

the country. The peculiarities of such conditions lead to a significant expansion of the functional duties of law enforcement officers, which include not only the performance of traditional tasks, but also responding to specific challenges related to curfew, evacuation, prevention of looting and cooperation with military structures.

In order to improve the effectiveness of the police in these conditions, it is important to improve the administrative and legal framework, ensure the proper training of police officers, and also create mechanisms for prosecution for violations of special measures of the legal regime. The introduction of new legislative norms, in particular regarding administrative responsibility for violating the curfew and other restrictions, will contribute to the strengthening of discipline among the civilian population.

Thus, the effective work of the police during martial law is an important factor in maintaining public order, protecting the rights of citizens and ensuring security, which requires a comprehensive approach, constant improvement and adaptation to new challenges.

#### *Список використаних джерел*

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## **THE FIGHT AGAINST DRUG CRIME IN THE USA**

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is a United States federal law enforcement agency under the U.S. Department of Justice tasked with combating illicit drug trafficking and distribution within the U.S. It is the lead agency for domestic enforcement of the Controlled Substances Act, sharing concurrent jurisdiction with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection. However, the DEA has sole responsibility for coordinating and pursuing U.S. drug investigations both domestically and internationally [1].

It was established in 1973 as part of the U.S. government's war on drugs. The DEA has an intelligence unit that is also a member of the U.S. Intelligence Community. While the unit is part of the DEA chain-of-command, it also reports to the Director of National Intelligence. The DEA has been criticized for scheduling drugs that have medical uses, and for

focusing on operations that allow it to seize money rather than those involving drugs that cause more harm [1].

The mission of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is to enforce the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States and 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 non-enforcement programs aimed at reducing the availability of illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets [2].

In carrying out its mission as the agency responsible for enforcing the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States, the DEA's primary responsibilities include:

- Investigation and preparation for the prosecution of major violators of controlled substance laws operating at interstate and international levels.

- Investigation and preparation for prosecution of criminals and drug gangs who perpetrate violence in our communities and terrorize citizens through fear and intimidation.

- Management of a national drug intelligence program in cooperation with federal, state, local, and foreign officials to collect, analyze, and disseminate strategic and operational drug intelligence information.

- Seizure and forfeiture of assets derived from, traceable to, or intended to be used for illicit drug trafficking.

- Enforcement of the provisions of the Controlled Substances Act as they pertain to the manufacture, distribution, and dispensing of legally produced controlled substances.

- 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.

- Coordination and cooperation with 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.

- 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.

- Liaison with the United Nations, Interpol, and other organizations on matters relating to international drug control programs [2].

All of the resources and people of DEA are dedicated to our mission of enforcing the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States. While this includes investigating criminals and drug gangs that traffic in illegal drugs, DEA's mission also includes other important activities such as:

1) Regulating the manufacture and distribution of controlled pharmaceuticals (such as scheduled prescription drugs) and listed chemicals through DEA's Diversion Control Division.

2) Providing and coordinating for DEA and other enforcement organizations the collection, analysis and dissemination of world class drug-related intelligence through DEA's Intelligence Division.

3) Analyzing evidence and providing science-based research that supports drug-related investigations and the U.S. criminal justice system at-large through DEA's Office of Forensic Sciences. This includes chemical analysis of suspected controlled substances, but also encompasses other areas such as digital evidence analysis, crime scene investigations and the disposal of hazardous chemical waste.

4) Support for drug demand reduction and prevention programs through educational and other campaigns and initiatives including the Red Ribbon Campaign, National Takeback Day, Operation Engage and One Pill Can Kill [2].

As of 2024, it maintains 241 domestic offices in 23 divisions, and 93 foreign offices in 69 countries [1].

Summarizing the information above, it is important to note that the DEA is crucial for maintaining public safety by combating drug trafficking and reducing the availability of harmful controlled substances. Through its enforcement, intelligence, and international cooperation, the DEA disrupts criminal networks and prevents the spread of illicit drugs. Additionally, its regulation of controlled pharmaceuticals and public education programs contribute to safer communities and a healthier society. By tackling the drug trade's impact on both local and global scales, the DEA supports the stability and well-being of communities across the United States.

#### ***Список використаних джерел***

1. Drug Enforcement Administration. USL: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drug\\_Enforcement\\_Administration](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drug_Enforcement_Administration)

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