

109TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 3825

To end the flow of methamphetamine and precursor chemicals coming across
the border of the United States.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 3, 2006

Mr. BURNS (for himself, Mr. FRIST, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. SMITH, and Mr. ALLEN) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To end the flow of methamphetamine and precursor
chemicals coming across the border of the United States.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Methamphetamine
5 Trafficking Prevention Act of 2006”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.**

7 Congress finds—

8 (1) legislation has been enacted to curb domes-
9 tic methamphetamine production;

1 (2) according to the President’s Synthetic Drug
2 Control Strategy, border seizures of methamphet-
3 amine almost doubled between 2000 and 2004;

4 (3) as much as 75 to 85 percent of the meth-
5 amphetamine used in the United States is made
6 from precursors in the international stream of com-
7 merce;

8 (4) successful exchange programs between the
9 Drug Enforcement Administration and Mexican law
10 enforcement officials have helped aid in meth-
11 amphetamine lab seizures and limiting methamphet-
12 amine production in Mexico; and

13 (5) the goal of United States policy should be
14 directed toward curbing the spread of methamphet-
15 amine abuse and manufacture.

16 **SEC. 3. METHAMPHETAMINE COLLECTION AND DETEC-**
17 **TION.**

18 (a) BORDER TECHNOLOGY GRANT PROGRAM.—

19 (1) IN GENERAL.—Section 2996 of the Omni-
20 bus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42
21 U.S.C. 3797cc) is amended by adding at the end the
22 following:

23 “(b) BORDER TECHNOLOGY GRANTS PROGRAM.—

24 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General,
25 through the Bureau of Justice Assistance in the Of-

1 fice of Justice Programs, may make grants to States
2 and eligible private entities to use technology or aer-
3 ial surveillance to detect methamphetamine and its
4 precursors on the border of the United States (in
5 this part referred to as the ‘Border Technology
6 Grants Program’).

7 “(2) CRITERIA.—A State or eligible private en-
8 tity desiring a grant under the Border Technology
9 Grants Program shall demonstrate that the project
10 for which the State or eligible private entity seeks a
11 grant incorporates a viable use of technology or aer-
12 ial surveillance to detect methamphetamine and its
13 precursors on the border of the United States.

14 “(3) DETECTION.—In awarding grants under
15 the Border Technology Grants Program, the Direc-
16 tor of the Bureau of Justice Assistance shall con-
17 sider technologies that can detect active meth-
18 amphetamine production sites on or near the border
19 of the United States through the use of
20 hyperspectral sensors.

21 “(4) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term
22 ‘eligible private entity’ means an entity meeting such
23 criteria as the Director of the Bureau of Justice As-
24 sistance, in consultation with the Commissioner for
25 United States Customs and Border Protection, shall

1 establish, focusing on entities using technology to
2 identify methamphetamine or its precursors.”.

3 (2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

4 Section 2997 of the Omnibus Crime Control and
5 Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797cc–1) is
6 amended—

7 (A) by striking “There are authorized”
8 and inserting the following:

9 “(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized”; and

10 (B) by adding at the end the following:

11 “(b) BORDER TECHNOLOGY GRANTS PROGRAM.—

12 There are authorized to be appropriated \$15,000,000 for
13 each of fiscal years 2007 through 2011, to carry out the
14 Border Technology Grants Program.”.

15 (b) TRACE CHEMICAL DETECTORS.—There are au-
16 thorized to be appropriated to the Drug Enforcement Ad-
17 ministration \$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2007
18 through 2011, to deploy trace chemical detectors (used to
19 detect narcotics and explosive devices) along the border
20 of the United States.

21 **SEC. 4. COORDINATION OF ANTI-METHAMPHETAMINE AC-**
22 **TIVITIES WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.**

23 (a) TRADE NEGOTIATIONS.—It is the sense of Con-
24 gress that the United States Trade Representative should
25 consider ways to curb illicit use and shipment of

1 pseudoephedrine, ephedrine, and similar chemicals in any
2 multilateral or bilateral negotiations.

3 (b) EXCHANGES BETWEEN THE DRUG ENFORCE-
4 MENT ADMINISTRATION AND FOREIGN LAW ENFORCE-
5 MENT.—

6 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the
7 Drug Enforcement Administration shall select for-
8 eign law enforcement officers to participate in a spe-
9 cial investigative program.

10 (2) CRITERIA.—In selecting foreign law en-
11 forcement officers under paragraph (1) the Adminis-
12 trator—

13 (A) may select a police officer, prosecutor,
14 or other law enforcement officer from a country
15 that traffics methamphetamine or its precursors
16 into the United States; and

17 (B) shall select such officers in a manner
18 that maximizes the education and training ef-
19 forts of the United States.

20 (c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There
21 are authorized to be appropriated \$2,000,000 to carry out
22 this section.

1 **SEC. 5. REPORT TO CONGRESS ON METHAMPHETAMINE EF-**
2 **FORTS ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.**

3 Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment
4 of this Act, the Attorney General shall submit a report
5 to Congress regarding problems faced by Indian reserva-
6 tions located on or near the border of the United States
7 with respect to methamphetamine trafficking and abuse.

○