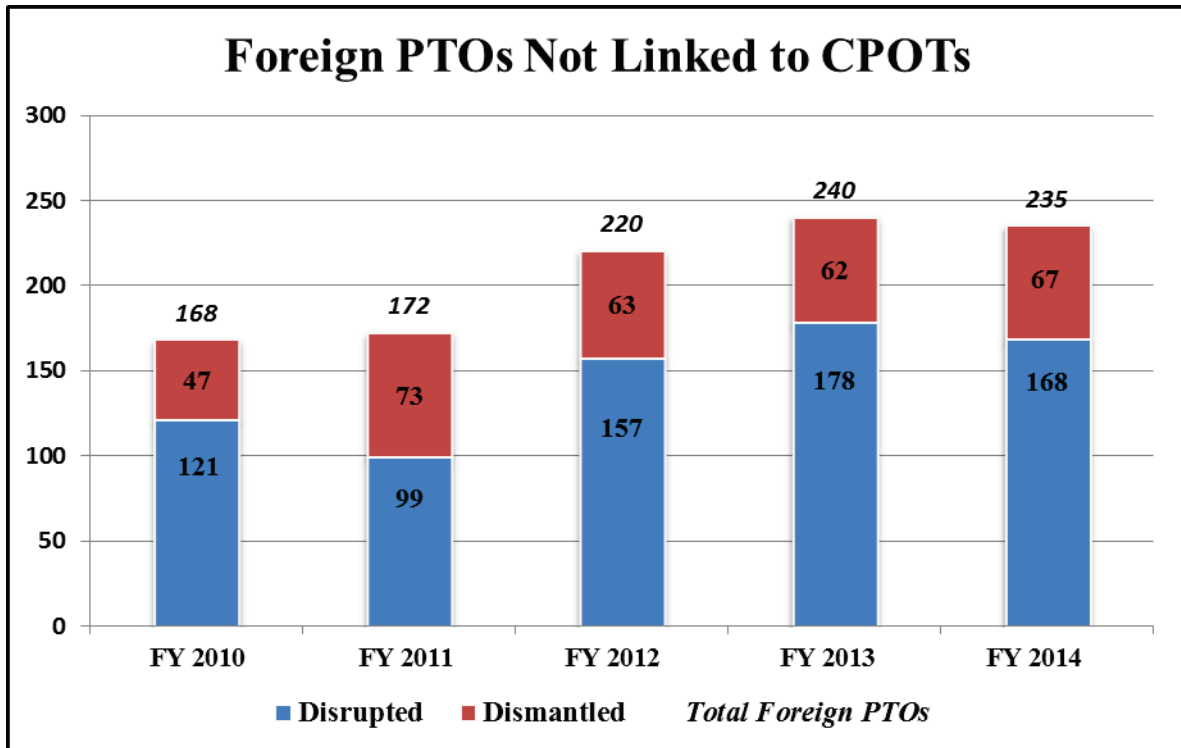
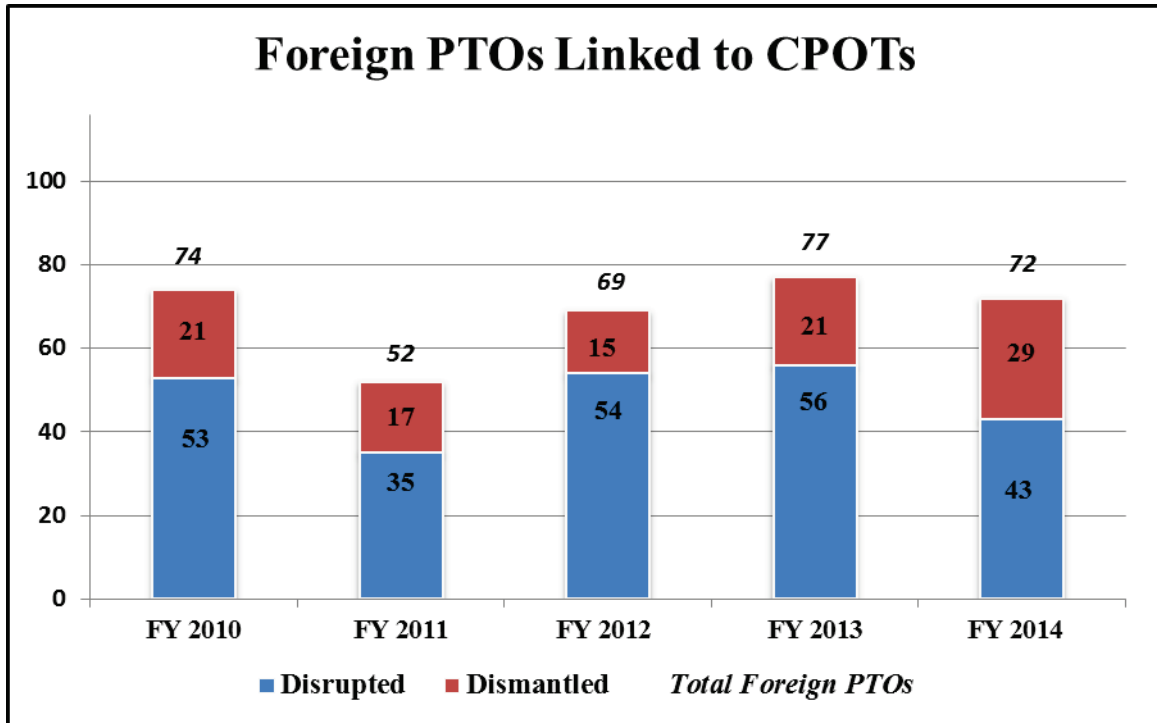
- *PTOs Not Linked to CPOTs Disrupted or Dismantled*

FY 2016 Target: 110/60

From October 1, 2013 through September 30, 2014, DEA disrupted 43 and dismantled 29 PTOs Linked to CPOTs. DEA also disrupted 168 and dismantled 67 PTOs Not Linked to CPOTs. These PTOs Linked and Not Linked to CPOTs include organizations operating in the Middle East, Central Asia, and Southwest Asia. As a result of numerous external variables that DEA's workforce is faced with in the foreign arena, it is difficult to predict or comprehensively assess actual versus targeted performance. These external challenges appear to consistently lead to fluctuations in DEA's overall performance despite DEA's efforts to reallocate resources to foreign regions where they are needed most. In spite of these external challenges, DEA exceeded its FY 2014 performance targets and will continue to work closely with its foreign counterparts and DEA domestic offices to meet or exceed PTO targets established for FY 2015 and FY 2016.

The current emerging drug trafficking trends necessitate a focused approach. DEA is responding globally and strategically while striving to ensure that resources are deployed to the highest priority overseas locations to maximize DEA's impact on the global narcotics trade. DEA will continue to coordinate PTO investigations with its foreign and domestic counterparts in order to exceed all performance targets. DEA will also work to sustain and strengthen partnerships with its foreign counterparts to attack the vulnerabilities of major international drug and listed chemical trafficking organizations, including those that fund terrorism. DEA's foreign PTO

performance targets reflect DEA's current utilization of foreign resources and enforcement activities, which have a direct impact on DEA's performance in the foreign arena.



International Training

Output Performance Measure:

- *Number of International Students Trained*

FY 2016 Target: 2,838

The effectiveness of DEA's international enforcement efforts is also measured by the number of DEA-sponsored international training courses conducted and participants trained. DEA's international training efforts are also prevalent and influential in Afghanistan through the DEA FAST program.

From October 1, 2013 through September 30, 2014, DEA trained a grand total of 3,937 foreign law enforcement officers. DEA's International Training Section (TRI) trained 3,401 foreign law enforcement participants and as of September 30, 2014, there were 536 onboard law enforcement officers in the Afghan NIU. The total NIU onboard number continues to fluctuate due to retirements, transfers, and disciplinary action. These NIU officers received informal operational training and shoulder-to-shoulder mentorship provided by DEA FAST special agents. In FY 2015, DEA FAST plans to provide tactical and operational training for NIU members on a rotational basis and through partnership in field operations. DEA will continue to focus and maximize its Afghanistan resources while training, mentoring and building the capacity of the Afghan counter narcotics police. DEA's strategic objective is to support and develop the NIU so that this unit will become highly effective and independent.



*Afghan NIU members inventory
contraband seized after a joint
NIU/FAST operation*

DEA also continues to provide advisory support and oversight for the Counter Narcotics Training Team (CNTT), previously known as the Afghanistan Regional Training Team (RTT) in Afghanistan. Since FY 2008, this program has been supported by reimbursable funding from DoD Central Command (CENTCOM) for DEA Special Agent travel expenses, supplies and small equipment purchases. CENTCOM also covers all costs for non-DEA CNTT contract instructors. The Afghanistan CNTT's mission is to conduct law enforcement training for members of the CNP-A and the DEA-developed curriculum focuses on developing skills necessary to carry out basic and advanced counter narcotics investigations. As reported by DEA's Office of International Training, from October 1, 2013 through September 30, 2014, an estimated 5,694 Afghan law enforcement officers were trained by CNTT contract instructors.

Drug Trafficker Revenue Denied

Outcome Performance Measure:

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

FY 2016 Target: \$2.80 Billion

DEA is not only making it more difficult for traffickers to operate by taking their money away, but is following the money trail back to the command and control of the most significant drug trafficking organizations impacting the United States. On a daily basis, DEA denies revenue to drug trafficking organizations through money and property seized, as well as the value of seized drugs, which is the amount of funds invested in the drugs by the owner computed at conservative production cost levels. DEA's current objective is to maximize Drug Trafficker Revenue Denied to meet the challenge of crippling drug cartels so they are unable to reconstitute their operations with new leadership. Drug Trafficker Revenue Denied reflects the outcome of activities scored to DEA's International and Domestic Decision Units. In FY 2014, DEA exceeded its target and was responsible for denying \$3.9 billion in drug trafficking revenue. DEA is considering adding marijuana plant seizures in the Drug Trafficker Revenue Denied totals and will adjust performance targets accordingly.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

A detailed discussion regarding DEA International Enforcement performance measures and how these measures tie to DOJ's Strategic Objectives is included under section 3a. *Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes* in the International Enforcement Decision Unit Justification. In FY 2016, DEA will continue to pursue the following agency initiatives and program objectives in support of DOJ's Strategic Objectives 1.1 and 2.3:

Continue DEA's leadership role in international drug and chemical enforcement programs.

Under the guidance of the Secretary of State and U.S. Ambassadors, DEA is the U.S. government's single point of contact for coordinating international drug and chemical investigations. In FY 2016, DEA will continue to provide interagency leadership in the effort to disrupt or dismantle drug trafficking organizations via DEA's PTO Program and operational elements of the Drug Flow Attack Strategy (DFAS). DEA personnel assigned to DEA foreign offices worldwide will continue to conduct bilateral investigations with foreign counterparts in countries that have demonstrated the commitment to aggressively combat drug trafficking organizations. DEA will also continue its close partnership with the United Nations, Interpol, and other organizations on matters relating to international drug and chemical control programs. Finally, DEA will facilitate several conferences, including the International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC), which brings senior level international law enforcement officers together to develop coordinated actions against international drug traffickers and terrorist organizations.

Provide an operational focus that ensures long-term investigations against significant international drug and chemical trafficking organizations and their major affiliates or facilitators, including organizations that use drug trafficking proceeds to fund terror

DEA has made significant strides in achieving its objectives in Afghanistan and continues to carry out its strategic objectives. In the near future, DoD and many civilian agencies will make significant reductions to their staffing levels in Afghanistan. The U.S. military draw down in Afghanistan will significantly change the operating environment for USG activities. Without U.S. military assistance, the vast majority of counternarcotics field operations, particularly in uncontrolled areas throughout Helmand and Kandahar, would be far too risky for DEA personnel.

DEA will adjust its presence in Afghanistan as the mission there transitions from military to civilian-led. DEA has received Kabul Embassy approval for 30 authorized permanent positions, 2 TDY pilots and FAST rotational positions. The Embassy will also allow DEA employees (above the 30 authorized staffing level) with departure dates between October 1, 2014 and mid-January to leave Afghanistan when their tours are scheduled to end. Overall, DEA's role in Afghanistan is always contingent upon the availability of funding from the Departments of State and Defense.

Throughout the world, DEA will concentrate DEA's investigative efforts on major international drug and chemical trafficking organizations and their affiliates. By executing DFAS, DEA will disrupt the flow of drugs, money, and listed chemicals between the source, transit zones, and the United States. DEA will also continue to develop and utilize strategies to track and seize illicit shipments of listed chemicals thereby reducing the diversion of these chemicals or the drugs produced by these chemicals from reaching the U.S. Furthermore, DEA will fully utilize SOD to conduct multi-national, multi-agency coordinated investigations addressing major drug trafficking organizations operating at the international level. Finally, DEA will promote collective targeting between foreign countries to target traffickers operating in multiple countries.

Lead and influence international counterdrug and chemical policy and support institution building in host nations

Institution building is an extremely critical component of DEA's overseas success, and DEA special agents are expected to proactively carry out these activities with their counterparts. Maintaining DEA's overseas presence will allow special agents to establish close relationships and networks with their counterparts that foster cooperation in international drug law enforcement. Special agents placed in areas where there are emerging drug threats will work with their foreign counterparts on policy and legislative issues and provide assistance in developing drug control laws and regulations as well as work to establish specialized units in support of drug investigations.

In addition to meeting with foreign counterparts on legislative issues, DEA also plays a significant role by providing investigative equipment and training. An important contribution to this end is the establishment of SIUs in selected countries. The SIU program seeks to create focused and well-trained drug investigative and intelligence units of high moral character and integrity in selected nations. Investigations are ongoing, and cases, particularly those involving sensitive and high-level targets, are being developed by these units. DEA will continue to work through host nation SIUs to target the most significant drug trafficking organizations impacting the United States. DEA will also seek out opportunities to establish new SIUs based on the willingness and readiness of the host nation and the availability of resources to start up and maintain a new SIU.

Maintain an intelligence program that drives international enforcement operations and analyzes information to identify trends

DEA coordinates intelligence worldwide that assists in disrupting or dismantling international drug trafficking organizations. This 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 United States. DEA's foreign offices share intelligence they have collected with relevant federal agencies to augment both foreign and domestic investigations. DEA also provides intelligence to assist the interagency community in determining future trends in drug trafficking and evaluating these trends to determine their long-term impact on drug trafficking. DEA's personnel abroad work closely with their domestic counterparts to investigate leads and dismantle international drug trafficking organizations that target American citizens. Therefore, the collection, analysis, and dissemination of strategic, investigative and real-time intelligence are critical for DEA to identify international drug syndicates.

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B. Domestic Enforcement

<i>Domestic Enforcement</i>	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
2014 Enacted	7,097	5,737	\$1,592,177
2015 Enacted	7,097	5,636	\$1,586,735
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	105	97	\$25,428
2016 Current Services	7,202	5,733	\$1,612,163
2016 Program Increases	3	3	\$11,822
2016 Program Savings	0	0	-\$10,576
2016 Request	7,205	5,736	\$1,613,409
Total Change 2015-2016	108	100	\$26,674

1. Program Description

The Domestic Enforcement Decision Unit comprises the majority of DEA's investigative and support resources inclusive of: Headquarters and its ancillary components, 21 Field Divisions, 40 District Offices, 115 Resident Offices, and 45 Posts of Duties. These resources, in conjunction with DEA's foreign offices, create a seamless intelligence and investigative approach to disrupt and dismantle the drug trafficking organizations that pose the largest threat to the United States.

DEA continues an aggressive and balanced domestic enforcement program with a multi-jurisdictional approach designed to focus federal resources on the disruption or dismantlement of drug trafficking organizations that control the illegal drug trade and the seizure of the proceeds and assets involved in the illegal drug trade. Similar to legitimate businesses, drug trafficking organizations have corporate leaders, employees, chemical suppliers, transporters, financial service providers, communication needs, infrastructure, and assets. The drug trafficking business is therefore subject to market forces. As such, DEA focuses on finding and exploiting strategic vulnerabilities in the drug market.

DEA's strategy relies heavily on intelligence and investigative capabilities to identify significant domestic drug trafficking organizations and drug facilitators, collect and maintain in-depth information concerning their leadership and operations, and establish priorities and develop targets. This strategy emphasizes the disruption or complete dismantlement of the organizations targeted by DEA domestic field divisions.

Key organizational programs, strategies and activities funded by the Domestic Enforcement Decision Unit include the following:

Priority Targeting Program

This program was implemented in April 2001 to identify, target, investigate, and disrupt or dismantle those international, national, regional, and local impact drug trafficking and/or money laundering organizations having a significant impact on drug availability within the United States. DEA domestic field divisions, under the supervision of Special Agents in Charge (SACs), identify and target major drug threats within their areas of responsibility, also known as Priority Targets. Specifically, DEA domestic field divisions focus their investigative efforts on Priority Targets with a direct connection to the Department of Justice's (DOJ) Consolidated Priority Organization Targets (CPOT), which include the most significant international command and control organizations threatening the United States as identified by the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) member agencies.



The efforts to disrupt or dismantle Priority Targets linked to CPOTs are intelligence-driven and they are accomplished primarily via multi-agency and multi-regional investigations. The goal is to dismantle these organizations so that reestablishment of the same criminal organization is impossible. As these organizations are identified, disrupted, or dismantled, the investigative intelligence developed is utilized to identify and target all organizational elements on the drug trafficking continuum.

State and Local Task Force Program

DEA task forces are used as a force multiplier in carrying out DEA's mission through coordination and cooperation with Federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies in the United States. They act as an extension of DEA's traditional enforcement groups, targeting significant, high level drug trafficking organizations as their main focus. Many drug trafficking organizations are inherently violent, but this associated violence or involvement in gang activity is not the primary or motivating factor in establishing the targets of DEA's investigations. Violent crime task forces associated with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) target individuals and organizations involved in a broad spectrum of criminal activity, most of which DEA and its task forces play no part in targeting or investigating.

State and local Task Force Officers (TFOs) are primarily assigned to task force groups within DEA's Domestic Field Divisions. DEA SACs and DEA Headquarters continuously monitor the task forces to ensure they remain efficient and effective. In FY 2014, DEA led 269 state and local task forces. Moreover, these task forces consisted of an on-board strength of 2,658 DEA Special Agents and 2,203 state and local task force officers, all of whom are deputized with Title 21 authority and dedicated full-time to investigate major DTOs and address trafficking problems in their local communities.



BAT (Basic Agent in Training) – Small Arms Training

DEA TFOs provide local expertise that cannot be matched at the federal level. This expertise includes, but is not limited to: (1) geographical familiarity with respect to specific areas, businesses, or persons involved in trafficking activities; (2) enhanced intelligence regarding local or regional drug trafficking organization hierarchical structures, co-conspirators, and their corporate or transactional behaviors; and (3) access to relationships with local residents cultivated and fostered through liaison with community and religious leaders, as well as various health, public, and private service agencies therein. In addition, TFOs are well versed and

practiced in the local judicial systems or smaller venues, and their support has been critical and timely with respect to serving warrants and assisting with the identification and seizure of assets that may not have been identified solely by DEA.

The partnership with state and local personnel also allows DEA access to additional resources. TFOs allow for: (1) close alliances with state and local agencies; (2) provide for the use of platforms for surveillance assets (pole cameras and, in many locations, radio systems and frequencies); (3) access to city facilities and equipment as well as events, meetings, and conferences with a criminal justice agenda; and, (4) access to local and state intelligence databases to include drug databases, gang information, and local identifiers of significant drug trafficking areas.

Special Operations Division (SOD)

SOD supports domestic field enforcement by providing vital information for investigative and enforcement activities directed against major national and transnational trafficking organizations. Specifically, SOD coordinates special operations and projects targeting trafficker command and control communications. SOD provides funding support, guidance and technical assistance to all DEA divisions that have judicial Title III operations involving drug trafficking. Additionally, SOD disseminates sensitive and vital investigative data to its participating law enforcement partners. Currently, twenty-nine agencies are on-board as SOD participants.

An example of the operational initiatives coordinated by SOD is Project Synergy. Project Synergy was initiated in December 2012 in order to provide operational focus to DEA synthetic drug investigations. The investigations under Project Synergy target Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) that are involved in the illegal distribution of synthetic designer drugs to customers in the United States and worldwide. Phase II of Project Synergy began in January 1, 2014 and culminated on May 7, 2014 with nationwide law enforcement actions conducted in 29 states. The Project Synergy (Phase II) takedown was carried out based on 60 DEA investigations and ICE-HSI also participated with seven investigations. The takedown resulted in the arrest of 153 individuals and the seizure of \$38,991,527.57 in cash/assets; 17,363 kilograms of synthetic drugs packaged (19 tons); 2,621 kilograms of cannabinoids; 508 kilograms of cathinones/other synthetic drugs (Methylone and other analogues); 2,233 kilograms of treated plant material and 86 firearms.

Currently, the overall project effort has resulted in 443 arrests and the seizure of \$145 million in cash and assets; 44 tons of synthetic drugs packaged; 813 kilograms of cathinones, 6,132 kilograms cannabinoids and other synthetic drugs (Methylone/other analogues) and 211 firearms.

SOD also plays an integral part in supporting DEA's financial investigations. DEA Office of Financial Operations (FO) and the Special Operations Division (SOD) initiated Project FOSOD to correlate, de-conflict and integrate various SOD and FO Attorney General Exempted Operation (AGEO) supported money laundering investigations. As part of this initiative, Domestic money pickups under SOD-supported AGEO Operation Green Treasure/ Project

FOSOD led to the identification of a major Mexican heroin source of supply, capable of smuggling over 100kgs of heroin from Mexico to the Northeastern United States every month. The operation also led to the identification of a major Colombian target responsible for the production, facilitation, and transportation of multi-metric ton loads of cocaine from Colombia to the United States and Europe. This target was recently designated a CPOT. To date, Operation Green Treasure has resulted in the 211 arrests as well as the seizure of 124.9 kgs of heroin, 20,888 kgs of cocaine, 13 lbs of methamphetamine and \$32.6 million worldwide.

Intelligence and Information Sharing

DEA's intelligence program is comprised of several components that are responsible for collecting, analyzing, and disseminating drug-related domestic intelligence. This intelligence facilitates DEA seizures and arrests, strengthens investigations and prosecutions of major drug trafficking organizations, and provides policy makers with drug trend information upon which tactical and strategic decisions are based. DEA has also continued key programs transferred over from National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC) in 2012, including Document and Media Exploitation (DOMEX) and high-priority strategic intelligence reporting.

El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC)

DEA's intelligence program supports EPIC, a multi-agency facility that serves as a clearinghouse for tactical intelligence and a central point for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of information related to worldwide drug movement and alien smuggling. EPIC houses employees from 28 agencies, including representatives from Mexico and Colombia. EPIC also has information sharing agreements with police agencies in all 50 states. Through its 24-hour Watch function, EPIC provides immediate access to participating agencies' databases to law enforcement at all levels of government, throughout the United States, and with some foreign nations.



El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC)

DOMEX

To continue the DOMEX mission transferred over from NDIC in 2012, DEA established a Document and Media Exploitation Section (NSE) within its Intelligence Division, under the Office of Special Intelligence. This section, located in Merrifield, VA, consists of three DOMEX teams and a small IT support group. The DOMEX field teams supporting the OCDETF Strike Forces in Atlanta, Houston, El Paso, Phoenix, and San Diego, as well as an element located at the Utah National Guard, will remain in place, but will report directly to NSE. An electronic media exploitation unit to support the DOMEX function has also been added to the Operational Support Division/Office of Forensics Sciences/Laboratory Operations Section in Lorton, VA. This unit will directly support the DOMEX missions.

Strategic Intelligence Products

The priority strategic intelligence functions previously performed by NDIC are now the responsibility of the Intelligence Division. The Domestic Strategic Intelligence Unit (NWWD) has been established within the Indications & Warning Section to perform this function. NWWD's mission is to research, analyze, and produce balanced strategic analyses for policymakers, law enforcement authorities, and healthcare professionals.

DEA's Intelligence Division priorities will provide the National Drug Threat Assessment, a national illicit drug price report, and a domestic cannabis cultivation assessment that satisfies a significant intelligence gap. Based on discussions with the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Directors, each HIDTA will assume responsibility for production of the 34 HIDTA Drug Market Analyses, with assistance from DEA field offices.

The Intelligence Division is currently working with strategic intelligence partners, customers, and consumers to develop a hierarchy of reporting priorities beyond the above mentioned products. DEA's field intelligence components, inclusive of EPIC, will provide assistance to meet the strategic reporting requirement through data collection and reporting.

Heroin and Cocaine Signature Programs

Two of the best examples of DEA's effort and progress in the area of intelligence based policing and information sharing are evidenced by the relevant contributions of its signature programs; specifically its Heroin and Cocaine Signature Programs. The Heroin Signature Program (HSP) and the later Cocaine Signature Program (CSP) were initiated in 1977 and 1998, respectively, by DEA as essential components of the Intelligence Division's ability to identify trends in heroin and cocaine trafficking and distribution in the U.S. Supported by scientific methodologies developed at DEA's Special Testing and Research Laboratory (SFL1), the ongoing objectives of these signature programs are to: (1) identify trends in heroin and cocaine trafficking and distribution in the U.S.; (2) identify the processing methods and geographic origins of the heroin and cocaine encountered in the U.S. drug market; and, (3) provide intelligence on wholesale purity and track transitions in heroin and cocaine smuggling patterns into the U.S.

The HSP and CSP are the only scientifically-based sources of information currently available to determine the manufacturing processes and geographic origins of the heroin and cocaine available in the U.S. Each program continually undergoes quality assurance checks by obtaining and analyzing authentic heroin and cocaine samples obtained from the primary production regions for both of these drugs. Each year, DEA chemists perform in-depth chemical analysis on an average of 600-900 heroin samples and 3,000 cocaine samples. Heroin samples analyzed via the HSP are taken from contraband seized at US ports of entry (POEs), all non-POE exhibits weighing over 1 kilogram, randomly chosen samples, and special requests for analysis. Cocaine samples analyzed under the Cocaine Signature Program are obtained from bulk seizures of 10 kilograms or higher made throughout the United States and overseas.

Through their analysis, DEA chemists are able to associate respective heroin or cocaine samples with a production process, or “signature”, which is indicative of a particular geographic source area. The resultant proportion of drug associated with each geographic source area is measured in terms of the net weight of drug seized and analyzed in the program from each area that year. Data obtained via the HSP and CSP, when used in conjunction with investigative information, drug production statistics and seizure data, provides the DEA with an overall long-term assessment of heroin and cocaine trafficking in the United States.

The DEA Intelligence Division and the DEA Office of Forensic Sciences/Special Testing and Research Laboratory publishes an annual HSP report and quarterly CSP reports, respectively, which provide law enforcement, drug policy makers and drug abuse researchers with information regarding the substantive nature of domestic, heroin and cocaine trafficking at the wholesale-level. The HSP and CSP are relied upon to provide credible judgments regarding the significance and definitive characteristics of the source regions supplying the U.S. market. HSP and CSP data provide DEA managers with information essential to determining how to most effectively allocate DEA resources, as well as formulating and establishing effective counterdrug strategies to meet the threat posed by the trafficking of both of these drugs.

Heroin Domestic Monitor Program

The Heroin Domestic Monitor Program (HDMP) is a retail-level heroin purchase program conducted in 27 major metropolitan areas of the United States. HDMP samples provide data on the purity, price, and origin of street-level heroin. Each heroin purchase subsequently undergoes chemical analysis at DEA’s Special Testing and Research Laboratory to determine the purity, and where possible, the geographic source of the heroin. Since its inception in 1979, the HDMP has provided accurate assessments of the fluctuations in the domestic retail availability of heroin sourced from each of the major heroin areas – Mexico, South America, Southwest Asia and Southeast Asia. Information derived through the HDMP has allowed DEA to aggressively target emerging heroin problems as well as developing strategies to counter them.

Intelligence Community Support

The Office of National Security Intelligence (NN) of the DEA was designated a member of the Intelligence Community (IC) in February 2006. The objective of NN is to maximize DEA's contribution to national security, while protecting the primacy of its law enforcement mission. Through the efforts of NN, DEA fulfills the requirement to share intelligence mandated by the USA Patriot Act, as well as the Attorney General's guidelines for sharing information.

State and Local Training

DEA trains and collaborates with its state and local law enforcement partners while carrying out its domestic law enforcement efforts. This includes both formal collaboration through task forces, as well as less formal information sharing and de-confliction efforts. These efforts serve as a force multiplier.

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



DEA Training Academy, Quantico, VA

Together with the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) in Glynco, Georgia, the Office of Training is able to provide three high-quality training programs for state and local police officers in rural areas of the United States. These programs are designed to be conducted at or near local police departments and are tuition-free. The three programs provided through this joint initiative are the Drug Law Enforcement School for Patrol Officers (DLESP), the Drug Enforcement Training Program (DETP) Train-the-Trainer school, and the Drug Task Force Supervisors School (DTFSS). The specific details of each program are as follows:

- DLESP is a three-day program that provides updated training to police officers to assist them in detecting drug-related crime in their communities.
- DETP is a five-day course of instruction designed for secondary delivery by the trainers with a detailed program guide, student handouts, instructional aids, and suggested practical exercises.
- DTFSS is designed to provide updated managerial training to supervisors and commanders assigned to multi-agency drug task forces.

The Office of Training also conducts the Drug Unit Commanders Academy (DUCA); a two-week school designed for commanders of state, local, federal, and foreign drug enforcement units. This program provides training in areas including tactical aspects of drug enforcement, operational planning, confidential source management, clandestine laboratory operations, legal issues for management, executive decision making, and professionalism within the ranks. Additionally, DEA's Office of Training offers intelligence-based courses for state and local LEOs and their analytical staff that includes: Critical Thinking; Federal Law Enforcement Analysts Training; and Presentation & Briefing Skills.

Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program

The DCE/SP is a nationwide law enforcement program that exclusively targets marijuana. DEA administers the program and receives funding from AFF through reimbursable agreements. The majority of this funding is then allocated to 128 primary state and local law enforcement agencies for eradication campaigns and suppression programs. Because the essential source of funding for eradication efforts is derived from the Domestic Operations budget, the program description and its performance narrative have been appropriately incorporated into the Domestic Decision Unit summary.



Eradication of Marijuana at an Outdoor Grow Site

Since eradication is based on the growing season, all program performance data is collected and reported on the calendar year with performance weighted towards the end of the year. Domestically cultivated marijuana is dependent on climatic conditions, as a result extreme circumstances such as flood, drought, and fire can dramatically impact the amount of product cultivated and therefore seized. From January through July 2014, DCE/SP enforcement operations accounted for the eradication of 3,974,739 marijuana plants, 4,504 arrests, 1,626 weapons seized and the seizure of approximately \$21.2 million in assets. In CY 2013, DCE/SP enforcement operations resulted in the seizure of 4,395,240 cannabis plants and \$29.8 million in drug trafficking assets. It is worth noting that the total number of marijuana plants eradicated in 2013 is slightly above the total amount of plants seized in 2012 in spite of weather and related environmental factors that prevented a robust growing season in some parts of the country.

DCE/SP funded performance among participating state and local law enforcement agencies from CY 2006 through CY 2014 ytd is reported by calendar year, and the aggregate data indicative of their marijuana enforcement efforts, on public and private lands, are presented in the table below.

DCE/SP Statistics

	Arrests	Seizures	
		Indoor/Outdoor Plants	Assets
CY 2006	8,144	5.2 million	\$77.0 million
CY 2007	8,321	7.0 million	\$54.9 million
CY 2008	8,296	8.0 million	\$65.9 million
CY 2009	10,047	10.4 million	\$37.1 million
CY 2010	9,685	10.3 million	\$34.3 million
CY 2011	8,502	6.7 million	\$42.1 million
CY 2012	6,508	3.9 million	\$32.0 million
CY 2013	6,512	4.3 million	\$29.8 million
CY 2014*	4,504	4.0 million	\$21.2 million

*Statistical information available for DCE/SP is current as of July 31, 2014

The total denied revenue from Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTO) targeted under the DCE/SP during CY 2013 was in excess of \$2 billion based on the national average retail value of marijuana (\$500.00 per pound). The total assets seized in 2013 were slightly less than the previous year. There are many factors that contribute to the decline in asset seizures. One factor that contributed to the decline is that illicit growers are becoming savvier in hiding their assets from law enforcement. DCE/SP anticipates this trend to continue especially in states that passed marijuana legalization laws as illicit growers may exploit legalization to disguise their profits from illicit marijuana cultivation.

Successful enforcement has forced drug traffickers to cultivate marijuana plants on private property, whereas in prior years, marijuana plants were typically grown on public land. Unlike the less restrictive practices on public land, search warrants are required to pursue investigations on private land. Another factor that may impact the number of marijuana plant eradications is the introduction and cultivation of a new, more robust species of marijuana plant. It is called a “supersized” marijuana plant and it can reach heights of five feet or more and produce up to several pounds of marijuana from a single stalk. In light of these challenges, DEA must continuously modify its enforcement strategies to keep pace with the various adaptations and evolutionary techniques employed by trafficking organizations and other criminal enterprises.

2. Performance and Resources Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE												
Decision Unit: Domestic Enforcement												
DOJ Strategic Goal 1: Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security Consistent with the Rule of Law												
Strategic Objective 1.1: Prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur by integrating intelligence and law enforcement efforts to achieve a coordinated response to terrorist threats												
RESOURCES			Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
			FY 2014		FY 2014		FY 2015		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes		FY 2016 Request	
Number of Incoming Requests for Information (RFI) from the Intelligence Community (IC)			650		492		675		25		700	
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
			100	\$18,136 [\$641]	100	\$18,136 [\$641]	99	\$18,203 [\$641]	3	\$4,233 [\$0]	102	\$22,436 [\$641]
TYPE	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2014		FY 2014		FY 2015		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes		FY 2016 Request	
Program Activity	1.1	National Security Intelligence	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
			100	\$18,136 [\$641]	100	\$18,136 [\$641]	99	\$18,203 [\$641]	3	\$4,233 [\$0]	102	\$22,436 [\$641]
Performance Measure: Output	1.1	Percentage of IC RFIs provided by requested deadline	100%		80%		100%		-		100%	

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE con't														
Decision Unit: Domestic Enforcement														
DOJ Strategic Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and Enforce Federal Law														
Strategic Objective 2.3: Disrupt and dismantle major drug trafficking organizations to combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs														
RESOURCES			Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)			
			FY 2014		FY 2014		FY 2015		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes		FY 2016 Request			
Active PTOs Linked to CPOTs ^{1,2}			540		636		540		-		540			
Active PTOs Not Linked to CPOTs ^{1,2}			2,060		2,721		2,060		-		2,060			
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	
			6,896		\$1,574,041 [\$461,656]		6,896		\$1,574,041 [\$461,656]		6,765		\$1,568,532 [\$524,706]	
			10		\$22,441 [\$4,039]		6,775		\$1,590,973 [\$528,745]					
TYPE	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2014		FY 2014		FY 2015		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes		FY 2016 Request			
			FTE		\$000		FTE		\$000		FTE		\$000	
Program Activity	2.3	Domestic Enforcement	6,896		\$1,574,041 [\$461,656]		6,896		\$1,574,041 [\$461,656]		6,765		\$1,568,532 [\$524,706]	
			10		\$22,441 [\$4,039]		6,775		\$1,590,973 [\$528,745]					
Performance Measure: Output	2.3	PTOs Linked to CPOTs Disrupted or Dismantled ^{2,3}	270/110		387/154		270/110		-		270/110			
Performance Measure: Output	2.3	PTOs Not Linked to CPOTs Disrupted or Dismantled ^{2,3}	1,280/570		1,648/713		1,280/570		-		1,280/570			
Performance Measure: Output	2.3	# of Federal, State, and Local Law Enforcement Officers Trained ⁴	32,345		38,448		32,345		-		32,345			
Performance Measure: Outcome	2.3	Monetary Value of Currency, Property and Drugs Seized (Drug Trafficker Revenue Denied) ⁵	††		††		††		-		††			
†† See the International Enforcement Performance and Resources Table for related performance data.														
¹ Reflects active PTO investigations as of the end of the specified fiscal year.														
² This performance measure does not include PTOs associated with DEA's Diversion Control Program.														
³ PTOs disrupted includes PTOs disrupted closed (PTARRS status code E) and PTOs disrupted pending dismantlement (PTARRS status code D).														
⁴ This performance activity and performance measure does not include State and Local Clandestine Laboratory Enforcement training.														
⁵ This is an agency-wide outcome measure reflecting the activities across DEA's two decision units (International Enforcement and Domestic Enforcement).														

Priority Targeting Program

Data Definition: Disruption means impeding the normal and effective operation of the targeted organization, as indicated by changes in organizational leadership and/or changes in methods of operation, including, for example, financing, trafficking patterns, communications or drug production. Disruption Pending Dismantlement means impeding the normal and effective operation of the targeted organization, but continuing towards the organization's complete evisceration such that it is incapable of operating and/or reconstituting itself. Dismantlement means destroying the organization's leadership, financial base and supply network such that the organization is incapable of operating and/or reconstituting itself. The first CPOT List was issued in September 2002, and is updated semi-annually. The List identifies the most significant international drug trafficking and money laundering organizations and those primarily responsible for America's drug supply. Enforcement agencies are focused on identifying links among disparate domestic drug trafficking and money laundering organizations and on making connections to their ultimate sources of supply. Investigators continually work up and across the supply chain, with the goal of disrupting and dismantling the entire network controlled by or supporting a given CPOT organization. An organization is considered "linked" to a CPOT, if credible evidence exists (i.e., from corroborated confidential source information, phone tolls, Title III intercepts, financial records, or other similar investigative means) of a nexus between the primary target of the investigation and a CPOT target. The nexus need not be a direct connection to the CPOT, so long as a valid connection exists to a verified associate or component of the CPOT organization.

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

- * Case Agent - Through PTARRS, the Special Agent (SA) or Diversion Investigator (DI) begins the process by creating and proposing a PTO.
- * Group Supervisor (GS) – The GS reviews the PTO proposed by the SA/DI and approves it or sends it back to the SA/DI for additional information/clarification.
- * Assistant Special Agent in Charge (ASAC) - The ASAC reviews the PTO approved by the GS. If all of the necessary information included in the proposal meets the established criteria for a PTO, the ASAC approves the PTO.
- * Special Agent in Charge (SAC) - The SAC reviews the PTO approved by the ASAC and provides a case assessment for, or against, the nomination of the PTO. Once nominated by the SAC, PTARRS generates and saves a unique identification number for the nominated PTO.
- * Headquarters – At Headquarters, PTOs nominated by the SAC are assigned to the appropriate section within DEA's Office of Enforcement (OE). Once assigned, the corresponding OE 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 is combined with the data generated by the DEA Training Academy and reported quarterly based on the fiscal year.

Data Validation and Verification: Data is 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 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014		FY 2015	FY 2016
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
1.1	Performance Measure	Percentage of IC RFIs Provided by Requested Deadline	85%	75%	77%	90.5%	100%	80%	100%	100%
2.3	Performance Measure	PTOs Linked to CPOTs Disrupted or Dismantled ^{1,2}	275/150	326/151	324/126	314/158	270/110	387/154	270/110	270/110
2.3	Performance Measure	PTOs Not Linked to CPOTs Disrupted or Dismantled ^{1,2}	1,054/690	1,295/665	1,343/663	1498/672	1,280/570	1,648/713	1,280/570	1,280/570
2.3	Performance Measure	# of Federal, State, and Local Law Enforcement Officers Trained ³	56,921	51,193	49,118	39,308	32,345	38,448	32,345	32,345
2.3	OUTCOME Measure	Monetary Value of Currency, Property and Drugs Seized (Drug Trafficker Revenue Denied) ⁴	††	††	††	††	††	††	††	††

†† See the International Enforcement Performance and Resources Table for related performance data.

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

² PTOs disrupted includes PTOs disrupted closed (PTARRS status code E) and PTOs disrupted pending dismantlement (PTARRS status code D).

³ This performance activity and performance measure does not include State and Local Clandestine Laboratory Enforcement training participants.

⁴ Agency-wide outcome measure reflecting the activities across DEA's two decision units (International Enforcement and Domestic Enforcement).

3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

Pursuant to the DOJ Strategic Plan for FY 2014 – 2018, DEA's Domestic Enforcement Decision Unit contributes to its Strategic Goals as follows:

DOJ Goal 1: Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security Consistent with the Rule of Law. DEA resources specifically address DOJ's Strategic Objective 1.1: *Prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur by integrating intelligence and law enforcement efforts to achieve a coordinated response to terrorist threats.*

DOJ Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and Enforce Federal Law. DEA resources specifically address DOJ's Strategic Objective 2.1: *Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers;* and Strategic Objective 2.3: *Disrupt and dismantle major drug trafficking organizations to combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs.*

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

Strategic Objective 1.1 – *Prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur by integrating intelligence and law enforcement efforts to achieve a coordinated response to terrorist threats.*

DEA's Counterterrorism Efforts

Output Performance Measure:

- *Percentage of IC RFIs provided by requested deadline*

FY 2016 Target: 100%

Currently, DEA has one performance measure related to its counterterrorism activities reflected under DOJ's Strategic Goal 1 on the Domestic Enforcement Performance and Resources Table. DEA performance is based on the number of RFIs generated by external agencies, as well as the secure dissemination of NN products to those agencies and their IC counterparts. The ability to forecast on-time rates of completion for NN products per annum or by quarter is extremely difficult. Nevertheless, with a goal of 100 percent compliance, from October 1, 2013 through September 30, 2014, DEA reported that 80 percent of IC RFIs were provided by the requested deadline. Because requested deadlines vary by requesting agency, inclusive of unreasonable (same day) RFIs, DEA is not able to control all factors. Nevertheless, given the inherent complexities of RFIs, with a goal of 100% on time compliance, DEA uses an internal tracking system to monitor the status of RFIs. Additionally, DEA has implemented analytical software to evaluate and address the increase in the number of requests received. NN continues to engage in an aggressive effort to increase the number of IC requests processed, and as such it remains confident in its ability to maintain timely responses to the IC. As a result of the aforementioned

actions, DEA remains committed to its ambitious, annual target of 100 percent on time compliance in FY 2015 and FY 2016.

Strategic Objective 2.3 – *Disrupt and dismantle major drug trafficking organizations to combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs.*

Priority Targeting Program

Output Performance Measure:

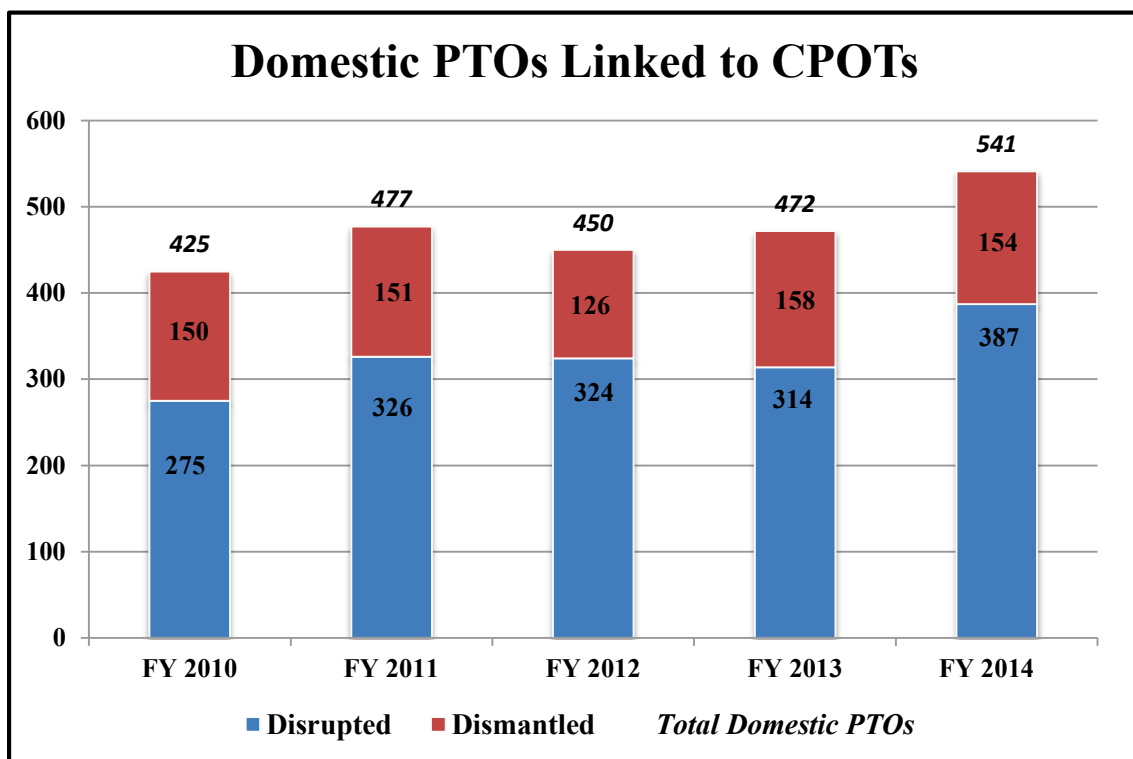
- *PTOs Linked to CPOT Targets Disrupted or Dismantled*

FY 2016 Target: 270/110

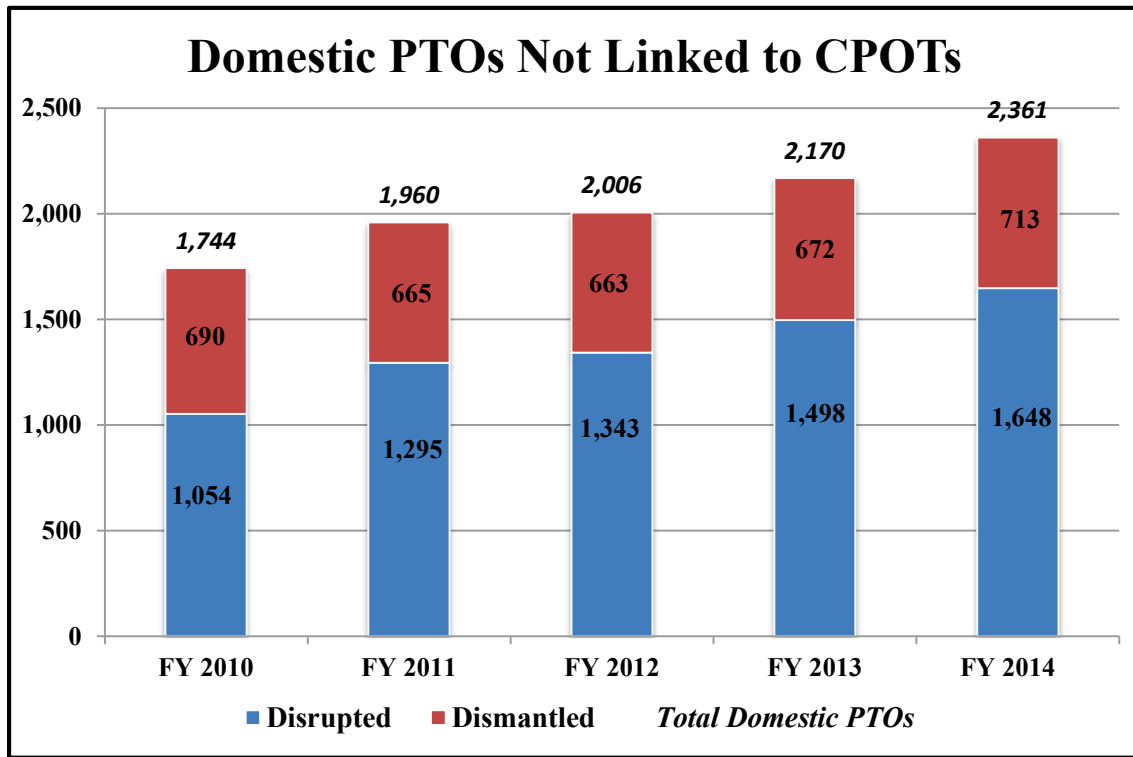
- *PTOs Not Linked to CPOT Targets Disrupted or Dismantled*

FY 2016 Target: 1,280/570

DEA’s first drug-related performance measure under DOJ’s Strategic Goal 2 on the Domestic Enforcement Performance and Resources Tables relates to the disruption or dismantlement of Priority Targets linked to CPOT targets. From October 1, 2013 through September 30, 2014, DEA disrupted 387 and dismantled 154 PTOs linked to CPOT targets. This represents approximately 143 percent and 140 percent to target for each of the aforementioned dispositions, respectively.



DEA’s second performance measure under DOJ’s Strategic Goal 2 on the Domestic Enforcement Performance and Resources Tables relates to the disruption or dismantlement of Priority Targets not linked to CPOT targets. In FY 2014, DEA disrupted 1,648 and dismantled 713 PTOs not linked to CPOT targets. This represents approximately 129 percent and 125 percent to target for each of the aforementioned dispositions, respectively.



At the start of FY 2014, DEA had 3,699 Special Agents on-board in domestic field divisions and Basic Agent Training; a 3 percent decrease from the 3,814 that were on board at the start of FY 2013. Thus, DEA has experienced a decline in the number of Special Agent work hours (or FTE) available for PTO and non-PTO investigations, and correspondingly, the number of non-PTO cases initiated has similarly decreased, which diminishes the pool of “potential” PTOs. As a result, DEA has maximized its capacity to shift resources in furtherance of meeting its operational performance goals against high value targets, and as such DEA has been able maintain PTO performance outcomes to date. This has occurred because DEA prioritizes its efforts against drug trafficking organizations that pose the greatest threat to national security and public safety (i.e., CPOT linked PTOs). DEA expects that it will continue to meet its targets for CPOT linked and non-CPOT linked PTO dispositions in FY 2015 and FY 2016.

State and Local Law Enforcement Officer Training

Output Performance Measure:

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

FY 2016 Target: 32,345

DEA's State and Local Law Enforcement Officer Training program has one primary performance measure, which is the number of state and local law enforcement officers (LEOs) trained. For FY 2013 through FY 2015, DEA evaluated and adjusted its targets for the number of state and local officers trained to 40,000 in anticipation of lingering Sequester related impacts. Because DEA underestimated the actual and lingering impact of Sequestration on training, it readjusted its target downward for FY 2015 and adjusted its earlier target downward to for FY 2014 through FY 2016. This reduced target is not anticipated to have an adverse impact on public health and safety or the safety and security of law enforcement personnel. However, with a new target of 32,345 state and local officers trained, in FY 2014, DEA trained 38,448 state and local law enforcement officers, which represents 119 percent to target performance.

While the Office of Training funds Divisional Training Coordinators (DTCs), it does not mandate or require the DTCs to conduct state and local training. Hence, DTC training programs are discretionary expenditures determined by the DTC's SAC, Associated SAC and ASAC(s). The number of state and local officers trained may fluctuate from year-to-year due to the number of training sessions conducted in the field. DEA anticipates that it will meet its adjusted target of 32,345 state and local law enforcement officers trained in FY 2015 and FY 2016.

Drug Trafficker Revenue Denied

Outcome Performance Measure:

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

FY 2016 Target: \$2.80 Billion

DEA's primary mission is drug enforcement and DEA's long-term goal is to maximize the Monetary Value of Currency, Property and Drugs Seized (Drug Trafficker Revenue Denied). Drug Trafficker Revenue Denied reflects the outcome of activities scored to DEA's International and Domestic Decision Units. Please refer to the discussion on Drug Trafficker Revenue Denied included in the International Enforcement Decision Unit narrative.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

To fulfill the critical mission of reducing drug use in the U.S., DEA devotes resources to the disruption or dismantlement of domestic Priority Targets and the recovery of their profits from the sale of illegal drugs. DEA's strategy is to attack entire drug trafficking organizations, from

their international command and control, through their smuggling and transportation systems, down to their distribution cells that are networked throughout the United States. DEA's Priority Targets represent the major drug trafficking organizations responsible for the production, transportation, and distribution of illegal drugs destined for consumption in the United States. DEA accomplishes its strategy by:

- Exploiting drug trafficking organization vulnerabilities;
- Employing traditional and creative enforcement methods that lead to the disruption or dismantlement of targeted organizations and the incarceration of their leaders; and,
- Assessing the financial underpinnings of each organization and its key leaders to disrupt or dismantle financial organizations responsible for the control of capital belonging to the targeted organizations.

To achieve the strategic goal of maximizing Drug Trafficker Revenue Denied, DEA:

- Systematically disrupts or dismantles targeted organizations by arresting/convicting their leaders and facilitators, seizing and forfeiting their assets, targeting their money laundering operations, and destroying their command and control networks;
- Works with international offices to disrupt or dismantle domestic organizations directly affiliated with international cartels; and,
- Identifies and targets the national/regional organizations most responsible for the domestic distribution, manufacture, and diversion of precursor chemicals.

The following strategies outline DEA's plan to achieve the Domestic Enforcement objectives in FY 2016:

***Strengthen counternarcotics efforts to combat illicit drug trafficking
along the Southwest Border***

Narcotics smuggling along the southwest border (SWB) poses a significant national security issue for the United States. The SWB provides hundreds of miles of open areas, which are an ideal environment for cross-border drug trafficking and money laundering activities. Given the threat of illegal drugs, and related violence along the SWB, DEA's efforts are critical.

EPIC is DEA's long-standing and most important intelligence sharing organization focusing on the Southwest Border. EPIC's mission is to support United States law enforcement and interdiction components through timely analysis and dissemination of intelligence on illicit drug and alien movements and the criminal organizations responsible for these illegal activities, within the United States, on both sides of the U.S.-Mexico border, across the Caribbean, and from other points of origin within the Western Hemisphere en route to the United States. In carrying out this mission, EPIC provides intelligence to law enforcement agents, investigators, and analysts at all levels of government throughout the United States and in some foreign nations. This includes directly supporting the efforts of DOJ and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) components, including the Coast Guard, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and Customs and Border Protection. EPIC also has information sharing agreements with police

agencies in all 50 states and it shares near real time information with Joint Interagency Task Force-South (JIATF-S) and other drug interdiction agencies/elements.

Disrupt and dismantle Consolidated Priority Organization Targets (CPOTs)

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

Deny drug revenues to drug trafficking organizations in order to disrupt trafficking activities and reduce drug availability

DEA's approach to the money laundering threat to the United States is designed to reduce the threat, trafficking, use, and related violence of illegal drugs. First, DEA is solely focused on proceeds generated by the illegal drug industry and the devastating effect this money has on the American public and financial services industry, as well as other governments and societies around the world. Second, DEA is addressing the threat that drug proceeds represent as a means of financing terrorist organizations. Due to the nature and scope of 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 through established protocols with those agencies charged with counter terrorism responsibilities. 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. consumer market.

Utilize intelligence to support counternarcotics strategies and stop drug-related terrorist activities

DEA's Intelligence Program has been refocused on the concept of predictive intelligence to identify trends and vulnerabilities and then direct enforcement resources to those areas. In addition to its traditional drug law enforcement mission, DEA joined the Intelligence Community (IC) in 2006 due to the nexus between illegal drug trafficking and its proceeds which support terror organizations. DEA has expanded its Intelligence Program and has implemented the following initiatives: a DEA Office of National Security Intelligence; a Representation in the National Security Council Office for Combating Terrorism; an Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force Fusion Center (OFC); and a National Virtual Pointer System (an information system that provides federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies with a target de-confliction capacity for all crimes).

Disrupt and dismantle violent gangs involved in drug trafficking

Major violent street gangs have become an increasing threat to the safety and security of our domestic communities. Law enforcement authorities throughout the country report that gangs are responsible for most of the serious violent crime in the major cities of the United States. They commonly use drug trafficking as a means to finance their criminal activities. These gang drug trafficking organizations are often well organized, have an identifiable hierarchy with organized levels of command and control, and utilize sophisticated techniques and organizational processes to further their drug trafficking efforts.

DEA's efforts through SOD's OSG to coordinate and support investigations targeting gangs and violent crime in concert with its enforcement partners assigned to GangTECC, will help penetrate and eliminate violent gangs and local drug trafficking organizations. Collaterally, these investigations combat violent drug trafficking organizations in specific neighborhoods and restore safer environments for the residents.

Reduce the threat, trafficking, and use of methamphetamine

Methamphetamine is a continuing problem in the United States. Once confined primarily to the west and mid-west, it is now evident across the eastern half of the United States, as well. Because of the unique characteristics of methamphetamine, fighting the drug demands aggressive and collaborative efforts. DOJ is focused on the following six methods to combat methamphetamine: work with state and local law enforcement; provide information and awareness training; strengthen international partnerships, specifically between the U.S. and Mexico; use additional tools to target methamphetamine traffickers, such as the Combat Methamphetamine Act; increase DEA's enforcement operations and arrests; and make methamphetamine prosecutions a priority for U.S. Attorneys.

Provide training to State and local law enforcement officers to improve the capabilities of State and local law enforcement agencies and their ability to enforce state drug laws

DEA executes its training mission through the State and Local Training Program, which provides law enforcement officers with essential skills needed to conduct narcotics investigations and contribute to the nationwide counterdrug effort. DEA offers an array of classes to state and local officers to include Drug Diversion training, Drug Enforcement Unit Commander training (DUCA), Federal Law Enforcement Analysis Training (FLEAT), and Narcotics Supervisory Leadership training. In addition, state and local training is offered through DEA's Domestic Field Division Offices and Division Training Coordinators. By teaching others the methodologies and techniques of drug enforcement, DEA is able to expand drug enforcement across the United States in a very cost-effective manner.

Coordinate Domestic Drug Enforcement Efforts with Federal, State, and Local Counterparts

DEA will continue to leverage the investigative resources and tools provided by various, Federal, state, and local task forces. State and local TFOs are primarily assigned to task force groups

within DEA's Domestic Field Divisions and make up approximately one-third of DEA's domestic investigative workforce. Through FY 2014, DEA led 269 state and local task forces. Moreover, these task forces consisted of an on-board strength of 2,658 DEA Special Agents and 2,203 state and local task force officers, all of whom are deputized with Title 21 authority and dedicated full-time to investigate major DTOs and address trafficking problems in their local communities.

Through OCDETF investigations, DEA and other participating agencies identify, disrupt, and dismantle the most serious drug trafficking and money laundering organizations and those primarily responsible for the nation's drug supply. DEA is the lead agency in 80 percent of all OCDETF investigations, and participates in 88 percent of the OCDETF investigations. In FY 2014, 37.2 percent of all DEA Special Agent investigative hours were on OCDETF cases. TFOs on DEA-lead task forces are also working OCDETF cases side-by-side with DEA and other agency personnel on these task forces.

The DCE/SP is a nationwide law enforcement program that exclusively targets marijuana. DEA administers the program and receives funding from AFF through reimbursable agreements. The majority of this funding is then allocated to 128 state and local agencies for eradication campaigns and suppression programs.

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

National Red Ribbon Week serves as a tribute to Special Agent Enrique Camarena, who was kidnapped and brutally tortured and murdered by drug traffickers in Mexico. This tragic event produced an immediate outpouring of grief, but over time has generated a sense of hope across America. This hope is being kept alive through the hard work of millions of Americans - particularly our young people - who participate in Red Ribbon events during the last week in October. National Red Ribbon Week is the most far-reaching and 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.

c. Priority Goals

DEA contributes to DOJ's Priority Goal 2: Violent Crime: Reduce Gang Violence: By September 30, 2016, in conjunction with state and local law enforcement agencies, reduce the number of violent crimes attributed to gangs to achieve 5 percent increases on three key indicators: (1) youths who exhibited a change in targeted behaviors as a result of participation in DOJ gang prevention program; (2) coordination of gang investigations on joint Federal, state, and local levels resulting in gang arrests; and, (3) intelligence products produced in support of Federal, state, and local investigations that are focused on gangs posing a significant threat to communities. DEA's progress is reported quarterly.

DEA's ongoing efforts to combat violent drug trafficking organizations in specific neighborhoods and restore safer environments for the residents are well documented. However, in furtherance of that effort and in support of the Department's Violent Crime Initiatives, on August 3, 2010, DEA and DOJ's Criminal Division entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). Pursuant to the terms of the MOU, DEA agreed to establish a partnership with the National Gang Targeting, Enforcement and Coordination Center (GangTECC) in order to enhance the combined abilities of the partner agencies to coordinate information and enforcement activities to disrupt and dismantle regional, national, and international gang threats. Specifically, DEA established an operational partnership, which made SOD resources available to GangTECC in order to enhance GangTECC capabilities, coordinate existing GangTECC cases/operations, assist in the initiation of new GangTECC cases and initiatives, and enhance the investigations of regional, national, and international gang threats by providing substantial operational intelligence and targeting support.

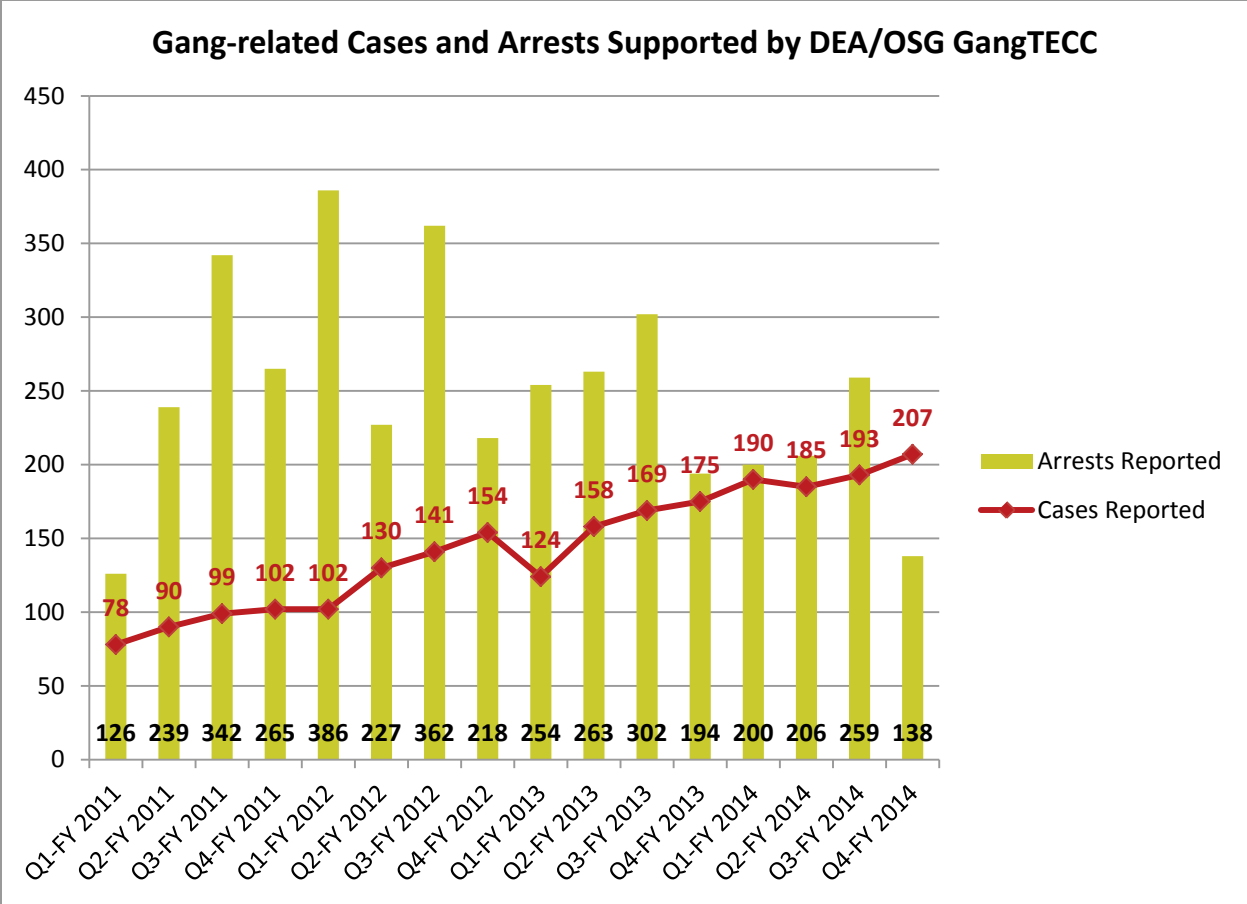
Prior to DEA's entrance in FY 2010, GangTECC supported only 100 cases in the three preceding fiscal years combined. Since then, under the operational direction of SOD, the multi-agency collaboration known as GangTECC/Operational Section: Gangs (OSG) has successfully coordinated several high impact gang operations. In FY 2011 the DEA component of GangTECC/OSG supported 102 cases that resulted in 853 gang arrests. Furthermore, in FY 2012, with a broad objective to increase gang arrests by 2 percent over the FY 2011 baseline, DEA/GangTECC supported 154 cases that accounted for 891 gang arrests, which represented a 4.4 percent increase in arrests. In FY 2013 with the objective increased to 5%, DEA/GangTECC supported 187 gang-related investigations that have resulted in 937 arrests; respectively 121 and 105 percent increases over FY 2012 actuals. Through FY 2014, DEA/GangTECC supported 207 gang-related cases that have yielded 803 arrests.

Although no longer a reporting requirement under DOJ's priority goal initiative, DEA continues to monitor and evaluate its success against violent crime through its obligatory participation in GangTECC as well as its reporting and programmatic reviews conducted as part of the Department's Strategic Objective Review processes.

Specific DEA Workload and Performance Measures in support of DOJ's long-term goals/objectives and its Strategic Review to include:

- Number of gang-related investigations supported by DEA/OSG/GangTECC; and
- Number of gang-related arrests attributed to investigations supported by DEA/OSG/GangTECC.

A clear demonstration of DEA sustained effort against gang-related violence in support of GangTECC is captured in the graph below:



Even though GangTECC will no longer be required to track or report the aforementioned performance measures to DOJ as part of its Priority Goal 2 initiative, it anticipates that with adequate funding, it will continue to responsibly achieve the goals of its mandate quarter by quarter, in FY 2015 and FY 2016.

C. State and Local Assistance

<i>State and Local Assistance</i>	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
2014 Enacted	26	20	\$4,021
2015 Enacted	26	19	\$3,945
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	\$42
2016 Current Services	26	19	\$3,987
2016 Program Increases	0	0	\$0
2016 Program Savings	0	0	-\$42
2016 Request	26	19	\$3,945
Total Change 2015-2016	0	0	\$0

1. Program Description

In FY 2016, DEA will continue to provide direct assistance to state and local law enforcement agencies through its State and Local Law Enforcement Officer Clandestine Laboratory Training and the Hazardous Waste Program (Clandestine Drug Laboratory Cleanup). DEA's S&E Account funds the 26 positions that coordinate the state and local clan lab cleanup and training programs; however, funding for operational costs for these programs is provided by the Department of Justice (DOJ) Community Oriented Policing Services Office (COPS) program.

In FY 2014, COPS transferred \$10 million to DEA for state and local meth lab cleanups and training. For FY 2015, COPS will have \$7 million to reimburse DEA for state and local meth lab cleanups and training. DEA expects the new funding plus prior year balances will cover FY 2015 operating costs, which are estimated to be \$11 million. Assuming that cleanup requests remain consistent in the future, DEA will require \$11 million in COPS funding to support the requirements associated with operating the program in FY 2016.

In addition to DEA's State and Local Assistance activities, DEA collaborates with its state and local law enforcement partners while carrying out its domestic law enforcement efforts. This includes collaboration through task forces and the Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program (DCE/SP), as well as less formal information sharing and de-confliction efforts. These efforts serve as a force multiplier with the added benefits of equitable sharing of asset seizures with state and local agencies that participate in DEA investigations. DEA identifies resources for these and joint law enforcement efforts as part of the Domestic Enforcement Decision Unit, not part of the State and Local Assistance Decision Unit.

DEA's State and Local Assistance Decision Unit consists of two programs: State and Local Law Enforcement Officer Clandestine Laboratory Training courses and DEA's Hazardous Waste Program (Clandestine Drug Laboratory Cleanup). These program areas have performance measures related to their specific activities, and they are addressed below:

State and Local Law Enforcement Officer Clandestine Laboratory Training

As the nation's preeminent drug law enforcement organization, DEA has the added responsibility to respond to the drug enforcement training needs of the U.S. law enforcement community. Each law enforcement officer trained to conduct narcotics investigations contributes to the nationwide counterdrug effort. By teaching others the methodologies and techniques of drug enforcement, DEA is able to expand drug enforcement across the United States in a very cost-effective manner.



DEA Clandestine Laboratory Training

As a result of the unique circumstances involving the actual raiding of a clandestine laboratory site, it was determined that there was a need for tactical training specifically designed for clandestine laboratory operations. The Clandestine Laboratory Tactical Training School was developed in FY 2000 and is designed for Special Agents and narcotics officers who are involved in clandestine laboratory raids, but have limited tactical training and experience. Topics covered during the training include: Raid Planning, Developing Operations Plans, Threat Assessment, Defensive tactics, Bombs and Booby Traps Raid Execution.

In addition to the domestic mission of training DEA Special Agents and state and local law enforcement personnel, the Clandestine Laboratory Training Unit provides First Responder/Awareness training and a First Responder/Awareness Train-the-Trainer Program to officers throughout the United States and law enforcement agencies throughout the world.

The DEA Basic Clandestine Laboratory Certification School is the most widely recognized law enforcement-sponsored clandestine laboratory training course meeting OSHA standards. It is available for DEA Special Agents and state and local officers throughout the United States and abroad. The DEA Clandestine Laboratory Training Unit also conducts an Advanced Site Safety Officer School for DEA and state and local officers. This school is designed to certify attendees

as Clandestine Laboratory Site Safety Officers, an OSHA requirement for every clandestine laboratory site. Additionally, advanced assessment and investigative techniques are taught.

DEA’s Hazardous Waste Program (Clandestine Drug Laboratory Cleanup)

With the continued seizure of clandestine laboratories throughout the country, there have been corresponding problems confronting state and local agencies called to the scene of these laboratories. Often, it is state or local police who first encounter these laboratories and must ensure that they are investigated, dismantled, and disposed of appropriately. As the nation’s leading drug law enforcement organization, DEA is in a unique position to assist state and local law enforcement with hazardous waste cleanups. DEA is able to provide this assistance in a cost effective manner by maintaining a nation-wide set of contracts and by working with its state and local counterparts to expand the use of the container program. In FY 2014, DEA coordinated a total of 8,213 state and local lab cleanups. Included in the total are the pickup and disposal of 7,880 labs through 248 Container Program pickups from the 16 states participating in the program, and 333 state and local cleanups DEA administered during the same time period.

The rapid spread of methamphetamine is due in part to the proliferation of small clandestine laboratories, known as “small toxic labs,” that generally are unaffiliated with major drug trafficking organizations and produce less than ten pounds of methamphetamine per production cycle. These “small toxic labs” are found in rural areas, tribal and federal lands, big cities, and



DEA Hazardous Waste Program – Field Exercises

suburbs. Through its sustained leadership and dedicated administration of the aforementioned training programs, DEA will continue to assist state and local law enforcement agencies successfully confront the trafficking of methamphetamine and associated violent crime and health hazards.

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2. Performance and Resources Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE													
Decision Unit: State and Local Assistance													
DOJ Strategic Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and Enforce Federal Law													
Strategic Objective 2.3: Disrupt and dismantle major drug trafficking organizations to combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs													
RESOURCES			Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)		
			FY 2014		FY 2014		FY 2015		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes		FY 2016 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)			20	\$4,021 [\$0]	20	\$4,021 [\$0]	19	\$3,945 [\$0]	0	\$0 [\$0]	19	\$3,945 [\$0]	
TYPE	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE		FY 2014		FY 2014		FY 2015		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes		FY 2016 Request	
Program Activity	2.3	State and Local Assistance		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
				20	\$4,021 [\$0]	20	\$4,021 [\$0]	19	\$3,945 [\$0]	0	\$0 [\$0]	19	\$3,945 [\$0]
Performance Measure	2.3	# of State and Local Law Enforcement Officers Trained in Clandestine Laboratory Enforcement ¹		1,200		1,484		1,200		-		1,200	
¹ FY 2014 and FY 2015 targets were amended since the FY 2015 Congressional budget submission from 950 to 1,200 State and Local Law Enforcement Officers Trained in Clandestine Laboratory Enforcement.													
State and Local Clandestine Laboratory Training													
Data Definition: DEA's Office of Training tracks the number of State and Local Law Enforcement Officers trained in Clandestine Laboratory Enforcement and reports it quarterly based on the fiscal year.													
Data Validation and Verification: Data are reviewed upon receipt. Technical or unusual deviations are verified.													

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE										
Decision Unit: State and Local Assistance										
Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014		FY 2015	FY 2016
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
2.3	Performance Measure	# of State and Local Law Enforcement Officers Trained in Clandestine Laboratory Enforcement ¹	1,306	1,384	1,023	1,696	1,200	1,484	1,200	1,200

¹ FY 2014 and FY 2015 performance targets were amended since the FY 2015 Congressional budget submission from 950 to 1,200 State and Local Law Enforcement Officers Trained in Clandestine Laboratory Enforcement.

3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

Pursuant to the DOJ Strategic Plan for FY 2014 – 2018, DEA’s State and Local Assistance Decision Unit contributes to its Strategic Goals as follows:

DOJ Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and Enforce Federal Law. DEA resources specifically address DOJ’s Strategic Objective 2.3: *Disrupt and dismantle major drug trafficking organizations to combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs.*

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

Strategic Objective 2.3 – *Disrupt and dismantle major drug trafficking organizations to combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs.*

DEA’s State and Local Assistance Decision Unit consists of two programs: State and Local Law Enforcement Officer Clandestine Laboratory Training courses and DEA’s Hazardous Waste Program (Clandestine Drug Laboratory Cleanup). These program areas have performance measures related to their specific activities and they are addressed below. .

State and Local Law Enforcement Officer Clandestine Laboratory Training

Output Performance Measure:

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

- **FY 2016 Target: 1,200**

Educating others on the techniques used to investigate and dismantle clandestine labs serves as a force multiplier for DEA. In FY 2014, DEA trained 1,484 state and local law enforcement officers in clandestine laboratory enforcement investigative methods and safety techniques. During the past fifteen years, DEA has trained approximately 19,445 state and local law enforcement officers in identifying and processing clandestine laboratories. Since there is an increasing demand for DEA’s State and Local Law Enforcement Officer Clandestine Laboratory Training courses and its Hazardous Waste Program (Clandestine Drug Laboratory Cleanup), DEA anticipates exceeding the established target of 1,200 state and local law enforcement officers trained in FY 2016.

Provide clandestine laboratory training to state and local law enforcement officers to improve the capabilities of state and local law enforcement agencies and their ability to investigate, dismantle, and dispose of clandestine drug labs.

State and local law enforcement officers are taught how to handle the hazards they will encounter in these laboratories and the procedural differences between traditional drug investigations and clandestine laboratory investigations. They also receive familiarization training on the personal protective equipment that must be worn when dismantling a clandestine laboratory. The U.S. Code of Federal Regulations 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.

Assist state and local law enforcement efforts to clean up hazardous wastes produced from seized clandestine drug laboratories.

Over the past several years, DEA has developed a container based cleanup program. Through this program, DEA trains and certifies 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 with additional labs until a hazardous waste contractor can remove it for 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 containers programs (a contractor cleanup averages \$2,800 and a container cleanup averages \$300).

There are currently 16 states with operational container programs: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Virginia. Iowa and Georgia recently signed Letters of Agreement with DEA to implement container programs and are expected to be operational in FY 2015.

D. Diversion Control Fee Account

<i>Diversion Control Fee Account</i>	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
2014 Enacted with Sequester	1,497	1,256	\$335,503
2015 Enacted with Sequester	1,497	1,454	\$339,825
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	\$31,689
2016 Current Services	1,497	1,454	\$371,514
2016 Program Increases	0	0	\$0
2016 Program Savings	0	0	\$0
2016 Request	1,497	1,454	\$371,514
Total Change 2015-2016	0	0	\$31,689

1. Program Description

DEA's Diversion Control Program (DCP) is responsible for enforcing the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) and its regulations pertaining to pharmaceutical controlled substances and listed chemicals. In doing so, the DCP conducts and facilitates domestic investigations; supports international investigations with domestic connections; plans and allocates program resources; promulgates regulations; and conducts liaison with industry, as well as federal, state, and local counterparts. All of the goals, strategies and initiatives supported by the DCP are intended to establish stronger standards of control; aid in preventing the diversion of

pharmaceutical controlled substances and listed chemicals; enhance public safety by building greater accountability; and improve qualitative reporting requirements within its network of compliance indicators. DEA actively monitors more than 1.5 million individuals and companies that are registered with DEA to handle controlled substances or listed chemicals through a system of scheduling, quotas, recordkeeping, reporting, and security requirements. DEA's is using both criminal and regulatory tools to identify and determine who is most likely involved in the illicit distribution of controlled substances, as well as individuals and/or organizations violating the CSA. DCFA Registration fees are set at a level that ensures the recovery of the full costs of operating the DCP.



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2. Performance and Resource Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE																			
Decision Unit: Diversion Control																			
DOJ Strategic Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and Enforce Federal Law																			
Strategic Objective 2.3: Disrupt and dismantle major drug trafficking organizations to combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs																			
RESOURCES			Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)								
			FY 2014		FY 2014		FY 2015		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes		FY 2016 Request								
Number of Criminal Case Initiations ¹			1,929		1,965		1,929		-		1,929								
Active Diversion PTOs ²			560		802		560		-		560								
Number of Drug and Chemical New Applicants Processed (throughout the FY)			79,955		103,104		79,955		-		79,955								
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)			FTE		\$000		FTE		\$000		FTE		\$000						
			1,256		\$335,503 [\$0]		1,256		\$335,503 [\$0]		1,454		\$339,825 [\$0]		0		\$31,689 [\$0]		1,454
TYPE	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2014		FY 2014		FY 2015		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Changes		FY 2016 Request								
Program Activity	2.3	Diversion of Licit Drugs and Chemicals	FTE		\$000		FTE		\$000		FTE		\$000						
			1,256		\$335,503 [\$0]		1,256		\$335,503 [\$0]		1,454		\$339,825 [\$0]		0		\$31,689 [\$0]		1,454
Performance Measure: Output	2.3	Number of Administrative Sanctions	n/a		2,392		††				††								
Performance Measure: Output	2.3	Number of Civil Fines	n/a		66		††				††								
Performance Measure: Output	2.3	Number of Diversion PTOs Linked to CPOTs Disrupted / Dismantled ²	0/0		3/6		0/0		-		0/0								
Performance Measure: Output	2.3	Number of Diversion PTOs Not Linked to CPOTs Disrupted / Dismantled	275/150		360/229		275/150		-		275/150								
Performance Measure: Output	2.3	Number of Outreach/Public Education Events Completed (Overall)	n/a		165		††				††								
Performance Measure: Output	2.3	Number of Scheduled Investigations Completed (Overall)	4,200		4,397		3,200		-		3,200								

Diversion Control Performance/Resources Table 1 Footnotes

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

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

^{††} DEA will use FY 2013 and 2014 to establish baselines for new measures. Additional information is provided for each measure in Section D.3.a

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/Civil: Consists of civil fines, administrative hearings, letters of admonition, 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 felony. Registrants are permanently denied access to controlled substances/chemicals pending a reversal of circumstances.

* Note: The Adjusted Number of Type B Registrants excludes researchers and analytical labs because the amount of controlled substances maintained or supplied to these type B registrants is minimal and the risk to public safety nominal, relative to the vast amount of controlled substances handled by manufacturers, distributors, importer/exporters and narcotic treatment programs.

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/List 1 chemical registrants and makes no mention of budgetary information. Timeliness is not considered a limitation since the data is collected as the change in the status of the investigation occurs.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE

Decision Unit: Diversion Control

Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014		FY 2015	FY 2016
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
2.3	Performance Measure	Number of Administrative Sanctions	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,268	††	2,392	††	††
2.3	Performance Measure	Number of Civil Fines	n/a	n/a	n/a	87	††	66	††	††
2.3	Performance Measure	Number of Diversion PTOs Linked to CPOTs Disrupted & Dismantled ¹	2/2	3/8	5/0	3/0	0/0	3/6	0/0	0/0
2.3	Performance Measure	Number of Diversion PTOs Not Linked to CPOTs Disrupted & Dismantled ¹	156/106	187/159	219/156	291/172	275/150	360/229	275/150	275/150
2.3	Performance Measure	Number of Scheduled Investigations Completed (Overall)	3,554	4,340	4,668	5,685	4,200	4,397	3,200	3,200
2.3	Performance Measure	Number of Outreach/Public Education Events Completed (Overall)	n/a	n/a	n/a	114	††	165	††	††

¹Prior to FY 2010, the Diversion Control Program was not officially part of the DEA's Priority Targeting Program; therefore, PTO data reported for FY 2006 – FY 2009 may be understated. Prior to FY 2010, the Diversion Control Program had separate definitions for disruptions and dismantlements based on administrative, civil, and criminal sanctions tracked through the CSA II database. 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.

†† DEA will use FY 2013 and 2014 to establish baselines for new measures.

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3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

The DCP contributes to DOJ's Strategic Goal 2: "Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and Enforce Federal Law." Within this goal, the resources specifically address DOJ's Strategic Objective 2.3: "Disrupt and dismantle major drug trafficking organizations to combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs." DCP resources ensure a strong deterrence against the diversion and illegal prescribing of controlled substances and listed chemicals.

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

Performance Narrative

The DCP has established the following measures:

Workload Measures:

- *Number of Criminal Cases Initiated*
- *Active Diversion PTOs (Including Linked to CPOTs and Not Linked to CPOTs)*
- *Numbers of CSA Applications Processed*

DEA initiates criminal investigations on those suspected of criminal violations of the CSA. Criminal prosecutions are coordinated with an Assistant United States Attorney or state district attorney. Criminal cases vary greatly in resource requirements and complexity.

As a participant in the PTO program, Diversion PTOs can be either criminal or regulatory. Regulatory PTO investigations are administrative, civil, and regulatory investigations that have a regional or national impact on a registrant's ability to handle controlled substances. PTOs linked to CPOTs and not linked to CPOTs are DEA-wide measures, and as DEA tracks the measures, they are reported by program (Domestic, International, and Diversion Control). To date, there have been two approved Diversion CPOTs and numerous investigations that have been linked to those CPOTs. Historically, though, the number of actual disruption or dismantling of Diversion PTOs linked to CPOTs has been low and insignificant compared to DEA's overall disruption and dismantling of PTOs linked to CPOTs. This is not the focus of the Diversion program, and as such, there may not be any disruptions or dismantling of PTOs linked to CPOTs for Diversion in any given year.

Each year since the establishment of the DCP, DEA has received new applications for Drug and Chemical CSA registrations. From October 1, 2013 through September 30, 2014, DCP has processed 103,104 drug and chemical applicants. Nevertheless, DCP maintains that year-end workload data are more telling and significant than interim statistic because DCP has no control over the number of new applications submitted, and the number of new applicants may vary greatly from year to year. DCP's projected number of new applicants is based on prior year trends and solely intended to represent potential workload for FY 2015 and beyond. Consistent with its highest priority, DCP will continue to process all incoming registration application requests in a concise and forthwith manner.

Output Performance Measures:

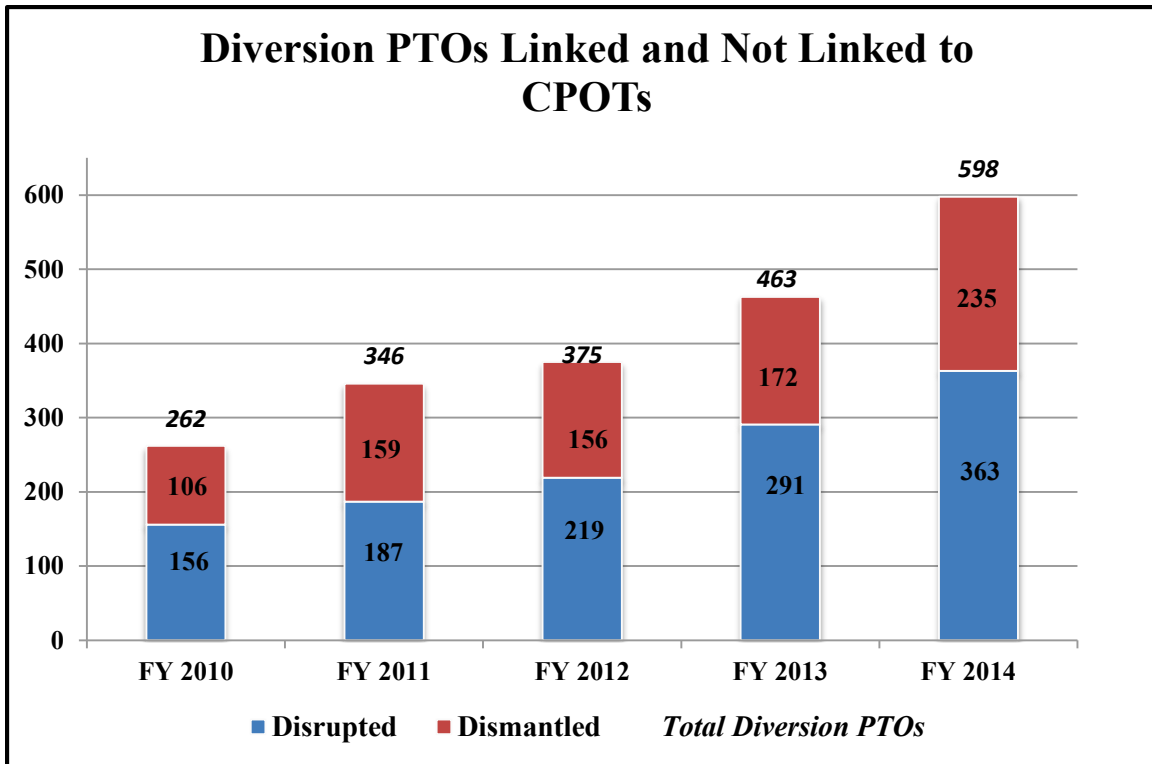
- *Number of Administrative Sanctions*
- *Number of Civil Sanctions*
- *Number of Diversion PTOs Disrupted & Dismantled (Including Linked to CPOTs and Not Linked to CPOTs)*
- *Number of Planned Scheduled Investigations Completed (Overall)*
- *Number of Outreach/Public Education Events Completed (Overall)*

DEA can initiate a variety of actions for violations of the CSA or its implementing regulations. The type(s) of action taken is typically driven by the severity of the offense(s) and whether or not a registrant was the subject of any previous actions. The following is a partial listing of potential actions DEA can take against a registrant or diverter:

- Administrative actions are handled by DEA and can include (1) a letter of admonition to advise the registrant of any violations; (2) memorandum of agreement, an agreement between DEA and a registrant in which the registrant agrees to specific behavior; (3) an order to show cause, which initiates revocation or suspension of a DEA registration; and (4) an immediate suspension order against the registrant if there is a finding of imminent threat to public health or safety.
- Civil penalties are typically coordinated with an Assistant United States Attorney. Civil violations are typically recordkeeping violations involving controlled substances or listed chemicals. Penalties for civil actions generally include monetary fines.

In FY 2012, DCP reported 2,143 administrative actions or civil fines. Because of unique distinctions between administrative and civil actions, DEA began reporting these measures separately in FY 2013. In FY 2013 and FY 2014, DEA reported 2,268 and 2,392 administrative sanctions, respectively. Correspondingly, DEA reported 87 and 66 Civil Fines in FY 2013 and FY 2014. In the absence of a historical record of empirical data, DEA will wait to establish performance targets for these two measures. Administrative actions taken due to the results of criminal investigations will continue to be reported as an administrative action.

Beginning in FY 2010, with the creation of Tactical Diversion Squads (TDS) in every domestic field division, the Diversion Control Program began focusing on the identification of PTOs and their eventual disruption and dismantlement. Additional TDS staff will provide additional resources for PTO cases; however, the TDSs are not fully staffed yet. In FY 2012, the number of PTOs disrupted was 219 and the number of PTOs dismantled was 156. In FY 2013, the number of PTOs disrupted was 291 and the number of PTOs dismantled was 172. Through 4th Quarter FY 2014, DEA reported 363 PTOs disrupted and 235 PTOs dismantled or 165 and 196 percent to FY target, respectively.



The DCP work plan anticipates a slight decrease in the Number of Scheduled Investigations Completed (Overall) in 2014 and 2015, due to a change in the classification protocols for scheduled investigations. While the frequency of investigations for certain classes of registrants (i.e. drug and chemical distributor registrants) will increase, and the number of pharmacies subject to investigation will be broadened, the frequency of investigations for other classes or registrants (i.e. DATA-waived practitioners) will actually decrease. These changes will take effect mid-FY 2014 and be in effect for all of FY 2015. Pursuant to the implementation of those new protocols, the number of scheduled investigations completed through FY 2014 was 4,397.

DEA conducts numerous outreach and public education events throughout the fiscal year. The various conferences and seminars provide information to our registrants, law enforcement, educators, and the general public. While some outreach events are pre-planned, many are implemented on ‘as-needed’ basis as outreach and education needs change with the highly dynamic nature of diversion trends. Because this is a new measure, DEA will wait to establish a baseline before setting a target. In FY 2013, DEA conducted 114 outreach and public education events. Through FY 2014, DEA has conducted 165 outreach and public education events; inclusive of 16 Pharmacy Diversion Awareness Conferences (PDAC), in which the DEA meets with pharmacists and other pharmacy personnel on a state by state basis to discuss diversion trends, federal regulations, corresponding responsibility, and DEA enforcement programs.

Outcome Measure:

DEA will continue to evaluate potential outcome measures for the DCP.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

DOJ Strategic Objective 2.3: “Disrupt and dismantle major drug trafficking organizations to combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs”

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 for legitimate medical, commercial, and scientific needs. The following strategies outline DEA’s plan to achieve this objective:

Identify and target those individuals and organizations responsible for the diversion of pharmaceutical controlled substances and/or listed chemicals using traditional and non-traditional investigative methods. Investigate and prepare for prosecution of violators of pharmaceutical controlled substance laws at the international, national, state, and local levels.

Tactical Diversion Squads

The DCP conducts criminal enforcement activities primarily through TDS groups. TDSs are comprised of many DEA specialties, including DEA Special Agents and Diversion Investigators, and state and local counterparts such as state law enforcement and regulatory personnel. These groups combine varied resources and expertise in order to identify, target, investigate, disrupt, and dismantle those individuals or organizations involved in diversion schemes (e.g., pill mills, prescription forgery rings, and rogue internet pharmacies). TDSs develop sources of information and disseminate intelligence to appropriate elements for the development of leads and targets. The TDS provides support to a Diversion Group and/or a Diversion Staff where law enforcement authority (LEO) activities are required (e.g., purchase of evidence/purchase of information, conducting surveillance, conducting undercover operations, making arrests, and executing search/seizure warrants). TDSs also play an important role in addressing the growing problem of emerging synthetic designer drugs. TDS groups buy these substances which are analyzed and used to support DEA’s temporary scheduling actions. As of September 30, 2014, DEA has 66 fully operational TDSs throughout the United States, covering 41 states, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia.

Chemical Initiatives

The DCP serves as the Competent National Authority (CNA) for the United States concerning precursor chemicals and international treaties. The DCP works with the international community to identify and seize international shipments of precursor and essential chemicals destined for clandestine laboratories for use in manufacturing controlled substances. Additionally, in cooperation with chemical companies and on a bilateral basis, the DCP urges international partners to take effective action to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals from legitimate trade. In addition to its other oversight and regulatory responsibilities in this area, the DCP

reviews and approves importation requests for List I chemicals and reviews chemical registrant submissions.

Distributor Initiative

DEA has established an approach to ensure that registrants understand that they have a responsibility to identify suspicious orders and prevent the illicit distribution of controlled pharmaceuticals. Under this approach, DEA utilizes internal information systems to identify wholesale distributors and pharmacies that may be supplying, selling, or dispensing controlled substances illegally; analyzes and extrapolates other intelligence to determine which pharmacies and wholesalers are involved in the illegal distribution of controlled pharmaceuticals; deploys Special Agents and Diversion Investigators to investigate the illegal activities; executes Administrative Inspection Warrants; and issues Immediate Suspension Orders or Orders to Show Cause that could result in the revocation of DEA registrations. Investigations are presented to the United States Attorney's Offices and in some instances to state prosecutors for criminal or civil prosecution. Implementation of this multi-pronged approach reduces the diversion of controlled pharmaceuticals. During FY 2014, the DCP continued its Distributor Initiative to help ensure that wholesale distributors comply with all aspects of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) and its implementing regulations.

Improved Technology

The DCP determines the appropriate procedures necessary to order and distribute schedule I and II controlled substances. This enables the DCP to monitor the flow of certain controlled substances from their point of manufacture through commercial distribution. It also monitors registrant compliance with electronic reporting systems such as the Automation of Reports and Consolidated Orders System (ARCOS), and manages the cataloging of controlled substances based on the National Drug Code (NDC) system, the Drug/Ingredient file, Trade Name file, DEA Generic Name file and U.N. Code/Name file. Other oversight activities include maintaining the Controlled Substance Ordering System (CSOS), monitoring CSOS activities through the initial certification process, and periodic auditing of registrant systems. CSOS provides registrants with an electronic platform that reduces costs to registrants while ensuring a more efficient and effective ordering process. The DCP successfully made improvements to the technology infrastructure of CSOS and streamlined the application process for registrants by implementing an online system for new applications and renewal applications for registrations. Additionally, DCP successfully implemented the online version of the Import/Export Declaration for List I and List II Chemicals (DEA Form 486) and is available for registrant use. Permit application and declaration forms for controlled substances is currently under development. The DCP is also enhancing the communications system to allow interconnectivity between many different systems. The DCP is continually working to improve the quality and accessibility of its reporting systems, such as ARCOS and Drug Theft/Loss (DTL). These two programs generate timely, accurate, and actionable data that improve the DCP's enforcement and control efforts as well as providing for a more efficient means by which registrants may submit such reports.

Enforce the provisions of the Controlled Substances Act as they pertain to the manufacture, distribution, and dispensing of legally produced controlled substances, while maintaining cooperation, support, and assistance from the regulated industry.

Compliance and Cooperation with Registrants

All DCP regulatory activities require education and outreach to ensure understanding of and compliance with the CSA and applicable policies and regulations. Providing such guidance is also necessary to reduce the likelihood of diversion from legitimate commerce to illegitimate purposes. One aspect of the DCP's outreach efforts is establishing and maintaining liaison and working relationships with other federal agencies, as well as foreign, state, and local governments, and the regulated community. Other efforts include developing and maintaining manuals and other publications; organizing and conducting national conferences on current issues, policies, and initiatives; and providing guidance to the general public.

Due to the increase in pharmacy robberies and thefts, forged prescriptions, doctor shoppers, or illegitimate prescriptions from rogue practitioners across the country, the DCP has hosted conferences designed to educate pharmacists and pharmacy technicians about the growing problem of diversion and abuse of pharmaceutical controlled substances and steps they can take to prevent it. Pharmacy Diversion Awareness Conferences (PDAC) assists pharmacy personnel in identifying and responding to potential diversion activity. In FY 2013, DCP hosted 18 such conferences in 9 states that convened 2,948 attendees. Through FY 2014, DCP conducted 16 PDACs in 8 states with 2,196 attendees. Due to the increase in diversion and changes in diversion tactics, DCP will continue to hold PDACs throughout the United States to provide the necessary guidance and education to reduce and prevent the diversion of controlled substances and listed chemicals. The locations of the PDACs are chosen due to the extensive problems these areas have with diversion and abuse of pharmaceutical controlled substances.

The Manufacturers/Importers/Exporters Conference held on June 18-19, 2013, provided a forum to present Federal laws and regulations that affect the pharmaceutical and chemical manufacturing, importing, and exporting industry and to discuss practices to prevent diversion while minimizing the impact on legitimate commerce. In addition, topics such as quotas, year-end reporting, ARCOS reporting, import/export permits, and import/export declarations were discussed. Approximately 370 people attended, representing more than 200 registrants. In addition, the Annual Distributor Conference was held on October 22, 2013, and this conference provided an overview of Federal laws and regulations that affect pharmaceutical and chemical distributors, such as recordkeeping, Automation of Reports and Consolidated Ordering System (ARCOS), and suspicious ordering reporting. Approximately 220 industry leaders attended, representing over 130 companies. Finally, the DEA held the National Conference on Pharmaceutical and Chemical Diversion on September 30-October 1, 2014 for approximately 70 state regulatory personnel. Scheduling for FY 2015 national conferences is pending.

Scheduled Investigations

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

In 2009, the DCP intensified its regulatory activities to help the registrant population better comply with the CSA and to identify those registrants who violated the CSA and implementing regulations. The modifications included increasing investigation cycles as well as depth of review. Scheduled investigations were increased from every five years to every three years for controlled substance manufacturers, bulk manufacturers, distributors, reverse distributors, importers, exporters, bulk importers and Narcotic Treatment Programs. Scheduled investigations for listed chemical manufacturers, bulk manufacturers, distributors, importers, exporters, and bulk importers were increased from two per Diversion Investigator per year to all such registrants every three years. Investigations of Office Based Opioid Treatment/Buprenorphine Physicians, currently referred to as DATA-Waived Practitioners, were increased from one such registrant per Diversion Group per year to all such registrants per Diversion Group every five years. Scheduled investigation criteria for Researchers was expanded beyond simply complaint based to include two Schedule I researchers plus two Schedule II-V researchers per Diversion Group per year. Finally, investigative protocols for analytical laboratories, a business class previously exempted from scheduled investigations, were modified to include analytical laboratories affiliated with manufacturers being investigated every three years in tandem with the affiliated manufacturer's scheduled investigation.

Take proactive enforcement measures to combat emerging drug trends.

Drug Trend Analysis

The DCP is constantly evaluating diversion trends, patterns, routes, and techniques in order to appropriately focus its administrative, regulatory, civil, and criminal enforcement activities. This is accomplished in many ways, including collecting and analyzing targeting data, conducting diversion threat assessments, working with state and local medical and pharmacy boards, state and local law enforcement agencies, and developing intelligence. The recent proliferation of synthetic drugs (cannabinoids, cathinones, and phenethylamines) sold under the guise of “bath salts” or “incense” and labeled “not for human consumption,” are three drugs of considerable concern sweeping across the United States. These stimulant/hallucinogen, depressant/hallucinogen and hallucinogen type drugs are predominately produced in China and

are then smuggled into the U.S., where they are prepared for packaging and marketed over the Internet, or supplied to retail distributors before being sold to the public at retail stores (e.g. “head” shops, convenience stores, gas stations and liquor stores). The legal status of each of these substances depends on the chemical components and the jurisdiction.

The DCP assists the field in obtaining the necessary evidence of these emergent synthetic drugs to help support DEA’s emergency scheduling actions. The DCP provides funding primarily for Purchase of Evidence in support of scheduling actions of non-controlled synthetic drugs and other substances as outlined in 21 U.S.C. § 811. Based upon the DCP expertise and guidance, the DEA Administrator signed the Final Order to emergency schedule eight synthetic cannabinoids and three synthetic cathinones to prevent an imminent hazard to the public safety.

Coordinate E-Commerce Initiative with other Federal, state, and local law enforcement and regulatory agencies, as well as develop and implement a fully-integrated, IT architecture necessary for external E-Commerce application.

Electronic Prescriptions for Controlled Substances

DEA’s Interim Final Rule on Electronic Prescriptions for Controlled Substances (EPCS), effective June 1, 2010, enhances diversion control as a means to protect against fraudulent prescriptions and will streamline the record keeping process for pharmacies (75 FR 16236, March 31, 2010). This rule provides practitioners with the option to sign and transmit prescriptions for controlled substances electronically. Likewise, with this new rule, pharmacies are permitted to receive and archive electronic prescriptions. In FY 2012, DEA announced the first DEA-approved certification process for EPCS. Through December 31, 2014, DEA approved five different certification processes. The DCP continues to develop and implement EPCS regulations.

Ensure adequate and uninterrupted supply of controlled substances and chemicals to meet legitimate medical, scientific, and industrial needs without creating an oversupply.

Establishing Quotas

Establishing quotas and monitoring imports of narcotic raw materials are critical to ensuring an adequate and uninterrupted supply of legitimate medicines containing controlled substances and listed chemicals without creating an oversupply. The aggregate production quota (APQ) and annual assessment of needs (AAN) are established each calendar year to provide for the estimated medical, scientific, research, and industrial needs of the United States, for lawful export requirements, and for the establishment and maintenance of reserve stocks. Information provided by industry (e.g. import permits and declarations, sales, distributions, inventory, manufacturing schedules, losses, and product development needs) and corroborated by consumption of these substances (e.g. prescriptions, distributions to retail levels, and input from the Federal Drug Administration (FDA) on new products and indications) are utilized when determining the APQ and AAN. Quota and import estimates for individual substances can either go up or down in a given year, depending on any number of factors.

Finally, the DCP continues to provide scientific and technical support in the following manner:

- Compiling, analyzing, and reporting specific information on the production, distribution, consumption, and estimated needs of all narcotics, psychotropic substances, listed chemicals and their preparations;
- Providing general scientific guidance and support to DEA, state, and local agencies and international organizations regarding drug and listed chemical control issues and the biological sciences;
- Examining all Schedule I research protocols;
- Serving as or identifying appropriate expert witnesses in criminal, administrative, and other proceedings;
- Identifying information needs, initiating actions/studies, and alerting enforcement and public health entities on newly identified patterns of use/abuse on controversial substances such as synthetic cannabinoids in conjunction with the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and the National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS – the NFLIS database contains over 5 million entries and also includes STRIDE data from the DEA lab system); and,
- Preparing periodic reports mandated by treaties.

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V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Deconfliction and Information Sharing
AG Targeted Priority Options:	Protecting Americans from violent crime (Goal 2)
Strategic Goal:	2
Strategic Objective:	2.3
Budget Decision Unit(s):	Domestic Enforcement
Organizational Program:	NS and EPIC

Program Increase: Positions 0 Agents 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$7,351,000

Description of Item

This request provides \$7,351,000 in support of established de-confliction and information-sharing initiatives. These initiatives have demonstrated success in the past, and will continue to provide DEA additional flexibility to confront current and emerging drug trafficking trends. The funding will be used for the following:

- \$1,500,000 for improved capacities and capabilities for DICE and DARTS.
- \$5,851,000 to increase the capabilities of the El Paso Intelligence Center's (EPIC) information systems.

Justification

The trafficking and abuse of illicit drugs continue to constitute a dynamic and challenging threat to the United States. As DEA rises to meet these challenges it will continue to rely on the methods and models that have proven successful. For example, intelligence sharing, de-confliction, and cooperation between Federal, state, and local law enforcement partners are key to combating the kind of transnational organized crime the DEA faces daily when executing its law enforcement mission. In May 2014, the Deputy Attorney General (DAG) issued a memorandum that set forth the Department of Justice's policy regarding the mandatory use of de-confliction systems in the course of all current and future investigative activity. EA and its DICE and DARTS deconfliction systems, maintained by the Office of Special Intelligence (NS), were specifically highlighted in the DAG's memo as the mandatory applications for investigative data deconfliction.

De-confliction (DICE & DARTS) - \$1,500,000

The law enforcement community defines de-confliction as the sharing of limited investigative information between federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement entities in order to identify targets of common investigative interest/activity. In order to close existing gaps and provide for more effective and consistent DOJ de-confliction, the memo directs all DOJ law enforcement components starting May 30, 2014, to conduct investigative data and target de-confliction through the De-confliction & Information Coordination Endeavor (DICE), a web-based application, and the DEA Analysis and Response Tracking Systems (DARTS).

DEA requests \$1,500,000 in non-personnel funding in support of the May 2014 memorandum. Many federal agencies are active participants, and, based on current growth rates, DEA anticipates a net increase of between 2,000-3,000 additional user accounts will be created, which will result in approximately 13,000 active users by the end of FY 2015. In order to satisfy this new requirement, numerous system enhancements and updates need to be completed on the DICE system. DICE will integrate with other law enforcement de-confliction systems, including DEA/National Drug Pointer Index (NDPIX), National Virtual Pointer System (NVPS), Regional Intelligence Sharing System Officer Safety Event De-confliction (RISSAFE), Case Explorer, and Secure Automated Fast Event Tracking Network (SAFETNET). This integration allows for “one stop shopping” for all law enforcement de-confliction through DICE. Law enforcement personnel would have access to the full suite of de-confliction tools, including the ability to photograph vehicle license plates and submit to License Plate Reader (LPR) for de-confliction and receive immediate overlap notifications. The development of a mobile application solution will improve timely responses and give law enforcement personnel the ability to access DICE from the field.

Additionally, DEA must also combine DICE and DARTS to achieve optimal performance and accessibility and develop a disaster recovery capability for the resulting application. Without the \$1.5 million in funding, DEA will not be able to provide enhanced access needed for national de-confliction or create a redundant disaster recovery capability, thus impacting the ability for DICE to be the central tool for all law enforcement de-confliction. If DICE and DARTS are not combined, system performance will be negatively impacted and limit the ability to provide law enforcement officials in the field access to vital de-confliction information.

El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) Information Technology - \$5,851,000

EPIC is a law enforcement intelligence center that focuses its efforts on supporting law enforcement efforts in the Western Hemisphere, with a significant emphasis on the Southwest Border. EPIC offers tactical, operational and strategic intelligence support to federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies. Through its General Watch and other 24-hour intelligence operations, EPIC provides immediate access to participating agencies' databases to law enforcement agents, investigators, and analysts. This function is critical in the dissemination of relevant information in support of tactical and operational activities, de-confliction, and officer safety. EPIC also serves as a collaboration mechanism for information sharing.

Improving the IT infrastructure will allow EPIC to provide information to customers electronically, improve internal business practices by using advanced tools for quality control and reporting, substantially reduce response time for requests for information, and provide law enforcement officers with analytical and geospatial tools to see a broader picture by linking related subjects of investigation across the country.

In addition to requiring the use of DICE and DARTS for the de-confliction of investigative data, the DAG's May 2014 memo also required the use of RISSAFE, Case Explorer, and SAFETNET to de-conflict law enforcement events. These are three separate regional systems developed and maintained by HIDTAs. EPIC is currently working to connect these systems and could accelerate this project with additional resources.

DEA requests \$5,851,000 to enhance EPIC IT systems used by federal, state, and local law enforcement. These systems not only allow the interagency staff at EPIC to support law enforcement throughout the U.S., but they also allow for many self-service capabilities for vetted users. Improving these systems will continue to expand the scope and quality of information available to law enforcement. Three of the key upgrades that will be funded with this include:

- \$1,500,000 to upgrade the EPIC System Portal (ESP) to a more robust portal which will provide role-based content delivery, user personalization, search, tagging, workflow support, collaboration, and a mature mobile application platform. The ESP allows EPIC users to access other EPIC tools. These capabilities are necessary to enhance EPIC's relationship and information sharing with our partners. These enhancements will include integration with the mail exchange server that will replace custom functionality that currently exists within the ESP. The upgrades will also enforce required security controls and ensure effective dissemination rules.
- \$500,000 to implement HSPD-12 & Identity Credential and ICAMs within the EPIC Seizure System (ESS). This funding will enable the PIV-Card access within the ESS. This funding is critically needed to ensure that EPIC is compliant with HSPD-12 requirements.
- \$350,000 to enhance data search and analysis capabilities across various EPIC databases. This includes expansion of Analytical Tools within the EPICLink System, and establishing a processes that brings together and combines data from multiple source systems into one data set, enabling all users to work off a single, integrated set of data. Users will be able to make strategic, tactical, and operational decisions on a daily basis from an accurate data set.

The remaining \$3,501,000 will support operations and maintenance for existing EPIC programs, and provide refreshment of information technology equipment. A continued refresh of servers, storage solutions, and software packages will strengthen the existing private enclave and position the IT platform for future integration within the law enforcement and intelligence community in order to deploy robust, advanced analytical tools and ensure 24/7 availability of systems and software applications. Virtual Desktop Infrastructure, pending security accreditation, and life cycle refresh are planned for FY 2016.

Impact on Performance

DEA's investment in DARTS and DICE reflects its commitment to intelligence-driven enforcement. The intelligence generated by these programs enables DEA to fulfill its strategic goals to target foreign and domestic CPOTs, DEA's vision to attack the financial infrastructure of the drug trade, the Department of Justice's goal to protect Americans from drug trafficking and related violence, and the U.S. Drug Control Strategy's goal to disrupt the economic base of the illicit drug market. With the requested enhancement, DEA will be able to fully satisfy the requirements outlined in the DAG's May 2014 memo.

FY 2005 - 2014 EPIC Statistics EPIC-10 Packets, Entities, and Database Accesses

	PACKETS	HITS	%	ENTITIES	HITS	%	DATABASES	HITS	%
FY2005	81,810	42,095	51%	276,065	78,514	28%	2,270,876	140,302	6%
FY2006	77,920	42,560	55%	252,532	76,293	30%	2,245,158	138,328	6%
FY2007	82,809	46,533	56%	275,963	84,841	31%	2,569,841	149,092	6%
FY2008	86,204	49,387	57%	245,367	85,729	35%	2,623,173	155,225	6%
FY2009	89,937	52,191	58%	245,078	90,535	37%	2,916,916	172,631	6%
FY2010	100,770	60,317	60%	289,999	114,363	39%	3,430,138	223,935	7%
FY2011	100,733	63,955	63%	304,239	129,628	43%	3,773,969	247,054	7%
FY2012	102,217	63,985	63%	343,039	137,897	40%	3,777,483	264,104	7%
FY2013	91,605	57,930	63%	338,657	124,860	37%	3,588,125	230,453	6%
FY2014	85,737	49,922	58%	288,708	111,831	39%	2,283,238	161,450	7%
TOTAL	899,742	528,875	59%	2,859,647	1,034,491	36%	29,478,917	1,882,574	6%

When EPIC receives a request it performs a search of all of the databases that are available at EPIC. EPIC calls these multi-database queries federated searches. The "packets," "entities" and "databases" reflect the statistics for the number of federated searches that EPIC conducted via the systems users can access; they essentially reflect the volume of law enforcement customers that EPIC services via telephone, e-mail, or fax requests. A packet is a request for information submitted to EPIC. The number of entities is the count of the specific pieces of information being searched for (name, license plate, phone number, etc.). The databases represent the count of individual database queries that the requested information is bounced up against for potential matches or hits. When we say that 69 percent of FY 2014 packets had a hit, that means that at least one piece of information from the request matched existing data in at least one of the databases that EPIC queries. The success of the EPIC System Portal would be evaluated based

on improved law enforcement collaboration; improved sharing of DOJ and other Department products; and, the ability to provide customers with a single sign-on solution in addition to the personalization of the new portal. Additional investment in EPIC IT systems will expand EPIC's capacity to handle additional requests and will improve the likelihood that queries will provide information pertinent to investigations and other law enforcement activities.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
182	31	182	\$17,445	182	31	182	\$17,602	182	31	182	\$17,808

Non-Personnel Offset Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
DICE & DARTS			\$1,500	-\$600	-
EPIC Link			\$200	-\$120	-
Extract, Transfer and Load			\$150	-\$90	-
Seizure System			\$500	-\$300	-
Portal Development			\$1,500	-\$900	-
EPIC O&M and Equipment			\$3,501	-	-
Total Non-Personnel			\$7,351	-\$2,010	-

Total Increase for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services	182	31	182	\$16,026	\$1,782	\$17,808	-	-
Increase	-	-	-	-	\$7,351	\$7,351	-\$2,010	-
Grand Total	182	31	182	\$16,026	\$9,133	\$25,159	-\$2,010	-

Item Name: **International Drug Enforcement Priorities**

AG Targeted Priority Options: Protecting Americans from violent crime (Goal 2),
Protecting Americans from national security threats (Goal 1),
and foreign costs
Strategic Goal: 2 and 1
Strategic Objective: 2.3 and 1.1
Budget Decision Unit: International Enforcement
Organizational Program: SOD and SIUs

Program Increase: Positions 9 Agents 5 FTE 5 Dollars \$12,019,000

Description of Item

This request provides \$12,019,000 and 9 positions (including 5 special agents) for two of DEA's most valuable international drug enforcement tools – Special Operations Division (SOD) bilateral investigations and DEA's Sensitive Investigative Units (SIUs). The funding will be used for the following:

- \$1,631,000 funds 9 positions (5 special agents, 2 intelligence analysts, and 2 program support positions) that will be used to create a fifth enforcement group at SOD.
- \$2,253,000 in operational funding for all five SOD enforcement groups. As these groups investigate the most significant international drug trafficking and narco-terrorism organizations, they require funding for travel, purchase of evidence and payment for information, and other operational expenses.
- \$8,135,000 to maintain the capacity and capabilities of existing SIUs. This funding will support program coordination, vetting, training, judicial wire intercept programs, and other technology improvements including upgrading the inventory tracking element within the SIU database.

Justification

In the course of carrying out its drug law enforcement mission, DEA makes many unique contributions to other DOJ and U.S. Government priorities beyond those that are strictly drug-related. Many of these contributions are possible because of DEA's international presence with 86 offices in 67 countries and its outstanding coordination with other federal law enforcement agencies and host nation counterparts. DEA is seeking additional resources to support DEA's most critical international enforcement tools: SOD bilateral investigations and the SIU Program:

SOD Bilateral Investigations Units - \$3,884,000 and 9 positions

International drug trafficking is a threat to U.S. National Security because it corrupts individuals and governments, has strong ties to terrorism, fosters violence, and fuels regional instability. Drug proceeds have eroded the rule of law in countries with poor law enforcement infrastructure and weak governance. These failing systems in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and elsewhere provide bases of operation for violent transnational criminal organizations and terrorist groups. While narcotics trafficking fuels regional instability, extends the operational reach of terrorist groups, and empowers these criminal organizations, it also makes them vulnerable to penetration by law enforcement.

One of DEA's most important investigative tools for targeting, disrupting, and dismantling significant international drug trafficking, narco-terrorism, and national security threats has been SOD's Bilateral Investigations Units (BIUs). Working with DEA's foreign offices and foreign counterparts, the BIUs are uniquely positioned to attack this vulnerability in a sustained manner using DEA's extraterritorial law enforcement powers with the goal of infiltrating, indicting, capturing, and convicting previously "untouchable" drug traffickers, narco-terrorists, terrorists, and corrupt government leaders.

As a result of the investigative accomplishments of these groups, DEA recently utilized existing staff to reorganize the two existing groups into four groups focused on the following geographic regions: (1) Africa, (2) Asia, (3) South/ Central America and the Caribbean, and (4) Europe. Each group is currently comprised of senior Special Agents and Intelligence Analysts who deploy to foreign locations and conduct highly sensitive proactive criminal investigations.

Attacking the financial infrastructure of these criminals and their organizations is key to enhancing the BIUs' effectiveness. While the BIUs' efforts to enlist various financial investigative techniques as a means to disrupt key financial command and control nodes have been successful, these efforts have been ad hoc. Some of the techniques that the BIUs have successfully used include, but are not limited to: reverse money laundering operations; Attorney General Exempted Operations (AGEOs); undercover shelf accounts; Trafficker Directed Funds; and asset identification/seizure.

To increase the BIU's effectiveness at targeting the financial networks associated with the foreign-based narco-terrorists, drug traffickers, and transnational criminals, DEA is seeking \$1,631,000 to establish a Financial Investigative Team as a component of the BIU. Investigations led by the Financial Investigative Team (FIT) would focus on the current investigations the other BIU groups are conducting. This group would be comprised of 5 Special Agents (1 group supervisor plus four special agents, each one dedicated to supporting one of the four regionally focused groups), 2 Intelligence Analysts, 1 Program Analyst, and 1 Administrative Support personnel. This new group would carry a full workload of new investigations related to BIU investigations. It is anticipated that there would be minimal impact to adjusting/alleviating the workload of the other BIUs as the financial group would be solely investigating the financial aspects of BIU investigations.

In order for these five groups to effectively investigate the most significant international drug trafficking and narco-terrorism organizations, they will require funding for travel, purchase of evidence and payment for information, and other operational expenses. DEA anticipates that increasing the operational funding for these groups will develop additional case leads, eventually leading to the indictment, arrest, and extradition of high value targets. Therefore, \$2,253,000 is requested to provide the necessary funding to support these operational requirements.

SIU Program- \$8,135,000

DEA's SIU Program is considered the gold standard for international drug enforcement initiatives involving 13 countries and over 800 participating host nation law enforcement officers. As such, DEA's SIU Program is considered a benchmark for best practices for other U.S. law enforcement agencies operating overseas and countries such as the United Kingdom, France, and Germany. The SIU Program has grown from solely operating in Latin American cocaine source countries to operating on five continents. The success of this program has unquestionably enhanced DEA's ability to fight drug trafficking on a global scale. Therefore, in order to maintain this operational momentum, \$8,135,000 is needed to maintain the capacity and capabilities of existing SIUs. This funding will support training, vetting, program coordination, judicial wire intercept systems and other IT-related requirements.

Recurring maintenance costs, training, vetting, and program coordination for existing SIUs: DEA requests \$2,830,000 for recurring maintenance costs and other mandatory operational requirements for the existing SIUs. Specifically, funding is required to cover inflationary increases associated with rental payments, building maintenance, and furniture for SIU facilities and safe houses in specific overseas locations. These SIU facilities are necessary to continue ongoing operations in all 13 SIU overseas locations. Additional funding is needed for SIU Basic and Advanced training courses for SIU host nation members. Currently, the average wait time for an SIU Basic Training course is 18-24 months. Since training is essential to the DEA SIU Program, the number of host nation officials already lacking the appropriate operational and technical training will only continue to degrade the mission of the program. In addition to recurring maintenance and training requirements, additional resources are needed to support re-vetting and comprehensive program reviews. All SIU members are mandated to undergo periodic re-vetting; however, due to logistics and increasing costs to conduct this comprehensive re-vetting process, DEA has scaled back polygraph testing of SIU members from every two years to three years. The gap in between polygraph testing could potentially prove deleterious to the overall program if unidentified corruption occurred within specific SIUs. This funding will also support the program reviews necessary to evaluate and monitor SIU facilities, financial management processes, personnel records, physical security, vetting processes, and other administrative procedures carried out by specific DEA Country Offices.

Judicial wire intercept and database maintenance/upgrades for existing SIUs: DEA requests \$5,305,000 in order to expand the current intercept capabilities in SIU countries and perform essential system maintenance and technological upgrades to the existing judicial wire intercept systems. Included in this request is funding needed for upgrading the inventory tracking element of the SIU database. This database was developed as a result of a 2007 GAO report highlighting that DEA lacked a tracking system to monitor quantitative data associated with this program.

The SIU Net is an automated database/ repository used to collect SIU member biographical information, training requirements, significant investigative accomplishments, equipment, and vetting results (polygraph, drug testing and human rights checks). SIU Net information is maintained by DEA Country Offices located in the 13 countries that manage an SIU. The database is also administered and managed by several offices within DEA Headquarters.

Overall, the SIU Program is utilizing new and advanced technology to investigate international criminal organizations. The foundation of these programs are the judicial wire intercept systems (T-IIIs) in Afghanistan, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Panama, Paraguay, and Peru; therefore, these intercept capabilities need to be enhanced and essential systems require maintenance and technological upgrades. As such, DEA requires additional funding in order to complete the necessary hardware refreshes for the intercept systems located in Colombia, Paraguay, the Dominican Republic, and Panama. As infrastructural upgrades are completed by foreign telecommunications companies, current hardware and software will not be compatible. As these infrastructure changes go into effect, certain judicial wire intercept capabilities grow ineffective and refresh projects are critical for system maintenance. The requested funding will also support the enhancement of the judicial wire intercept system in Honduras and the establishment of a new system in Nigeria.

Impact on Performance

DEA's BIUs and SIUs are two international programs that have achieved significant accomplishments. The SOD BIUs are tasked with investigating, indicting, capturing, and convicting the most significant foreign-based narco-terrorists, drug traffickers, terrorists, and transnational criminals that threaten U.S. National Security interests and impact the world's drug supply. These DEA groups have produced impressive case results, such as the arrests of arms trafficker Viktor Bout and arms trafficker and terrorist Monzer Al Kassar; the capture of Haji Juma Khan, reputedly Afghanistan's biggest drug kingpin with ties to the Taliban and the leader of one of the largest drug trafficking organizations in the Central Asia region; the capture of Haji Bagcho, an Afghan heroin kingpin who was one of the first defendants ever extradited to the United States from Afghanistan; and more recently, the capture of Guinea Bissau's former Navy Chief, Admiral Jose Americo Bubo Na Tchuto.

Likewise, the SIU Program has provided DEA with a controlled and focused investigative force multiplier that allows DEA access to a global transnational enforcement and intelligence network. Without the required funding, DEA will not have the operational flexibility necessary to expand on the current strides made by the highly skilled and trained host nation participants serving in these units. As a result, DEA would need to reduce both operational funding and the number of authorized SIU positions in order to support salary supplements and re-vetting costs. In addition, DEA would be forced to close some off-site locations, which would reduce the effectiveness of SIUs to respond to actionable intelligence.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
32	27	32	\$32,099	32	27	32	\$32,145	32	27	32	\$32,220

Personnel Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Intelligence Series (0132)	\$122	2	\$244	\$46	\$102
Clerical and Office Services (0300-0399)	\$77	1	\$77	\$29	\$51
Clerical and Office Services (0300-0399)	\$70	1	\$70	\$22	-
Criminal Investigative Series (1811)	\$248	5	\$1,240	-\$37	\$358
Total Personnel		9	\$1,631	\$60	\$511

Non-Personnel Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
SOD BIU Operations			\$2,253	\$0	\$0
Recurring costs for existing SIUs			\$2,830	\$0	\$0
JWIP systems			\$5,305	-\$3,183	\$0
Total Non- Personnel			\$10,388	-\$3,183	\$0

Total Increase for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services	32	27	32	\$6,220	\$26,000	\$32,220	-	-
Increase	9	5	5	\$1,631	\$10,388	\$12,019	-\$3,183	\$511
Grand Total	41	32	37	\$7,851	\$36,388	\$44,239	-\$3,183	\$511

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Item Name: National Security

AG Targeted Priority Options: Protecting Americans from national security threats (Goal 1)
Strategic Goal: 1
Strategic Objective: 1.1
Budget Decision Unit: Domestic Enforcement

Organizational Program: Office of National Security Intelligence

Program Increase: Positions 3 Agents 0 FTE 3 Dollars \$4,471,000

Description of Item

After the Drug Enforcement Administration's (DEA's) Office of National Security Intelligence (ONSI) became part of the Intelligence Community (IC) in 2006, a portion of DEA's annual appropriation has been scored to and used for support of IC activities. Personnel and the associated overhead costs consume approximately 80 percent of ONSI's budget, while the majority of the program's operational funding is used to support a Reports Writers (RW) contract. Since the time ONSI has joined the IC the requirements have increased without requisite resources provided in support of these additional requirements. DEA is requesting \$4,471,000 and 3 positions, including 3 intelligence research specialists, to be able to better meet IC requirements by adequately resourcing the program.

Justification

Since the initial request in DEA's FY 2007 budget submission, DEA has received minimal new resources to support its IC mission. With the exception of one position that was added to support open source intelligence collection, DEA has only received funding for inflationary cost increases, such as pay raises, rent, and foreign entitlement costs. Residual funding has been available to ONSI in the past because it operated at reduced staffing levels, partially the result of a Department of Justice hiring freeze which has subsequently been lifted. Unused no-year payroll funding was rolled over from one fiscal year to the next to grow existing programs or to fund new initiatives. In order to fully comply with IC requirements in the long-term, additional funding is required. The resources requested below would assist in right-sizing ONSI so DEA is able to better support IC directives.

Defensive Counterintelligence Section (D-CI) - \$451,000 and 3 positions

In 2012 DEA established a new Defensive Counterintelligence Program (DCI-P) to comply with Executive Order 12333, as a central coordination point for all DEA DCI-P matters. DEA's DCI-P addresses a broad spectrum of requirements to include personnel reliability; physical security; safeguarding of both intelligence and law enforcement sensitive sources and methods; and general security and counterintelligence threat awareness and threat detection. This program remains at its initial operating capability because DEA does not have dedicated IC resources to allocate to the program. DEA is requesting 3 positions Intelligence Analysts and \$451,000 in

support of this new section. The requested personnel would establish base resources for the DCI-P, and allow DEA to develop and implement a more robust Defensive Counterintelligence capability.

Reports Writers (RW) Program - \$2,500,000

DEA is requesting \$2,500,000 to fully fund the RW program. ONSI has the DEA statutory responsibility to share national security-related information with the IC. The RW program focuses on the sharing of appropriate DEA law enforcement information with the national security community in compliance with U.S. law through guidelines and mechanisms designed to protect DEA equities, investigations, sources, and methods. ONSI is the only office within DEA authorized to produce Intelligence Information Reports (IIRs) and DEA Analytical Reports (DARs), which are used to satisfy DEA's statutory responsibility to share national security-related information. Budget shortfalls have prevented ONSI from increasing RW staffing levels to keep pace with DEA reporting. The addition of \$2.5M would allow ONSI to maintain a robust RW program that can produce and disseminate IIRs at pace with DEA reporting from the field.

Other IC Program Increases - \$1,520,000

This funding will allow a limited number of DEA Intelligence Analyst positions to receive foreign language training on a part-time basis and during their own time. The selected positions will be able to use different options, to include: hiring private tutors, taking advantage of vendor language training near their offices or homes; and, attending university classes. Language training is critical for DEA Intelligence Analysts in the performance of their duties and facilitates integration and sharing of intelligence information throughout the IC. In addition to supporting foreign language training, a portion of the funding will also be used to continue the development of insider threat detection, mitigation, and continuous user activity monitoring capabilities in accordance with the IC policy framework.

Impact on Performance

The primary responsibility of ONSI is to establish and maintain information sharing mechanisms that ensure national security information obtained by DEA in the course of its law enforcement activities is shared in a timely manner with the national security community, and to facilitate two-way information flow between DEA and the Intelligence Community. Since its inception, the RW program has proven to be one of the most successful mechanisms for sharing information with the IC. The RW program is the primary mechanism for proactively providing DEA information with a national security nexus to the IC. This program produces sanitized reports of current national security related and drug related investigative information that is shared with the IC. The RWs systematically review investigative reports received by DEA Headquarters for information that may be lawfully disclosed to agencies within the IC or other law enforcement agencies.

In FY 2014 the RW program produced over 5,500 reports, a 6 percent increase from FY 2013. These reports include 154 special interest cables covering topics such as threats toward US

interests, international threats, suicide bombers, corruption, and drug smuggling. These reports represent DEA's mechanism to share current drug-related investigative information that has a nexus to either foreign intelligence or US national security issues, and can, through collaboration, sometimes assist in dismantling and disrupting drug trafficking organizations with links to terrorist and priority target organizations. Additional RWs will give ONSI the opportunity to more thoroughly review incoming reports, particularly from domestic offices, leading to a greater number of IIRs and priority intelligence that can be shared with our national security partners.

With DEA having 21 domestic field divisions and 86 offices in 67 countries, all working international drug investigations, any additional language ability enhances DEA analysts' ability to analyze vast amounts of information and share this information with the IC.

Since the majority of DEA employees are unfamiliar with counterintelligence topics, DCI-P developed training that provides a comprehensive understanding of espionage recruitment tactics, espionage indicators, defensive countermeasures, employee reporting requirements, and an overview of recent espionage cases to emphasize that all government employees regardless of location, job series, or assigned duties are potential targets for Foreign Intelligence Entities (FIE) targeting and/or recruitment.

In FY14, the DCI-P conducted training sessions of over 4,500 DEA employees, handled 11 CI Referrals, conducted 41 CI Threat Assessments disseminated to DEA Field Offices, vetted over 500 Foreign Visitors, conducted 31 Foreign Travel CI Briefings, and conducted two Foreign Environment Threat Awareness Briefings. An increase in staffing will ensure that a staff member is available to conduct the numerous foreign visitor check requests that are submitted to this office daily, many of which are short notice and may require additional checks beyond the standard ones. Increasing staff will also result in greater efficiency in providing proper briefings for all foreign visitor hosts and escorts.

Funding

Base Funding

*Because of the classification of base funding for ONSI, the base funding can be provided in a separate attachment if it is needed.

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Personnel Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Intelligence Series (0132)	\$150	3	\$451	-	-
Total Personnel		3	\$451	-	-

Non-Personnel Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Reports Writers			\$2,500	-	-
Foreign Language Training			\$220	-	-
Insider Threat			\$1,300	-\$780	-
Total Non- Personnel			\$4,020	-\$780	-

Total Increase for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase	3		3	\$451	\$4,020	\$4,471	-\$780	-
Grand Total	3		3	\$451	\$4,020	\$4,471	-\$780	-

VI. Program Offsets by Item

Item Name:	Program and/or Administrative Savings
Strategic Goal:	<u>1 and 2</u>
Strategic Objective:	<u>1.1 & 2.3</u>
Budget Decision Unit(s):	<u>Domestic, International, and State & Local</u>
Organizational Program:	<u>Agency-Wide</u>

Program Offset: Positions 0 Agt/Atty 0 FTE 0 Dollars -\$15,320,000

Description of Item

Program and administrative reductions to be identified once funds are appropriated.

Justification

Program and administrative savings, such as those achieved through reducing the physical footprint, bulk purchases, and/or bundling investments will be realized in FY 2016.

Impact on Performance

Performance impact information is not yet available.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
8,197	3,958	6,736	\$2,018,000	8,197	3,958	6,617	\$2,033,000	8,302	4,033	6,714	\$2,083,088

Non-Personnel Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Offset			-15,320	-	-
Total Non-Personnel			-15,320		-

Total Decrease for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services	8,302	4,033	6,714	\$1,081,752	\$1,001,336	\$2,083,088	-	-
Decrease	-	-	-	-	-\$15,320	\$-15,320	-	-
Grand Total	8,302	4,033	6,714	\$1,081,752	\$986,016	\$2,067,768	-	-

