

## CODIFICATION

Section is comprised of section 90102 of Pub. L. 103-322 which is also listed in a table relating to sentencing guidelines set out under section 994 of Title 28, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure.

**§ 14052. Enhanced penalties for illegal drug use in Federal prisons and for smuggling drugs into Federal prisons**

**(a) Declaration of policy**

It is the policy of the Federal Government that the use or distribution of illegal drugs in the Nation's Federal prisons will not be tolerated and that such crimes shall be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

**(b) Sentencing guidelines**

Pursuant to its authority under section 994 of title 28, the United States Sentencing Commission shall amend its sentencing guidelines to appropriately enhance the penalty for a person convicted of an offense—

(1) under section 844 of title 21 involving simple possession of a controlled substance within a Federal prison or other Federal detention facility; or

(2) under section 841(b) of title 21 involving the smuggling of a controlled substance into a Federal prison or other Federal detention facility or the distribution or intended distribution of a controlled substance within a Federal prison or other Federal detention facility.

**(c) No probation**

Notwithstanding any other law, the court shall not sentence a person convicted of an offense described in subsection (b) of this section to probation.

(Pub. L. 103-322, title IX, §90103, Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 1987.)

## CODIFICATION

Section is comprised of section 90103 of Pub. L. 103-322. Subsec. (b) of section 90103 of Pub. L. 103-322 is also listed in a table relating to sentencing guidelines set out under section 994 of Title 28, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure.

**§ 14053. Violent crime and drug emergency areas**

**(a) Definitions**

In this section—

“major violent crime or drug-related emergency” means an occasion or instance in which violent crime, drug smuggling, drug trafficking, or drug abuse violence reaches such levels, as determined by the President, that Federal assistance is needed to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities to save lives, and to protect property and public health and safety.

“State” means a State, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

**(b) Declaration of violent crime and drug emergency areas**

If a major violent crime or drug-related emergency exists throughout a State or a part of a State, the President may declare the State or

part of a State to be a violent crime or drug emergency area and may take appropriate actions authorized by this section.

**(c) Procedure**

**(1) In general**

A request for a declaration designating an area to be a violent crime or drug emergency area shall be made, in writing, by the chief executive officer of a State or local government, respectively (or in the case of the District of Columbia, the mayor), and shall be forwarded to the Attorney General in such form as the Attorney General may by regulation require. One or more cities, counties, States, or the District of Columbia may submit a joint request for designation as a major violent crime or drug emergency area under this subsection.

**(2) Finding**

A request made under paragraph (1) shall be based on a written finding that the major violent crime or drug-related emergency is of such severity and magnitude that Federal assistance is necessary to ensure an effective response to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety.

**(d) Irrelevancy of population density**

The President shall not limit declarations made under this section to highly populated centers of violent crime or drug trafficking, drug smuggling, or drug use, but shall also consider applications from governments of less populated areas where the magnitude and severity of such activities is beyond the capability of the State or local government to respond.

**(e) Requirements**

As part of a request for a declaration under this section, and as a prerequisite to Federal violent crime or drug emergency assistance under this section, the chief executive officer of a State or local government shall—

(1) take appropriate action under State or local law and furnish information on the nature and amount of State and local resources that have been or will be committed to alleviating the major violent crime- or drug-related emergency;

(2) submit a detailed plan outlining that government's short- and long-term plans to respond to the violent crime or drug emergency, specifying the types and levels of Federal assistance requested and including explicit goals (including quantitative goals) and timetables; and

(3) specify how Federal assistance provided under this section is intended to achieve those goals.

**(f) Review period**

The Attorney General shall review a request submitted pursuant to this section, and the President shall decide whether to declare a violent crime or drug emergency area, within 30 days after receiving the request.

**(g) Federal assistance**

The President may—

(1) direct any Federal agency, with or without reimbursement, to utilize its authorities and the resources granted to it under Federal

law (including personnel, equipment, supplies, facilities, financial assistance, and managerial, technical, and advisory services) in support of State and local assistance efforts; and (2) provide technical and advisory assistance, including communications support and law enforcement-related intelligence information.

**(h) Duration of Federal assistance**

**(1) In general**

Federal assistance under this section shall not be provided to a violent crime or drug emergency area for more than 1 year.

**(2) Extension**

The chief executive officer of a jurisdiction may apply to the President for an extension of assistance beyond 1 year. The President may extend the provision of Federal assistance for not more than an additional 180 days.

**(i) Regulations**

Not later than 120 days after September 13, 1994, the Attorney General shall issue regulations to implement this section.

**(j) No effect on existing authority**

Nothing in this section shall diminish or detract from existing authority possessed by the President or Attorney General.

(Pub. L. 103-322, title IX, §90107, Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 1988.)

SUBCHAPTER V—CRIMINAL STREET GANGS

**§ 14061. Juvenile anti-drug and anti-gang grants in federally assisted low-income housing**

Grants authorized in this Act to reduce or prevent juvenile drug and gang-related activity in “public housing” may be used for such purposes in federally assisted, low-income housing.

(Pub. L. 103-322, title XV, §150007, Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 2035.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This Act, referred to in text, is Pub. L. 103-322, Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 1796, known as the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 13701 of this title and Tables.

**§ 14062. Gang investigation coordination and information collection**

**(a) Coordination**

The Attorney General (or the Attorney General’s designee), in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary’s designee), shall develop a national strategy to coordinate gang-related investigations by Federal law enforcement agencies.

**(b) Data collection**

The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall acquire and collect information on incidents of gang violence for inclusion in an annual uniform crime report.

**(c) Report**

The Attorney General shall prepare a report on national gang violence outlining the strategy

developed under subsection (a) of this section to be submitted to the President and Congress by January 1, 1996.

**(d) Authorization of appropriations**

There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$1,000,000 for fiscal year 1996.

(Pub. L. 103-322, title XV, §150008, Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 2036.)

SUBCHAPTER VI—CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN

**§§ 14071 to 14073. Repealed. Pub. L. 109-248, title I, § 129(a), July 27, 2006, 120 Stat. 600**

Section 14071, Pub. L. 103-322, title XVII, §170101, Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 2038; Pub. L. 104-145, §2, May 17, 1996, 110 Stat. 1345; Pub. L. 104-236, §§3-7, Oct. 3, 1996, 110 Stat. 3096, 3097; Pub. L. 105-119, title I, §115(a)(1)-(5), Nov. 26, 1997, 111 Stat. 2461-2463; Pub. L. 105-314, title VI, §607(a), Oct. 30, 1998, 112 Stat. 2985; Pub. L. 106-386, div. B, title VI, §1601(b)(1), Oct. 28, 2000, 114 Stat. 1537; Pub. L. 108-21, title VI, §§604(a), 605(a), 606, Apr. 30, 2003, 117 Stat. 688; Pub. L. 109-162, title XI, §1153(b), Jan. 5, 2006, 119 Stat. 3113, required the Attorney General to establish guidelines for State programs that required registration by persons convicted of a criminal offense against a minor or a sexually violent offense and by sexually violent predators.

Section 14072, Pub. L. 103-322, title XVII, §170102, as added Pub. L. 104-236, §2(a), Oct. 3, 1996, 110 Stat. 3093; amended Pub. L. 105-119, title I, §115(a)(6), Nov. 26, 1997, 111 Stat. 2463; Pub. L. 105-277, div. A, §101(b) [title I, §123], Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-50, 2681-72, required the Attorney General to establish a national database at the FBI to track sexual offenders.

Section 14073, Pub. L. 104-236, §8, Oct. 3, 1996, 110 Stat. 3097, immunized certain agencies and officials from liability for good faith conduct.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF REPEAL

Pub. L. 109-248, title I, §129(b), July 27, 2006, 120 Stat. 601, provided that: “Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act [see Tables for classification], this section [repealing sections 14071 to 14073 of this title] shall take effect on the date of the deadline determined in accordance with section 124(a) [42 U.S.C. 16924(a)] [3 years after July 27, 2006].”

SHORT TITLE

Subtitle A of title XVII of Pub. L. 103-322, which was classified generally to this subchapter prior to repeal, was popularly known as the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act.

SUBCHAPTER VII—RURAL CRIME

**§ 14081. Rural Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Forces**

**(a) Establishment**

The Attorney General, in consultation with the Governors, mayors, and chief executive officers of State and local law enforcement agencies, may establish a Rural Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force in judicial districts that encompass significant rural lands. Assets seized as a result of investigations initiated by a Rural Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force and forfeited under Federal law shall be used, consistent with the guidelines on equitable sharing established by the Attorney General and of the Secretary of the Treasury, primarily to enhance