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93RD CONGRESS: SUMMARY OF
MAJOR ENACTMENTS RELATING TO
CRIME CONTROL AND THE
ADMINISTRATION OF
CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973

Establishes in the Department of Justice a new agency, the Drug Enforcement Administration, to consolidate all Federal drug law enforcement activities.

Legislative History:

House Document: No. 93-69 (Message from the President of the United States).

House Report: No. 93-228 accompanying H. Res. 382 to disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973 (Comm. on Government Operations).

Congressional Record, Vol. 119 (1973): June 7, House disapproved H. Res. 382.

Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents, Vol. 9 (1973):
No. 13, March 28, Presidential Message.
No. 27, July 26, Executive Order 11727.

Reorganization Plan No. 2 Effective: July 1, 1973.

P.L. 93-83 (H.R. 8152)

"Crime Control Act of 1973"

Amends Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 as follows:

- (1) Authorizes funding of the Justice Department's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration for three additional years, through June 30, 1976.
- (2) Authorizes appropriations of \$1 billion each in fiscal 1974 and 1975, and \$1.25 billion in fiscal 1976 for LEAA's law enforcement assistance grant programs.
- (3) Eliminates the two positions of Associate Administrator, replacing them with two deputies, one for policy and one for administration.
- (4) Expands LEAA's mandate to include the improvement and strengthening of the administration of criminal justice as well as law enforcement.
- (5) Reduces the State-local matching requirements from 25 percent to 10 percent of the cost of LEAA-funded projects (except for construction projects which remain a 50-50 match).

- (6) Requires the State to provide an increased minimum share (50 percent) of the total amount of non-Federal funds (at least 10 percent, see (5) above) used to pay the local share of LEAA-funded projects.
- (7) Increases the minimum State planning grants from \$100,000 to \$200,000.
- (8) Provides more specificity in the requirements for comprehensive State plans.
- (9) Increases per student assistance under the law enforcement education program to \$2,200 per year in loans and \$250 per quarter or \$400 per semester in grants for tuition, fees and books.
- (10) Requires that in order to receive an LEAA grant for corrections programs, a State must provide for the development and operation of alcoholism and narcotics treatment programs in its correctional facilities.
- (11) Requires adequate provision for the security and privacy of all information collected pursuant to the Act and provides that such information be used only for law enforcement and criminal justice and other lawful purposes.

Legislative History:

House Reports: No. 93-249 (Comm. on the Judiciary) and
No. 93-401 (Comm. of Conference).

Senate Report: No. 93-349 (Comm. of Conference).

Congressional Record, Vol. 119 (1973):

June 14, 18, considered and passed House.

June 28, considered and passed Senate, amended,
in lieu of S. 1930.

Aug. 2, House and Senate agreed to conference report.

Approved: August 6, 1973.

P.L. 93-189 (S. 1443)

"Foreign Assistance Act of 1973"

Authorizes appropriations of \$42.5 million for each of fiscal years 1974 and 1975 to finance U.S. participation in narcotics control efforts of international organizations and to provide direct assistance to certain countries for the purpose of curbing the illicit drug traffic. Requires the President to transmit to Congress quarterly and semi-annual reports on all aspects of U.S. international narcotics control programs and activities.

Legislative History:

House Report: No. 93-388 accompanying H.R. 9360 (Comm. on Foreign Affairs) and No. 93-644 (Comm. of Conference).

Senate Report: No. 93-189 (Comm. on Foreign Relations).

Congressional Record, Vol. 119 (1973):

June 25, 26, considered and passed Senate.

July 26, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 9360.

Dec. 4, House agreed to conference report.

Dec. 5, Senate agreed to conference report.

Approved: December 17, 1973.

P.L. 93-209 (H.R. 7352)

Extension of Federal Prisoners Confinement Limits

Expands provisions of the Prisoner Rehabilitation Act of 1965 -- which allowed the temporary release of Federal prisoners for up to 30 days for certain "compelling reasons" such as family or medical emergencies -- by permitting prison officials to release inmates temporarily for additional purposes such as reestablishing family and community ties or for any "significant correctional reason consistent with the public interest."

Legislative History:

House Report: No. 93-425 (Comm. on the Judiciary).

Senate Report: No. 93-418 (Comm. on the Judiciary).

Congressional Record, Vol. 119 (1973):

Sept. 17, considered and passed House.

Oct. 8, considered and passed Senate, amended.

Oct. 9, reconsidered and passed Senate, amended.

Dec. 17, House disagreed to Senate amendment.

Dec. 18, Senate receded from its amendment.

Approved: December 28, 1973.

P.L. 93-253 (H.R. 8245)

Amending Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973

Repeals those sections of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973 which would transfer to the Secretary of the Treasury functions vested by law in the Attorney General or the Department of Justice regarding the inspection of persons and documents at U.S. ports of entry, i.e., prevents the transfer of agents from the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the Justice Department to the Customs Bureau in the Treasury Department. In addition, deprives the Federal government of the defense of sovereign immunity to any claim arising out of assault, battery, false imprisonment, false arrest, abuse of process, or malicious prosecution by Federal law enforcement agents acting within the scope of their employment.

Legislative History:

House Report: No. 93-303 (Comm. on Government Operations).

Senate Report: No. 93-588 (Comm. on Government Operations).

Congressional Record:

Vol. 119 (1973):

July 17, considered and passed House.

Nov. 30, considered and passed Senate, amended.

Dec. 3, reconsidered and passed Senate, amended.

Vol. 120 (1974):

Mar. 5, House agreed to Senate amendments.

Approved: March 16, 1974.

P.L. 93-259 (S. 2747)"Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1974"

Among other things, provides that firefighters and law enforcement employees (including security personnel in correctional institutions) are entitled to overtime pay at one and one-half times their regular pay rate if their "tours of duty" are in excess of:

- (1) 240 hours in a work period of 28 days (or 60 hours in a work period of 7 days) beginning January 1, 1975;
- (2) 232 hours in a work period of 28 days (or 58 hours in a work period of 7 days) beginning January 1, 1976;
- (3) 216 hours in a work period of 28 days (or 54 hours in a work period of 7 days) beginning January 1, 1977.

Provides that overtime must be paid by any public agency with five or more people working as firefighters or law enforcement officers. Exempts private organizations engaged in furnishing fire protection or law enforcement from coverage by the amendments.

Legislative History:

House Reports: No. 93-913 accompanying H.R. 12435 (Comm. on Education and Labor) and No. 93-953 (Comm. of Conference).

Senate Report: No. 93-690 (Comm. on Labor and Public Welfare).

Congressional Record, Vol. 120 (1974):

Feb. 28, Mar. 5, 7, considered and passed Senate.

Mar. 20, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 12435.

Mar. 28, Senate and House agreed to conference report.

Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents, Vol. 10, No. 15:

Apr. 8, Presidential statement.

Approved: April 8, 1974.

P.L. 93-281 (S. 1115)"Narcotic Addict Treatment Act of 1974"

Amends the Controlled Substances Act to require a separate registration with the Attorney General of any person who dispenses narcotic drugs to individuals in narcotic maintenance or detoxification treatment programs for drug addiction. (The Act is designed primarily to strengthen Federal control over the distribution of methadone and to prevent its diversion into illicit channels.)

Legislative History:

House Report: No. 93-884 accompanying H.R. 12503 (Comm. on Interstate and Foreign Commerce).

Senate Report: No. 93-192 (Comm. on the Judiciary).

Congressional Record;

Vol. 119 (1973):

June 8, considered and passed Senate.

Vol. 120 (1974):

Mar. 19, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 12503.

May 1, Senate concurred in House amendment.

Approved: May 14, 1974.

P.L. 93-282 (S. 1125)"Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1974"

Extends the project grants and contracts and State formula grants programs of the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Treatment, Prevention, and Rehabilitation Act through June 1976, and makes certain changes in the Act, including the following:

- (1) Expands the Act's purpose to include direct Federal assistance to community-based programs for diverting problem drinkers from criminal justice systems into prevention and treatment programs.
- (2) Authorizes additional grants to those States which adopt the basic provisions of the Uniform Alcoholism and Intoxication Treatment

Act (Commission on Uniform State Laws), and specifically stipulates that no State is eligible for such additional assistance unless it and each of its political subdivisions have repealed any criminal statutes and ordinances under which drunkenness is the "gravamen of a petty criminal offense, such as loitering, vagrancy, or disturbing the peace."

- (3) Establishes the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to supervise and coordinate the functions of three separate institutes -- the National Institute of Mental Health, the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, and the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

- (4) Authorizes appropriations as follows:

	<u>FY 1975</u>	<u>FY 1976</u>	<u>FY 1977</u>
Grants to States, Program Extension	\$80,000,000	\$80,000,000	-----*
Grants to States, Uniform Alcoholism and Intoxication Treatment Act	\$13,000,000	\$13,000,000	\$13,000,000
Grants and Contracts for Prevention and Treatment Projects	\$80,000,000	\$95,000,000	-----*

*Authorization expires at end of FY 1976.

Legislative History:

House Report: No. 93-759 accompanying H.R. 11387 (Comm. on Interstate and Foreign Commerce).

Senate Report: No. 93-208 (Comm. on Labor and Public Welfare).

Congressional Record:

Vol. 119 (1973):

June 21, considered and passed Senate.

Vol. 120 (1974):

Jan. 21, considered and passed House, amended,
in lieu of H.R. 11387.Mar. 21, Senate concurred in House amendment with an
amendment.

May 6, House concurred in Senate amendment.

Approved: May 14, 1974.

P.L. 93-350 (H.R. 9281)Retirement Benefits for Certain Law Enforcement and Firefighting Personnel

Provides that the head of any government agency may determine and fix the minimum and maximum limits of age within which an original appointment may be made to a position as a Federal law enforcement officer or firefighter. Increases from 7 percent to 7 1/2 percent of the basic pay of a Federal law enforcement officer or firefighter the amount withheld for retirement purposes. Requires mandatory retirement upon such employee's attainment of age 55, or upon completion of 20 years of law enforcement and/or firefighting service, whichever occurs later. Deletes the requirement that the head of the employing agency and the Civil Service Commission must consider the degree of hazard to which an employee has been exposed and approve the retirement of an eligible employee who has become 50 years of age and completed 20 years of service. Provides that the annuity of a Federal law enforcement officer or firefighter shall be computed at the rate of 2 1/2 percent of the employee's average pay multiplied by years of service up to 20, plus 2 percent of his average pay multiplied by years of service in excess of 20 (an increase over the existing rate of 2 percent of average pay multiplied by total years of service).

Legislative History:

House Report: No. 93-463 (Comm. on Post Office and Civil Service).

Senate Report: No. 93-948 (Comm. on Post Office and Civil Service).

Congressional Record:

Vol. 119 (1973):

Sept. 20, considered and passed House.

Vol. 120 (1974):

June 24, considered and passed Senate, amended.

June 28, House concurred in Senate amendments.

Approved: July 12, 1974.

P.L. 93-366 (S. 39)"Anti-hijacking Act of 1974"

Among other things, provides that whoever commits or attempts to commit aircraft piracy shall be punished by (1) imprisonment for not less than 20 years, or (2) death or life imprisonment if the death of another person results from the offense. Provides that the death sentence shall not be imposed unless a separate sentencing hearing is held to determine the existence or nonexistence of certain specified mitigating and aggravating factors. If it is found by special verdict that one or more of the aggravating factors are present and none of the mitigating factors exist, the court shall sentence the defendant to death. If it is found that none of the aggravating factors exist, or that one or more of the mitigating factors exists, the defendant shall not be sentenced to death.

Legislative History:

House Report: No. 93-885 accompanying H.R. 3858 (Comm. on Interstate and Foreign Commerce) and No. 93-1194 (Comm. of Conference).

Senate Report: No. 93-13 (Comm. on Commerce).

Congressional Record:

Vol. 119 (1973):

Feb. 21, considered and passed Senate.

Vol. 120 (1974):

Mar. 13, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 3858.

July 17, House agreed to conference report.

July 23, Senate agreed to conference report.

Approved: August 5, 1974.

P.L. 93-396 (H.R. 10044)Customs and Immigrations Facilities Funds

Increases from \$100,000 to \$200,000 the appropriations authorization for facilities along the border for the enforcement of customs and immigration laws.

Legislative History:

House Report: No. 93-733 (Comm. on Public Works).

Senate Report: No. 93-1099 (Comm. on Public Works).

Congressional Record:

Vol. 119 (1973):

Dec. 18, considered and passed House.

Vol. 120 (1974):

Aug. 16, considered and passed Senate.

Approved: August 29, 1974.

P.L. 93-407 (H.R. 15842)

District of Columbia Police, Firemen and Teachers' Salary Increases

Provides salary increases for D.C. police, firemen and teachers. Provides that the Mayor of the District of Columbia shall conduct an annual study of compensation paid to officers and members of police and fire departments of other jurisdictions in the Washington metropolitan area and other cities of comparable size, and that such annual study shall be the basis for consideration of adjustments in pay levels for officers of the Metropolitan Police force and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia. Establishes a Police and Firemen's Retirement and Relief Board for the District of Columbia.

Legislative History:

House Reports: No. 93-1203 (Comm. on the District of Columbia) and
No. 93-1294 (Comm. of Conference).

Senate Reports: No. 93-1077 (Comm. on the District of Columbia) and
No. 93-1101 (Comm. of Conference).

Congressional Record, Vol. 120 (1974):

July 29, considered and passed House.

Aug. 8, considered and passed Senate, amended.

Aug. 16, Senate agreed to conference report.

Aug. 20, House agreed to conference report.

Approved: September 3, 1974.

P.L. 93-412 (S. 3703)

"District of Columbia Criminal Justice Act"

Authorizes in the District of Columbia a plan providing for the representation of defendants who are financially unable to obtain an adequate defense in criminal cases in the courts of the District of Columbia. Includes within the scope of coverage of the plan the representation of indigents who are subject to proceedings for hospitalization for mental illness and of juveniles alleged to be delinquent or in need of supervision. Representation under the plan includes counsel and investigative, expert, and other services necessary for an adequate defense.

Legislative History:

House Reports: No. 93-1172 (Comm. on the District of Columbia) and
No. 93-1295 (Comm. of Conference).

Senate Report: No. 93-966 (Comm. on the District of Columbia).

Congressional Record, Vol. 120 (1974):

June 27, considered and passed Senate.

July 9, considered and passed House, amended.

Aug. 20, House agreed to conference report.

Aug. 21, Senate agreed to conference report.

Approved: September 3, 1974.

P.L. 93-415 (S. 821)

"Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974"

Establishes a framework for Federal programs in the area of juvenile delinquency, as follows:

- (1) Establishes an Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention within the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the Department of Justice.
- (2) Provides Federal assistance for States and localities through formula and discretionary grants and contracts for the development of delinquency prevention and control programs.

- (3) Creates a Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to coordinate Federal juvenile delinquency programs.
- (4) Creates an Advisory Committee for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to recommend policy and management of Federal programs.
- (5) Establishes a National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to serve as a national information clearinghouse and training center.
- (6) Authorizes appropriations for the above purposes of \$75 million for fiscal 1975; \$125 million for fiscal 1976; \$150 million for fiscal 1977.
- (7) Authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to make grants and provide technical assistance to localities and nonprofit private agencies for the development of facilities to serve the needs of runaways outside the juvenile justice system. Directs the Secretary to conduct a statistical survey of the runaway youth problem. Authorizations for the grant program are \$10 million each for fiscal 1975, 1976, and 1977; \$500,000 is authorized for the survey.
- (8) Extends the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Act (P.L. 92-381) through fiscal 1975 and amends it to provide assistance for demonstration projects showing innovative approaches to youth development and the prevention and treatment of delinquent behavior. "Such sums as may be necessary" are authorized for fiscal 1975.
- (9) Amends the Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act to guarantee the rights of juveniles who come within the Federal jurisdiction and to bring Federal procedures up to standards set by State law and recent Supreme Court decisions.
- (10) Establishes a National Institute on Corrections within the Bureau of Prisons to make and receive grants and contracts and to act as an

information and training center in the field of corrections for adults and juveniles. "Such funds as may be required" are authorized to be appropriated.

Legislative History:

House Reports: No. 93-1135 accompanying H.R. 15276 (Comm. on Education and Labor) and No. 93-1298 (Comm. of Conference).

Senate Reports: No. 93-1011 (Comm. on the Judiciary) and No. 93-1103 (Comm. of Conference).

Congressional Record, Vol. 120 (1974):

July 1, H.R. 15276 considered and passed House.

July 25, considered and passed Senate.

July 31, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 15276.

Aug. 19, Senate agreed to conference report.

Aug. 21, House agreed to conference report.

Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents, Vol. 10, No. 37:
Sept. 8, Presidential statement.

Approved: September 7, 1974.

P.L. 93-422 (H.R. 9456)

"Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Act Amendments of 1974"

Extends the Drug Abuse Education Act of 1970 through fiscal 1977 and broadens its scope to include alcohol abuse education. Emphasizes the need for funding of early intervention programs rather than curriculum development or informational programs. Stipulates that at least 60 percent of appropriated funds must be used for programs in elementary and secondary schools. Authorizes appropriations of \$26 million for fiscal 1975, \$30 million for fiscal 1976, and \$34 million for fiscal 1977.

Legislative History:

House Report: No. 93-605 (Comm. on Education and Labor).

Senate Report: No. 93-954 and 93-953 accompanying S. 2848 (Comm. on Labor and Public Welfare).

Congressional Record:

Vol. 119 (1973):

Oct. 30, considered and passed House.

Vol. 120 (1974):

June 25, considered and passed Senate, amended in lieu of S. 2848.

Aug. 22, House concurred in Senate amendment with an amendment.

Sept. 4, Senate concurred in House amendment.

Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents, Vol. 10, No. 39:
Sept. 21, Presidential statement.

Approved: September 21, 1974.

P.L. 93-468 (H.R. 14597)

International Criminal Police Organization

Increases the limit on dues for United States membership in the International Criminal Police Organization from \$80,000 to \$120,000.

Legislative History:

House Report: No. 93-1160 (Comm. on the Judiciary).

Senate Report: No. 93-1199 (Comm. on the Judiciary).

Congressional Record, Vol. 120 (1974):

July 1, considered and passed House.

Oct. 3, considered and passed Senate, amended.

Oct. 15, House concurred in Senate amendment.

Approved: October 24, 1974.

P.L. 93-481 (S. 3355)

Controlled Substances Act Amendment

Amends the Controlled Substances Act (Title II of the Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970), as follows:

- (1) Authorizes appropriations of \$105 million for fiscal 1975, \$175 million for fiscal 1976, and \$200 million for fiscal 1977 for the Drug Enforcement Administration.
- (2) Provides that the parole provisions of the 1970 Act are applicable to persons who were convicted under laws repealed by that Act.

- (3) Repeals the provisions of the 1970 Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act and the District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act which allow Federal and District agents to make "no knock" entries under certain circumstances relating to offenses involving controlled substances.
- (4) Makes it a Federal crime to kill an agent of the Drug Enforcement Administration.

Legislative History:

House Reports: No. 93-1248 accompanying H.R. 14213 (Comm. on Interstate and Foreign Commerce) and No. 93-1442 (Comm. of Conference).

Senate Reports: No. 93-925 (Comm. on the Judiciary) and No. 93-1271 (Comm. of Conference).

Congressional Record, Vol. 120 (1974):

June 17, July 11, considered and passed Senate.
Aug. 5, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 14213.
Oct. 15, House agreed to conference report.
Oct. 16, Senate agreed to conference report.

Approved: October 26, 1974.

P.L. 93-579 (S. 3418)

"Privacy Act of 1974"

Provides safeguards to protect individual privacy in the gathering, use and disclosure of information by Federal agencies. All general standards of fair record keeping set forth in the Act are applicable to law enforcement agencies, except where specifically exempted. The Act accomplishes its purposes in several ways:

- (1) Establishes certain minimum standards for the disclosure of information maintained by any Federal agency concerning an individual.
- (2) Provides that an individual shall be allowed access to his own record and may request amendments to it, with a right of judicial review in case of dispute.

- (3) Establishes certain minimum information-gathering standards for all Federal agencies designed to protect the privacy and due process rights of individuals.
- (4) Requires appropriate administrative, technical and physical safeguards to insure the security and confidentiality of records and files.
- (5) Exempts from the disclosure requirements certain requests by law enforcement agencies, and exempts from full compliance with the access, challenge and disclosure provisions certain law enforcement investigative or intelligence information.
- (6) Provides criminal penalties for willful violations of the Act and provides civil remedies for individuals affected by violations.
- (7) Establishes a Privacy Protection Study Commission to make a study of data banks and computerized information systems of government agencies and private organizations, and to recommend any needed changes in the law governing their practices. Authorizes for fiscal years 1975, 1976, and 1977, the sum of \$1,500,000, with not more than \$750,000 to be expended during any one fiscal year.

Legislative History:

House Report: No. 93-1416 accompanying H.R. 16373 (Comm. on Government Operations).

Senate Report: No. 93-1183 (Comm. on Government Operations).

Congressional Record, Vol. 120 (1974):

Nov. 21, considered and passed Senate.

Dec. 11, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 16373.

Dec. 17, Senate concurred in House amendment with amendments.

Dec. 18, House concurred in Senate amendments.

Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents, Vol. 11, No. 1:
Jan. 1, Presidential statement.

Approved: December 31, 1974.

P.L. 93-595 (H.R. 5463)

Federal Rules of Evidence

Establishes rules of evidence to govern proceedings in the Federal courts and before U.S. magistrates.

Legislative History:

House Reports: No. 93-650 (Comm. on the Judiciary) and
No. 93-1597 (Comm. of Conference).

Senate Report: No. 93-1277 (Comm. on the Judiciary).

Congressional Record, Vol. 120 (1974):

Jan. 30, Feb. 6, considered and passed House.

Nov. 21, 22, considered and passed Senate, amended.

Dec. 16, Senate agreed to conference report.

Dec. 17, 18, House agreed to conference report.

Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents, Vol. 11, No. 1:

Jan. 3, Presidential statement.

Approved: January 2, 1975.

P.L. 93-609 (H.R. 15173)

National Commission for the Review of Federal and State Laws on Wiretapping and Electronic Surveillance

Amends the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to extend until January 31, 1976, the authority of the National Commission for Review of Federal and State Laws on Wiretapping and Electronic Surveillance.

Legislative History:

House Report: No. 93-1343 (Comm. on the Judiciary).

Congressional Record, Vol. 120 (1974):

Sept. 16, considered and passed House.

Dec. 17, considered and passed Senate, amended.

Dec. 18, House concurred in Senate amendment.

Approved: January 2, 1975.

P.L. 93-619 (S. 754)

"Speedy Trial Act of 1974"

Requires speedy trials for persons charged with Federal criminal offenses and strengthens supervision over persons released pending trial, as follows:

- (1) Provides that all Federal criminal trials will be subject to a 30-day time limit between arrest and indictment and a 60-day time limit between indictment and commencement of trial.
- (2) Allows certain specified periods of delay to be excluded in computing the time within which a trial must commence; and allows a judge to grant an exclusion from the mandatory time limits if, in the balance, it is found that the "ends of justice" outweigh the interest of the defendant and society in a speedy trial.
- (3) Provides that if a case is not brought to trial within the prescribed period, the charges shall be dropped, and subsequent prosecution will be allowed only under "exceptional circumstances."
- (4) Provides that if either prosecutor or defense counsel is responsible for intentional delay, they may be subject to sanctions including fines and withdrawal of the right to practice for up to 90 days.
- (5) Allows a six-year phasing in period during which less stringent sanctions and time limits apply.
- (6) Requires each district court to prepare plans for the disposition of criminal cases in accordance with the Act, and authorizes \$2,500,000 for fiscal 1975 for such planning.
- (7) Authorizes the creation in ten Federal districts of demonstration "Pretrial Services Agencies" to make bail recommendations, supervise persons on bail and assist them with employment, medical, and other services designed to reduce the likelihood that defendants

released prior to trial will commit subsequent crimes before trial commences. Authorizes \$10 million for fiscal 1975 for this purpose.

Legislative History:

House Report: No. 93-1508 accompanying H.R. 17409 (Comm. on the Judiciary).

Senate Report: No. 93-1021 (Comm. on the Judiciary).

Congressional Record, Vol. 120 (1974):

July 23, considered and passed Senate.

Dec. 19, 20, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 17409.

Dec. 20, Senate concurred in House amendments.

Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents, Vol. 11, No. 2:

Jan. 4, 1975, Presidential statement.

Approved: January 3, 1975.

P.L. 93-635 (H.R. 16925)

Technical Amendments to District of Columbia Police, Firemen and Teachers' Salary Increases

Corrects manifest technical errors in the printing and reporting of the Omnibus Pay Act for the District of Columbia (P.L. 93-407) so that the law correctly reflects the salary increases in each class for police, firemen and teachers.

Legislative History:

House Report: No. 93-1436 (Comm. on the District of Columbia).

Senate Report: No. 93-1348 (Comm. on the District of Columbia).

Congressional Record, Vol. 120 (1974):

Oct. 10, considered and passed House.

Dec. 14, considered and passed Senate, amended.

Dec. 20, House concurred in Senate amendments.

Approved: January 3, 1975.

P.L. 93-639 (S. 1083)

"Amendments of 1973 to Federal Law Relating to Explosives"

Exempts black powder and certain igniters used solely for sporting, recreational or cultural purposes in antique firearms from the regulatory provisions on explosives contained in Title XI of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970. Exempts from the term "destructive device" antique devices such as small, muzzle-loading cannons used for recreational and cultural purposes.

Legislative History:

House Report: No. 93-1570 (Comm. on the Judiciary).

Senate Report: No. 93-274 (Comm. on the Judiciary).

Congressional Record:

Vol. 119 (1973):

July 13, considered and passed Senate.

Vol. 120 (1974):

Dec. 17, considered and passed House, amended.

Dec. 18, Senate concurred in House amendments.

Approved: January 4, 1975.