

(B) Federal agencies (such as the Drug Enforcement Agency, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, and United States Attorney offices); and

(C) community-based organizations;

(2) includes a qualified researcher;

(3) includes a plan for using judicial or other criminal justice authority to administer drug tests to individuals described in subsection (a) at least twice a week, and to swiftly and certainly impose a known set of graduated sanctions for non-compliance with community-release provisions relating to drug abstinence (whether imposed as a pre-trial, probation, or parole condition or otherwise);

(4) includes a strategy for responding to a range of substance use and abuse problems and a range of criminal histories;

(5) includes a plan for integrating data infrastructure among the agencies and organizations included in the eligible partnership to enable seamless, real-time tracking of individuals described in subsection (a);

(6) includes a plan to monitor and measure the progress toward reducing the percentage of the population of individuals described in subsection (a) who, upon being summoned for a drug test, either fail to show up or who test positive for drugs.

(d) Reports to Congress

(1) Interim report

Not later than June 1, 2009, the Director shall submit to Congress a report that identifies the best practices in reducing the use of illicit drugs by chronic hard-drug users, including the best practices identified through the activities funded under this section.

(2) Final report

Not later than June 1, 2010, the Director shall submit to Congress a report on the demonstration programs funded under this section, including on the matters specified in paragraph (1).

(e) Authorization of appropriations

There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$4,900,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2009.

(Pub. L. 105-277, div. C, title VII, § 716, as added Pub. L. 109-469, title XI, § 1119, Dec. 29, 2006, 120 Stat. 3547.)

REPEAL OF SECTION

For repeal of section on Sept. 30, 2010, see section 1712 of this title.

CHAPTER 23—NATIONAL YOUTH ANTI-DRUG MEDIA CAMPAIGN

§§ 1801 to 1804. Repealed. Pub. L. 109-469, title V, § 501(b), Dec. 29, 2006, 120 Stat. 3533

Section 1801, Pub. L. 105-277, div. D, title I, § 102, Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-752, related to requirement to conduct national media campaign.

Section 1802, Pub. L. 105-277, div. D, title I, § 103, Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-752, related to use of funds.

Section 1803, Pub. L. 105-277, div. D, title I, § 104, Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-753, related to reports to Congress.

Section 1804, Pub. L. 105-277, div. D, title I, § 105, Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-753, related to authorization of appropriations.

SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 105-277, div. D, § 1(a), Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-751, provided that: "This division [enacting this chapter and section 7144 of Title 20, Education, and enacting provisions set out as notes under this section, section 1703 of this title, section 6301 of Title 20, and section 3751 of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare] may be cited as the 'Drug Demand Reduction Act.'"

Pub. L. 105-277, div. D, title I, § 101, Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-752, which provided that subtitle A (§§ 101-105) of title I of div. D of Pub. L. 105-277, enacting this chapter, was to be cited as the "Drug-Free Media Campaign Act of 1998", was repealed by Pub. L. 109-469, title V, § 501(b), Dec. 29, 2006, 120 Stat. 3533.

CHAPTER 24—INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS TRAFFICKING

Sec. 1901.	Findings and policy.
1902.	Purpose.
1903.	Public identification of significant foreign narcotics traffickers and required reports.
1904.	Blocking assets and prohibiting transactions.
1905.	Authorities.
1906.	Enforcement.
1907.	Definitions.
1908.	Judicial Review Commission on Foreign Asset Control.

§ 1901. Findings and policy

(a) Findings

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Presidential Decision Directive 42, issued on October 21, 1995, ordered agencies of the executive branch of the United States Government to, inter alia, increase the priority and resources devoted to the direct and immediate threat international crime presents to national security, work more closely with other governments to develop a global response to this threat, and use aggressively and creatively all legal means available to combat international crime.

(2) Executive Order No. 12978 of October 21, 1995, provides for the use of the authorities in the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to target and apply sanctions to four international narcotics traffickers and their organizations that operate from Colombia.

(3) IEEPA was successfully applied to international narcotics traffickers in Colombia and based on that successful case study, Congress believes similar authorities should be applied worldwide.

(4) There is a national emergency resulting from the activities of international narcotics traffickers and their organizations that threatens the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States.

(b) Policy

It shall be the policy of the United States to apply economic and other financial sanctions to significant foreign narcotics traffickers and their organizations worldwide to protect the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States from the threat described in subsection (a)(4) of this section.

(Pub. L. 106-120, title VIII, § 802, Dec. 3, 1999, 113 Stat. 1626.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Executive Order No. 12978, referred to in subsec. (a)(2), is Ex. Ord. No. 12978, Oct. 21, 1995, 60 F.R. 54579,