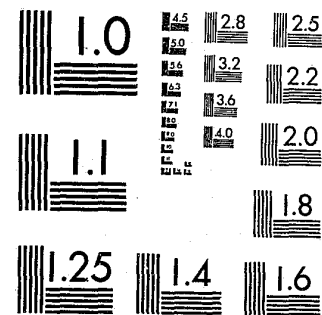


National Criminal Justice Reference Service

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MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

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National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20531

3-29-82



U.S. Department of Justice
Drug Enforcement Administration
Office of Planning & Evaluation



Drug Enforcement Administration

A Profile



DOMESTIC REGIONAL OFFICES

Northeastern Regional Office
555 West 57th Street
New York, New York 10019
(212) 399-5151
FTS 662-5151

Southeastern Regional Office
8400 N.W. 53rd Street
Miami, Florida 33166
(305) 591-4870
FTS 820-4870

North Central Regional Office
1800 Dirksen Federal Building
219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604
(312) 353-7875

South Central Regional Office
1880 Regal Row
Dallas, Texas 75235
(214) 767-7203
FTS 729-7203

Western Regional Office
350 South Figueroa Street
Suite 800
Los Angeles, California 90071
(213) 688-2650
FTS 798-2650

HEADQUARTERS-BASED FOREIGN REGIONAL OFFICES

Office of Foreign Operations
Drug Enforcement Administration
1405 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20537
(202) 633-1026

Latin America Region
(202) 633-1213

Europe & Mid-East Region
(202) 633-1628

Far East Region
(202) 633-1194

*Drug
Enforcement
Administration*

A PROFILE

*Prepared by
Office of Planning & Evaluation
Management Analysis Division
July 1981*

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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Drug Enforcement Administration

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NCJRS

AUG 18 1981

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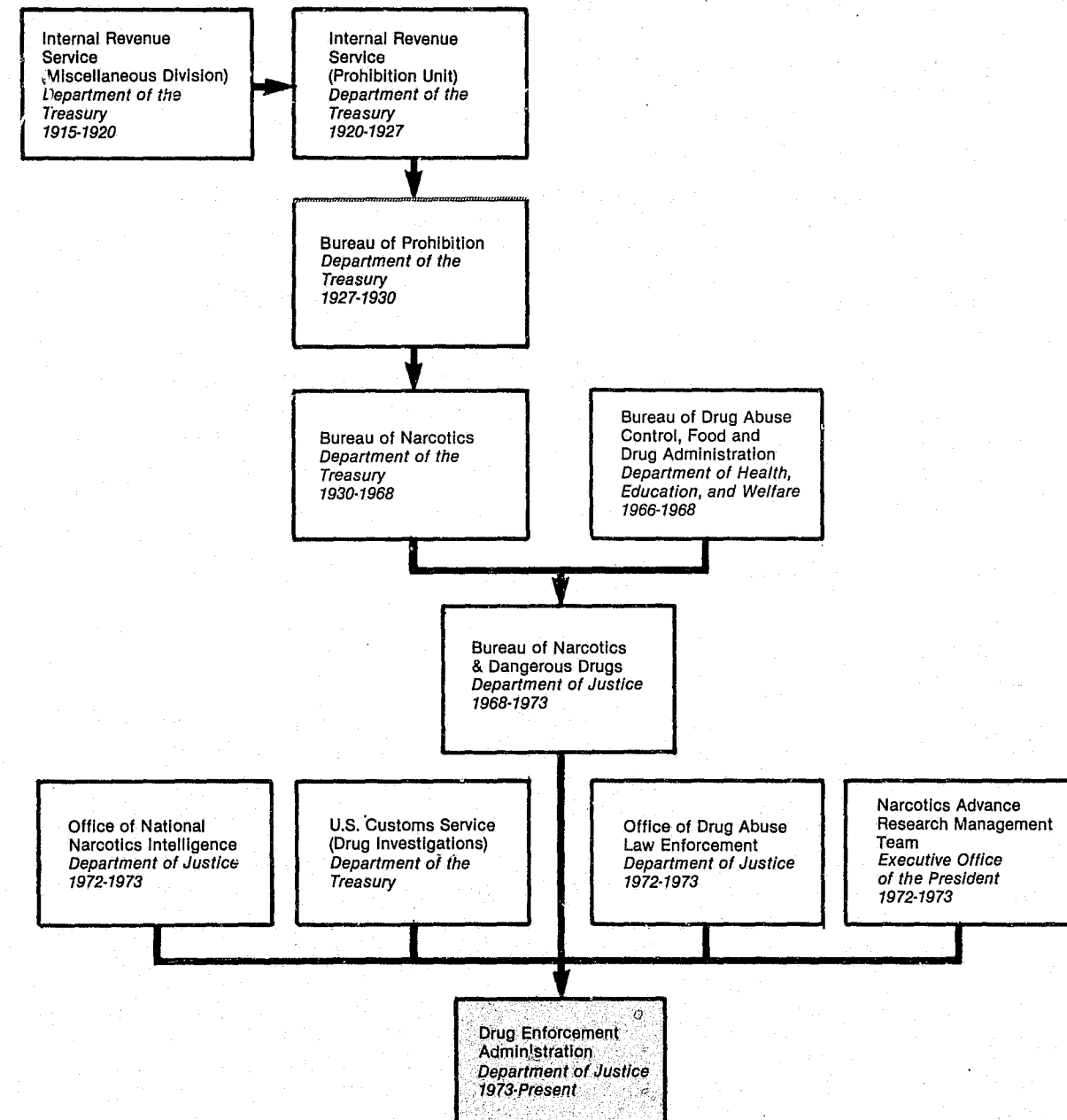
STATEMENT OF DEA MISSION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The mission of DEA is to enforce the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States of America and to bring to the criminal and civil justice system of the United States or any other competent jurisdiction, those organizations, and principal members of organizations, involved in the growing, manufacture, or distribution of controlled substances appearing in or destined for illicit traffic in the United States; and to recommend and support nonenforcement programs aimed at reducing the availability of illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets.

In carrying out its mission, DEA is the lead agency responsible for the development of overall Federal drug enforcement strategy, programs, planning, and evaluation. DEA's primary responsibilities include:

1. investigation and preparation for prosecution of major violators of controlled substances laws operating at interstate and international levels in keeping with established drug priority goals;
2. management of a national narcotics intelligence system in cooperation with Federal, State, local, and foreign officials to collect, analyze, and disseminate strategic and operational intelligence information;
3. seizure and forfeiture of assets derived from, traceable to, or intended to be used for illicit drug trafficking;
4. enforcement of the provisions of the Controlled Substances Act as they pertain to the manufacture, distribution, and dispensing of legally produced controlled substances;
5. coordination and cooperation with Federal, State and local law enforcement officials on mutual drug enforcement efforts and enhancement of such efforts through exploitation of potential interstate and international investigations beyond local or limited Federal jurisdictions and resources;
6. coordination and cooperation with other Federal, State, and local agencies, and with foreign governments, in programs designed to reduce the availability of illicit abuse-type drugs on the United States market through nonenforcement methods such as crop eradication, crop substitution, and training of foreign officials;
7. responsibility, under the policy guidance of the Secretary of State and U.S. Ambassadors, for all programs associated with drug law enforcement counterparts in foreign countries; and
8. liaison with the United Nations, Interpol, and other organizations on matters relating to international narcotics control programs.

DEA ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY



The earliest Federal drug enforcement efforts can be traced organizationally to the Internal Revenue Service. In 1915, 162 IRS Collectors and Agents placed in the Miscellaneous Division of the Internal Revenue Service were assigned responsibility under the Harrison Narcotics Act for "restricting the sale of opium." Over the years a number of agencies became involved in Federal drug law enforcement. In 1973, the Attorney General was given overall Federal responsibility for drug law enforcement. The Drug Enforcement Administration was created by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973 as the lead agency for suppression of domestic and foreign illicit drug trafficking.

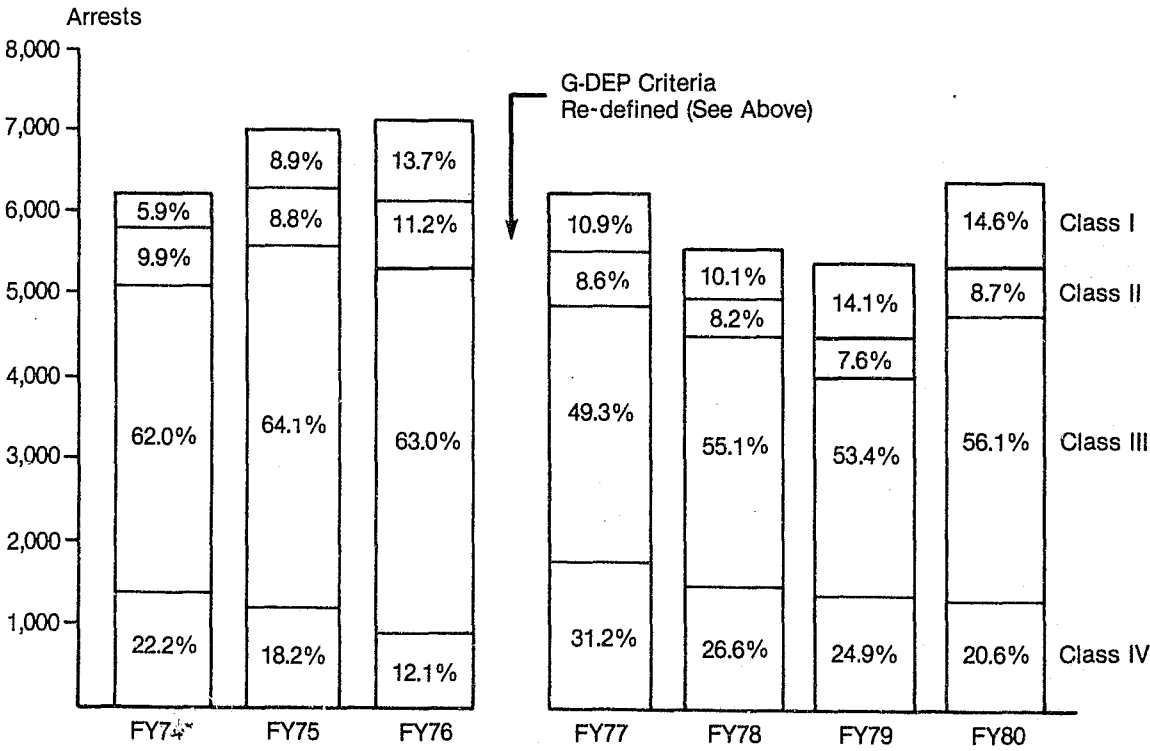
GEOGRAPHIC DRUG ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM (G-DEP)

G-DEP is a drug violator case classification system utilized to assure that enforcement efforts are directed toward the highest possible level of drug offenders. Utilizing G-DEP, violators are placed in one of four classes ranging from Class I for the most important offenders to Class IV for the lowest-level offenders. Action priority for a case is then based upon the level of violator involvement.

The factors considered in determining the G-DEP class for a violator are the geographical scope of criminal operation, type and amount of drug involved, and position held in the criminal organization. The gross amount of drug involved is adjusted to consider its purity or dosage unit strength. The violator level for foreign and domestic offenders are established by separate criteria.

In January 1977, both the quantitative and qualitative criteria for classifying violators were made more stringent. As a result, classification of violators at the Class I through Class IV levels became substantially more difficult.

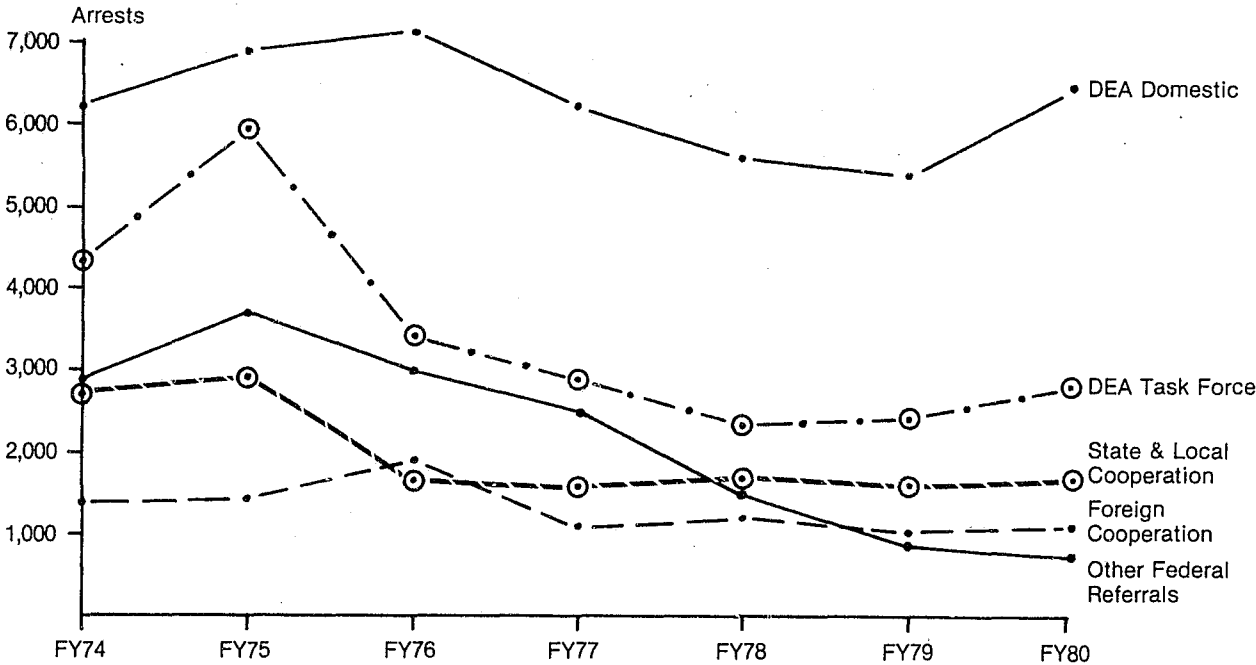
DEA DOMESTIC ARRESTS BY G-DEP CLASSIFICATION



*FY74 percentages are based on second half FY74 G-DEP statistics only.

Source: DEA Drug Enforcement Statistical Reports

DRUG ARRESTS

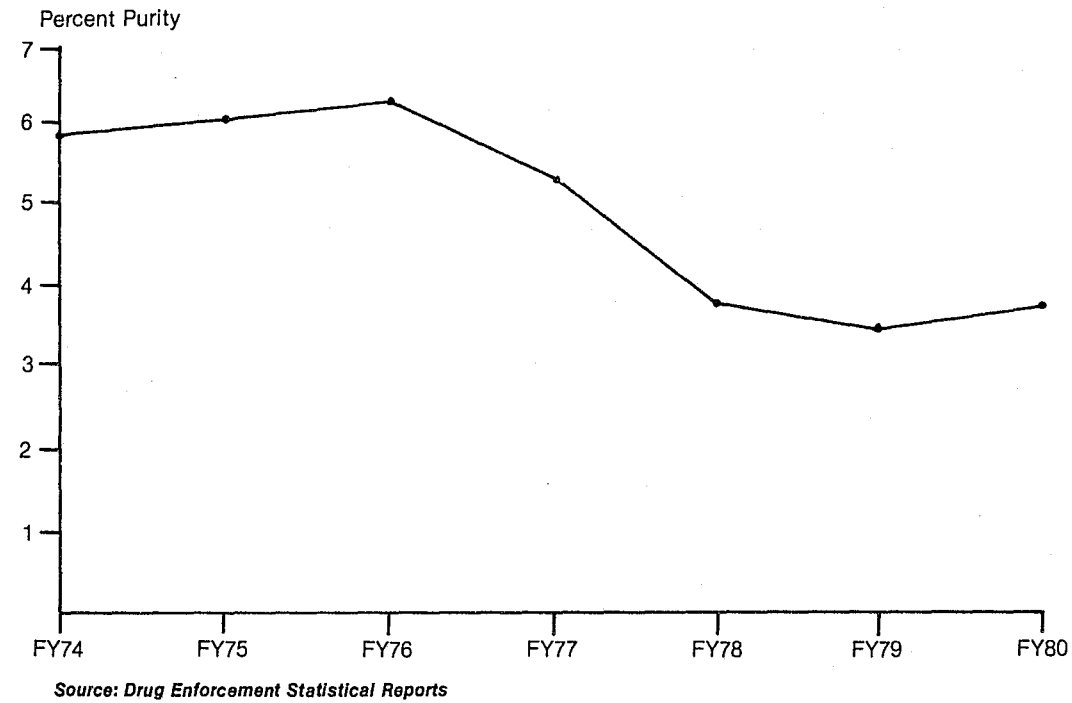


Source: DEA Drug Enforcement Statistical Reports

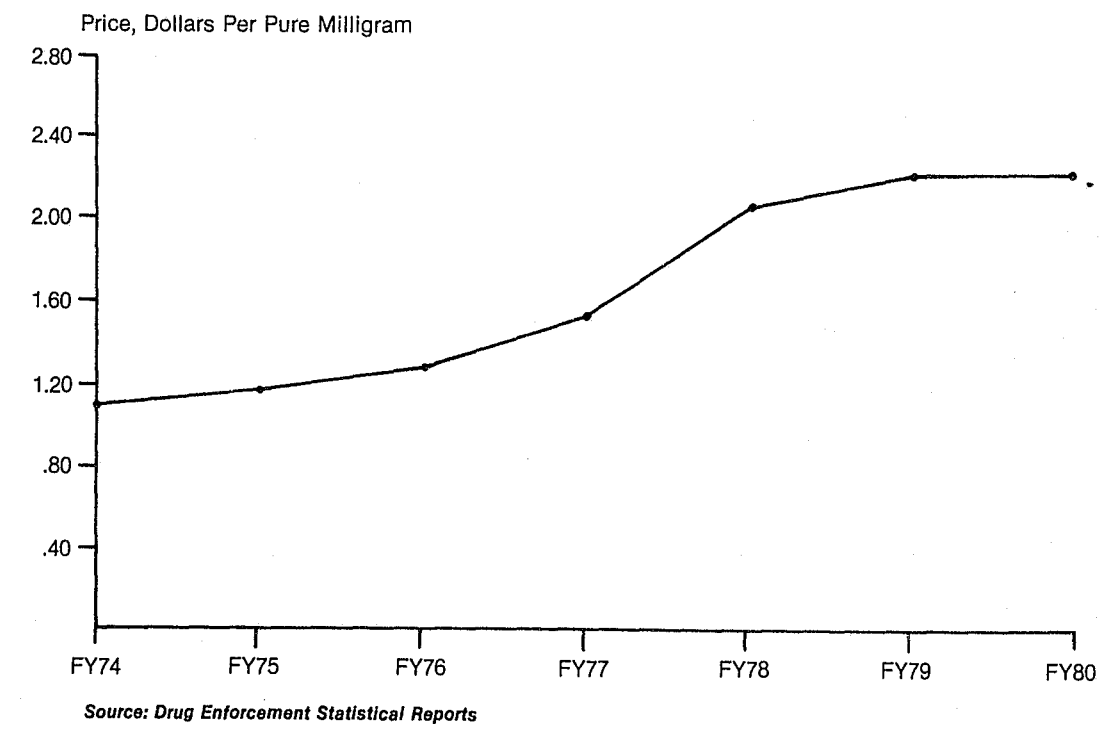
Major violators in the Class I and II category are interstate or international traffickers, heads of criminal organizations, laboratory operators or financiers. Enforcement efforts continue to be directed primarily toward these two categories to achieve the greatest impact.

Most categories of drug arrests increased during FY 1980. Major violator arrests show the results of increased enforcement efforts as DEA domestic arrests reached the highest point since 1976. A total of 6,423 arrests were made, of which 23.3 percent were Class I and II violators, up from 21.7 percent in FY 1979. DEA task force arrests rose slightly, continuing a gradual increase which began in FY 1978. The continuing decline in other federal referral arrests, made primarily by U.S. Customs Service and Border Patrol, due to their low level, are handled administratively or processed by state and local courts. Other categories remained essentially the same.

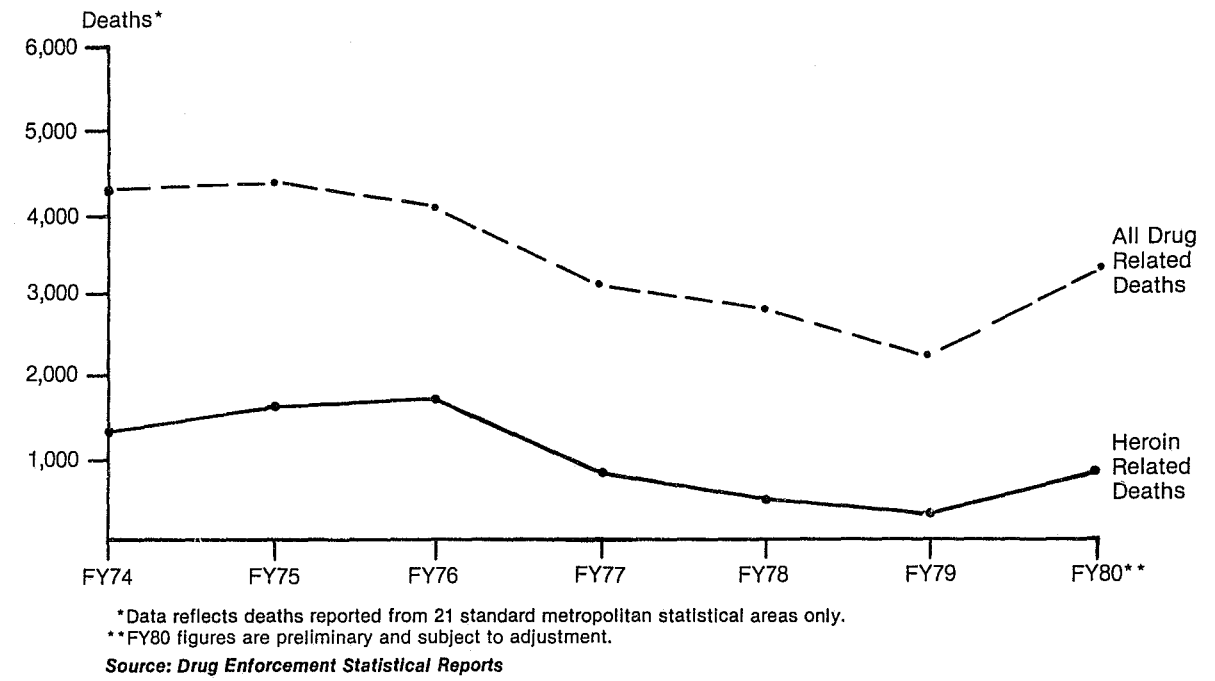
HEROIN RETAIL PURITY



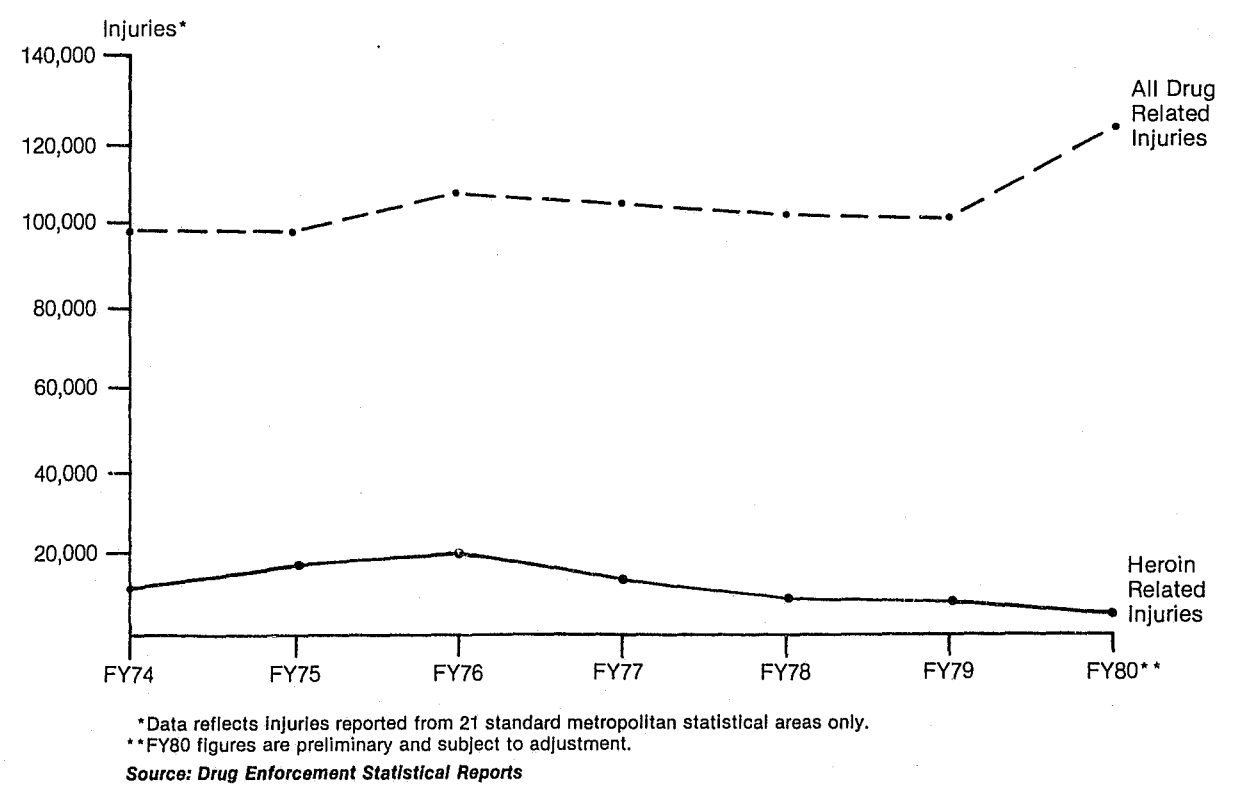
HEROIN RETAIL PRICE



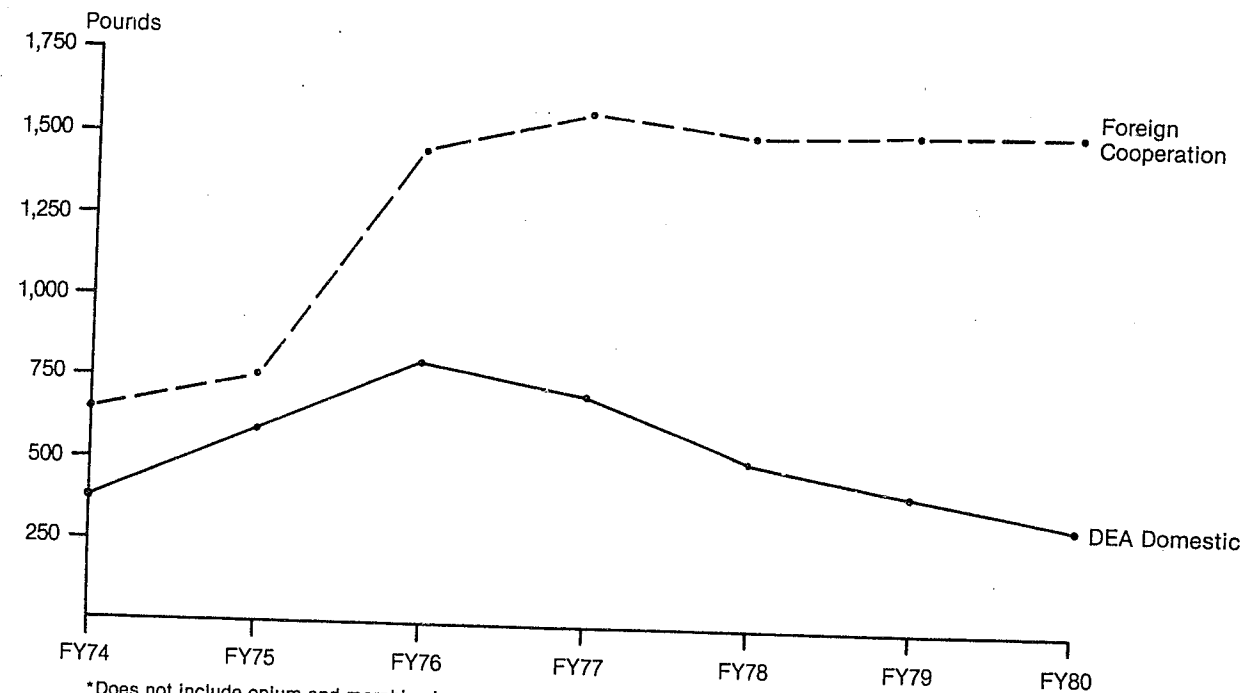
DRUG RELATED DEATHS



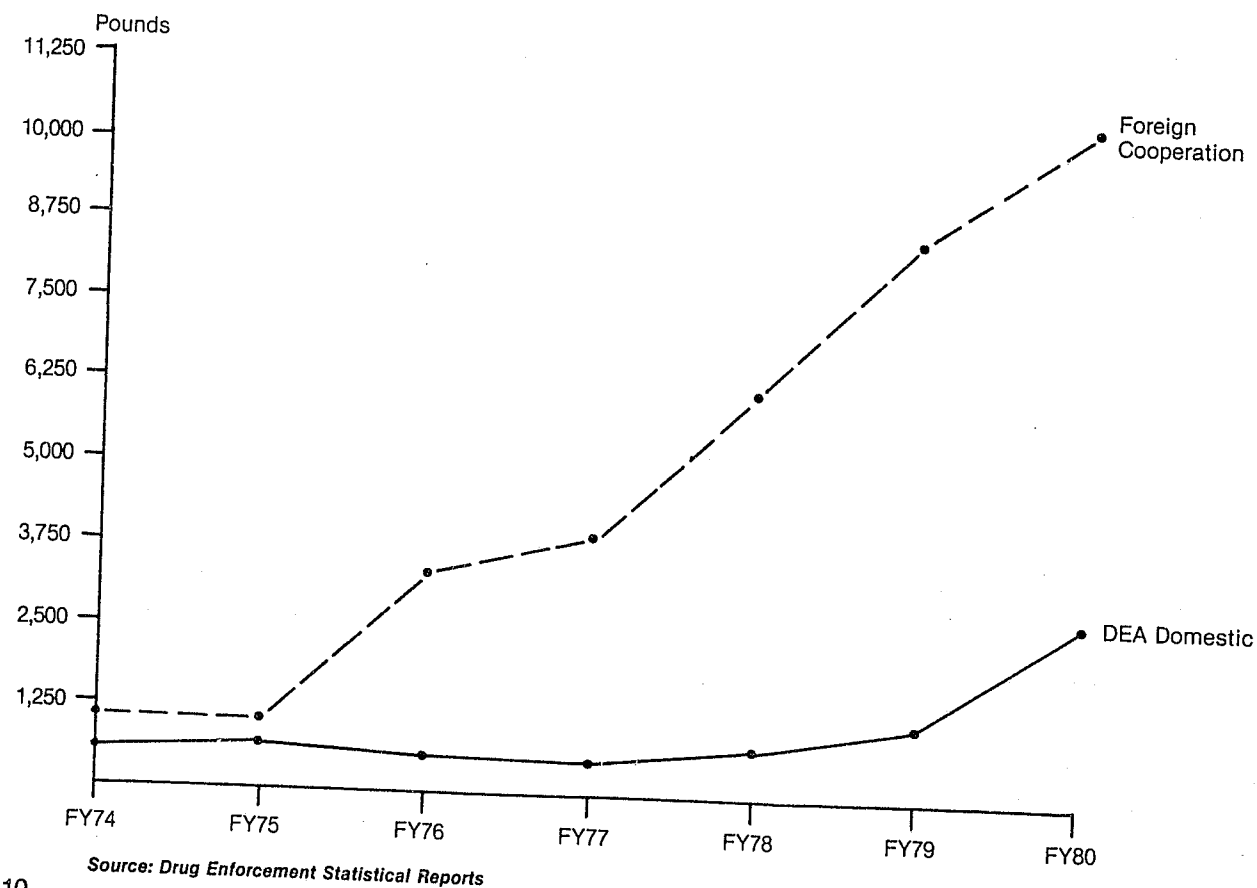
DRUG RELATED INJURIES



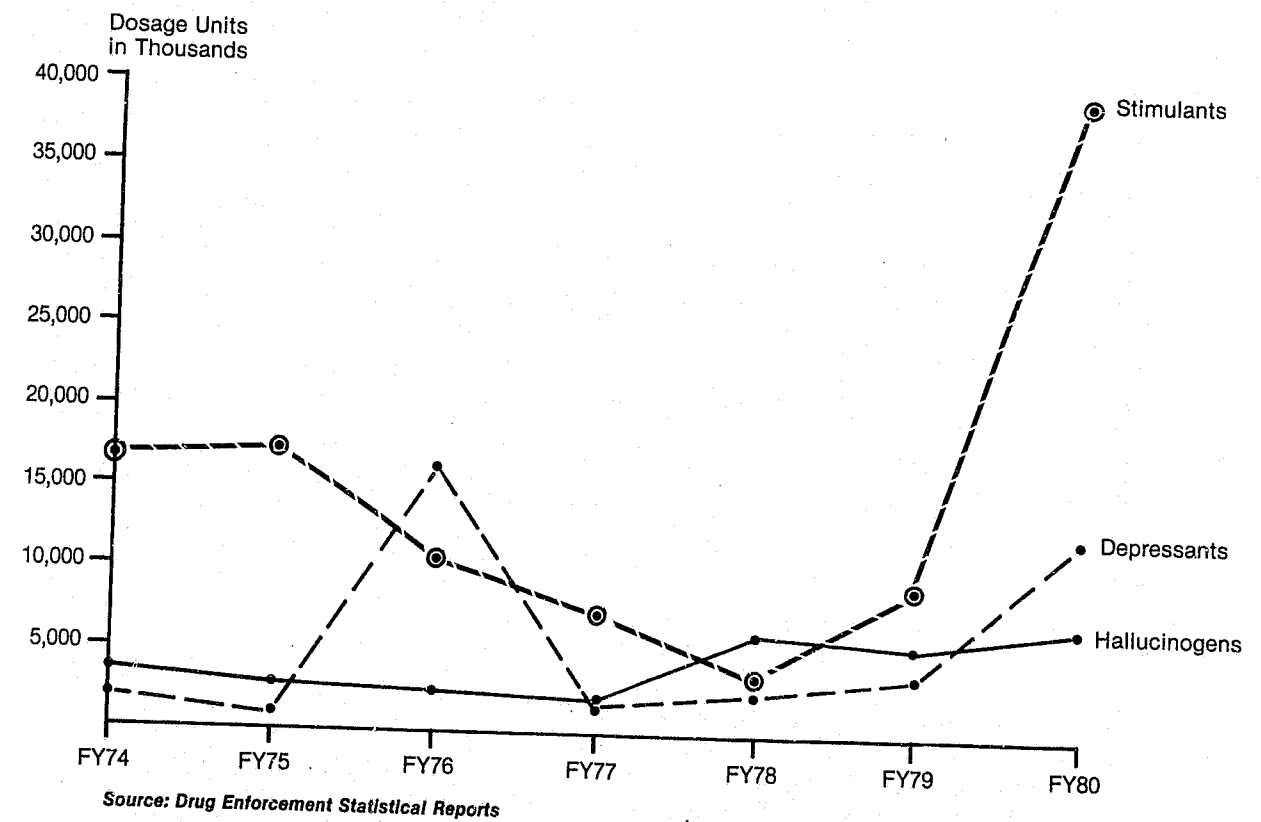
HEROIN* REMOVED FROM THE ILLICIT MARKET



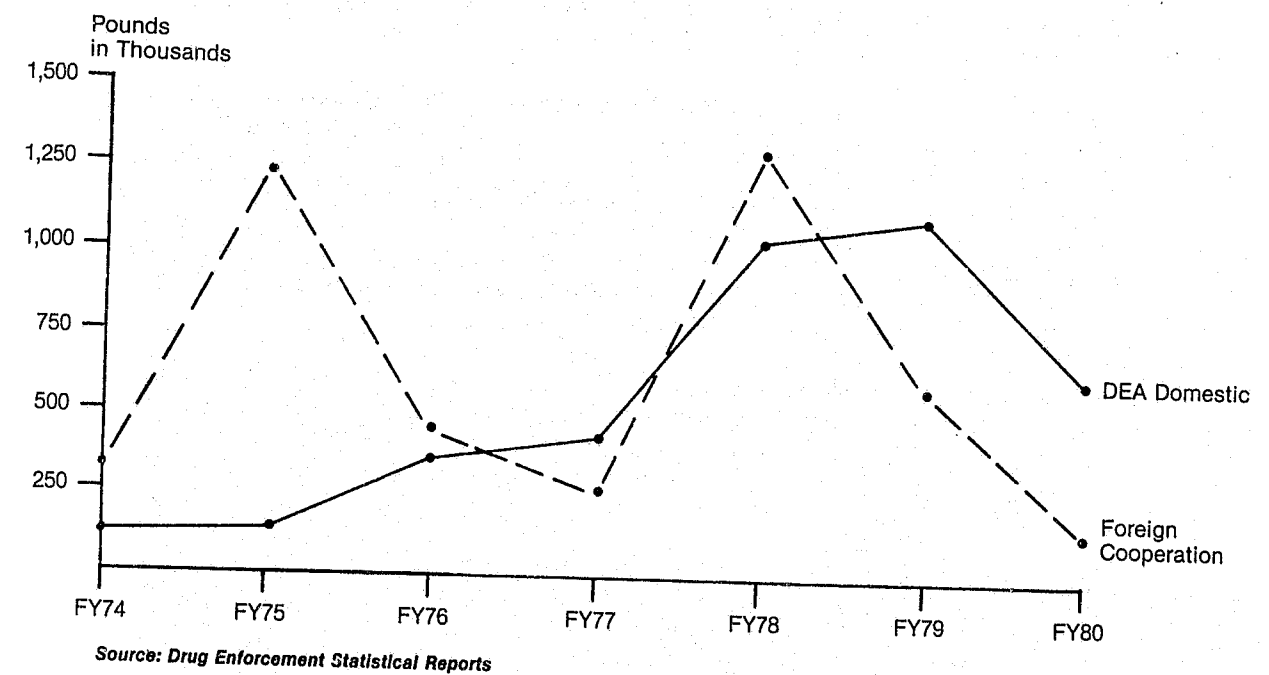
COCAINE REMOVED FROM THE ILLICIT MARKET



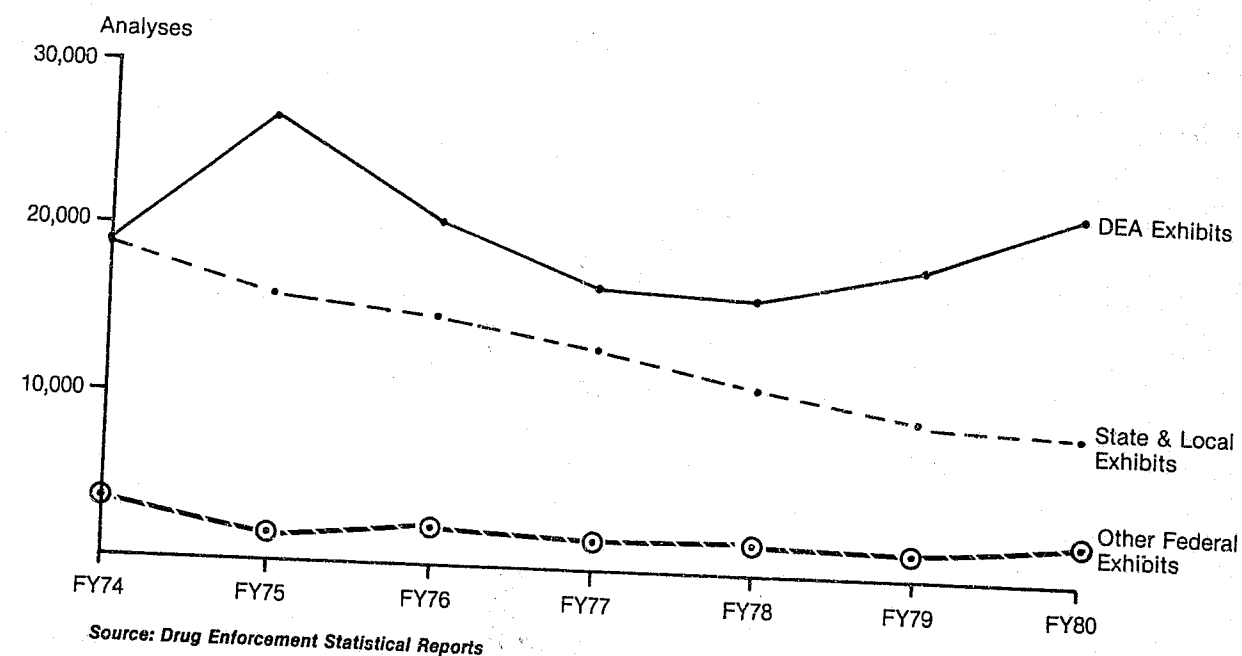
DANGEROUS DRUGS REMOVED FROM THE ILLICIT MARKET (Domestic and Foreign)



MARIJUANA REMOVED FROM THE ILLICIT MARKET



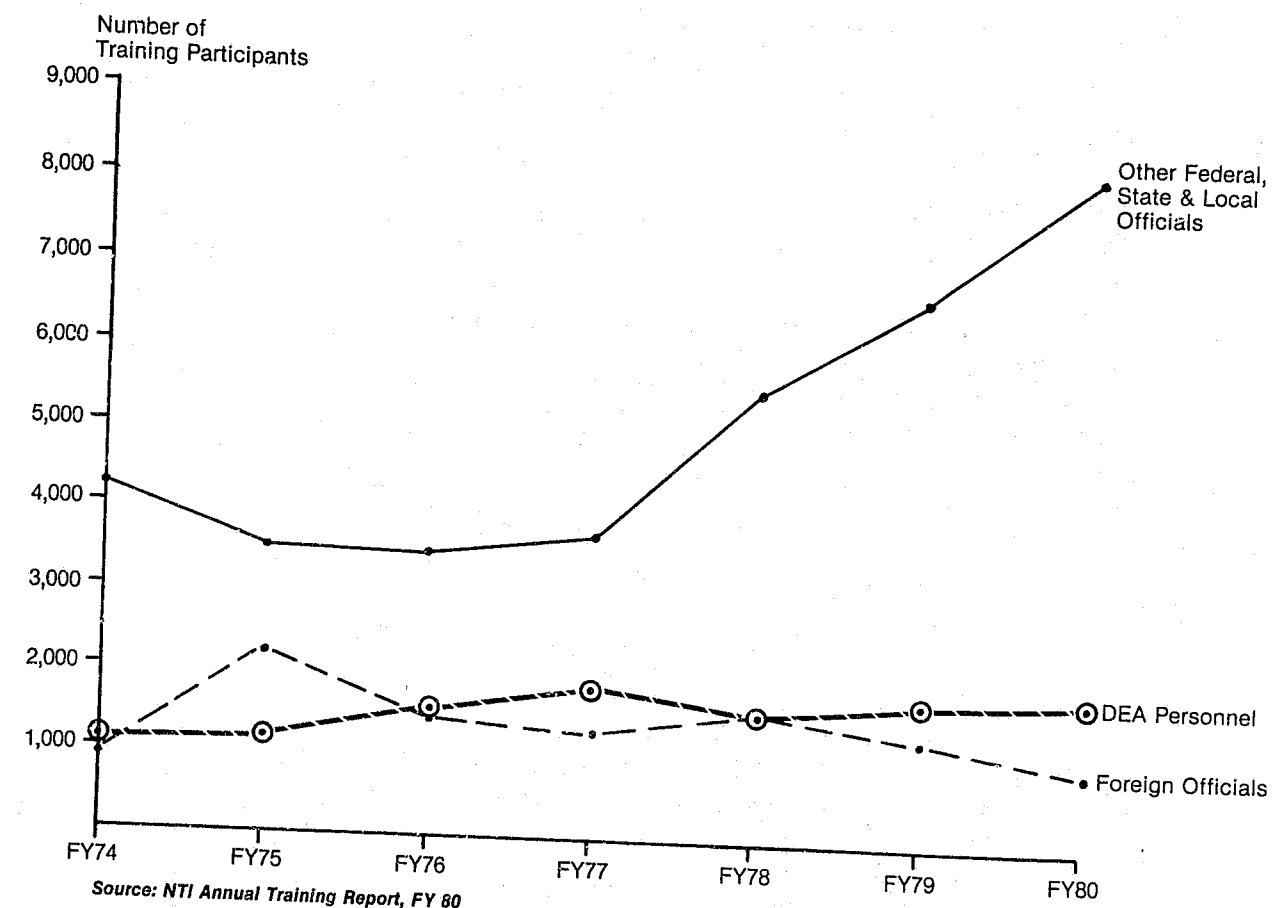
DEA LABORATORY ANALYSIS



DEA laboratories directly support DEA investigations by performing qualitative and quantitative analyses of purchased and seized drug evidence, providing expert scientific testimony for prosecutive purposes, participating in clandestine laboratory seizures and vacuum sweeps for traces of drugs, and by providing other technical assistance, such as forensic photographic capabilities and examinations for latent fingerprints. The seven regional laboratories perform laboratory analysis of drug evidence and subsequent expert testimony for other Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies as well, thereby assuring that cases are not dismissed for lack of laboratory support.

The Special Testing and Research Laboratory provides evidence analysis and scientific support to foreign regions; provides support to other forensic laboratories when specialized expertise or instrumentation is required; performs ballistics examinations of tablets and capsules to assist in identifying manufacturing sources of drugs; assists international organizations, foreign governments, other Federal and State agencies with scientific and technical support; and conducts forensic research and development activities for enforcement and intelligence purposes.

DEA TRAINING



DEA's training programs provide basic and advanced training in drug law enforcement skills to DEA and other Federal, State, local and foreign officials.

Programs for DEA employees include: Basic Agent School; Compliance Investigator School; Intelligence Analyst School; Intelligence Collection School; Chemist School; supervisory, mid-level management and executive training; foreign language training; advanced schools for Agents and Compliance Investigators; Financial Investigations, Clandestine Laboratory Investigations, and Reverse Undercover and Conspiracy Schools; In-Service Individualized Training and Testing Program; Special/Technical Skills Schools; EEO, upward mobility, technical and clerical training.

Other Federal, State and local officers are trained in 2-week basic and advanced Law Enforcement Training Schools, 8-week Drug Enforcement Officers Academies, 1-week Chemist Schools, 3-week Drug Unit Supervisors Schools, and a number of shorter programs such as anti-smuggling and conspiracy seminars.

Foreign officials are trained in multi-lingual 5-week Advanced International Drug Enforcement Operations/Instructors Schools in the United States; 2-3 week overseas Drug Enforcement, Criminal Information Research, Methods of Instruction, and special schools around the world; 3-week Chemist Schools in the U.S.; and Executive Observation programs in the U.S.

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES ACT REGISTRANTS

Retail Pharmacy	55,765
Hospital/Clinic	11,478
Practitioner	548,921
Teaching Institution	647
Manufacturer	414
Distributor	1,451
Researcher	4,328
Analytical Laboratory	1,688
Importer	75
Exporter	156
Narcotic Treatment Program	881
<hr/>	
Total Registrants	625,804

Source: DEA Registration Section Annual Report, 9/30/80

The Controlled Substances Act of 1970 requires that every person engaged in, or proposing to engage in, the manufacturing, distribution or dispensing of any controlled substance shall obtain an annual registration from DEA.

DEA's compliance function involves the prevention and detection of controlled substances being diverted from legitimate channels of manufacture and distribution. The Federal compliance effort is aimed at the upper levels of the licit distribution chain (i.e., manufacturers and distributors) and at major diverters of legitimately manufactured controlled substances. Diversion prevention at the manufacturer/distributor level is accomplished through the monitoring of all imports and exports of controlled substances, the establishment of manufacturing quotas for all Schedule I and II substances, assigning drugs to controlled substance schedules, annual registration of all handlers and prescribers of controlled substances, pre-registration investigations prior to approval of applications, and periodic investigations of registrants to ensure that the diversion of controlled substances has not occurred. Major diverters of legitimately manufactured controlled substances are targeted for investigation regardless of where they are in the distribution chain (i.e., practitioner, pharmacy, distributor, or manufacturer). DEA has an extensive Federal/State cooperation program with State law enforcement and regulatory agencies to enhance their capabilities in monitoring practitioner level handlers. Information pertaining to registrant diversion at the practitioner level which is developed that does not warrant Federal investigation is referred to the appropriate State agency.

SCHEDULES OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

Schedule I substances. Drugs in this schedule are those that have no accepted medical use in the United States and have a high abuse potential. Some examples are heroin, marijuana, LSD, peyote, mescaline, psilocybin, the tetrahydrocannabinols, ketobemidone, levomoramide, racemoramide, benzylmorphine, dihydromorphine, morphine methylsulfonate, nicocodeine, and nicomorphine.

Schedule II substances. The drugs in this schedule have a high abuse potential with severe psychic or physical dependence liability. Schedule II controlled substances consist of certain narcotic drugs and drugs containing amphetamines or methamphetamines as the single active ingredient or in combination with each other. Examples of Schedule II controlled substances are: opium, morphine, codeine, hydromorphone, methadone, pantopon, meperidine, cocaine, oxycodone, anileridine, oxymorphone, amphetamines, methamphetamine, phenmetrazine, methylphenidate, amobarbital, pentobarbital, secobarbital, and methaqualone.

Schedule III substances. The drugs in this schedule have an abuse potential less than those in Schedules I and II and include compounds containing limited quantities of certain narcotic drugs and nonnarcotic drugs, such as: derivatives of barbituric acid, except those that are listed in another schedule, glutethimide, methypylon, chlorhexadol, phencyclidine, sulfondiethylmethane, sulfonmethane, nalorphine, benzphetamine, chlorphentermine, chlortermine, and phendimetrazine. Paregoric is in the schedule as well.

Schedule IV substances. The drugs in this schedule have an abuse potential less than those listed in Schedule III and include such drugs as: barbital, phenobarbital, methylphenobarbital, chloral betaine, chloral hydrate, ethchlorvynol, ethinamate, meprobamate, paraldehyde, methohexital, fenfluramine, diethylpropion, and phentermine.

Schedule V substances. The drugs in this schedule have an abuse potential less than those listed in Schedule IV and consist of preparations containing moderate, limited quantities of certain narcotic drugs, generally for antitussive and antidiarrheal purposes.

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Schedule	Registration	Recordkeeping	Distribution Restrictions	Dispensing Limits	Security	Manufacturing Quotas	Import/Export				Manufacturer/Distributor Reports to DEA
							Narcotic	Non-narcotic	Narcotic	Non-narcotic	
I	Required	Separate	Order forms	Research use only	Vault/safe	Yes	Permit	Permit	Yes	Yes	
II	Required	Separate	Order forms	Rx: written; no refills	Vault/safe	Yes	Permit	Permit	Yes	Yes	
III	Required	Readily retrievable	Records required	Rx: written or oral; with medical authorization, refills up to 5 times in 6 months	Secure storage area	No <i>but</i> Some drugs limited by Schedule II quotas	Permit	Declaration	Yes	No	
IV	Required	Readily retrievable	Records required	Rx: written or oral; with medical authorization, refills up to 5 times in 6 months	Secure storage area	No <i>but</i> Some drugs limited by Schedule II quotas	Permit	Declaration	No	No	
V	Required	Readily retrievable	Records required	OTC (Rx drugs limited to M.D.'s order)	Secure storage area	No <i>but</i> Some drugs limited by Schedule II quotas	Permit to import; declaration to export	Declaration	Manufacturer only	No	

FEDERAL TRAFFICKING PENALTIES

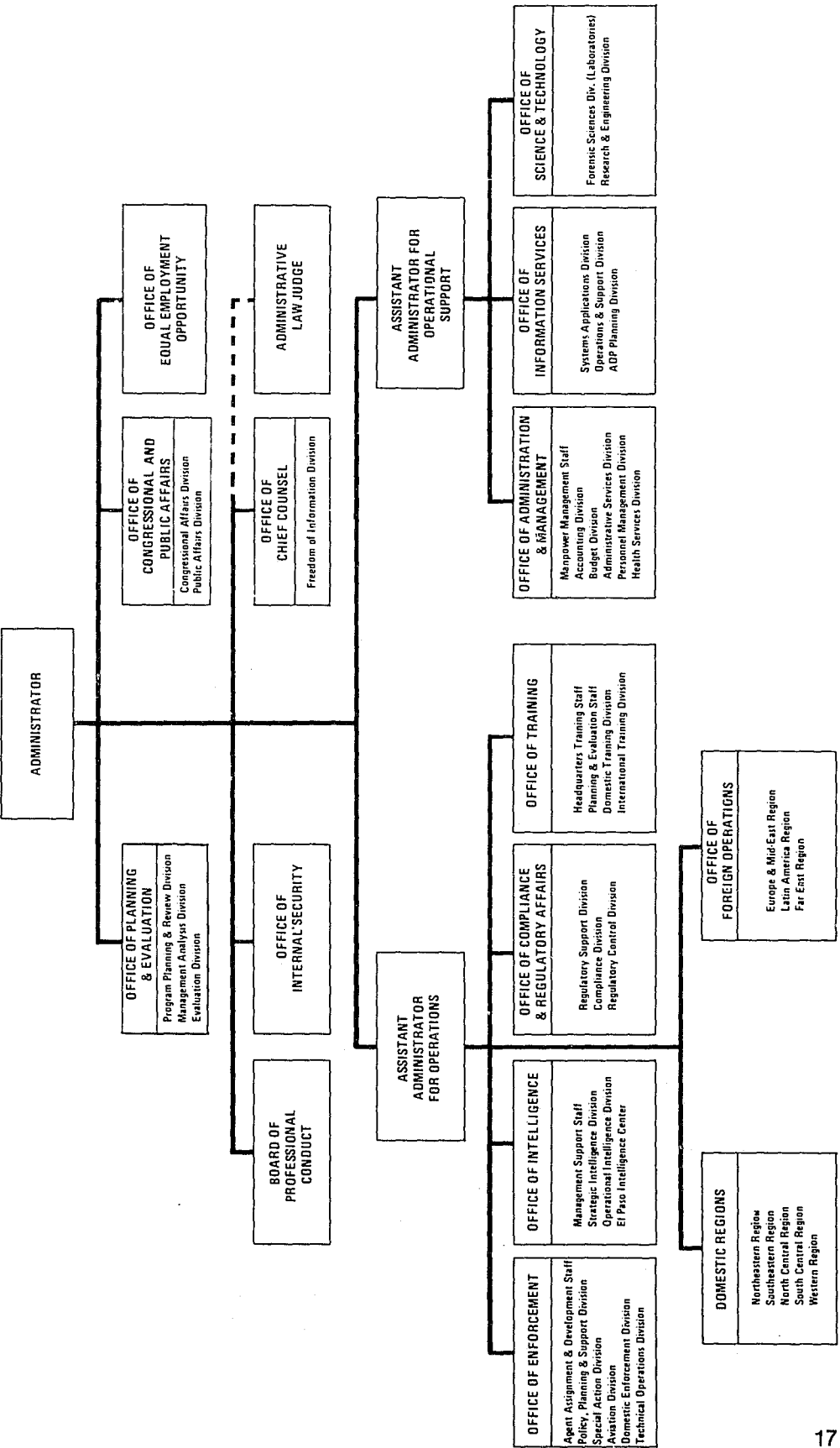
CSA Schedule	Type of Drug	First Offense			Second Offense		
		Maximum Imprisonment (years)	Maximum Fine (thousands of \$)	Minimum Parole (years)	Maximum Imprisonment (years)	Maximum Fine (thousands of \$)	Minimum Parole (years)
I	Narcotic	15	25	3	30	50	6
	Non-narcotic ¹	5	15	2	10	30	4
II	Narcotic	15	25	3	30	50	6
	Non-narcotic ²	5	15	2	10	30	4
III	Narcotic	5	15	2	10	30	4
	Non-narcotic	5	15	2	10	30	4
IV	Narcotic	3	10	1	6	20	2
	Non-narcotic	3	10	1	6	20	2
V	Narcotic	1	5	0	2	10	0
	Non-narcotic	1	5	0	2	10	0

For simple possession of any controlled substance: First offenders may receive up to one year, \$5,000 fine, or both, and if under 21 may receive up to one year probation and thereafter motion court for expungement of all records; second offenders may receive up to two years, \$10,000 fine, or both.

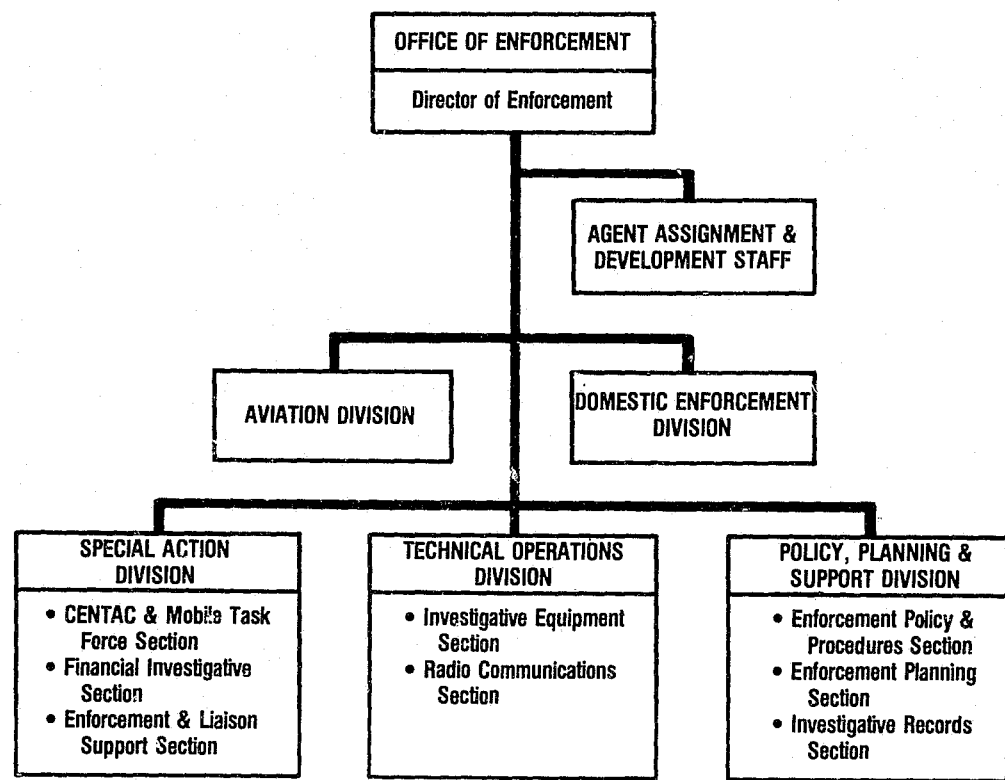
¹Offenses involving in excess of 1,000 lbs. of marijuana carry a maximum penalty of 15 years.

²Offenses involving PCP carry a maximum penalty of 10 years.

HEADQUARTERS



OFFICE OF ENFORCEMENT



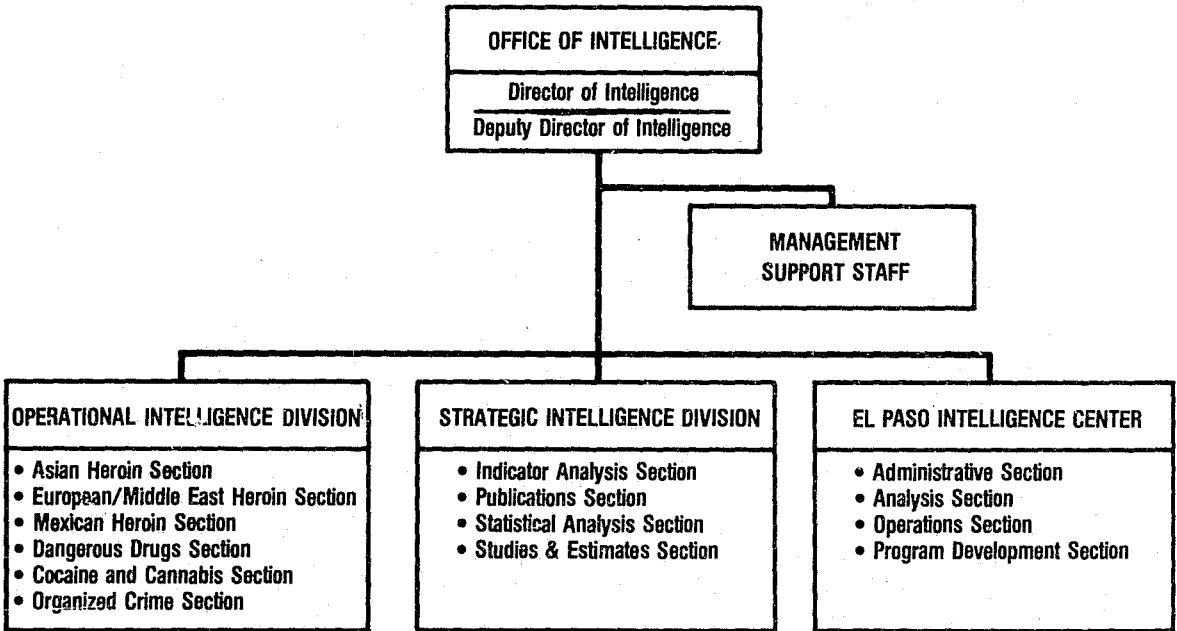
The Director of Enforcement is responsible for the overall development, direction and coordination of the DEA domestic enforcement operational program, and for administrative control of funding resources for the domestic; foreign and other special activities under the Assistant Administrator for Operations.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN OPERATIONS



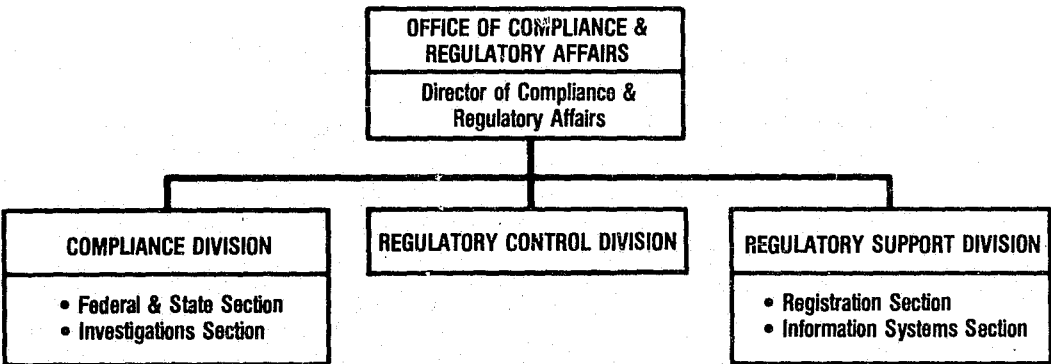
The Director of Foreign Operations is responsible for the overall development, direction and coordination of all operational programs conducted by the Europe & Mid-East, Latin America, and Far East Regions as well as DEA's INTERPOL responsibilities.

OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE



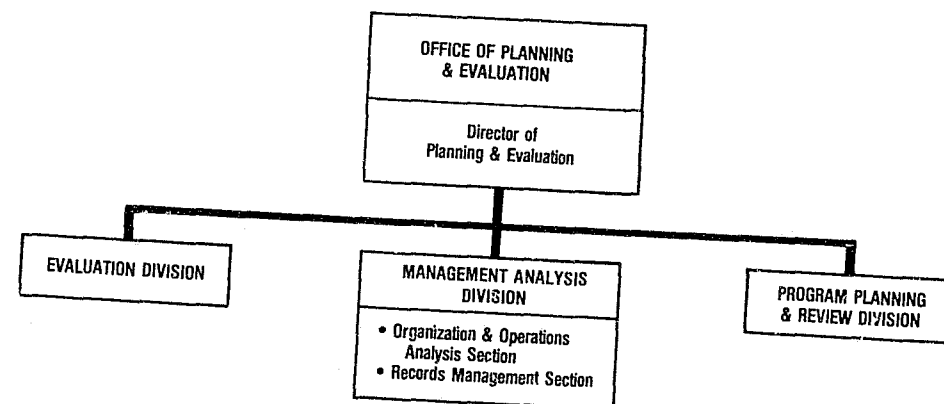
The Director of Intelligence is responsible for the Drug Enforcement Administration's strategic, tactical, domestic, and international intelligence information requirements which support national and international drug law enforcement for the United States. Within the Office of Intelligence, the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) is a multi-agency intelligence operation established to provide real time intelligence response to participating Federal agencies, State and local authorities, and various foreign governments (via DEA offices overseas).

OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE & REGULATORY AFFAIRS



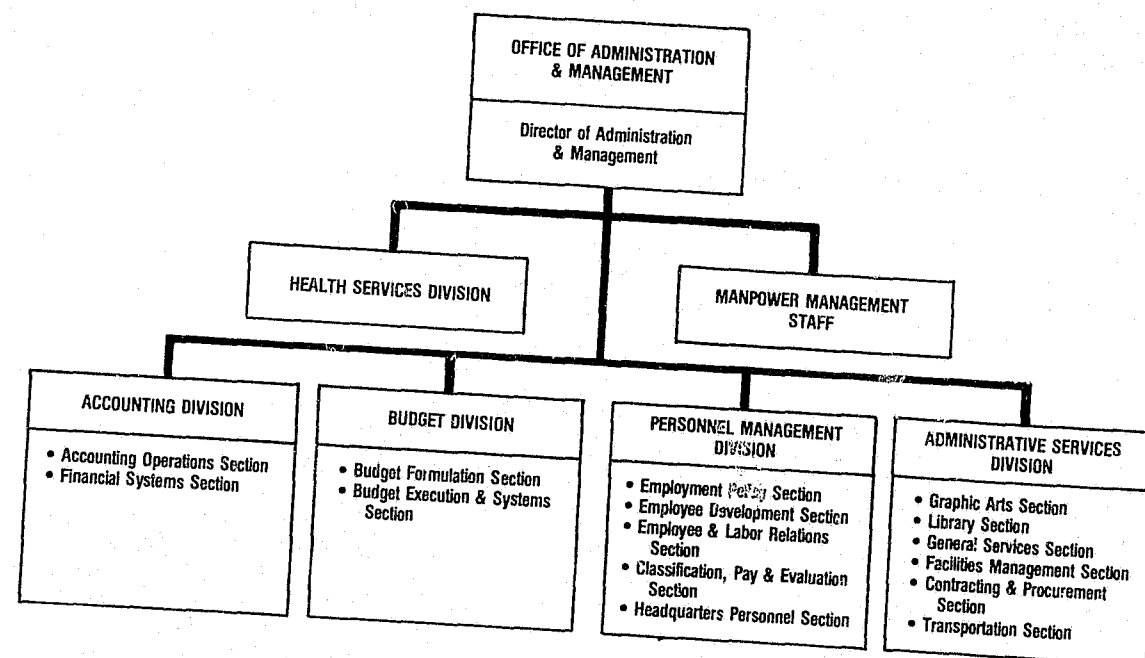
The Director of Compliance and Regulatory Affairs is responsible for the overall development, direction and coordination of the DEA compliance and regulatory program.

OFFICE OF PLANNING & EVALUATION



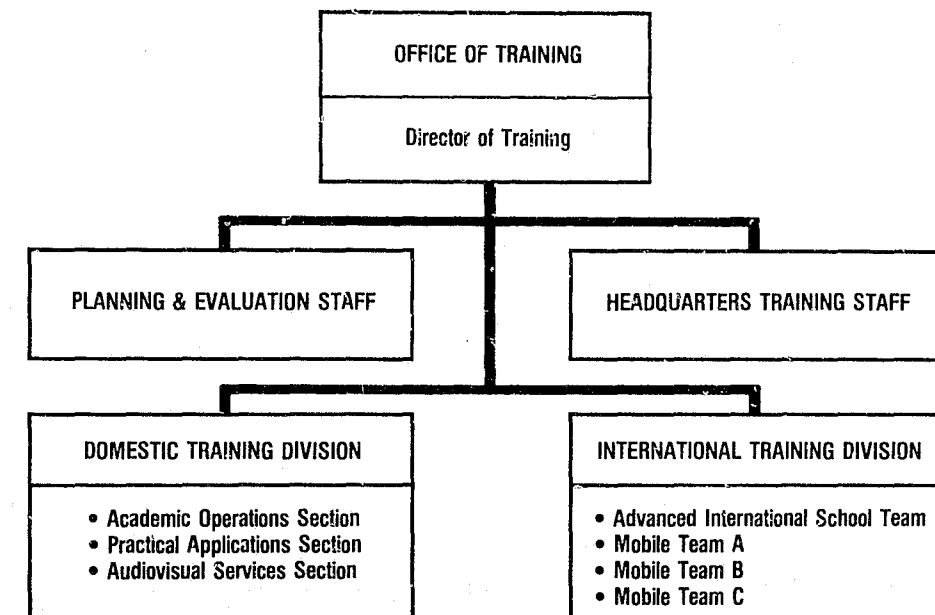
The Director of Planning and Evaluation serves as the principal advisor to the Administrator for program planning and analysis, organizational analysis and control, and Headquarters and field evaluation. The office directs the development and evaluation of overall Administration programs and national drug enforcement policy, strategy, and resource plans in coordination with DEA program managers.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION & MANAGEMENT



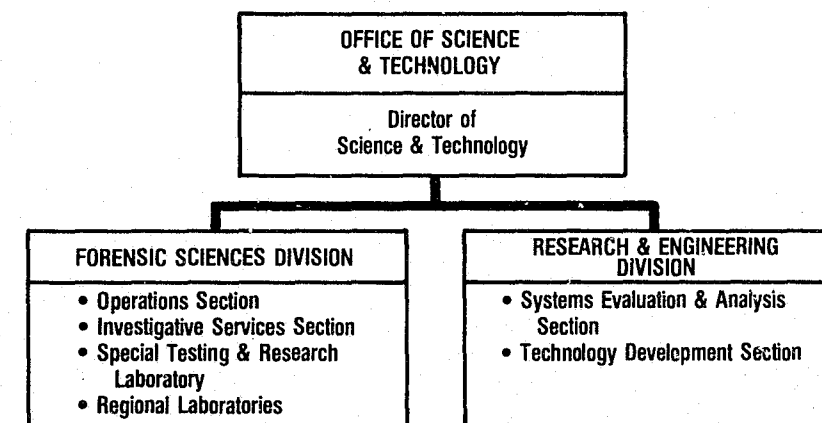
The Director of Administration and Management administers all DEA operations which pertain to audits, financial, personnel, resource and manpower management; administrative, facility, procurement, and transportation services; and employee medical, health and safety activities.

OFFICE OF TRAINING



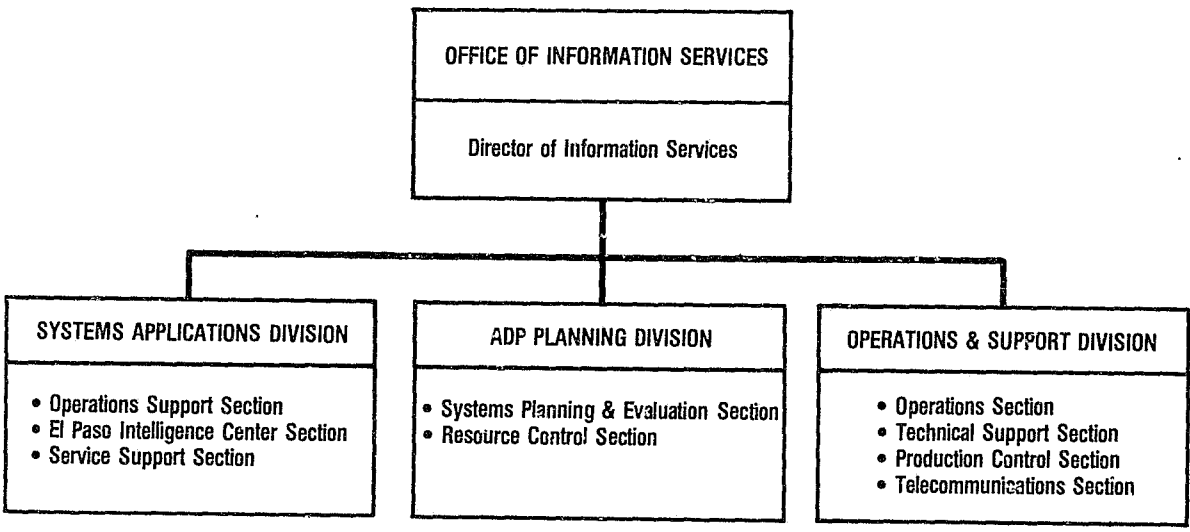
The Director of Training is responsible for the overall development, direction and coordination of the agency training program which provides entry level, in-service, advanced, special skills, supervisory and mid-level management training for DEA employees and specialized drug law enforcement training for domestic and foreign police agencies.

OFFICE OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY



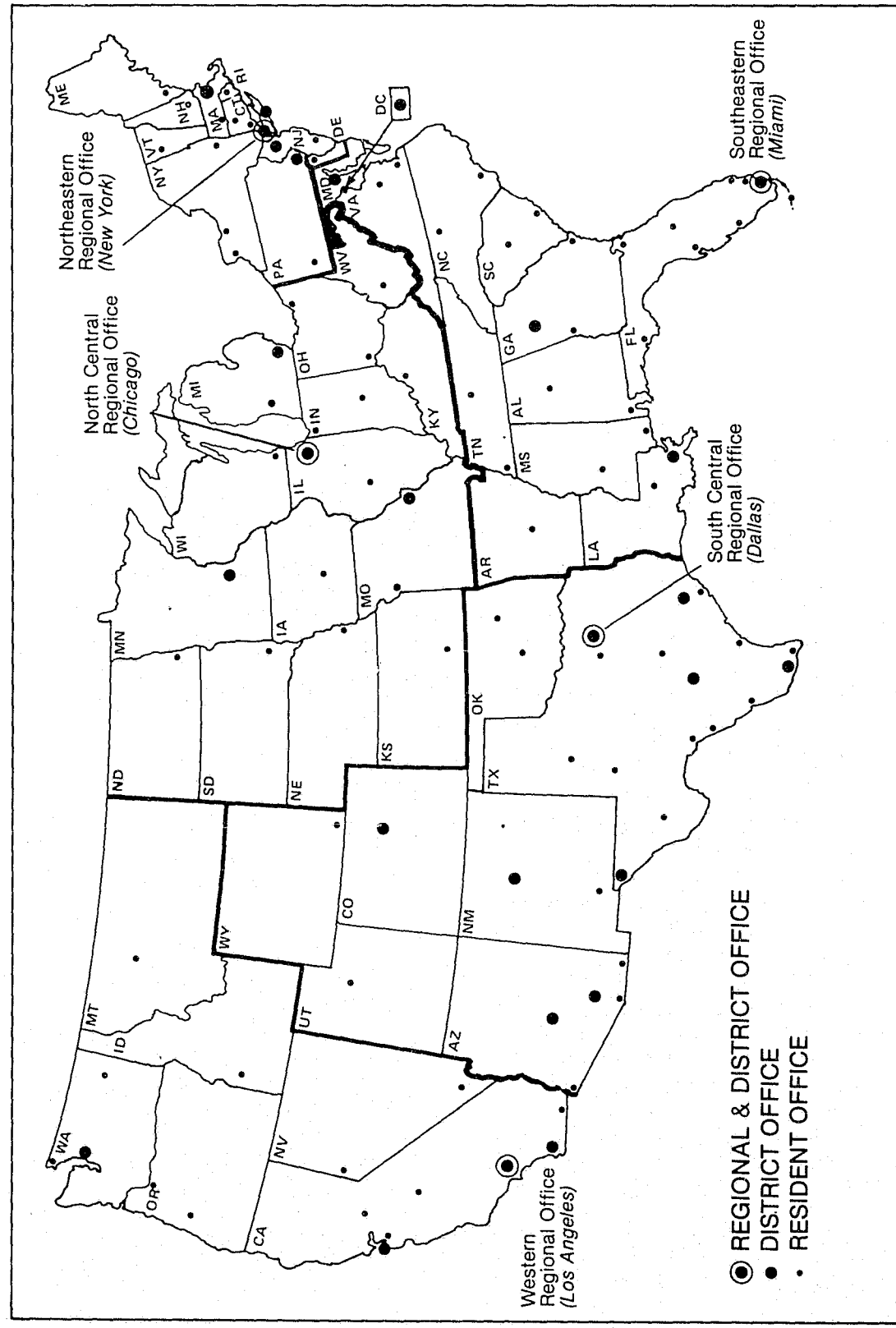
The Director of Science and Technology is responsible for the development of the Administration's research plan and administration of activities sponsored or funded by DEA in the areas of advanced technology, engineering, research, development, testing and evaluation programs, forensic sciences, systems engineering, and operational analysis, providing applied and direct support to DEA enforcement, intelligence, and regulatory objectives.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION SERVICES



The Director of Information Services manages activities within DEA associated with information systems to include those which are automated (ADP), semiautomated (microfiche, edge notch systems) and those manual systems which are initiated with the mid-, or long-term goal of being automated, to include the design, development and maintenance of such systems and the operation of all ADP and telecommunication facilities.

DEA DOMESTIC REGIONS, REGIONAL, DISTRICT & RESIDENT OFFICES



Resident offices are also located in Anchorage, Alaska and Honolulu, Hawaii. See pages 24-25 for other offices outside the contiguous United States which are under the domestic regional structure or which report directly to Headquarters.

DEA DOMESTIC REGIONS, DISTRICT & RESIDENT OFFICES (CONT.)

NORTHEASTERN REGION

New York, New York D.O.
Buffalo, New York R.O.
Rochester, New York R.O.
Albany, New York R.O.
Hartford, Connecticut R.O.
Bridgeport, Connecticut R.O.
Montreal, Canada R.O.¹
Long Island, New York D.O.
Newark, New Jersey D.O.
Atlantic City, New Jersey R.O.
Boston, Massachusetts D.O.
Springfield, Massachusetts R.O.
Portland, Maine R.O.
Concord, New Hampshire R.O.
Burlington, Vermont R.O.
Providence, Rhode Island R.O.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania D.O.
Wilmington, Delaware R.O.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania R.O.

SOUTHEASTERN REGION

Miami, Florida D.O.
Jacksonville, Florida R.O.
West Palm Beach, Florida R.O.
Tampa, Florida R.O.
Ft. Lauderdale, Florida R.O.
Orlando, Florida R.O.
Fort Meyers, Florida R.O.
Panama City, Florida R.O.
Marathon, Florida R.O.
Kingston, Jamaica R.O.¹
Nassau, Bahama Islands R.O.¹
San Juan, Puerto Rico D.O.
Atlanta, Georgia D.O.
Columbus, Georgia R.O.²
Savannah, Georgia R.O.
Charleston, South Carolina R.O.
Columbia, South Carolina R.O.
Nashville, Tennessee R.O.
Memphis, Tennessee R.O.
Wilmington, North Carolina R.O.
Greensboro, North Carolina R.O.
Washington, D.C. D.O.

Norfolk, Virginia R.O.
Richmond, Virginia R.O.
Baltimore, Maryland D.O.
New Orleans, Louisiana D.O.
Baton Rouge/Shreveport,
Louisiana R.O.
Little Rock, Arkansas R.O.
Mobile, Alabama R.O.
Birmingham, Alabama R.O.
Jackson, Mississippi R.O.
Gulfport, Mississippi R.O.²

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

Chicago, Illinois D.O.
Hammond, Indiana R.O.
Indianapolis, Indiana R.O.
Detroit, Michigan D.O.
Grand Rapids, Michigan R.O.
Cleveland, Ohio R.O.
Cincinnati, Ohio R.O.
Charleston, West Virginia R.O.
St. Louis, Missouri D.O.
Springfield, Illinois R.O.
Louisville, Kentucky R.O.
Kansas City, Missouri R.O.
Wichita, Kansas R.O.
Minneapolis, Minnesota D.O.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin R.O.
Fargo, North Dakota R.O.
Omaha, Nebraska R.O.
Des Moines, Iowa R.O.
Sioux Falls, South Dakota R.O.

SOUTH CENTRAL REGION

Dallas, Texas D.O.
Ft. Worth, Texas R.O.
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma R.O.
Tulsa, Oklahoma R.O.
San Antonio, Texas D.O.
Austin, Texas R.O.
Del Rio, Texas R.O.
Eagle Pass, Texas R.O.

¹While located in foreign countries and classified as foreign resident offices, each of these resident offices reports to a domestic region. The Ottawa District Office, not listed above, reports to the Director of Enforcement.

²Proposed office.

DEA DOMESTIC REGIONS, DISTRICT & RESIDENT OFFICES (CONT.)

Houston, Texas D.O.
Corpus Christi, Texas R.O.
Galveston, Texas R.O.
McAllen, Texas D.O.
Laredo, Texas R.O.
Brownsville, Texas R.O.
Tucson, Arizona D.O.
Douglas, Arizona R.O.
Nogales, Arizona R.O.
Phoenix, Arizona D.O.
San Luis, Arizona R.O.
Denver, Colorado D.O.
Cheyenne, Wyoming R.O.
Salt Lake City, Utah R.O.
El Paso, Texas D.O.
Lubbock, Texas R.O.
Midland, Texas R.O.
Alpine, Texas R.O.
Albuquerque, New Mexico D.O.
Las Cruces, New Mexico R.O.

WESTERN REGION

Los Angeles, California D.O.
Honolulu, Hawaii R.O.
Guam R.O.
Reno, Nevada R.O.
Las Vegas, Nevada R.O.

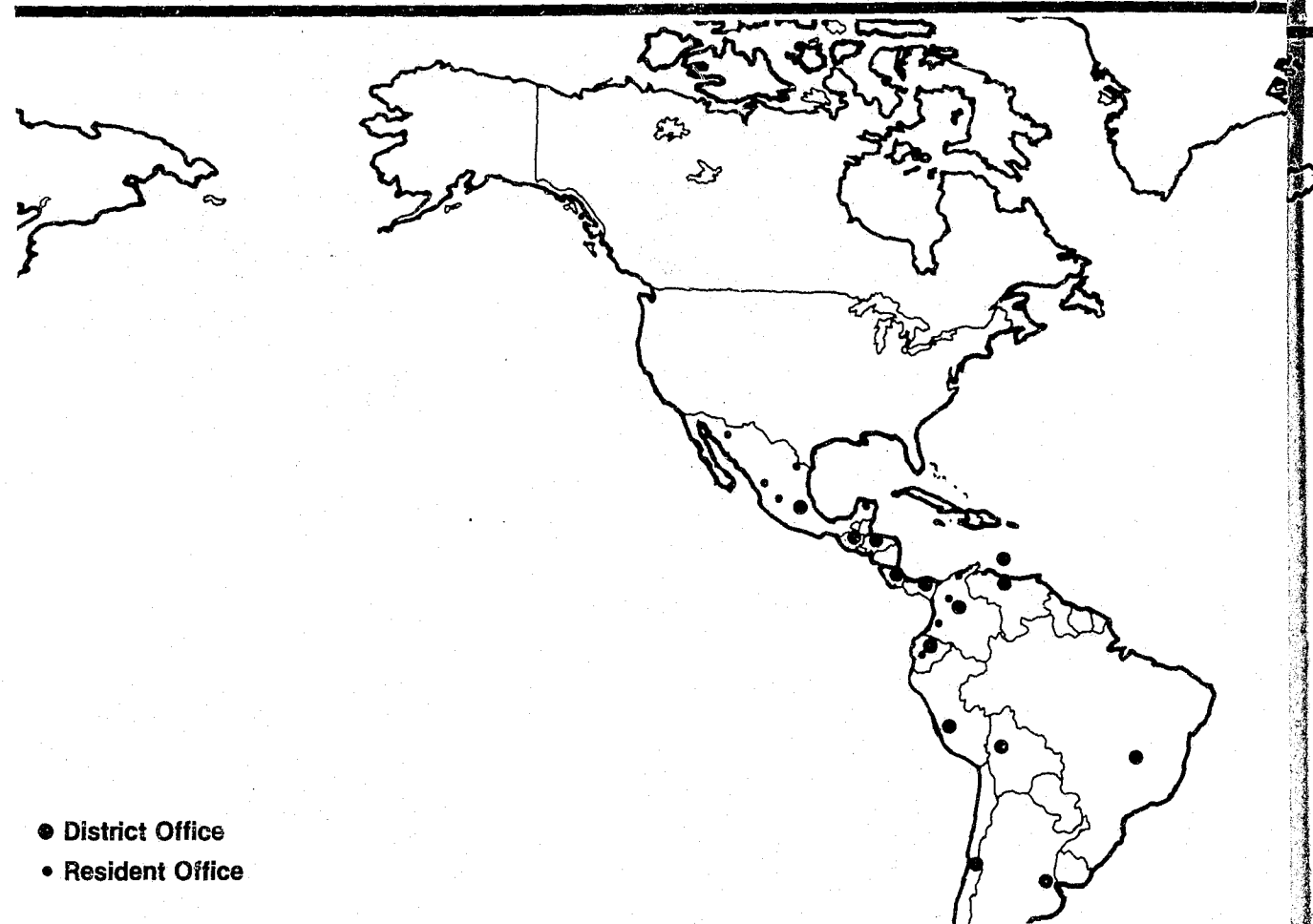
San Diego, California D.O.
Calexico, California R.O.
San Francisco, California D.O.
Sacramento, California R.O.
Fresno, California R.O.
San Jose, California R.O.
Seattle, Washington D.O.
Spokane, Washington R.O.
Portland, Oregon R.O.
Eugene, Oregon R.O.
Anchorage, Alaska R.O.
Blaine, Washington R.O.
Great Falls, Montana R.O.
Boise, Idaho R.O.

TOTAL³

5 Domestic Regions
29 Domestic District Offices
89 Domestic Resident Offices

³Totals include proposed offices.

DEA FOREIGN DISTRICT & RESIDENT OFFICES



- District Office
- Resident Office

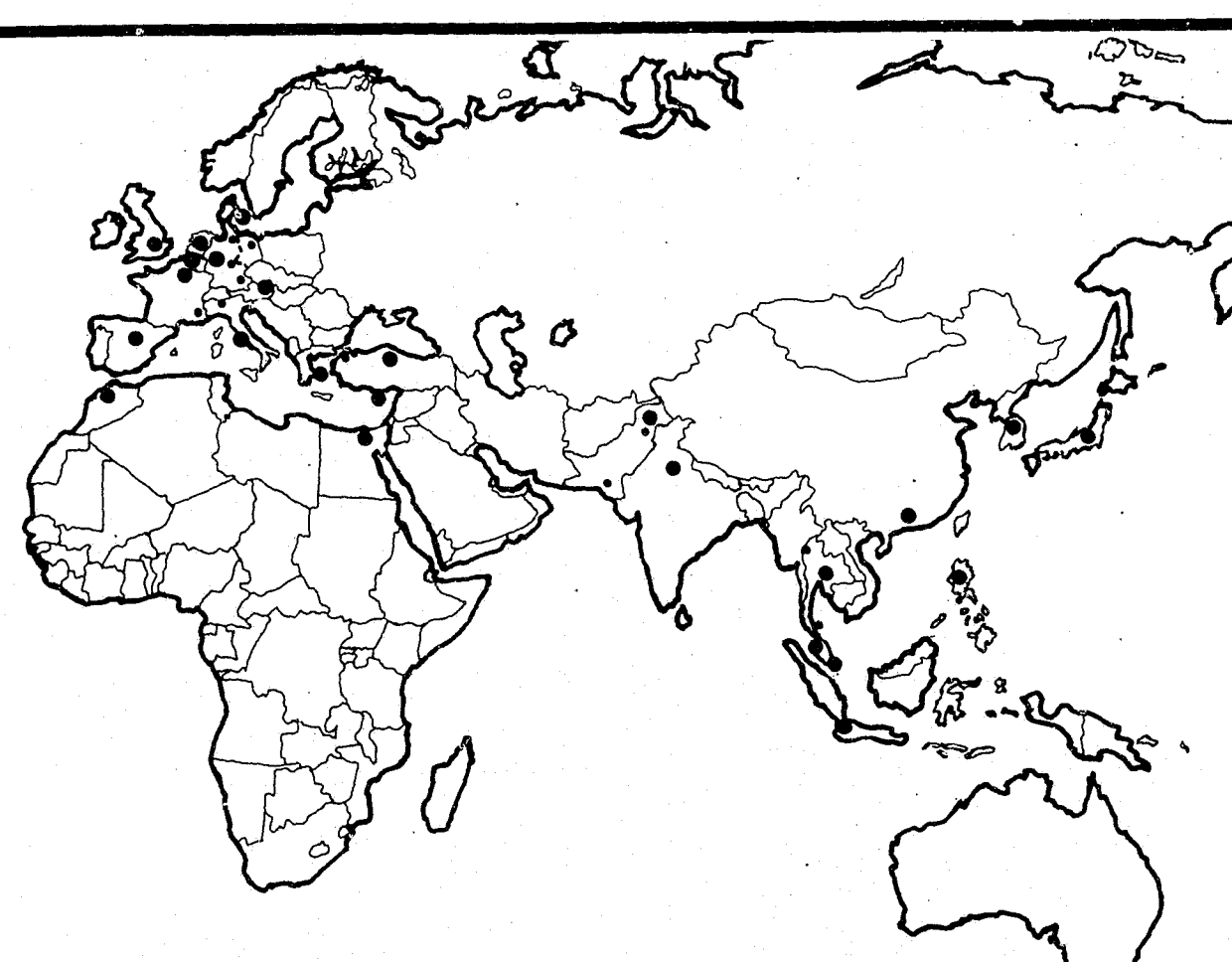
LATIN AMERICA REGION

Mexico City, Mexico D.O.
Guadalajara, Mexico R.O.
Hermosillo, Mexico R.O.
Mazatlan, Mexico R.O.
Merida, Mexico R.O.
Monterrey, Mexico R.O.
Guatemala City, Guatemala D.O.
Tegucigalpa, Honduras D.O.
San Jose, Costa Rica D.O.
Panama City, Panama D.O.
Curacao D.O.¹
Caracas, Venezuela D.O.
Bogota, Colombia D.O.
Barranquilla, Colombia R.O.¹
Cali, Colombia R.O.
Medellin, Colombia R.O.
Quito, Ecuador D.O.
Guayaquil, Ecuador R.O.

Lima, Peru D.O.
Brasilia, Brazil D.O.
La Paz, Bolivia D.O.
Buenos Aires, Argentina D.O.
Santiago, Chile D.O.

EUROPE & MID-EAST REGION

Paris, France D.O.
Marseilles, France R.O.
London, England D.O.
Brussels, Belgium D.O.
The Hague, Netherlands D.O.
Copenhagen, Denmark D.O.
Bonn, West Germany D.O.
Frankfurt, West Germany R.O.
Hamburg, West Germany R.O.
Munich, West Germany R.O.
Berlin, West Germany R.O.
Madrid, Spain D.O.



Rabat, Morocco D.O.
Cairo, Egypt D.O.
Vienna, Austria D.O.
Rome, Italy D.O.
Milan, Italy R.O.
Athens, Greece D.O.
Ankara, Turkey D.O.
Istanbul, Turkey R.O.
Nicosia, Cyprus D.O.¹
Islamabad, Pakistan D.O.
Karachi, Pakistan R.O.
Lahore, Pakistan R.O.²
New Delhi, India D.O.

FAR EAST REGION

Bangkok, Thailand D.O.
Chiang Mai, Thailand R.O.
Songkhla, Thailand R.O.

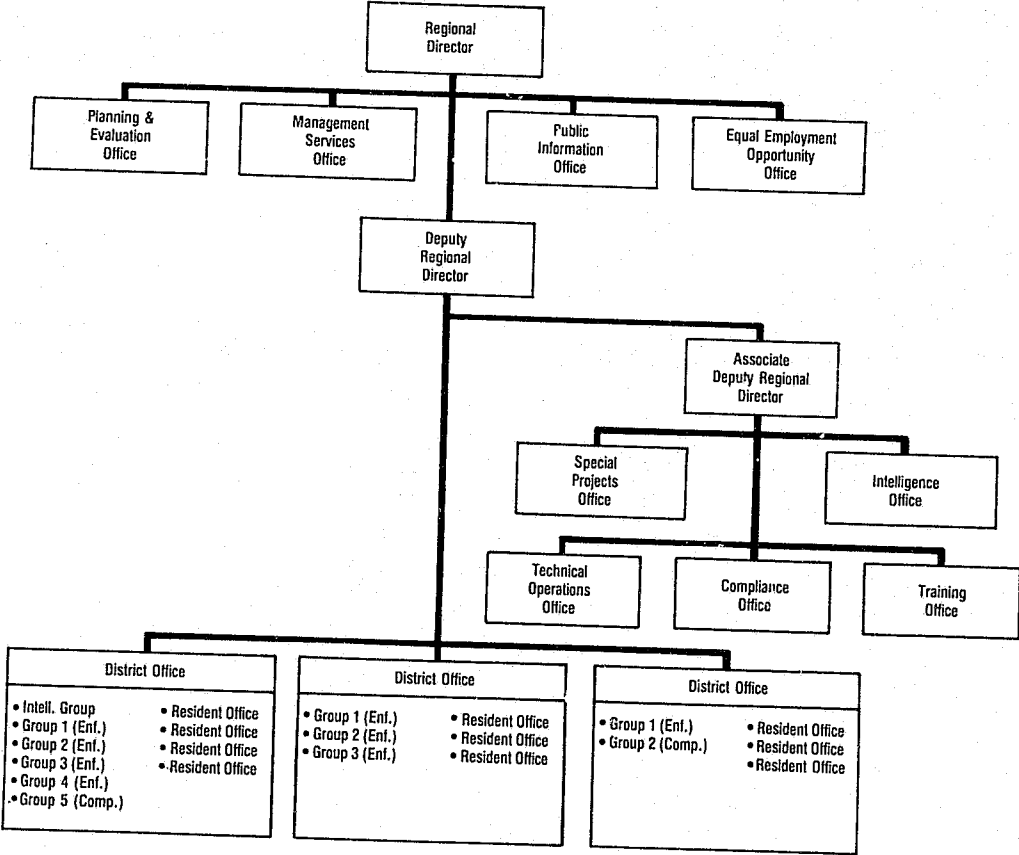
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia D.O.
Singapore, Republic of Singapore D.O.
Jakarta, Indonesia D.O.
Manila, Philippines D.O.
Hong Kong, BCC D.O.
Seoul, South Korea D.O.
Tokyo, Japan D.O.

TOTAL³

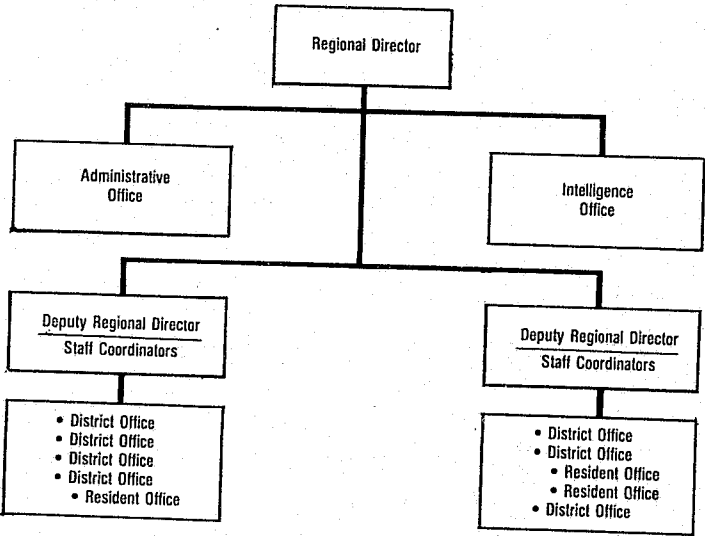
38 Foreign District Offices
20 Foreign Resident Offices

¹Proposed office.
²Temporarily attached to Islamabad, Pakistan.
³Totals include proposed and temporarily closed offices.

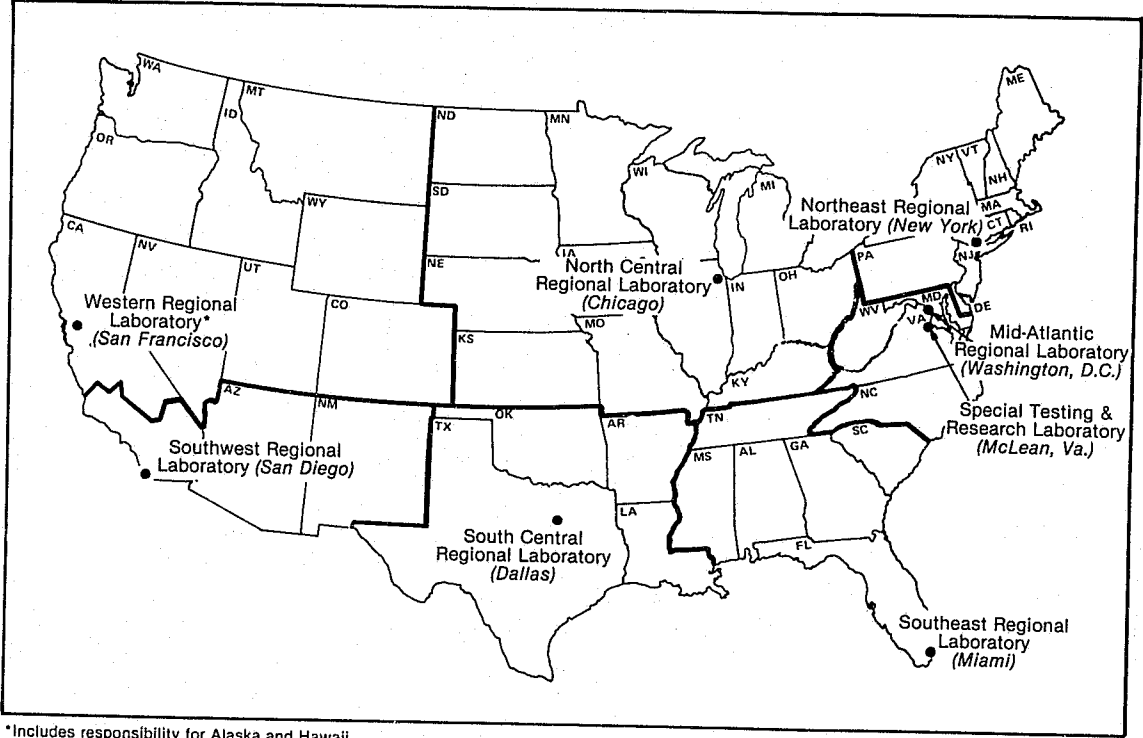
TYPICAL DEA DOMESTIC REGION ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE



TYPICAL DEA FOREIGN REGION ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

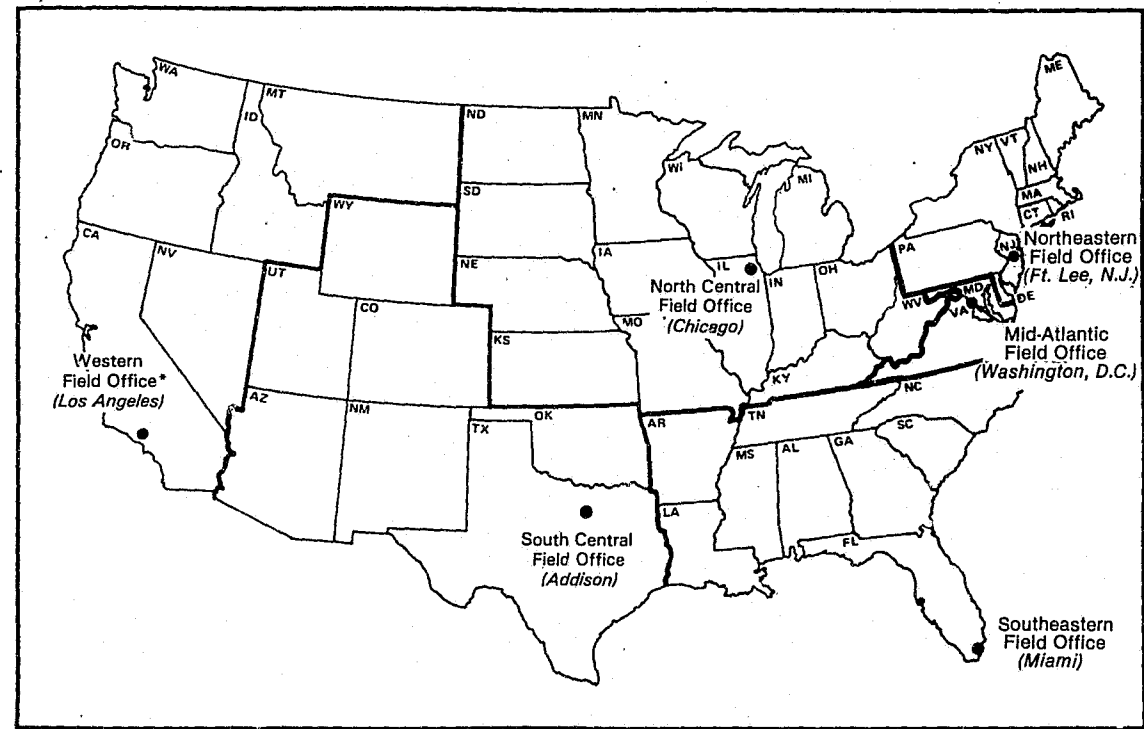


DEA FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORIES



The DEA Laboratory System provides forensic sciences support to DEA enforcement activities and intelligence programs, and supplemental support for other Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies. Laboratory programs include the analysis of evidence, court testimony, assistance to agents (clandestine laboratory operations), fingerprint and photographic capabilities, research and development of new analytical methodology, and specialized training. Additionally, in-depth and specialized forensic analyses and ballistics examinations are performed on selected evidence to provide strategic, tactical, and operational intelligence.

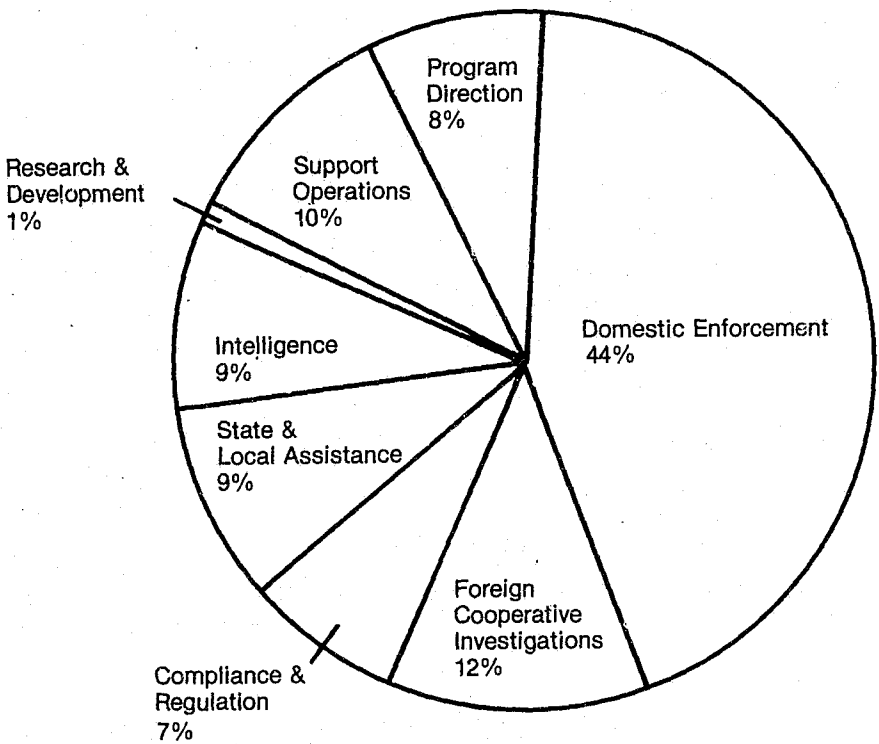
DEA INTERNAL SECURITY FIELD OFFICES



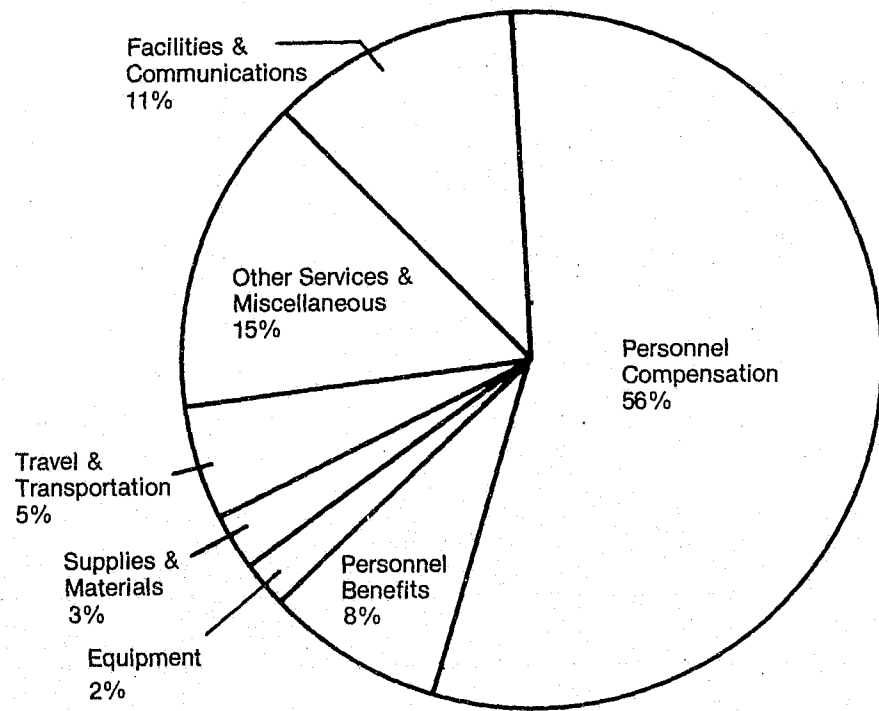
*Includes responsibility for Alaska and Hawaii.

The Office of Internal Security has the responsibility for promoting and protecting the integrity and security of the Drug Enforcement Administration, its employees, property, records and communications. The six field offices of Internal Security are independent of the regional field offices and report directly to the Chief Inspector. Each field office is staffed with supervisory-level criminal investigators who conduct investigations and inspections on matters of integrity, security, waste and fraud.

DEA FY81 FUNDS BY PROGRAM



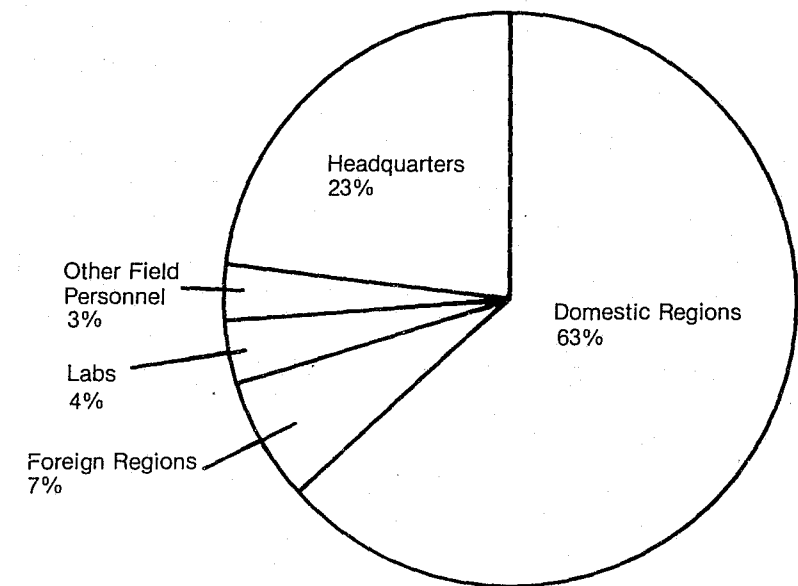
DEA FY81 FUNDS BY OBJECT CLASS



Total direct obligations: \$216,199,000

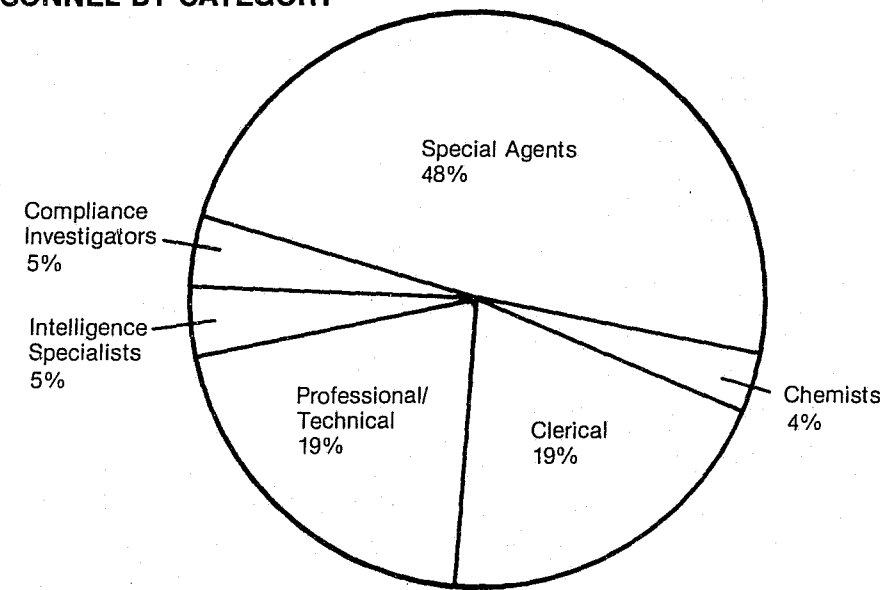
Source: FY82 Appropriation Request, As Amended

DEA PERSONNEL BY ORGANIZATION



93% of the Special Agents and Compliance Investigators are assigned to field elements.

DEA PERSONNEL BY CATEGORY



Category	Special Agents	Compliance Investigators	Chemists	Intelligence Specialists	Professional/Technical	Clerical	TOTAL
Authorized Positions	1894	207	143	195	739	764	3942
On-Board Strength	1946	202	143	189	839	684	4003

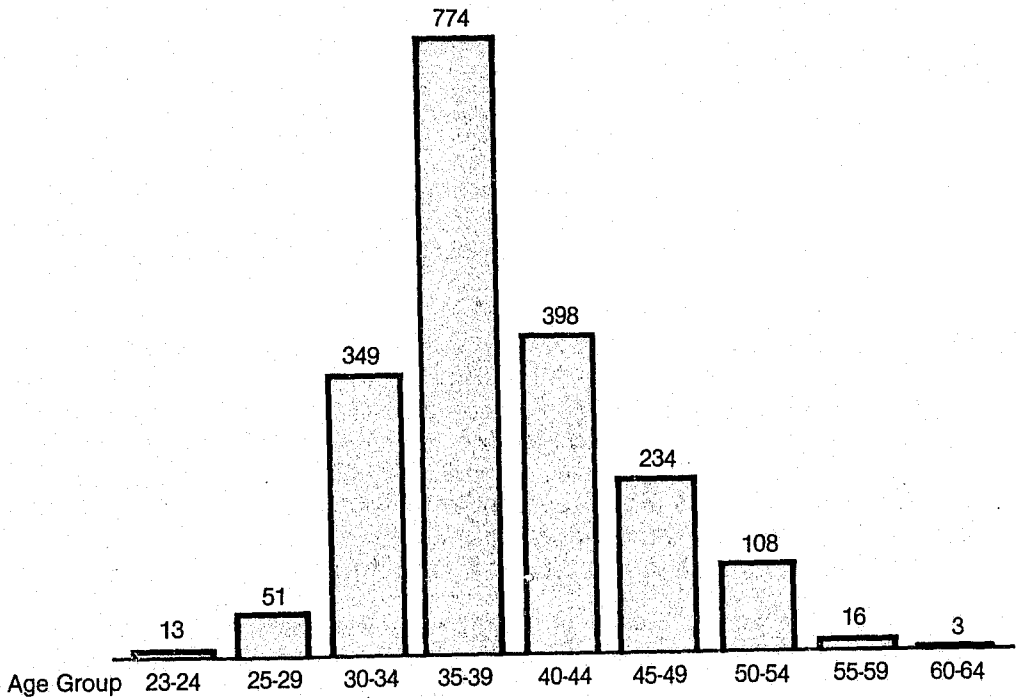
Sources: Summary of Ceilings and On-Board Report, 2/28/81
Revised FY82 Budget Submission

DEA PERSONNEL: AVERAGE GRADE

GS Level	Category
12.45	Special Agents
10.75	Compliance Investigators
12.24	Chemists
10.91	Intelligence Specialists
9.21	Professional/Technical
5.44	Clerical
10.41	Weighted Average — All Personnel

Source: Summary of Ceilings and On-Board Report, 2/28/81

DEA PERSONNEL: AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SPECIAL AGENTS



Total: 1,946

Source: DEA Personnel Roster, 2/28/81

DEA MAJOR COMPUTERIZED SYSTEMS

Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Information System (NADDIS) contains machine records on subjects cited in investigative reports. The system serves as a basic investigative tool and as an index to the more voluminous written reports upon which it is based.

Pathfinder is a component of the National Narcotics Intelligence System. It is designed to provide DEA with a centralized computer system capable of providing automated storage, retrieval, and analysis of all source information relevant to illicit drug activities.

System to Retrieve Information from Drug Evidence (STRIDE) is a series of interrelated computer systems designed primarily to support DEA enforcement operations and intelligence efforts through the processing of information gathered in the eight DEA laboratories. The information contained in STRIDE provides a data base which can be used to analyze both strategic and tactical intelligence, establish drug trafficking patterns, and verify the appearance of new drugs of abuse. STRIDE also aids in determining common sources of drugs by providing intelligence and enforcement information concerning solid dosage form drug evidence.

Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) is a program developed by DEA and jointly funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse for the purpose of gathering, interpreting and disseminating data on drug abuse patterns and trends in 26 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas throughout the country. Drug abuse statistics from approximately 900 facilities are gathered and directed to DEA, other Federal agencies and the pharmaceutical industry for use in forecasting, education, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programs.

Controlled Substances Act System (CSA) is maintained to fulfill the registration requirements of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970. The system provides for the initial registration and annual renewal of firms and individuals who manufacture, distribute, analyze, research, import, export, dispense, administer or prescribe controlled substances.

Automated Reports & Consummated Orders System (ARCOS) is a computerized system designed for use in the collection and compilation of drug distribution data requested by the United Nations for estimating international drug requirements. In addition, the ARCOS data bank provides information concerning the extent to which legitimately manufactured controlled substances are maintained in legitimate channels and provides data which identifies the geographic areas and the level in the drug distribution chain where diversion is occurring.

Drug Theft Reporting System is used by the FDA and DEA in the drug control decision process. The system facilitates the reporting of thefts and losses of controlled substances as required by law.

DEA MAJOR COMPUTERIZED SYSTEMS (CONT.)

Retail Price/Purity System provides indicators of the trends in price and purity of heroin and cocaine. The system is also employed to assess the impact of drug availability on drug abuse as measured by drug related deaths, injuries and treatment admissions.

Dangerous Drug Availability System is used to assess availability of amphetamine/methamphetamines, barbiturates, LSD, PCP, marijuana and hashish. The system uses data collected from major Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas and serves as a supplement to DAWN.

Offender Based Transaction System (OBTS) tracks an offender's history from arrest through trial and subsequent disposition. Analysis can provide statistical categorizations using a number of different variables.

DEA Accounting System (DEAAS II) provides the administrative appropriation accounting for DEA. As an accounting system it maintains financial records; as an information system it provides management with data, analysis and general summary information.

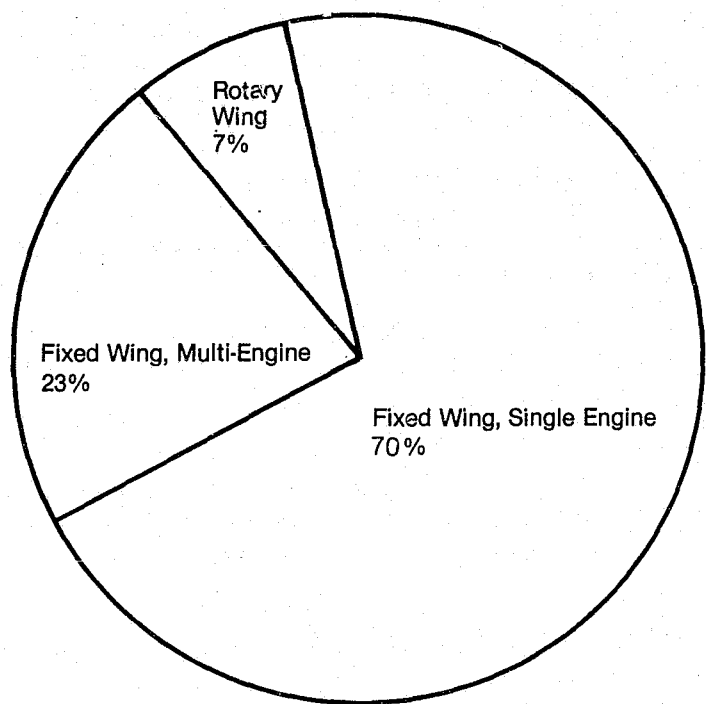
DEA AUTOMATED TELEPROCESSING SYSTEM

DATS is a nationwide, multi-station teleprocessing system which links operational elements of DEA with a central repository of automated records, maintained at the Department of Justice Data Center in Washington, D.C. DATS provides rapid access for Headquarters and field personnel to criminal, biographical, and other pertinent information on any drug violator of current interest to DEA.

DEA COMMUNICATIONS

In addition to the nationwide telephone service provided through the Federal Telecommunications System, DEA has extensive nationwide radio networks and a secure teletypewriter system which serves all regional and most district offices. This system is linked to the State and Defense Departments' overseas systems and to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Criminal Information Center. Radio communications are provided to all regional and district offices, each of which serve mobile units in vehicles, boats and aircraft.

DEA AIRCRAFT FLEET



END

TYPE	HOW ACQUIRED				TOTAL
	Purchased	Seized	From Customs	From Military	
Fixed Wing, Single Engine	6	6	2	14	28
Fixed Wing, Multi-Engine	3	4	0	2	9
Rotary Wing	3	0	0	0	3
TOTAL	12	10	2	16	40

The Aviation Division, Office of Enforcement, manages the DEA Aircraft Fleet. Daily operations of the program are supervised from the DEA Aviation Facility, Dallas, Texas.

Source: Aircraft Inventory, 12/80