

to 1204 of this title, enacting provisions set out as notes under sections 1201 and 1501 of this title, and repealing provisions set out as notes under section 1201 of this title may be cited as the ‘National Narcotics Leadership Act of 1988.’”

REFERENCES TO SUBTITLE A OF PUB. L. 100-690

Pub. L. 105-20, §2(b), June 27, 1997, 111 Stat. 234, provided that: “Each reference in Federal law to subtitle A of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 [see section 1001 of Pub. L. 100-690, set out above], with the exception of section 1001 of such subtitle, in any provision of law that is in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act [June 27, 1997] shall be deemed to be a reference to chapter 1 of the National Narcotics Leadership Act of 1988 [chapter 1 of subtitle A (§§1002-1012) of title I of Pub. L. 100-690, see Tables for classification] (as so designated by this section).”

§ 1502a. Transferred

CODIFICATION

Section, Pub. L. 100-690, title I, §1003A, as added Pub. L. 101-510, div. A, title X, §1011, Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1633, and amended, which related to the Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center, was renumbered section 1008 of Pub. L. 100-690 by Pub. L. 103-322, title IX, §90204(c)(2), (3), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 1994, and transferred to former section 1505 of this title.

§§ 1503 to 1505. Repealed.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 1503, Pub. L. 100-690, title I, §1004, Nov. 18, 1988, 102 Stat. 4184, related to coordination between Office of National Drug Control Policy and executive branch departments and agencies. See section 1704 of this title.

Section 1504, Pub. L. 100-690, title I, §1005, Nov. 18, 1988, 102 Stat. 4185; Pub. L. 103-322, title IX, §90203, Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 1991; Pub. L. 105-20, §2(b), June 27, 1997, 111 Stat. 234, related to annual development and submission of National Drug Control Strategy by President to Congress. See section 1705 of this title.

Section 1505, Pub. L. 100-690, title I, §1008, formerly §1003A, as added Pub. L. 101-510, div. A, title X, §1011, Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1633; renumbered §1008 and amended Pub. L. 103-322, title IX, §90204(a), (b), (c)(2), (3), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 1993, 1994, established Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center within Office of National Drug Control Policy. See section 1707 of this title.

A prior section 1505, Pub. L. 100-690, title I, §1008, Nov. 18, 1988, 102 Stat. 4188, provided for an executive reorganization study and report to Congress and the President no later than Jan. 15, 1990, prior to repeal by Pub. L. 103-322, §90204(c)(1).

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.

§ 1505a. Annual report on development and deployment of narcotics detection technologies

(a) Report requirement

Not later than December 1st of each year, the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy shall submit to Congress and the President a report on the development and deployment of narcotics detection technologies by Federal agencies. Each such report shall be prepared in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Secretary of the Treasury.

(b) Matters to be included

Each report under subsection (a) of this section shall include—

(1) a description of each project implemented by a Federal agency relating to the development or deployment of narcotics detection technology;

(2) the agency responsible for each project described in paragraph (1);

(3) the amount of funds obligated or expended to carry out each project described in paragraph (1) during the fiscal year in which 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.

"(5) 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. For example:

"(A) The Boston Coalition brought college and university presidents together to create the Cooperative Agreement on Underage Drinking. This agreement represents the first coordinated effort of Boston's many institutions of higher education to address issues such as binge drinking, underage drinking, and changing the norms surrounding alcohol abuse that exist on college and university campuses.

"(B) In 2000, the Coalition for a Drug-Free Greater Cincinnati surveyed more than 47,000 local students in grades 7 through 12. The results provided evidence that the Coalition's initiatives are working. For the first time in a decade, teen drug use in Greater Cincinnati appears to be leveling off. The data collected from the survey has served as a tool to strengthen relationships between schools and communities, as well as facilitate the growth of anti-drug coalitions in communities where such coalitions had not existed.

"(C) The Miami Coalition used a three-part strategy to decrease the percentage of high school seniors who reported using marijuana at least once during the most recent 30-day period. The development of a media strategy, the creation of a network of prevention agencies, and discussions with high school students about the dangers of marijuana all contributed to a decrease in the percentage of seniors who reported using marijuana from over 22 percent in 1995 to 9 percent in 1997. The Miami Coalition was able to achieve these results while national rates of marijuana use were increasing.

"(D) The Nashville Prevention Partnership worked with elementary and middle school children in an attempt to influence them toward positive life goals and discourage them from using substances. The Partnership targeted an area in East Nashville and created after school programs, mentoring opportunities, attendance initiatives, and safe passages to and from school. Attendance and test scores increased as a result of the program.

"(E) At a youth-led town meeting sponsored by the Bering Strait Community Partnership in Nome, Alaska, youth identified a need for a safe, substance-free space. With help from a variety of community partners, the Partnership staff and youth members created the Java Hut, a substance-free coffeehouse designed for youth. The Java Hut is helping to change norms in the community by providing a fun, youth-friendly atmosphere and activities that are not centered around alcohol or marijuana.

"(F) Portland's Regional Drug Initiative (RDI) has promoted the establishment of drug-free workplaces among the city's large and small employers. Over 3,000 employers have attended an RDI training session, and of those, 92 percent have instituted drug-free workplace policies. As a result, there has been a 5.5 percent decrease in positive workplace drug tests.

"(G) San Antonio Fighting Back worked to increase the age at which youth first used illegal sub-