

92ND CONGRESS: SUMMARY OF MAJOR CRIME
CONTROL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE LEGISLATION
ENACTED, 1973

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P.L. 92-13

Expenditures of the Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse

Raises from \$1 million to \$4 million the ceiling on the expenditures of the Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse, established by section 601 of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970. Approved May 14, 1971. (H.R. 5674)

P.L. 92-19

Stolen Bearer Securities of the United States

Removes the limitations, in the Government Losses in Shipment Act, on the granting of relief to owners of lost or stolen bearer securities of the United States by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to set such regulations as he deems necessary for the granting of such relief. Approved May 27, 1971. (S. 1181)
Amends 31 U.S.C. 738a.

P.L. 92-31

"Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act Amendments of 1971"

Amends the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968 as follows:

- 1) Raises from 60 percent to 75 percent the portion of the cost of rehabilitative projects for delinquent youth which the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is authorized to provide in grants.
- 2) Provides that rehabilitative projects operated by nonprofit private agencies, as well as those operated by public agencies may qualify for Federal funding.
- 3) Authorizes \$75 million for fiscal year 1972 to extend funding of programs authorized under the act for one additional year.
- 4) Establishes an Interdepartmental Council, composed of the Attorney-General, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, or their respective designees, and representatives of such other agencies

as the President shall designate, to coordinate all Federal juvenile delinquency programs.

Approved June 30, 1971. (S. 1732) Amends 42 U.S.C. 3822, 3823, 3887, and 3888.

P.L. 92-92

Criminal Penalties for Assaults on Firemen in the District of Columbia

Institutes the same criminal penalties for assaulting firemen in the District of Columbia and for interfering with them in the discharge of their official duties as are provided for assaulting and interfering with police officers in the District.

Approved August 11, 1971. (H.R. 5638) Amends D.C. Code 22-505.

P.L. 92-191

Mailing of Hazardous Items

Declares nonmailable any advertising or promotional matter which solicits the mailing of articles hazardous to postal employees, mail processing machines, or other equipment, unless such literature contains wrapping or packaging instructions in accord with Postal Service regulations. Approved December 15, 1971. (H.R. 8548)
Adds a new subsection to 18 U.S.C. 1716.

P.L. 92-239

Temporary Assignment of Magistrates

Provides that in an emergency a United States magistrate may be temporarily assigned from one judicial district to another. Approved March 1, 1972. (H.R. 9180)
Amends 28 U.S.C. 636.

P.L. 92-255

Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972

Title I: States that the control of drug abuse requires the development of a comprehensive, coordinated long-term Federal strategy that encompasses both effective law enforcement against illegal drug traffic and effective health programs to rehabilitate victims of drug abuse.

Title II: Establishes, for the period until June 30, 1975, a Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention (SAODAP) in the Executive Office of the President. The Office is to provide overall planning and establish objectives for all Federal drug abuse prevention functions (defined to be programs or activities relating to drug abuse education, training, treatment, rehabilitation, or research); with regard to Federal drug traffic prevention functions (defined to include law enforcement activities and diplomatic negotiations concerning international control of drug traffic), the office is authorized to make recommendations to the President. The Office's other functions include coordination of Federal drug abuse prevention operations with those carried out by state and local governments, the establishment of a clearinghouse on drug abuse information, and the furnishing of technical assistance to State and local agencies. Title II also provides funding for grants to encourage research on chemotherapeutic agents for use in treatment of drug dependence, creates a Special Fund to provide incentives to Federal agencies to develop more effective drug abuse prevention functions, and establishes a National Advisory Council for Drug Abuse Prevention, consisting of 15 members including the Secretaries of Health, Education, and Welfare and Defense and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, to advise the Director of SAODAP.

Authorization of Appropriations:

For functions of SAODAP other than research grants and Special Fund:

Fiscal 1972: \$5 million

Fiscal 1973: \$10 million

Fiscal 1974: \$11 million

Fiscal 1975: \$12 million

For Research Grants:

Fiscal 1973: \$20 million

Fiscal 1974: \$25 million

Fiscal 1975: \$30 million

For Special Fund:

\$40 million for each of fiscal years 1973, 1974, and 1975.

Title III: Directs the President to develop a "comprehensive, coordinated long-term Federal strategy" for all drug abuse prevention and drug traffic prevention functions conducted, sponsored, or supported by the Federal government, to be promulgated initially no later than nine months after the enactment of this title and to be reviewed and revised at least once a year.

Title IV: Makes additional provisions for changes in existing programs and for the establishment of new programs, administered either by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare or by the Director of SAODAP. Changes in existing programs include requirements that mental health centers receiving funds under the Community Mental Health Centers Act and Public Health Service hospitals provide needed drug treatment programs and that provisions for such programs be included in comprehensive State health plans submitted under the terms of the Public Health Service Act. New programs, for which funding is provided, include a system of formula grants to States for developing more effective drug abuse prevention functions, a special project grant-contract program to assist public and private nonprofit organizations engaged in work related to drug abuse prevention, and a National Drug Abuse Training Center to conduct and support training programs related to drug abuse prevention functions. The formula grant program and the special grant-contract program are to be administered

by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (National Institute of Mental Health), and the National Drug Abuse Training Center, by the Director of SAODAP. Title IV also amends the Community Mental Health Centers Act (Sec. 256) to extend for an additional year the special project grant program authorized by the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-513); the title increases the appropriations authorized for this program for fiscal year 1973 from \$35 million to \$60 million and authorizes \$75 million for fiscal year 1974. Finally, Title IV includes clauses prohibiting any public or private general hospital receiving any Federal funds from refusing to admit or treat drug abusers suffering from emergency medical conditions and affirming that no person shall be denied or deprived of Federal civilian employment or a Federal or other license or right solely on the ground of prior drug abuse.

Authorization of Appropriations:

To assist Community Mental Health Centers in providing treatment programs:

\$60 million in each of the fiscal years 1973, 1974, and 1975.

For Formula Grants to States:

Fiscal 1972: \$15 million

Fiscal 1973: \$30 million

Fiscal 1974: \$40 million

Fiscal 1975: \$45 million

For Special Project Grant-Contract Program:

Fiscal 1972: \$25 million

Fiscal 1973: \$65 million

Fiscal 1974: \$100 million

Fiscal 1975: \$160 million

For National Drug Abuse Training Center:

Fiscal 1972: \$1 million

Fiscal 1973: \$3 million

Fiscal 1974: \$5 million

Fiscal 1975: \$6 million

Title V: Establishes 1) in the National Institute of Mental Health, a National Institute on Drug Abuse to administer the programs and authorities of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare with respect to drug abuse prevention functions and 2) a National Advisory Council on Drug Abuse to advise the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare on matters relating to drug abuse prevention functions within his jurisdiction. Approved March 21, 1972. (S. 2097)

P.L. 92-293

Treatment for Narcotic Addicts on Parole or Probation

Provides authority for the treatment and rehabilitation in community supervision programs (programs authorized by 18 U.S.C. 4255) during probation, parole, or mandatory release, of those drug dependent persons who cannot receive treatment under the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act. Addicts ineligible under NARA include persons convicted of a crime of violence, persons convicted of two or more prior felonies, and persons involved in drug trafficking. Approved May 11, 1972. (S. 2713)
Amends 18 U.S.C. 3651, 4203a; repeals 42 U.S.C, 259b.

P.L. 92-380

Funding for U.S. Membership in Interpol

Increases the limit on dues for United States membership in the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) from \$28,500 to \$80,000 and authorizes appropriation of \$55,000 for payment of unpaid dues for calendar years 1970 and 1971. Approved August 10, 1972. (H.R. 11, 350) Amends 22 U.S.C. 263a.

P.L. 92-381"Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Act"

Amends the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968, as amended, serving as a substitute for it. The Act removes from the purview of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare delinquency control and rehabilitation projects carried on within the juvenile justice system and designates the prevention of delinquency as the central focus of the HEW program. The major provisions of the Act are as follows:

Title I: Authorizes grants to State, local or other public or nonprofit private agencies for community-based programs, including programs in schools, for the prevention of juvenile delinquency. Eligibility under this title extends to programs providing such services as family and individual counseling; vocational testing, job training, job development, and placement; health services and drug abuse assistance; social, cultural and recreational activities; and tutoring and special education programs for delinquent or potentially delinquent youths. To insure coordination of youth service systems, applicant agencies are required, as a condition for assistance, to plan methods of coordinating their efforts with those of other agencies providing youth services in the same geographical area.

Title II: Authorizes grants for projects to train personnel in fields related to the diagnosis and treatment of youth in danger of becoming delinquent and to counsel parents in methods of improving parental instruction and supervision of potentially delinquent youth.

Title III: 1) Provides Federally supported technical assistance to States, localities or other public or nonprofit private agencies in matters relating to the prevention of delinquency, 2) directs the Secretary to collect, evaluate, and disseminate information and materials

relating to research and programs conducted under this Act and any other matters relating to the prevention and treatment of delinquency.

Title IV: 1) Expressly limits assistance under this Act to programs carried on outside of the juvenile justice system and 2) establishes an Interdepartmental Council on Juvenile Delinquency to coordinate all Federal juvenile delinquency programs. Membership on the Interdepartmental Council is to include the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare -- responsible for administering this Act -- and the Attorney General -- responsible for overseeing programs carried on within the juvenile justice system. Approved August 14, 1972. Amends 42 U.S.C., Chap. 47.

Authorization of Appropriations:

\$75 million for each of fiscal years 1973 and 1974. (80% of each year's appropriations to be for funding of programs under Title I, of which no more than 10% may be used to meet costs of construction.)

P.L. 92-420

Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Amendments of 1972

Broadens the Narcotic Rehabilitation Act of 1966 to authorize the use of methadone maintenance programs under its provisions. The Act defines the term "treatment," as used in the 1966 Act, to cover "confinement and treatment in an institution and under supervised aftercare in the community" and to include "rehabilitative services designed to protect the public and benefit the addict by eliminating his dependence on addicting drugs, or by controlling his dependence, and his susceptibility to addiction." The existing definition is amended by removing the quoted phrase, benefit the addict "by correcting his antisocial tendencies" and by adding the phrase, "or by controlling his dependence." Approved September 16, 1972. (H.R. 9323) Amends 28 U.S.C. 2901d, 18 U.S.C. 4251c, and 42 U.S.C. 3411b.

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P.L. 92-430

Forgery and Counterfeiting of Blank Postal Money Order Forms

Corrects deficiencies in the law relating to the crimes of counterfeiting and forgery by adding provisions covering the forgery, counterfeiting, and conversion to one's own use of blank postal money order forms and the unauthorized receipt, possession, or disposal of any postal money order machine or any stamp or tool used in preparing or filling out the blanks on postal money order forms. Approved September 23, 1972.

(H.R. 9222) Amends 18 U.S.C. 500.

P.L. 92-539

Protection of Foreign Officials and Official Guests of the United States

Makes it a Federal offense to kill, kidnap, assault, conspire to kill or kidnap, or willfully destroy the property of a foreign official or an official guest of the United States. The penalty for first degree murder of such an official or guest is set at life imprisonment, and the penalty for conspiracy to murder or kidnap, at imprisonment for any term of years or for life. Approved October 24, 1972. (H.R. 15883)
Adds 18 U.S.C. 970, 1116, 1117, amends 18 U.S.C. 112, 1201.