

Public Law 89-793

November 8, 1966
[H. R. 9167]

AN ACT

To amend title 18 of the United States Code to enable the courts to deal more effectively with the problem of narcotic addiction, and for other purposes.

Narcotic Addict
Rehabilitation Act
of 1966.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That titles I, II, III, and IV of this Act may be cited as the "Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act of 1966".

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. It is the policy of the Congress that certain persons charged with or convicted of violating Federal criminal laws, who are determined to be addicted to narcotic drugs, and likely to be rehabilitated through treatment, should, in lieu of prosecution or sentencing, be civilly committed for confinement and treatment designed to effect their restoration to health, and return to society as useful members.

It is the further policy of the Congress that certain persons addicted to narcotic drugs who are not charged with the commission of any offense should be afforded the opportunity, through civil commitment, for treatment, in order that they may be rehabilitated and returned to society as useful members and in order that society may be protected more effectively from crime and delinquency which result from narcotic addiction.

TITLE I—CIVIL COMMITMENT IN LIEU OF PROSECUTION

62 Stat. 869.

SEC. 101. Title 28 of the United States Code is amended by adding after chapter 173 thereof the following new chapter:

"Chapter 175. Civil Commitment and Rehabilitation of Narcotic Addicts

"Sec.

"2901. Definitions.

"2902. Discretionary authority of court; examination, report, and determination by court; termination of civil commitment.

"2903. Authority and responsibilities of the Surgeon General; institutional custody; aftercare; maximum period of civil commitment; credit toward sentence.

"2904. Civil commitment not a conviction; use of test results.

"2905. Delegation of functions by Surgeon General; use of Federal, State, and private facilities.

"2906. Absence of offer by the court to a defendant of an election under section 2902(a) or any determination as to civil commitment, not reviewable on appeal or otherwise.

"§ 2901. Definitions

"As used in this chapter—

"(a) 'Addict' means any individual who habitually uses any narcotic drug as defined by section 4731 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, so as to endanger the public morals, health, safety, or welfare, or who is so far addicted to the use of such narcotic drugs as to have lost the power of self-control with reference to his addiction.

"(b) 'Surgeon General' means the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

"(c) 'Crime of violence' includes voluntary manslaughter, murder, rape, mayhem, kidnaping, robbery, burglary or housebreaking in the nighttime, extortion accompanied by threats of violence, assault with a dangerous weapon or assault with intent to commit any offense punishable by imprisonment for more than one year, arson punishable

68A Stat. 557;
74 Stat. 57.
26 USC 4731.

as a felony, or an attempt or conspiracy to commit any of the foregoing offenses.

“(d) ‘Treatment’ includes confinement and treatment in an institution and under supervised aftercare in the community and includes, but is not limited to, medical, educational, social, psychological, and vocational services, corrective and preventive guidance and training, and other rehabilitative services designed to protect the public and benefit the addict by correcting his antisocial tendencies and ending his dependence on addicting drugs and his susceptibility to addiction.

“(e) ‘Felony’ includes any offense in violation of a law of the United States classified as a felony under section 1 of title 18 of the United States Code, and further includes any offense in violation of a law of any State, any possession or territory of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Canal Zone, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, which at the time of the offense was classified as a felony by the law of the place where that offense was committed.

“(f) ‘Conviction’ and ‘convicted’ mean the final judgment on a verdict or finding of guilty, a plea of guilty, or a plea of nolo contendere, but do not include a final judgment which has been expunged by pardon, reversed, set aside or otherwise rendered nugatory.

“(g) ‘Eligible individual’ means any individual who is charged with an offense against the United States, but does not include—

“(1) an individual charged with a crime of violence.

“(2) an individual charged with unlawfully importing, selling, or conspiring to import or sell, a narcotic drug.

“(3) an individual against whom there is pending a prior charge of a felony which has not been finally determined or who is on probation or whose sentence following conviction on such a charge, including any time on parole or mandatory release, has not been fully served: *Provided*, That an individual on probation, parole, or mandatory release shall be included if the authority authorized to require his return to custody consents to his commitment.

“(4) an individual who has been convicted of a felony on two or more occasions.

“(5) an individual who has been civilly committed under this Act, under the District of Columbia Code, or any State proceeding because of narcotic addiction on three or more occasions.

“§ 2902. Discretionary authority of court; examination, report, and determination by court; termination of civil commitment

“(a) If the United States district court believes that an eligible individual is an addict, the court may advise him at his first appearance or thereafter at the sole discretion of the court that the prosecution of the criminal charge will be held in abeyance if he elects to submit to an immediate examination to determine whether he is an addict and is likely to be rehabilitated through treatment. In offering an individual an election, the court shall advise him that if he elects to be examined, he will be confined during the examination for a period not to exceed sixty days; that if he is determined to be an addict who is likely to be rehabilitated, he will be civilly committed to the Surgeon General for treatment; that he may not voluntarily withdraw from the examination or any treatment which may follow; that the treatment may last for thirty-six months; that during treatment, he will be confined in an institution and, at the discretion of the Surgeon General, he may be conditionally released for supervised aftercare treatment in the community; and that if he successfully completes treatment the charge will be dismissed, but if he does not, prosecution on the charge will be resumed. An individual upon being advised

that he may elect to submit to an examination shall be permitted a maximum of five days within which to make his election. Except on a showing that a timely election could not have been made, an individual shall be barred from an election after the prescribed period. An individual who elects civil commitment shall be placed in the custody of the Attorney General or the Surgeon General, as the court directs, for an examination by the Surgeon General during a period not to exceed thirty days. This period may, upon notice to the court and the appropriate United States attorney, be extended by the Surgeon General for an additional thirty days.

“(b) The Surgeon General shall report to the court the results of the examination and recommend whether the individual should be civilly committed. A copy of the report shall be made available to the individual and the United States attorney. If the court, acting on the report and other information coming to its attention, determines that the individual is not an addict or is an addict not likely to be rehabilitated through treatment, the individual shall be held to answer the abeyant charge. If the court determines that the individual is an addict and is likely to be rehabilitated through treatment, the court shall commit him to the custody of the Surgeon General for treatment, except that no individual shall be committed under this chapter if the Surgeon General certifies that adequate facilities or personnel for treatment are unavailable.

“(c) Whenever an individual is committed to the custody of the Surgeon General for treatment under this chapter the criminal charge against him shall be continued without final disposition and shall be dismissed if the Surgeon General certifies to the court that the individual has successfully completed the treatment program. On receipt of such certification, the court shall discharge the individual from custody and dismiss the charge against him. If prior to such certification the Surgeon General determines that the individual cannot be further treated as a medical problem, he shall advise the court. The court shall thereupon terminate the commitment, and the pending criminal proceeding shall be resumed.

“(d) An individual committed for examination or treatment shall not be released on bail or on his own recognizance.

“(e) Whoever escapes or attempts to escape while committed to institutional custody for examination or treatment, or whoever rescues or attempts to rescue or instigates, aids, or assists the escape or attempt to escape of such a person, shall be subject to the penalties provided in sections 751 and 752 of title 18, United States Code.

62 Stat. 734;
77 Stat. 834.

“§ 2903. Authority and responsibilities of the Surgeon General; institutional custody; aftercare; maximum period of civil commitment; credit toward sentence

“(a) An individual who is committed to the custody of the Surgeon General for treatment under this chapter shall not be conditionally released from institutional custody until the Surgeon General determines that he has made sufficient progress to warrant release to a supervisory aftercare authority. If the Surgeon General is unable to make such a determination at the expiration of twenty-four months after the commencement of institutional custody, he shall advise the court and the appropriate United States attorney whether treatment should be continued. The court may affirm the commitment or terminate it and resume the pending criminal proceeding.

“(b) An individual who is conditionally released from institutional custody shall, while on release, remain in the legal custody of the Surgeon General and shall report for such supervised aftercare treatment as the Surgeon General directs. He shall be subject to home visits

and to such physical examination and reasonable regulation of his conduct as the supervisory aftercare authority establishes, subject to the approval of the Surgeon General. The Surgeon General may, at any time, order a conditionally released individual to return for institutional treatment. The Surgeon General's order shall be a sufficient warrant for the supervisory aftercare authority, a probation officer, or any Federal officer authorized to serve criminal process within the United States to apprehend and return the individual to institutional custody as directed. If it is determined that an individual has returned to the use of narcotics, the Surgeon General shall inform the court of the conditions under which the return occurred and make a recommendation as to whether treatment should be continued. The court may affirm the commitment or terminate it and resume the pending criminal proceeding.

“(c) The total period of treatment for any individual committed to the custody of the Surgeon General shall not exceed thirty-six months. If, at the expiration of such maximum period, the Surgeon General is unable to certify that the individual has successfully completed his treatment program the pending criminal proceeding shall be resumed.

“(d) Whenever a pending criminal proceeding against an individual is resumed under this chapter, he shall receive full credit toward the service of any sentence which may be imposed for any time spent in the institutional custody of the Surgeon General or the Attorney General or any other time spent in institutional custody in connection with the matter for which sentence is imposed.

“§ 2904. Civil commitment not a conviction; use of test results

“The determination of narcotic addiction and the subsequent civil commitment under this chapter shall not be deemed a criminal conviction. The results of any tests or procedures conducted by the Surgeon General or the supervisory aftercare authority to determine narcotic addiction may only be used in a further proceeding under this chapter. They shall not be used against the examined individual in any criminal proceeding except that the fact that he is a narcotic addict may be elicited on his cross-examination as bearing on his credibility as a witness.

“§ 2905. Delegation of functions by Surgeon General; use of Federal, State, and private facilities

“(a) The Surgeon General may from time to time make such provision as he deems appropriate authorizing the performance of any of his functions under this chapter by any other officer or employee of the Public Health Service, or with the consent of the head of the Department or Agency concerned, by any Federal or other public or private agency or officer or employee thereof.

“(b) The Surgeon General is authorized to enter into arrangements with any public or private agency or any person under which appropriate facilities or services of such agency or person will be made available, on a reimbursable basis or otherwise, for the examination or treatment of individuals who elect civil commitment under this chapter.

“§ 2906. Absence of offer by the court to a defendant of an election under section 2902(a) or any determination as to civil commitment, not reviewable on appeal or otherwise

“The failure of a court to offer a defendant an election under section 2902(a) of this chapter, or a determination relative to civil commitment under this chapter shall not be reviewable on appeal or otherwise.”

TITLE II—SENTENCING TO COMMITMENT FOR
TREATMENT

62 Stat. 683.

SEC. 201. Title 18 of the United States Code is amended by adding after chapter 313 thereof the following new chapter:

“CHAPTER 314—NARCOTIC ADDICTS

“Sec.

“4251. Definitions.

“4252. Examination.

“4253. Commitment.

“4254. Conditional release.

“4255. Supervision in the community.

“§ 4251. Definitions

“As used in this chapter—

“(a) ‘Addict’ means any individual who habitually uses any narcotic drug as defined by section 4731 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, so as to endanger the public morals, health, safety, or welfare, or who is or has been so far addicted to the use of such narcotic drugs as to have lost the power of self-control with reference to his addiction.

“(b) ‘Crime of violence’ includes voluntary manslaughter, murder, rape, mayhem, kidnaping, robbery, burglary or housebreaking in the nighttime, extortion accompanied by threats of violence, assault with a dangerous weapon or assault with intent to commit any offense punishable by imprisonment for more than one year, arson punishable as a felony, or an attempt or conspiracy to commit any of the foregoing offenses.

“(c) ‘Treatment’ includes confinement and treatment in an institution and under supervised aftercare in the community and includes, but is not limited to, medical, educational, social, psychological, and vocational services, corrective and preventive guidance and training, and other rehabilitative services designed to protect the public and benefit the addict by correcting his antisocial tendencies and ending his dependence on addicting drugs and his susceptibility to addiction.

“(d) ‘Felony’ includes any offense in violation of a law of the United States classified as a felony under section 1 of title 18 of the United States Code, and further includes any offense in violation of a law of any State, any possession or territory of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Canal Zone, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, which at the time of the offense was classified as a felony by the law of the place where that offense was committed.

“(e) ‘Conviction’ and ‘convicted’ mean the final judgment on a verdict or finding of guilty, a plea of guilty, or a plea of nolo contendere, and do not include a final judgment which has been expunged by pardon, reversed, set aside, or otherwise rendered nugatory.

“(f) ‘Eligible offender’ means any individual who is convicted of an offense against the United States, but does not include—

“(1) an offender who is convicted of a crime of violence.

“(2) an offender who is convicted of unlawfully importing or selling or conspiring to import or sell a narcotic drug, unless the court determines that such sale was for the primary purpose of enabling the offender to obtain a narcotic drug which he requires for his personal use because of his addiction to such drug.

“(3) an offender against whom there is pending a prior charge of a felony which has not been finally determined or who is on probation or whose sentence following conviction on such a charge, including any time on parole or mandatory release, has not been fully served: *Provided*, That an offender on probation, parole, or

68A Stat. 557;

74 Stat. 57.

26 USC 4731.

mandatory release shall be included if the authority authorized to require his return to custody consents to his commitment.

“(4) an offender who has been convicted of a felony on two or more prior occasions.

“(5) an offender who has been committed under title I of the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act of 1966, under this chapter, under the District of Columbia Code, or under any State proceeding because of narcotic addiction on three or more occasions.

Ante, p. 1438.

“§ 4252. Examination

“If the court believes that an eligible offender is an addict, it may place him in the custody of the Attorney General for an examination to determine whether he is an addict and is likely to be rehabilitated through treatment. The Attorney General shall report to the court within thirty days; or any additional period granted by the court, the results of such examination and make any recommendations he deems desirable. An offender shall receive full credit toward the service of his sentence for any time spent in custody for an examination.

“§ 4253. Commitment

“(a) Following the examination provided for in section 4252, if the court determines that an eligible offender is an addict and is likely to be rehabilitated through treatment, it shall commit him to the custody of the Attorney General for treatment under this chapter, except that no offender shall be committed under this chapter if the Attorney General certifies that adequate facilities or personnel for treatment are unavailable. Such commitment shall be for an indeterminate period of time not to exceed ten years, but in no event shall it exceed the maximum sentence that could otherwise have been imposed.

“(b) If, following the examination provided for in section 4252, the court determines that an eligible offender is not an addict, or is an addict not likely to be rehabilitated through treatment, it shall impose such other sentence as may be authorized or required by law.

“§ 4254. Conditional release

“An offender committed under section 4253(a) may not be conditionally released until he has been treated for six months following such commitment in an institution maintained or approved by the Attorney General for treatment. The Attorney General may then or at any time thereafter report to the Board of Parole whether the offender should be conditionally released under supervision. After receipt of the Attorney General's report, and certification from the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service that the offender has made sufficient progress to warrant his conditional release under supervision, the Board may in its discretion order such a release. In determining suitability for release, the Board may make any investigation it deems necessary. If the Board does not conditionally release the offender, or if a conditional release is revoked, the Board may thereafter grant a release on receipt of a further report from the Attorney General.

“§ 4255. Supervision in the community

“An offender who has been conditionally released shall be under the jurisdiction of the Board as if on parole under the established rules of the Board and shall remain, while conditionally released, in the legal custody of the Attorney General. The Attorney General may contract with any appropriate public or private agency or any person for supervisory aftercare of a conditionally released offender. Upon receiving information that such an offender has violated his conditional release, the Board, or a member thereof, may issue and cause to be executed a

warrant for his apprehension and return to custody. Upon return to custody, the offender shall be given an opportunity to appear before the Board, a member thereof, or an examiner designated by the Board, after which the Board may revoke the order of conditional release."

TITLE III—CIVIL COMMITMENT OF PERSONS NOT CHARGED WITH ANY CRIMINAL OFFENSE

Definitions.

SEC. 301. For the purposes of this title, the term—

(a) "Narcotic addict" means any individual who habitually uses any narcotic drug as defined by section 4731 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, so as to endanger the public morals, health, safety, or welfare, or who is or has been so far addicted to the use of such narcotic drugs as to have lost the power of self-control with reference to his addiction.

(b) "Treatment" includes confinement and treatment in a hospital of the Service and under supervised aftercare in the community and includes, but is not limited to, medical, educational, social, psychological, and vocational services, corrective and preventive guidance and training, and other rehabilitative services designed to protect the public and benefit the addict by correcting his antisocial tendencies and ending his dependence on addicting drugs and his susceptibility to addiction.

(c) "Surgeon General" means the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

(d) "Hospital of the Service" means any hospital or other facility of the Public Health Service especially equipped for the accommodation of addicts, and any other appropriate public or private hospital or other facility available to the Surgeon General for the care and treatment of addicts.

(e) "Patient" means any person with respect to whom a petition has been filed by a United States attorney as provided under subsection (b) of section 302 of this title.

(f) "Posthospitalization program" shall mean any program providing for the treatment and supervision of a person established by the Surgeon General pursuant to section 307 of this title.

(g) "State" includes the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(h) "United States" includes the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(i) "Related individual" means any person with whom the alleged narcotic addict may reside or at whose house he may be, or the husband or wife, father or mother, brother or sister, or the child or the nearest available relative of the alleged narcotic addict.

SEC. 302. (a) Except as otherwise provided in section 311 of this title, whenever any narcotic addict desires to obtain treatment for his addiction, or whenever a related individual has reason to believe that any person is a narcotic addict, such addict or related individual may file a petition with the United States attorney for the district in which such addict or person resides or is found requesting that such addict or person be admitted to a hospital of the Service for treatment of his addiction. Any such petition filed by a narcotic addict shall set forth his name and address and the facts relating to his addiction. Any such petition filed by a related individual with respect to a person believed by such individual to be a narcotic addict shall set forth the name and address of the alleged narcotic addict and the facts or other data on which the petitioner bases his belief that the person with respect to whom the petition is filed is a narcotic addict.

68A Stat. 557;
74 Stat. 57.
26 USC 4731.

Petition for
treatment.

(b) After considering such petition, the United States attorney shall, if he determines that there is reasonable cause to believe that the person named in such petition is a narcotic addict, and that appropriate State or other facilities are not available to such person, file a petition with the United States district court to commit such person to a hospital of the Service for treatment as provided in this title. In making his determination with respect to the nonavailability of such facilities, the United States attorney shall consult with the Surgeon General, and other appropriate State or local officials.

Commitment.

(c) Upon the filing of any such petition by a United States attorney, the court may order the patient to appear before it for an examination by physicians as provided under section 303 of this title and for a hearing, if required, under section 304 of this title. The court shall cause a copy of such petition and order to be served personally upon the patient by a United States marshal.

Examination of patient.

SEC. 303. The court shall immediately advise any patient appearing before it pursuant to an order issued under subsection (c) of section 302 of his right to have (1) counsel at every stage of the judicial proceedings under this title and that, if he is unable because of financial reasons to obtain counsel, the court will, at the patient's request, assign counsel to represent him; and (2) present for consultation during any examination conducted under this section, a qualified physician retained by such patient, but in no event shall such physician be entitled to participate in any such examination or in the making of any report required under this section with respect to such examination. The court shall also advise such patient that if, after an examination and hearing as provided in this title, he is found to be a narcotic addict who is likely to be rehabilitated through treatment, he will be civilly committed to the Surgeon General for treatment; that he may not voluntarily withdraw from such treatment; that the treatment (including posthospitalization treatment and supervision) may last forty-two months; that during treatment he will be confined in an institution; that for a period of three years following his release from confinement he will be under the care and custody of the Surgeon General for treatment and supervision under a posthospitalization program established by the Surgeon General; and that should he fail or refuse to cooperate in such posthospitalization program or be determined by the Surgeon General to have relapsed to the use of narcotic drugs, he may be recommitted for additional confinement in an institution followed by additional posthospitalization treatment and supervision. After so advising the patient, the court shall appoint two qualified physicians, one of whom shall be a psychiatrist, to examine the patient. For the purpose of the examination, the court may order the patient committed for such reasonable period as it shall determine, not to exceed thirty days, to the custody of the Surgeon General for confinement in a suitable hospital or other facility designated by the court. Each physician appointed by the court shall, within such period so determined by the court, examine the patient and file with the court, a written report with respect to such examination. Each such report shall include a statement of the examining physician's conclusions as to whether the patient examined is a narcotic addict and is likely to be rehabilitated through treatment. Upon the filing of such reports, the patient so examined shall be returned to the court for such further proceedings as it may direct under this title. Copies of such reports shall be made available to the patient and his counsel.

Right to counsel, etc.

Hearing.

SEC. 304. (a) If both examining physicians (referred to in section 303) conclude in their respective written reports that the patient is not a narcotic addict, or is an addict not likely to be rehabilitated through treatment, the court shall immediately enter an order discharging the patient and dismissing the proceedings under this title. If the written report of either such physician indicates that the patient is a narcotic addict who is likely to be rehabilitated through treatment, or that the physician submitting the report is unable to reach any conclusion by reason of the refusal of the patient to submit to a thorough examination, the court shall promptly set the case for hearing. The court shall cause a written notice of the time and place of such hearing to be served personally upon the patient and his attorney. Such notice shall also inform the patient that upon demand made by him within fifteen days after he has been served, he shall be entitled to have all issues of fact with respect to his alleged narcotic addiction determined by a jury. If no timely demand for a jury is made, the court, in conducting such hearing, shall determine all issues of fact without a jury.

Judicial review.

(b) In conducting any hearing under this title, the court shall receive and consider all relevant evidence and testimony which may be offered, including the contents of the reports referred to in section 303. Any patient with respect to whom a hearing is held under this title shall be entitled to testify and to present and cross-examine witnesses. All final orders of commitment under this title shall be subject to review in conformity with the provisions of sections 1254 and 1291 of title 28 of the United States Code.

62 Stat. 928,
929.

(c) Any patient with respect to whom a hearing has been set under this title may be detained by the court for a reasonable period of time in a suitable hospital or other facility designated by the court until after such hearing has been concluded.

Witness fees.

(d) Witnesses subpoenaed by either party under the provisions of this title shall be paid the same fees and mileage as are paid to other witnesses in the courts of the United States.

Commitment by
court order.

SEC. 305. If the court determines after a hearing that such patient is a narcotic addict who is likely to be rehabilitated through treatment, the court shall order him committed to the care and custody of the Surgeon General for treatment in a hospital of the Service. The Surgeon General shall submit to the court written reports with respect to such patient at such times as the court may direct. Such reports shall include information as to the health and general condition of the patient, together with the recommendations of the Surgeon General concerning the continued confinement of such patient.

Release.

SEC. 306. Any patient committed to the care and custody of the Surgeon General pursuant to section 305 of this title shall be committed for a period of six months, and shall be subject to such posthospitalization program as may be established pursuant to section 307 of this title; except that such patient may be released from confinement by the Surgeon General at any time prior to the expiration of such six-month period if the Surgeon General determines that the patient has been cured of his drug addiction and rehabilitated, or that his continued confinement is no longer necessary or desirable.

Posthospitaliza-
tion treatment.
Recommendations
of Surgeon-
General.

SEC. 307. (a) Whenever any patient under the care and custody of the Surgeon General pursuant to this title is to be released from confinement in accordance with the provisions thereof, the Surgeon General shall give notice of such pending release to the committing court within ten days prior thereto and shall, at the time of the patient's

release, promptly return him to that court. The court, after considering the recommendations of the Surgeon General with respect to post-hospitalization treatment for any such patient so returned, may place such patient under the care and custody of the Surgeon General for the three-year period immediately following the patient's release, for treatment and supervision under such posthospitalization program as the Surgeon General may direct.

(b) If, at any time during such three-year period, any patient (1) fails or refuses to comply with the directions and orders of the Surgeon General in connection with such patient's posthospitalization treatment and supervision, or (2) is determined by the Surgeon General to be again using narcotic drugs, the Surgeon General may order such patient's immediate return to the committing court which may recommit such patient to a hospital of the Service for additional treatment for a period of not to exceed six months, and may require such patient thereafter to submit to a posthospitalization program in accordance with subsection (a) of this section.

SEC. 308. The court, upon the petition of any patient after his confinement pursuant to this title for a period in excess of three months, shall inquire into the health and general condition of the patient and as to the necessity, if any, for his continued confinement. If the court finds, with or without a hearing, that his continued confinement is no longer necessary or desirable, it shall order the patient released from confinement and returned to the court. The court may, with respect to any such patient so returned, place such patient under a posthospitalization program in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) of section 307 of this title.

Petition by patient.

SEC. 309. Any determination by the court pursuant to this title that a patient is a narcotic addict shall not be deemed a criminal conviction, nor shall such patient be denominated a criminal by reason of that determination. The results of any hearing, examination, test, or procedure to determine narcotic addiction of any patient under this title shall not be used against such patient in any criminal proceeding.

SEC. 310. Any physician conducting an examination under this title shall be a competent and compellable witness at any hearing or other proceeding conducted pursuant to this title and the physician-patient privilege shall not be applicable.

Physician, compellable witness.

SEC. 311. The provisions of this title shall not be applicable with respect to any person against whom there is pending a criminal charge, whether by indictment or by information, which has not been fully determined or who is on probation or whose sentence following conviction on such a charge, including any time on parole or mandatory release, has not been fully served, except that such provision shall be applicable to any such person on probation, parole, or mandatory release if the authority authorized to require his return to custody consents to his commitment.

SEC. 312. Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, no patient shall be committed to a hospital of the Service under this title if the Surgeon General certifies that adequate facilities or personnel for treatment of such patient are unavailable.

SEC. 313. Physicians appointed by the court to examine any person pursuant to this title and counsel assigned by the court to represent any person in judicial proceedings under this title shall be entitled to reasonable compensation, in an amount to be determined by the court, to

Appointed physicians and counsel, compensation.

be paid, upon order of the court, out of such funds as may be provided by law.

Delegation of functions.

SEC. 314. (a) The Surgeon General may from time to time make such provisions as he deems appropriate authorizing the performance of any of his functions under this title by any other officer or employee of the Public Health Service, or with the consent of the head of the Department or Agency concerned, by any Federal or other public or private agency or officer or employee thereof.

(b) The Surgeon General is authorized to enter into arrangements with any public or private agency or any person under which appropriate facilities or services of such agency or person will be made available, on a reimbursable basis or otherwise, for the examination or treatment of individuals pursuant to the provisions of this title.

Penalties.

SEC. 315. Whoever escapes or attempts to escape while committed to institutional custody for examination or treatment under this title, or whoever rescues or attempts to rescue or instigates, aids, or assists the escape or attempt to escape of such a person, shall be subject to the penalties provided in sections 751 and 752 of title 18, United States Code.

62 Stat. 734;
77 Stat. 834.

SEC. 316. Any person who knowingly makes any false statement to the United States attorney in any petition under section 302(a) of this title shall be subject to the penalty prescribed in section 1001 of title 18, United States Code.

62 Stat. 749.

TITLE IV—REHABILITATION AND POSTHOSPITALIZATION CARE PROGRAMS AND ASSISTANCE TO STATES AND LOCALITIES

SEC. 401. The Surgeon General is authorized to establish, as an integral part of the program of treatment for narcotic addiction authorized by section 341 of the Public Health Service Act, outpatient services to (1) provide guidance and give psychological help and supervision to patients and other individuals released from hospitals of the Service after treatment for narcotic drug addiction, utilizing all available resources of local, public and private agencies, and (2) assist States and municipalities in developing treatment programs and facilities for individuals so addicted, including posthospitalization treatment programs and facilities for the care and supervision of narcotic addicts released after confinement under this or any other Act providing for treatment of drug addiction. The Surgeon General shall take into consideration in supplying such services the extent of drug addiction in the various States and political subdivisions thereof and the willingness of such States and subdivisions to cooperate in developing a sound program for the care, treatment, and rehabilitation of narcotic addicts.

Post, p. 1449.

Appropriation.

SEC. 402. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1966, and for the succeeding fiscal year, the sum of \$15,000,000 to enable the Surgeon General (1) to make grants to States and political subdivisions thereof and to private organizations and institutions (A) for the development of field testing and demonstration programs for the treatment of narcotic addiction, (B) for the development of specialized training programs or materials relating to the provision of public health services for the treatment of narcotic addiction, or the development of in-service training or short-

term or refresher courses with respect to the provision of such services, (C) for training personnel to operate, supervise, and administer such services, and (D) for the conducting of surveys evaluating the adequacy of the programs for the treatment of narcotic addiction within the several States with a view to determining ways and means of improving, extending, and expanding such programs; and (2) to enter into jointly financed cooperative arrangements with State and local governments and public and private organizations and institutions with a view toward the developing, constructing, operating, staffing, and maintaining of treatment centers and facilities (including post-hospitalization treatment centers and facilities) for narcotic addicts within the States.

(b) Payments under this section may be made in advance or by way of reimbursement, as determined by the Surgeon General, and shall be made on such conditions as the Surgeon General determines to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this title.

(c) The Surgeon General is authorized to issue appropriate rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this title.

TITLE V—SENTENCING AFTER CONVICTION FOR VIOLATION OF LAW RELATING TO NARCOTIC DRUGS OR MARIHUANA

SEC. 501. Section 7237(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

70 Stat. 568.
26 USC 7237.

“(d) NO SUSPENSION OF SENTENCE; NO PROBATION; ETC.—Upon conviction—

“(1) of any offense the penalty for which is provided in subsection (b) of this section, subsection (c), (h), or (i) of section 2 of the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act, as amended, or such Act of July 11, 1941, as amended, or

70 Stat. 570,
571.
21 USC 174, 176a,
176b.
55 Stat. 584;
70 Stat. 571.
21 USC 184a.

“(2) of any offense the penalty for which is provided in subsection (a) of this section, if it is the offender’s second or subsequent offense,

the imposition or execution of sentence shall not be suspended, probation shall not be granted and in the case of a violation of a law relating to narcotic drugs, section 4202 of title 18, United States Code, and the Act of July 15, 1932 (47 Stat. 696; D.C. Code 24-201 and following), as amended, shall not apply.”

65 Stat. 150.

SEC. 502. The Board of Parole is hereby directed to review the sentence of any prisoner who, before the enactment of this Act, was made ineligible for parole by section 7237(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, and who was convicted of a violation of a law relating to marihuana. After conducting such review the Board of Parole may authorize the release of such prisoner on parole pursuant to section 4202 of title 18, United States Code. Action taken by the Board of Parole under this section shall not cause any prisoner to serve a longer term than would be served under his original sentence.

Board of Parole,
review of sen-
tences.

TITLE VI—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 601. Section 341 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. § 257), is amended to read as follows:

Care and treat-
ment.
58 Stat. 698;
68 Stat. 80;
70 Stat. 622.

“SEC. 341. (a) The Surgeon General is authorized to provide for the confinement, care, protection, treatment, and discipline of persons addicted to the use of habit-forming narcotic drugs who are civilly committed to treatment or convicted of offenses against the United States and sentenced to treatment under the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act of 1966, addicts who are committed to the custody of the

64 Stat. 1085.
18 USC 5005-
5026.

Attorney General pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Youth Corrections Act (chapter 402 of title 18 of the United States Code), addicts who voluntarily submit themselves for treatment, and addicts convicted of offenses against the United States and who are not sentenced to treatment under the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act of 1966, including persons convicted by general courts-martial and consular courts. Such care and treatment shall be provided at hospitals of the Service especially equipped for the accommodation of such patients or elsewhere where authorized under other provisions of law, and shall be designed to rehabilitate such persons, to restore them to health, and, where necessary, to train them to be self-supporting and self-reliant; but nothing in this section or in this part shall be construed to limit the authority of the Surgeon General under other provisions of law to provide for the conditional release of patients and for aftercare under supervision.

“(b) Upon the admittance to, and departure from, a hospital of the Service of a person who voluntarily submitted himself for treatment pursuant to the provisions of this section, and who at the time of his admittance to such hospital was a resident of the District of Columbia, the Surgeon General shall furnish to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia or their designated agent, the name, address, and such other pertinent information as may be useful in the rehabilitation to society of such person.”

SEC. 602. The Surgeon General and the Attorney General are authorized to give representatives of States and local subdivisions thereof the benefit of their experience in the care, treatment, and rehabilitation of narcotic addicts so that each State may be encouraged to provide adequate facilities and personnel for the care and treatment of narcotic addicts in its jurisdiction.

SEC. 603. The table of contents to “PART III.—PRISONS AND PRISONERS” of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after

“313. Mental defectives..... 4241”

a new chapter reference as follows:

“314. Narcotic addicts..... 4251”.

and the table of contents to “PART VI.—PARTICULAR PROCEEDINGS” of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting after

“173. Attachment in postal suits..... 2710”

a new chapter reference as follows:

“175. Civil commitment and rehabilitation of narcotic addicts..... 2901”.

Separability.

SEC. 604. If any provision of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the Act and the application of such provision to other persons not similarly situated or to other circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Effective dates.

SEC. 605. Title I of this Act shall take effect three months after the date of its enactment, and shall apply to any case pending in a district court of the United States in which an appearance has not been made prior to such effective date. Titles II and V of this Act shall take effect three months after the date of its enactment and shall apply to any case pending in any court of the United States in which sentence has not yet been imposed as of such effective date. Title III of this Act shall take effect three months after the date of its enactment.

SEC. 606. The provisions of this Act shall be subject to the provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1966.

SEC. 607. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Approved November 8, 1966.

Post, p. 1610.
Appropriation.