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STATEMENT

OF

STEPHEN S. TROTT
ASSOCIATE ATTORNEY GENERAL

BEFORE

THE

SELECT COMMITTEE ON NARCOTICS ABUSE AND CONTROL
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CONCERNING

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT OF 1986

ON

MARCH 18, 1987

NCJRS

MAR 30 1987

ACQUISITIONS

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MR. CHAIRMAN, I APPRECIATE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO ADDRESS THE SELECT COMMITTEE, ON BEHALF OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, IN MY CAPACITY BOTH AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND AS CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL DRUG POLICY BOARD'S LAW ENFORCEMENT COORDINATING GROUP.

AS YOU REQUESTED, I WILL DISCUSS THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT'S IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT OF 1986 AND, MORE SPECIFICALLY, THE IMPACT THIS LEGISLATION HAS HAD--AND WILL CONTINUE TO HAVE--ON THE 93 UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS' OFFICES, THE ORGANIZED CRIME DRUG ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCE PROGRAM, THE U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE, AND THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS.

AS YOU ARE AWARE, THE ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT (ADAA) AND RELATED APPROPRIATIONS LEGISLATION PROVIDED THE FEDERAL DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT AND EDUCATION/PREVENTION COMMUNITIES WITH MASSIVE NEW LEGAL, MATERIAL AND MANPOWER RESOURCES. WITH THESE NEW RESOURCES HAVE COME PARALLEL INCREASES IN RESPONSIBILITY.

THIS EXPANSION IN RESOURCES AND RESPONSIBILITIES HAS BEEN WELCOMED BY OFFICIALS AT THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT, AND PARTICULARLY BY THOSE AGENCIES WHICH PROVIDE THE INVESTIGATORS, PROSECUTORS, AND PRISON CUSTODIANS ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN MAKING THE NATION'S DRUG PROGRAM WORK. IT IS TO THE ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES, RESOURCES AND FUTURE OF THESE VITAL MEMBERS OF THE DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMUNITY THAT I WILL NOW TURN MY ATTENTION.

THE 93 UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS SERVE AS PRINCIPAL JUSTICE DEPARTMENT REPRESENTATIVES IN FEDERAL JUDICIAL DISTRICTS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. THEIR PRIMARY ROLE IN THE DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM IS TO PROSECUTE DRUG-RELATED CASES IN FEDERAL COURT AND PARTICIPATE IN COORDINATING MAJOR DRUG INVESTIGATIONS. U.S. ATTORNEYS, IN SHORT, REPRESENT THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT'S PROSECUTORIAL FRONT LINE IN THE NATIONAL BATTLE AGAINST DRUG PRODUCTION, TRAFFICKING AND ABUSE.

U.S. ATTORNEYS CURRENTLY HAVE OVER 6,500 DRUG-RELATED MATTERS UNDERWAY INVOLVING ALMOST 11,000 SUSPECT-DEFENDANTS. IN ADDITION, U.S. ATTORNEYS HAVE OVER 6,300 CASES PENDING WHICH HAVE PRODUCED INDICTMENTS OR CHARGES BY COMPLAINT INVOLVING OVER 12,500 DEFENDANTS. ALTHOUGH ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT IMPLEMENTATION REMAINS IN ITS EARLY STAGES, IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE NEW LEGAL RESOURCES PROVIDED IN THE ACT WILL SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASE THEIR CASELOADS.

THESE NEW RESOURCES INCLUDE:

- o 16 AMENDED OR NEW CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE ANALOGUE AND DRUG MANUFACTURING, TRAFFICKING, POSSESSION AND PARAPHERNALIA SECTIONS OR SUBSECTIONS;
- o 4 AMENDED OR NEW ASSET FORFEITURE SECTIONS OR SUBSECTIONS ADDRESSING MONEY LAUNDERING, SUBSTITUTE ARREST AND WARRANTS;

- 13 AMENDED OR NEW CUSTOMS LAW SECTIONS OR SUBSECTIONS;
- 3 AMENDED OR NEW AVIATION DRUG TRAFFICKING SUBSECTIONS;
- 2 NEW MONEY LAUNDERING SECTIONS;
- 3 NEW CASH TRANSACTION SECTIONS OR SUBSECTIONS REGARDING STRUCTURING, SEARCH AND SEIZURE, AND FORFEITURE;
- 1 AMENDED AND 1 NEW CONTINUING CRIMINAL ENTERPRISE SUBSECTION;
- 1 SUBSECTION CREATING NEW CATEGORIES OF OFFENDER UNDER THE ARMED CAREER CRIMINAL ACT;
- 1 AMENDED SUBSECTION REGARDING DEPORTATION OF ALIENS;
- 2 NEW SUBSECTIONS ADDRESSING "BOOBY TRAPS" ON FEDERAL LANDS;
- 1 NEW SECTION REGARDING THE OPERATION OF COMMON CARRIERS WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE; AND
- 1 NEW SECTION ON "MARITIME DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT."

IN ADDITION TO UTILIZING THESE NEW LEGAL RESOURCES, U.S. ATTORNEYS AND THEIR DISTRICT LAW ENFORCEMENT COORDINATING

COMMITTEES HAVE BEEN ACTIVELY WORKING WITH THE BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE AND STATE AND LOCAL OFFICIALS TO IMPLEMENT THE ADAAMANDATED DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANT PROGRAM.

IN TERMS OF MANPOWER RESOURCES, THE CONTINUING RESOLUTION PROVIDED FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDS OF \$351 MILLION FOR U.S. ATTORNEYS. THIS FUNDING INCLUDED \$31 MILLION WHICH WAS AUTHORIZED TO BE APPROPRIATED BY THE ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT OF 1986. WHILE THIS \$31 MILLION DID NOT PROVIDE FOR ANY NEW POSITIONS, IT WILL ALLOW U.S. ATTORNEYS TO FILL POSITIONS THAT WERE VACANT IN 1986 DUE TO RESOURCE REDUCTIONS IMPOSED BY GRAHAM-RUDMAN-HOLLINGS.

U.S. ATTORNEYS RECEIVED ENHANCEMENTS IN 1987 OF 90 POSITIONS (60 ATTORNEY AND 30 SUPPORT STAFF) AND \$6 MILLION. THESE RESOURCES WILL BE USED TO ADDRESS THE INCREASED CASELOADS RESULTING FROM THE SOUTHWEST BORDER INITIATIVE, OPERATION ALLIANCE. THESE RESOURCES HAVE BEEN ALLOCATED AMONG THE U.S. ATTORNEYS' OFFICES IN THE SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL DISTRICTS OF CALIFORNIA, THE WESTERN AND SOUTHERN DISTRICTS OF TEXAS, AND THE DISTRICTS OF ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO. WE EXPECT THESE POSITIONS TO BE FILLED IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

AS A RESULT OF THE EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THESE NEW LEGAL AND MANPOWER RESOURCES, U.S. ATTORNEYS EXPECT SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS IN 1987 AND BEYOND. IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT THE ACT'S MANDATORY MINIMUM SENTENCE PROVISIONS WILL GENERATE AN INCREASE

IN THE NUMBER OF PROSECUTIONS GOING TO TRIAL, AS DEFENSE ATTORNEYS MAY BE LESS INCLINED TO PLEAD THEIR CLIENTS GUILTY. CONVERSELY, THESE PROVISIONS MAY PROVIDE A GREATER INCENTIVE FOR SUBJECTS TO COOPERATE WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

FURTHERMORE, THE ACT'S ASSET FORFEITURE PROVISIONS HAVE EXPANDED THE GOVERNMENT'S AUTHORITY IN THIS AREA. ASSETS DERIVED FROM ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING WILL BE MORE SUSCEPTABLE TO FORFEITURE AS A RESULT. UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE POLICY BOARD COORDINATING GROUP, INTERAGENCY AGREEMENTS ARE BEING PREPARED TO ENSURE EFFECTIVE USE OF FORFEITED FUNDS. CONGRESS WILL BE ADVISED OF THE PRECISE NATURE OF FINALIZED AGREEMENTS, AS ONE OF THE 58 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS OF THE ACT. SEIZING DRUG-RELATED ASSETS HAS UNQUESTIONABLY ENHANCED THE GOVERNMENT'S ABILITY TO DESTROY THE FINANCIAL STRUCTURE OF DRUG TRAFFICKING GROUPS.

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH U.S. ATTORNEYS ARE THE ORGANIZED CRIME DRUG ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCES, OR OCDETFs. THROUGH A NETWORK OF 13 REGIONAL OFFICES IN MAJOR U.S. CITIES, THE GOAL OF THE OCDETF PROGRAM IS TO IDENTIFY, INVESTIGATE AND PROSECUTE MEMBERS OF HIGH-LEVEL DRUG TRAFFICKING ORGANIZATIONS, DESTROYING THEIR OPERATIONS IN THE PROCESS.

AGENTS AND SUPPORT PERSONNEL FROM VARIOUS FEDERAL INVESTIGATIVE AGENCIES, INCLUDING DEA, THE FBI AND OTHERS, ALONG WITH ASSISTANT U.S. ATTORNEYS, CONSTITUTE THE FOUNDATION UPON WHICH THE OCDETF PROGRAM IS BUILT. THE PROGRAM'S AIMS ARE:

- TO TARGET, INVESTIGATE AND PROSECUTE INDIVIDUALS WHO ORGANIZE, DIRECT, FINANCE, OR ARE OTHERWISE ENGAGED IN HIGH-LEVEL ILLEGAL DRUG TRAFFICKING ENTERPRISES, INCLUDING LARGE-SCALE MONEY LAUNDERING ORGANIZATIONS;
- TO PROMOTE A COORDINATED DRUG ENFORCEMENT EFFORT IN EACH TASK FORCE REGION AND TO ENCOURAGE MAXIMUM COOPERATION AMONG ALL DRUG ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES;
- TO WORK FULLY AND EFFECTIVELY WITH STATE AND LOCAL DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES; AND
- TO MAKE FULL USE OF FINANCIAL INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES, INCLUDING TAX LAW ENFORCEMENT AND FORFEITURE ACTIONS, TO IDENTIFY AND CONVICT HIGH LEVEL TRAFFICKERS AND TO MAKE POSSIBLE GOVERNMENT SEIZURE OF ASSETS AND PROFITS DERIVED FROM DRUG TRAFFICKING.

THE OCDETF PROGRAM HAS BEEN HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL IN THE FOUR YEARS SINCE ITS INCEPTION, PRODUCING OVER 3,300 INDICTMENTS FOR DRUG-RELATED OFFENSES AND OVER 5,300 CONVICTIONS AS A RESULT OF TASK FORCE INVESTIGATIONS. MORE CONVICTIONS HAVE BEEN REALIZED UNDER THE CAREER CRIMINAL ENTERPRISE STATUTE THROUGH THIS PROGRAM THAN IN ALL OTHER EFFORTS BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN THE LAST FOUR YEARS. BY ALL MEASURES, THEN, THE OCDETF PROGRAM HAS BEEN AN OUTSTANDING SUCCESS.

AS IS THE CASE WITH U.S. ATTORNEYS, THE MOST SIGNIFICANT NEW RESOURCES THE ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT OFFERS THE OCDETF PROGRAM ARE NEW LAWS; AND FEDERAL AGENTS AND PROSECUTORS ARE ACTIVELY USING THESE ENHANCED PROVISIONS IN SUPPORT OF THE OCDETF MISSION. SPECIFIC PROVISIONS OF THE ACT WHICH ARE IMPROVING OCDETF INVESTIGATIONS, PROSECUTIONS AND SENTENCES INCLUDE:

- o THE CAREER CRIMINALS AMENDMENT ACT OF 1986;
- o THE MONEY LAUNDERING CONTROL ACT OF 1986;
- o THE CONTINUING DRUG ENTERPRISE ACT OF 1986;
- o THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND AMENDMENTS OF 1986;
- o THE U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE AUTHORIZATIONS AND FORFEITURE FUND;
- o THE NARCOTICS PENALTIES AND ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1986; AND
- o THE DRUG POSSESSION PENALTY ACT OF 1986.

IN TERMS OF NEW MANPOWER AND MATERIAL RESOURCES, THE ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT OF 1986 AUTHORIZED FUNDING WHICH WAS SUBSEQUENTLY APPROPRIATED IN THE OMNIBUS SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT OF 1987. AS A RESULT, 44 OCDE TASK FORCE

ATTORNEY AND SUPPORT PERSONNEL POSITIONS WERE AUTHORIZED. THE TOTAL APPROPRIATION FOR PERSONNEL AND NON-PERSONNEL EXPENSES IN THE APPROPRIATIONS ACT IS \$2,557,000.

IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE OCDETF PROGRAM'S CONTINUED AND EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THESE NEW RESOURCES WILL RESULT IN:

- MORE SUBSTANTIAL SENTENCES FOR CONVICTED MAJOR TRAFFICKERS;
- SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENTS IN TARGETING THE FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF DRUG TRAFFICKERS AND THEIR ASSOCIATES;
- INCREASED COOPERATION FROM DRUG TRAFFICKING ORGANIZATION MEMBERS AT ALL LEVELS DUE TO THE RISK OF LONGER PERIODS OF INCARCERATION;
- AN IMPROVED ABILITY TO STEM THE OUTWARD FLOW OF ILL-GOTTEN PROFITS; AND
- GREATER SUCCESS IN EXTRADITION AND EXTRATERRITORIAL DRUG AND MONEY LAUNDERING INVESTIGATIONS.

GREATER INVESTIGATIVE AND PROSECUTORIAL SUCCESS ON THE PART OF U.S. ATTORNEYS AND THE ORGANIZED CRIME DRUG ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCES WILL, IN TURN, MEAN A MORE ACTIVE ROLE FOR THE UNITED

STATES MARSHALS SERVICE IN THE FEDERAL DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM.

MAINTAINING THE SAFETY AND INTEGRITY OF THE JUDICIAL PROCESS IS THE MARSHALS SERVICE'S HIGHEST PRIORITY. IN SUPPORT OF THAT OBJECTIVE, THE MARSHALS MUST ENSURE THE SAFETY OF THE JUDICIARY AND ENDANGERED WITNESSES, EXECUTE WARRANTS AND COURT ORDERS, MANAGE SEIZED ASSETS, AND HANDLE PRISONERS AWAITING SENTENCING.

TO OFFSET THE MARSHALS' INCREASED WORKLOAD RESULTING FROM THE EXPANDED FEDERAL DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM, THE ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT AUTHORIZED, AND THE FY 1987 CONTINUING RESOLUTION APPROPRIATED, \$17 MILLION FOR THE MARSHALS SERVICE.

CURRENTLY ALMOST 40 PERCENT OF THE MARSHALS' WORKLOAD IS DRUG-RELATED. EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LEGAL AND MANPOWER RESOURCES PROVIDED BY THE ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT WILL, NECESSARILY, INCREASE THIS FIGURE.

FOR EXAMPLE, ACCELERATED EFFORTS TO BRING HIGH-LEVEL DRUG TRAFFICKERS TO TRIAL WILL RESULT IN A NEED FOR GREATER SECURITY PRECAUTIONS. THE MARSHALS SPENT \$300,000 TO INSURE THE INTEGRITY OF THE RECENT "PIZZA CONNECTION" HEROIN CASE PROCEEDINGS, AND IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE UNPCOMING CARLOS LEHDER-RIVAS TRIAL WILL REQUIRE THE MOST INTENSE SECURITY EVER AFFORDED FOR THE PROSECUTION OF A SINGLE CRIMINAL.

IN ADDITION, MORE HIGH-LEVEL DRUG TRAFFICKING CASES WILL REQUIRE AN APPROPRIATE EXPANSION OF THE MARSHALS' HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL WITNESS PROTECTION PROGRAM. THE RECENT MURDER OF BARRY SEAL, A MAJOR DRUG WITNESS WHO REFUSED THE PROGRAM, DEMONSTRATES THE LENGTHS TRAFFICKING ORGANIZATIONS WILL GO TO BLOCK SIGNIFICANT TESTIMONY.

THE MOST VIOLENCE-PRONE OF ALL CLASSES OF CRIMINALS, DRUG TRAFFICKERS POSE A PARTICULAR DANGER TO INVESTIGATIVE AGENTS WHO DEVELOP INCRIMINATING EVIDENCE ON WHICH ARREST WARRANTS ARE BASED. THOSE AGENTS AND U.S. MARSHALS, WHO MAY BE CALLED UPON TO EXECUTE WARRANTS, REGULARLY FACE LIFE THREATENING SITUATIONS FROM DRUG VIOLATORS INTENT ON AVOIDING APPREHENSION. LAST YEAR, APPROXIMATELY 20% OF ALL ARRESTS MADE BY THE MARSHALS SERVICE, WERE FOR DRUG-RELATED OFFENSES.

FINALLY, MORE INVESTIGATIONS AND PROSECUTIONS WILL INCREASE THE DEMANDS PLACED ON THE MARSHALS SERVICE FOR THE EFFICIENT CONTROL OF PRISONERS. CURRENTLY, 90,000 PRISONERS ARE RECEIVED ANNUALLY AND ON AVERAGE EACH PRISONER HAS THREE TO FOUR COURT APPEARANCES. AS MAJOR DRUG AND ORGANIZED CRIME FIGURES ARE APPREHENDED, GREATER RELIANCE WILL BE PLACED ON THE NATIONAL PRISONER TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM. IN ADDITION, ADDED PRESSURES WILL BE PLACED ON THE MARSHALS TO FIND SHORT-TERM FACILITIES TO HOUSE PRISONERS. THEY ARE CURRENTLY ADDRESSING THE PROBLEM BY JAILING ABOUT TWO-THIRDS OF ALL PRISONERS IN CONTRACT FACILITIES. BY 1988, APPROXIMATELY \$1.7 MILLION WILL BE SPENT ON CONTRACT

DETENTION, REPRESENTING A 20 PERCENT INCREASE OVER CURRENT EXPENDITURES.

MOVING ALONG THE LAW ENFORCEMENT CONTINUUM, IF U.S. ATTORNEYS, THE ORGANIZED DRUG ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCES AND THE MARSHALS SERVICE ALL IMPLEMENT THEIR RESPECTIVE ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT RESOURCES EFFECTIVELY, THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS WILL, IN TURN, HAVE AN EXPANDED ROLE IN THE DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM.

THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS IS RESPONSIBLE FOR CARRYING OUT THE JUDGMENTS OF FEDERAL COURTS WHENEVER A PERIOD OF CONFINEMENT IS ORDERED. THE POPULATION OF THE BUREAU'S 47 INSTITUTIONS IS NOW 42,000--50 PERCENT ABOVE THE TOTAL RATED CAPACITY OF THE FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM.

AT PRESENT, DRUG LAW VIOLATORS ACCOUNT FOR THE LARGEST SEGMENT OF THE INMATE POPULATION--37 PERCENT. THIS IS IN SHARP CONTRAST TO 1970, WHEN THIS FIGURE WAS JUST 16 PERCENT. THE NUMBER OF DRUG VIOLATORS IS EXPECTED TO INCREASE SUBSTANTIALLY WITH IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT.

TO HOUSE THESE NEW PRISONERS THE CONGRESS PROVIDED FUNDING FOR TWO FEDERAL PRISONS. A SITE FOR A 700-BED FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION IN JESUP, GEORGIA, HAS BEEN LOCATED FOR ONE OF THESE FACILITIES. CONSTRUCTION OF THIS \$45-MILLION FACILITY WILL BEGIN THIS SUMMER AND IS SCHEDULED TO BE COMPLETED IN SEPTEMBER 1989. SITES IN THE NORTHEAST AND SOUTHEAST ARE NOW

BEING CONSIDERED FOR ANOTHER MEDIUM-SECURITY FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION.

DESPITE THESE NEW RESOURCES, THE EFFECT OF THE ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT ON THE FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM WILL BE CONSIDERABLE. CURRENTLY, DRUG OFFENDERS SERVE 40 PERCENT OF THE SENTENCES IMPOSED BY THE COURTS. UNDER THE ACT, DRUG OFFENDERS WILL SERVE MANDATORY MINIMUM SENTENCES, RANGING FROM FIVE TO 20 YEARS DEPENDING ON THE SEVERITY OF THE OFFENSE. THESE LONGER SENTENCES WILL INCREASE THE LENGTH OF TIME AN OFFENDER WILL SPEND IN FEDERAL PRISON, FURTHER INCREASING THE POPULATION OF THE FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM.

THE INITIAL IMPACT OF THE ACT WILL BE FELT IN 1990, WHEN DRUG OFFENDERS INCARCERATED FOR CRIMES CLASSIFIED IN THE MEDIUM SEVERITY RANGE WOULD NORMALLY BE RELEASED. INSTEAD OF SERVING APPROXIMATELY TWO YEARS OF A FIVE-YEAR SENTENCE, THESE OFFENDERS WILL SERVE THE FULL FIVE YEARS. INMATES IN THE HIGH SEVERITY DRUG OFFENSE CATEGORY NOW SERVE AN AVERAGE OF FOUR YEARS OF A TEN-YEAR SENTENCE.

THE SEVERE SHORTAGE IN PRISON SPACE IS A SERIOUS WEAKNESS IN THE OVERALL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. DESPITE THE INFUSION OF ADDITIONAL FUNDS, AS PROVIDED BY THE ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT, INMATE OVERCROWDING UNDER CURRENT CONDITIONS APPEARS INEVITABLE. IT IS PROJECTED THAT BY 1993 THE TOTAL FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM POPULATION WILL BE APPROXIMATELY 93 PERCENT GREATER THAN THE SYSTEM'S RATED

CAPACITY. THE PRESIDENT'S 1988 BUDGET PROPOSES SIGNIFICANT NEW FUNDING TO ALLEVIATE THIS PROBLEM. IN ADDITION, THE POLICY BOARD COMMISSIONED A WORKING GROUP, CHAIRED BY A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, TO EXPLORE A WIDE VARIETY OF POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS.

THE BENEFITS OFFERED BY THE ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT, AS I HAVE INDICATED, CARRY WITH THEM CONSIDERABLE ASSOCIATED BURDENS FOR THE LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMUNITY. THE NATION MUST NOT COMPROMISE WITH DRUG TRAFFICKING AND ABUSE AND WE ARE PREPARED TO SHOULDER THESE BURDENS. HOWEVER, AS OUR EXPERIENCE WITH THE NET EFFECTS OF THE ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT ACCRUES, WE MAY WELL COME BACK TO YOU MR. CHAIRMAN AND THIS COMMITTEE FOR ADDITIONAL ENHANCEMENTS OF THE PRESENT DRUG LAWS.