retary of Homeland Security, and for treatment of related references, see sections 203(1), 551(d), 552(d), and 557 of Title 6, Domestic Security, and the Department of Homeland Security Reorganization Plan of November 25, 2002, as modified, set out as a note under section 542 of Title 6. For establishment of U.S. Customs and Border Protection in the Department of Homeland Security, treated as if included in Pub. L. 107–296 as of Nov. 25, 2002, see section 211 of Title 6, as amended generally by Pub. L. 114–125, and section 802(b) of Pub. L. 114–125, set out as a note under section 211 of Title 6.

Abolition of House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of House of Representatives abolished and its jurisdiction transferred by House Resolution No. 6, One Hundred Fourth Congress, Jan. 4, 1995. For treatment of references to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, see section 1(b)(3) of Pub. L. 104–14, set out as a note preceding section 21 of Title 2, The Congress.

§ 14222. Coordination of substance abuse treatment and prevention programs

The Attorney General shall consult with the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services in establishing and carrying out the substance abuse treatment and prevention components of the programs authorized under this Act, to assure coordination of programs, eliminate duplication of efforts and enhance the effectiveness of such services.

(Pub. L. 103-322, title XXXII, §320401, Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 2114.)

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.

§ 14223. Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Grant Program

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit or exclude the expenditure of appropriations to grant recipients that would have been or are eligible to receive grants under subpart 1 of part E of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 [42 U.S.C. 3751 et seq.].

(Pub. L. 103-322, title XXXII, §320919, Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 2130.)

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.

The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, referred to in text, is Pub. L. 90-351, June 19, 1968, 82 Stat. 197, as amended. The reference to subpart 1 of part E of the Act probably means subpart 1 of part E of title I of the Act which is classified generally to part A (§3750 et seq.) of subchapter V of chapter 46 of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 3711 of this title and Tables.

CHAPTER 137—MANAGEMENT OF RE-CHARGEABLE BATTERIES AND BATTERIES CONTAINING MERCURY

SUBCHAPTER I—GENERALLY

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14321. Purpose.

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ing.

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SUBCHAPTER III—MANAGEMENT OF BATTERIES CONTAINING MERCURY

14331. Purpose

14332. Limitations on sale of alkaline-manganese batteries containing mercury.

14333. Limitations on sale of zinc-carbon batteries containing mercury.

14334. Limitations on sale of button cell mercuricoxide batteries.

14335. Limitations on sale of other mercuric-oxide batteries.

14336. New product or use.

SUBCHAPTER I—GENERALLY

§ 14301. Findings

The Congress finds that-

(1) it is in the public interest to—

- (A) phase out the use of mercury in batteries and provide for the efficient and cost-effective collection and recycling or proper disposal of used nickel cadmium batteries, small sealed lead-acid batteries, and other regulated batteries; and
- (B) educate the public concerning the collection, recycling, and proper disposal of such batteries:
- (2) uniform national labeling requirements for regulated batteries, rechargeable consumer products, and product packaging will significantly benefit programs for regulated battery collection and recycling or proper disposal; and
- (3) it is in the public interest to encourage persons who use rechargeable batteries to participate in collection for recycling of used nickel-cadmium, small sealed lead-acid, and other regulated batteries.

(Pub. L. 104–142, §2, May 13, 1996, 110 Stat. 1329.)

SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 104-142, §1, May 13, 1996, 110 Stat. 1329, provided that: "This Act [enacting this chapter] may be cited as the 'Mercury-Containing and Rechargeable Battery Management Act'."

Pub. L. 104–142, title I, §101, May 13, 1996, 110 Stat. 1332, provided that: "This title [enacting subchapter II of this chapter] may be cited as the 'Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act'."

Pub. L. 104–142, title II, § 201, May 13, 1996, 110 Stat. 1336, provided that: "This title [enacting subchapter III of this chapter] may be cited as the 'Mercury-Containing Battery Management Act'."

§ 14302. Definitions

For purposes of this chapter:

(1) Administrator

The term "Administrator" means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.