



2013 Survey of Crime Laboratory Drug Chemistry Sections



Highlights

The National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS) Survey of Crime Laboratory Drug Chemistry Sections was administered from May through July 2013. The survey collected information on laboratory caseloads, policies, and practices for calendar year 2012. Overall, 90% of laboratories participated in the survey.

Nearly a third (32%) of responding laboratories reported that their drug chemistry caseloads had greatly or moderately increased from one year ago, while 5% reported that their caseloads had either greatly or moderately decreased.

About 41% of laboratories reported that compared to one year ago, their current drug chemistry turnaround time greatly or moderately increased, while 16% reported that their turnaround time greatly or moderately decreased.

About 61% of responding laboratories reported that an influx of emerging drugs was a major contributor to their backlogs. Fifty percent of laboratories said that loss of staff was a major contributor.

About 24% of laboratories reported that all cases involving drug seizures or drugs found by the agencies they serve are submitted.

The most frequently reported reasons for cases not being submitted to the laboratories were a defendant plea bargain or guilty plea prior to submission (62%) and a case being dismissed prior to submission (61%).

Eight out of ten responding laboratories reported that they do not analyze all drug cases submitted to them. The most common reasons cited for not analyzing a case were that the case was dismissed or did not have a defendant linked to the case (66%), the defendant entered a guilty plea or plea bargain (62%), and the case was adjudicated without forensic evidence testing (61%).

Approximately 86% of responding laboratories reported identifying noncontrolled drugs. Laboratories that identify noncontrolled drugs reported doing so most frequently for a "drug of interest" and when a special request is made.

The most important issues associated with the testing of controlled and noncontrolled emerging drugs reported by laboratories were the procurement of standards (92% rated as very important), validation of the procedures (66% rated as very important), and time commitments by staff (50% rated as very important).

Introduction

The National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS) is a program of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Office of Diversion Control, which systematically collects drug identification results from drug cases analyzed by Federal, State, and local forensic laboratories. An important component of NFLIS is the Survey of Crime Laboratory Drug Chemistry Sections. The first NFLIS survey was conducted in 1998, which provided key information about the Nation’s laboratories and the drug case analyses that they conduct. Follow-up surveys were conducted in 2002, 2004, and 2008. In 2013, the survey was again administered and collected updated information on laboratory caseloads, policies, and procedures during calendar year 2012.

Similar to past surveys, the 2013 Survey of Crime Laboratory Drug Chemistry Sections will support the creation of national estimates and will be used to update the profiles of laboratories currently participating or eligible to participate in NFLIS. Survey

results also provide unique information about forensic laboratories and drug chemistry analyses that will be of great use in supporting further development of NFLIS.

This NFLIS publication presents findings from the 2013 Survey of Crime Laboratory Drug Chemistry Sections for State systems and local laboratories. Federal laboratory data were collected as a separate administration of the survey and are not included in the analyses of municipal and State system laboratory data. Overall, a total of 146 out of 163 State systems and local laboratories completed the survey for an overall response rate of 90%. Administrative information is first presented, including types of information management systems; accreditation status; laboratory location, ownership, and size; caseload information; and backlog and turnaround time. Then testing policies and technical procedures are discussed, such as quantitative analyses, policies for case submissions and analysis, identification of noncontrolled drugs, and testing for emerging drugs. See Appendix A for details on the data collection methods utilized for the 2013 survey.

Laboratory Information Management Systems and Accreditation

The use of a laboratory information management system (LIMS) can enhance the ability of a laboratory to manage its caseload and to create a database with useful reporting capabilities. Approximately 87% of responding local laboratories and State systems reported using a LIMS. As shown in Table 1, of the laboratories that reported using a LIMS, 35% used JusticeTrax, 31% used the Bar Coded Evidence Analysis Statistics and Tracking (BEAST) program, and 9% used the Forensic Advantage LIMS.

Table 1 TYPE OF LABORATORY INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

System	Number	Percent
JusticeTrax	44	34.9
BEAST	39	31.0
Forensic Advantage	11	8.7
R.J. Lee Solutions	4	3.2
StarLIMS	3	2.4
Que-Tell	1	0.8
Lab Ware	1	0.8
Other	23	18.3
Total	126	100.0%

Note 1: Percentages may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Note 2: Examples of “other” systems included in-house systems developed internally by the laboratory, Access, Lotus Notes, StarFruit, and Lab Track.

Source: 2013 Survey of Crime Laboratory Drug Chemistry Sections.

In addition, laboratories were queried about their laboratory accreditations. Laboratory accreditation serves as a benchmark of the quality and objective application of forensic science. Laboratories can be accredited by more than one accreditation board or organization. **State systems were considered to have**

an accreditation if at least one laboratory in the system was accredited. Overall, 120 State systems and local laboratories provided information on accreditation status; 26 did not indicate if they had accreditations or not. Of the laboratories that provided accreditation information, 92% were accredited by the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors-Laboratory Accreditation Board (ASCLD-LAB), including 53% accredited using the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standards and 39% accredited using Legacy standards (Table 2). In addition to ASCLD-LAB, another 8% of responding laboratories reported ISO accreditation through the American National Standards Institute-AQS Management Systems (ANSI-AQS) National Accreditation Board, and 7% had State-sanctioned accreditations or licenses.

Table 2 TYPE OF ACCREDITATION, BY LABORATORY TYPE

Accreditation ¹	Number	Percent
American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors-Laboratory Accreditation Board (ASCLD-LAB)	110	91.7
Legacy standards	47	39.2
International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Standards	63	52.5
American National Standards Institute-AQS Management Systems (ANSI-AQS) (ISO standards)	10	8.3
State license/accreditation	8	6.7
Common Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc. (CALEA)	2	1.7

¹ State systems and some local laboratory systems have more than one laboratory. Accreditation information was obtained for each individual laboratory in a system. For this table, a system is counted as having a specific accreditation if one or more laboratories in the system were accredited; every laboratory in the system does not need to have an accreditation for the system as a whole to be counted as having that accreditation.

Note 1: Percentages will not add to 100% because laboratories could report more than one type of accreditation.

Note 2: Of the responding laboratories, 26 did not provide accreditation information.

Source: 2013 NFLIS Survey of Crime Laboratory Drug Chemistry Sections.

Geographic Distribution, Laboratory Ownership, and Laboratory Size

The 146 State systems and local laboratories that responded to the 2013 survey are located in all four of the country's census regions and in 48 of the 50 States. Approximately 36% of responding laboratories are located in the South, 26% in the West, 23% in the Midwest, and 16% in the Northeast. In order to understand the context in which laboratories conducting solid dosage drug analyses operate, the survey queried laboratories about the operations of their laboratory. Approximately 39% of responding laboratories were operated by a county, 32% by State

agencies, 24% by cities or municipalities, and 4% by regional entities. One laboratory (1%) reported being operated by both city and county governments.

Overall, 17% of laboratories analyzed 1,000 or fewer cases during 2012, 57% analyzed between 1,001 and 7,000 cases, and 26% analyzed more than 7,000 cases annually. Among the largest laboratories (i.e., analyzed more than 7,000 cases), 66% were State systems, most (98%) of which had two or more laboratories.

Backlog, Caseloads, and Turnaround Time

Responding laboratories reported 163,806 cases in backlog during 2012, with an average of 1,213 per laboratory. Backlog was defined as cases that went unanalyzed for 30 days or more after submission to the laboratory. State systems reported having more cases in backlog than local laboratories (92,003 vs. 71,803 cases).

Overall, 59% of responding laboratories reported that their current drug chemistry caseload increased compared with their caseload one year ago (Table 3). Thirty-nine percent of State systems and 28% of local laboratories indicated that their caseloads greatly or moderately increased compared with the previous year. Laboratories were also asked about their average turnaround time (TaT), or the time from submission of a case to the laboratory until the report is administratively approved (measured in days or portion of days). Approximately 51% of laboratories reported that their TaT had increased compared with one year ago. Compared with the previous year, 26.1% of State systems and 27.4% of local laboratories reported that their TaT greatly or moderately increased, while nearly 20% of State systems reported that their TaT greatly or moderately decreased (Table 3).

Backlogs occur for a variety of reasons. As shown in Table 4, overall 61% of laboratories indicated that an influx of emerging drugs was a major contributor to their current backlogs, while 50% of laboratories reported that loss of staff was a major contributor.

A higher percentage of State systems than local laboratories reported an influx of emerging drugs and loss of staff as major contributors to backlog. In contrast, a greater percentage of local laboratories than State systems reported the need to develop testing methods as a major contributor to their current backlog.

Table 4 MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS TO BACKLOG, OVERALL AND BY LABORATORY TYPE

Major Contributor	Laboratory Type		
	State Systems	Local Laboratories	Total
Influx of emerging drugs	75.0	54.2	60.7
Loss of staff/full-time equivalent (FTE)	68.2	41.7	50.0
Training responsibilities	27.3	19.8	22.1
Increase in testimony time	11.4	7.3	8.6
Need to develop testing methods	4.6	17.7	13.6
Other	38.6	29.2	31.4

Note 1: Percentages will not add to 100% because laboratories could report more than one major contributor.

Note 2: Of the responding laboratories, six did not complete the survey item regarding major contributors to backlog.

Source: 2013 Survey of Crime Laboratory Drug Chemistry Sections.

Table 3 CURRENT DRUG CHEMISTRY CASELOAD AND AVERAGE TURNAROUND TIME (TaT) COMPARED WITH ONE YEAR AGO, OVERALL AND BY LABORATORY TYPE

Current Caseload and TaT Compared with One Year Ago	Percent						
	Greatly Increased (> 20%)	Moderately Increased (10% - 20%)	Slightly Increased (5% - 10%)	No Change	Slightly Decreased (5% - 10%)	Moderately Decreased (10% - 20%)	Greatly Decreased (> 20%)
Current Caseload							
State system	19.6	19.6	23.9	23.9	10.9	0.0	2.2
Local laboratory	10.5	17.9	28.4	26.3	10.5	4.2	2.1
Total	13.5	18.4	27.0	25.5	10.6	2.8	2.1
Current TaT							
State system	26.1	19.6	10.9	15.2	8.7	6.5	13.0
Local laboratory	27.4	10.5	10.5	28.4	9.5	4.2	9.5
Total	27.0	13.5	10.6	24.1	9.2	5.0	10.6

Note 1: Percentages may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

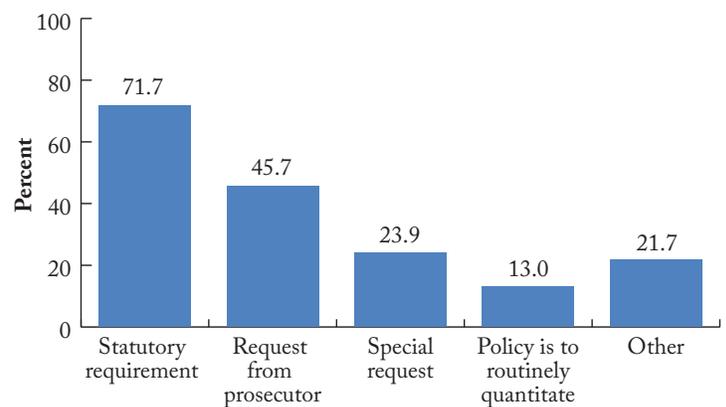
Note 2: Of the responding laboratories, five did not complete this survey item.

Source: 2013 NFLIS Survey of Crime Laboratory Drug Chemistry Sections.

Quantitative Analyses

Quantitation is used to measure the drug purity of a substance (i.e., the percentage of “pure” substance in a sample, dose, or specified quantity). Generally, higher levels of purity enhance the danger or adverse pharmacological effects that may result from use, and, in some States, the level of sanction associated with the possession or sale of substances is based on the amount of pure substance in the sample or seizure, excluding adulterants or other chemicals. Overall, 35% of responding drug chemistry laboratories reported that they conduct quantitative analyses, including 50% of State systems and 29% of local laboratories. The most common circumstances for conducting quantitation included State, municipal, or Federal statutory requirements (72%) or because it was a request from the prosecutor (46%) (Figure 1).

Figure 1 Circumstances in Which Quantitative Analyses Are Conducted



Note: Percentages will not add to 100% because laboratories could report more than one circumstance for conducting quantitation.

Source: 2013 Survey of Crime Laboratory Drug Chemistry Sections.

Policies for Submitting Cases to Laboratories

Law enforcement agencies differ in the policies and procedures regarding submissions to laboratories. Laboratories also differ in their policies regarding submissions. About 24% of laboratories reported that all cases involving drug seizures or drugs found by the agencies they serve are submitted. As shown in Table 5, the most frequently reported reasons for cases not being submitted to the laboratories included the following:

- a defendant plea bargain or guilty plea prior to submission (62%),
- a case being dismissed prior to submission (61%),
- no defendant identified (45%), and
- case was field tested (29%).

A higher percentage of State systems than local laboratories reported a defendant plea bargain or guilty plea prior to submission and a case being dismissed prior to submission as reasons that cases are not submitted. In comparison, a higher percentage of local laboratories than State systems reported no defendant identified and prosecutor has not signed off on the case as reasons that cases are not submitted to the laboratory.

Overall, 63% of laboratories reported that an entire seizure is routinely submitted to the laboratory, and 36% reported that they receive varying amounts of a seizure. Less than 1% indicated that they receive only a sample of a seizure. Laboratories that received varying amounts or only a sample of a seizure were asked why only a portion or sample was submitted. Laboratories reported the following:

- 60% reported that they do not have room to store the entire seizure or find,
- 37% reported that the laboratory has a policy on evidence submission amounts,
- 23% indicated that the submitting agency has a policy to retain the evidence, and
- nearly 10% reported security reasons concerning storing the seizure or find.

Table 5

REASONS THAT CASES ARE NOT SUBMITTED TO THE LABORATORY, BY LABORATORY TYPE

Reason	Laboratory Type		
	State Systems	Local Laboratories	Total
Defendant pleads guilty/plea bargain prior to or without submission to laboratory	67.7	58.0	61.9
Case dismissed prior to submission	64.7	58.0	60.7
No defendant identified	35.3	52.0	45.2
Field tested—only submitted when confirmatory testing is needed	29.4	28.0	28.6
Cases submitted to another laboratory/ other laboratories	23.5	26.0	25.0
Prosecutor has not signed off on the case	8.8	14.0	11.9
Submitting agency budgetary constraints	2.9	12.0	8.3
Legislative decision, policy, or law dictates what is submitted	2.9	8.0	6.0
Laboratory budget constraints	0.0	4.0	2.4
Other	26.5	16.0	20.2

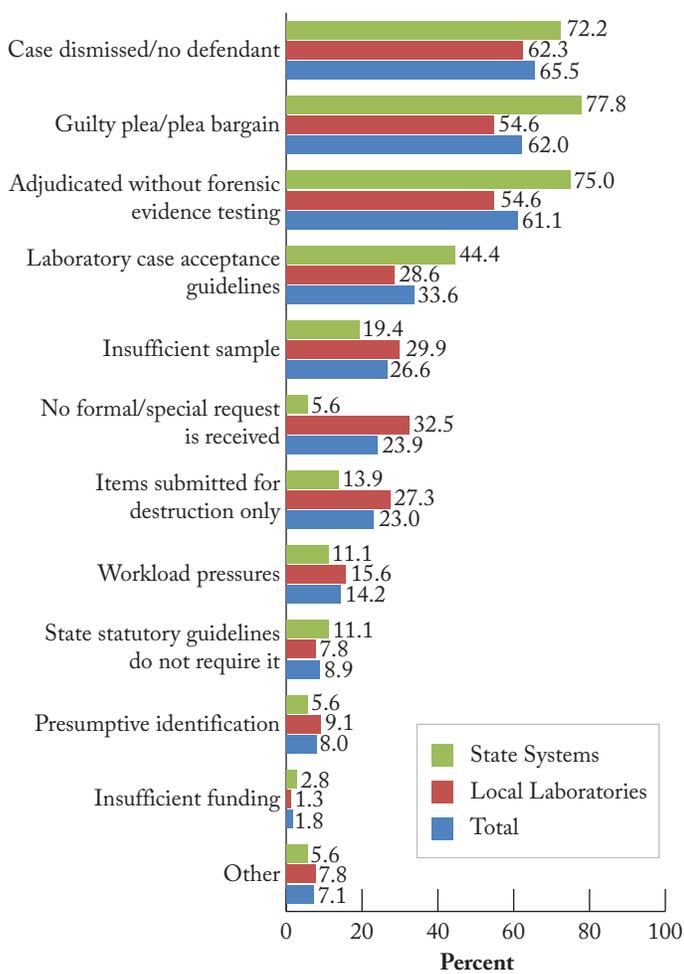
Note: Percentages will not add to 100% because laboratories could report more than one reason for a case not being submitted.

Source: 2013 Survey of Crime Laboratory Drug Chemistry Sections.

Policies for Analyzing Submitted Cases

Laboratories differ in their policies for processing and testing drug evidence submitted to their facility by law enforcement agencies or other agencies. Nearly 80% of responding laboratories reported that they do not analyze all of the drug cases that are submitted to them, a finding that did not vary significantly by laboratory type (78% of State systems vs. 80% of local laboratories). The most common reasons reported by laboratories for not analyzing cases included a case being dismissed or not having a defendant linked to the case (66%), a guilty plea or plea bargain (62%), and adjudication without forensic evidence testing (61%) (Figure 2). Also, 14% of laboratories reported not analyzing cases because of workload pressures, and 2% reported insufficient funding as factors for not testing submitted cases. The most common reason that State systems reported for not analyzing a submitted case was that there was a guilty plea or plea bargain (78%). Among local laboratories, the most common reason for not analyzing a submitted case was that the case was dismissed or that there was no defendant (62%).

Figure 2 Reasons That Submitted Cases Are Not Analyzed, Overall and by Laboratory Type



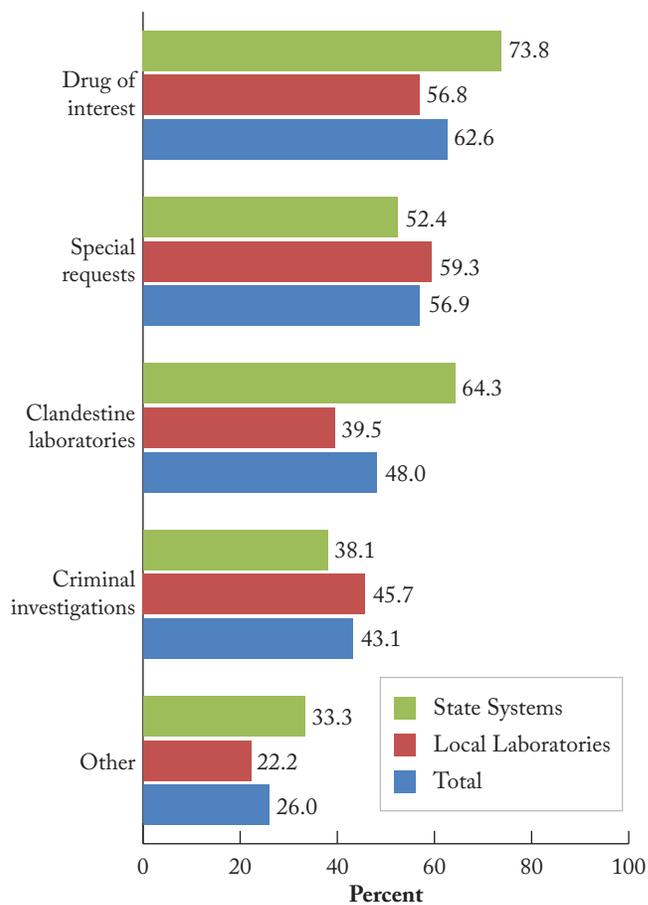
Note: Percentages will not add to 100% because laboratories could report more than one reason for a submitted case not being analyzed.

Source: 2013 Survey of Crime Laboratory Drug Chemistry Sections.

Identification of Noncontrolled Drugs

The identification of noncontrolled drugs is vital for understanding the dangers associated with the use of such substances and effectively tracking the emergence of new drugs. Approximately 86% of responding laboratories reported identifying noncontrolled drugs. Of these laboratories, the most common reasons reported for identifying noncontrolled drugs included that it was a drug of interest (63%) or it was a special request made by a local official or other entity (57%) (Figure 3). A higher percentage of State systems than local laboratories reported identification of noncontrolled drugs when they are a drug of interest (74% vs. 57%) and when the seizure was from a clandestine laboratory (64% vs. 40%).

Figure 3 Circumstances in Which Laboratories Identify Noncontrolled Drugs, Overall and by Laboratory Type



Note 1: Percentages will not add to 100% because laboratories could report more than one circumstance for identifying noncontrolled drugs.

Note 2: Of the responding laboratories that reported they identified noncontrolled drugs, three did not respond to the survey item regarding circumstances for identifying noncontrolled drugs.

Source: 2013 Survey of Crime Laboratory Drug Chemistry Sections.

Testing for Emerging Drugs

Laboratories are constantly dealing with the need to identify and test for new or emerging drugs. For the purposes of this survey, emerging drugs were defined as any substances, controlled or noncontrolled, that first appeared in the laboratory within the past five years. Overall, 87% of responding laboratories reported that they routinely test for emerging drugs, 10% reported that they test for emerging drugs depending on the details, and 3% reported that they do not test for emerging drugs. Of the laboratories that reported

routinely testing for emerging drugs, 91% tested for emerging drugs in-house only, and 9% did so using a combination of in-house testing and reference laboratory testing.

Laboratories reported many important issues associated with the testing of emerging drugs (Table 6). From the laboratory staff perspective, the most critical issues moving forward concerning the testing of emerging drugs were the procurement of standards (92% rated as very important), validation of the procedures (66% rated as very important), and time commitments by staff (50% rated as very important).

Table 6

IMPORTANCE OF ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH TESTING OF EMERGING DRUGS

	Percent				
	Very Important	Fairly Important	Slightly Important	Not at All Important	No Opinion
Current Caseload and TaT Compared with One Year Ago					
Procurement of standards	92.3	6.3	0.7	0.0	0.7
Validation of the procedures	66.2	21.1	5.6	4.9	2.1
Time commitments	50.0	28.5	12.5	5.6	3.5
Limited budget	43.8	29.2	12.5	9.7	4.9
Limited staffing	41.7	29.9	12.5	11.1	4.9
Limited analytical/instrumental methodology	35.9	31.0	16.9	11.3	4.9
Limited specimen available for testing	21.4	30.7	25.0	17.1	5.7
Expense of custom synthesis	16.8	16.1	15.4	14.7	37.1
Identification of target analytes for metabolites	9.8	11.2	11.2	34.3	33.6
Testing based on case history/insufficient information	8.5	19.0	23.9	28.2	20.4

Note 1: Percentages may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Note 2: Of the responding laboratories, two did not respond to the survey item regarding important issues associated with testing of emerging drugs.

Source: 2013 Survey of Crime Laboratory Drug Chemistry Sections.

Appendix A

The 2013 Survey of Crime Laboratory Drug Chemistry Sections gathered information from State and local laboratories in the United States that regularly conduct solid dosage drug chemistry analyses. Approximately 300 individual forensic laboratories conducting drug chemistry analyses operate in the United States today. This number includes individual laboratories that are owned and operated by State, county, and municipal governments, as well as those owned and operated by private, regional, or jointly owned entities. The following is a description of the data collection methodology used to collect survey data from State systems and local laboratories.

Instrumentation

The 2013 Survey of Crime Laboratory Drug Chemistry Sections is an update of previous surveys conducted as part of NFLIS. The questionnaire was based primarily upon the 2008 survey instrument. The survey was reviewed and revised by DEA and RTI* staff, then refined with the help of experts in the drug chemistry field. The survey was then piloted with three laboratories to identify problems with wording, content, or format. Laboratories selected for the pilot provided a cross section of jurisdictions, laboratory settings, geographical locations, and caseloads.

Data Collection Strategy

Laboratories were aggregated into four categories:

- participating NFLIS municipal laboratories,
- nonparticipating municipal laboratories,
- participating NFLIS State laboratory systems, and
- nonparticipating State laboratory systems.

Surveys were not mailed to individual laboratories that were a part of a laboratory system. Instead, the laboratory headquarters completed the survey for all of the laboratories in its system. State systems and municipal laboratories completed the same version of the survey. Cover letters and reminder letters were formatted relative to the category in which each laboratory belonged.

The survey was initiated in May 2013, with a mailing of 170 surveys to laboratories and laboratory systems. State system headquarters completed the survey for all individual laboratories in the system, which reduced the size of the mailing. Each laboratory/laboratory system received a packet of information that included a letter from RTI explaining the survey and a letter of endorsement from the DEA; a hard copy of the survey was also included along with a postage-paid return envelope addressed to the survey coordinator at RTI. The packages were mailed via FedEx® and

*RTI International is a trade name of Research Triangle Institute. RTI is the DEA contractor for the National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS).

tracked throughout the duration of data collection. Laboratory directors were given the option of completing the survey in several ways. Surveys could be completed and returned by U.S. mail, fax, electronically via email (using a Microsoft Word file), or online (using a web-based version of the survey).

Two weeks after the initial mailing, a reminder letter was sent to all laboratories that had not yet responded to the questionnaire. Additional follow-up telephone calls were made, and letters were sent to obtain as many completed surveys as possible.

Response Rates

A total of 185 State systems and municipal laboratories were identified for the survey. Of these, 16 were removed from the list prior to the initial survey mailing because it was determined that they did not conduct drug chemistry analyses or the laboratory was closed. An additional six laboratories to which surveys were mailed indicated that they did not routinely perform drug chemistry analyses or it was determined that they no longer were in operation. As a result, the number of eligible laboratories was reduced to 163. At the completion of the three-month data collection period, 146 State systems and municipal laboratories had completed the survey, resulting in a 90% final response rate (see Table A.1).

There was little difference between responding laboratories and the universe of laboratories by laboratory type, size, and region (see Table A.2). Overall, 88% of the municipal laboratories and 94% of the State systems completed the survey. The vast majority of completed surveys were returned by laboratories currently participating in NFLIS (90% were returned by State systems and municipal laboratories participating in NFLIS, and 10% were completed by State systems and municipal laboratories not participating in NFLIS). Overall, 50% of responding laboratories completed the web-based version of the survey, 35% responded by mail, 8% responded by fax, and 7% completed an electronic version by email.

Token of Appreciation

Laboratories received the 2012 edition of the *Drug Identification Bible* (Amera-Chem, Inc., <http://www.drugidbible.com/>) as a token of appreciation for considering participation in the survey. Laboratory systems received one copy for each laboratory in the system. Laboratories received a copy of the *Drug Identification Bible* even if they did not complete the survey.

Table A.1

2013 SURVEY OF CRIME LABORATORY DRUG CHEMISTRY SECTIONS RESPONSE RATES, BY MUNICIPAL LABORATORIES AND STATE LABORATORY SYSTEMS

	Number of Eligible Laboratories	Number of Laboratories Completing Survey	Response Rate
Total	163	146	89.6%
Local laboratories	114	100	87.7%
Participating in NFLIS ¹	93	87	93.5%
Not participating in NFLIS ¹	21	13	61.9%
State systems	49	46	93.9%
Participating in NFLIS ¹	47	45	95.7%
Not participating in NFLIS ¹	2	1	50.0%

¹ Participating and not participating as of May 2013 (survey implementation).
Source: 2013 Survey of Crime Laboratory Drug Chemistry Sections.

Table A.2

2013 LABORATORY RESPONSE RATES, BY LABORATORY TYPE, SIZE, AND REGION

Laboratory Characteristics	All Laboratories		Responding Laboratories		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Response Rate
Total	163	100.0	146	100.0	90.0
Laboratory type					
Local laboratories	114	69.9	100	68.5	87.7
State system	49	30.1	46	31.5	93.9
Size¹					
Small	34	20.9	25	17.1	73.5
Medium	91	55.8	83	56.8	91.2
Large	38	23.3	38	26.0	100.0
Region					
Northeast	27	16.6	23	15.8	85.2
Midwest	37	22.7	33	22.6	89.2
South	59	36.2	52	35.6	88.1
West	40	24.5	38	26.0	95.0

¹ Small laboratories analyzed 1,000 or fewer cases; medium laboratories analyzed 1,001 to 7,000 cases; and large laboratories analyzed more than 7,000 cases in 2012. Five responding laboratories did not provide caseload information used to calculate size.

Source: 2013 Survey of Crime Laboratory Drug Chemistry Sections.

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