

the report is submitted or during any fiscal year preceding the fiscal year in which the report is submitted;

(4) the amount of funds estimated to be obligated or expended for each project described in paragraph (1) during any fiscal year after the fiscal year in which the report is submitted to Congress; and

(5) a detailed timeline for implementation of each project described in paragraph (1).

(Pub. L. 105–85, div. A, title X, §1034, Nov. 18, 1997, 111 Stat. 1884; Pub. L. 107–296, title XVII, §1704(e)(10), Nov. 25, 2002, 116 Stat. 2315.)

#### CODIFICATION

Section was enacted as part of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998, and not as part of the National Narcotics Leadership Act of 1988 which comprises this chapter.

#### AMENDMENTS

2002—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 107–296 substituted “of Homeland Security” for “of Transportation”.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2002 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 107–296 effective on the date of transfer of the Coast Guard to the Department of Homeland Security, see section 1704(g) of Pub. L. 107–296, set out as a note under section 101 of Title 10, Armed Forces.

### §§ 1506 to 1508. Repealed. Pub. L. 100–690, title I, § 1009, Nov. 18, 1988, 102 Stat. 4188, as amended by Pub. L. 105–20, § 2(b), June 27, 1997, 111 Stat. 234

Section 1506, Pub. L. 100–690, title I, § 1009, Nov. 18, 1988, 102 Stat. 4188; Pub. L. 103–322, title IX, § 90208(a), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 1995; Pub. L. 105–20, § 2(b), June 27, 1997, 111 Stat. 234, repealed this subchapter, and the amendments made by this subchapter, except for section 1007, effective Sept. 30, 1997.

Section 1507, Pub. L. 100–690, title I, § 1010, Nov. 18, 1988, 102 Stat. 4188; Pub. L. 105–20, § 2(b), June 27, 1997, 111 Stat. 234, defined terms for purposes of this subchapter. See section 1701 of this title.

Section 1508, Pub. L. 100–690, title I, § 1011, Nov. 18, 1988, 102 Stat. 4189; Pub. L. 103–322, title IX, § 90206, Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 1995; Pub. L. 105–20, § 2(b), June 27, 1997, 111 Stat. 234, authorized appropriations to carry out this subchapter. See section 1711 of this title.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE OF REPEAL

Repeal effective Sept. 30, 1997, see section 1009 of Pub. L. 100–690, as amended, which was formerly classified to section 1506 of this title.

### § 1509. Repealed. Pub. L. 109–469, title XI, § 1101(b), Dec. 29, 2006, 120 Stat. 3539

Section, Pub. L. 100–690, title VI, § 6073, Nov. 18, 1988, 102 Stat. 4323; Pub. L. 101–647, title XX, § 2001(b), Nov. 29, 1990, 104 Stat. 4854; Pub. L. 102–393, title VI, § 638(c), Oct. 6, 1992, 106 Stat. 1788; Pub. L. 103–322, title IX, § 90205(a), (d), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 1994, 1995; Pub. L. 105–277, div. C, title VII, § 712, Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681–692, related to establishment of Special Forfeiture Fund.

#### SUBCHAPTER II—DRUG-FREE COMMUNITIES

### § 1521. Findings

Congress finds the following:

(1) Substance abuse among youth has more than doubled in the 5-year period preceding 1996, with substantial increases in the use of

marijuana, inhalants, cocaine, methamphetamine, LSD, and heroin.

(2) The most dramatic increases in substance abuse has occurred among 13- and 14-year-olds.

(3) Casual or periodic substance abuse by youth today will contribute to hard core or chronic substance abuse by the next generation of adults.

(4) Substance abuse is at the core of other problems, such as rising violent teenage and violent gang crime, increasing health care costs, HIV infections, teenage pregnancy, high school dropouts, and lower economic productivity.

(5) Increases in substance abuse among youth are due in large part to an erosion of understanding by youth of the high risks associated with substance abuse, and to the softening of peer norms against use.

(6)(A) Substance abuse is a preventable behavior and a treatable disease; and

(B)(i) during the 13-year period beginning with 1979, monthly use of illegal drugs among youth 12 to 17 years of age declined by over 70 percent; and

(ii) data suggests that if parents would simply talk to their children regularly about the dangers of substance abuse, use among youth could be expected to decline by as much as 30 percent.

(7) Community anti-drug coalitions throughout the United States are successfully developing and implementing comprehensive, long-term strategies to reduce substance abuse among youth on a sustained basis.

(8) Intergovernmental cooperation and coordination through national, State, and local or tribal leadership and partnerships are critical to facilitate the reduction of substance abuse among youth in communities throughout the United States.

(Pub. L. 100–690, title I, § 1021, as added Pub. L. 105–20, § 2(a)(2), June 27, 1997, 111 Stat. 224.)

#### FIVE-YEAR EXTENSION OF DRUG-FREE COMMUNITIES SUPPORT PROGRAM

Pub. L. 107–82, § 1(a), Dec. 14, 2001, 115 Stat. 814, provided that: “Congress makes the following findings:

“(1) In the next 15 years, the youth population in the United States will grow by 21 percent, adding 6,500,000 youth to the population of the United States. Even if drug use rates remain constant, there will be a huge surge in drug-related problems, such as academic failure, drug-related violence, and HIV incidence, simply due to this population increase.

“(2) According to the 1994–1996 National Household Survey, 60 percent of students age 12 to 17 who frequently cut classes and who reported delinquent behavior in the past 6 months used marijuana 52 days or more in the previous year.

“(3) The 2000 Washington Kids Count survey conducted by the University of Washington reported that students whose peers have little or no involvement with drinking and drugs have higher math and reading scores than students whose peers had low level drinking or drug use.

“(4) Substance abuse prevention works. In 1999, only 10 percent of teens saw marijuana users as popular, compared to 17 percent in 1998 and 19 percent in 1997. The rate of past-month use of any drug among 12- to 17-year-olds declined 26 percent between 1997 and 1999. Marijuana use for sixth through eighth graders is at the lowest point in 5 years, as is use of cocaine, inhalants, and hallucinogens.