

§ 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 Repealed.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

CODIFICATION

This subchapter is chapter 2 of subtitle A of title I of Pub. L. 100-690. Section 1009 of Pub. L. 100-690 [former 21 U.S.C. 1506] repealed subtitle A effective Sept. 30, 1997. However, that repeal was not executed to this subchapter because of Pub. L. 105-20, §2(a)(1), (b), which not only designated subtitle A as chapter 1 of subtitle A, but also provided that any existing reference to subtitle A was to be deemed to be a reference to chapter 1 of subtitle A (see note set out under former section 1501 of this title). Based on that provision, the repeal was executed in the Code only to subchapter I of this chapter, which comprises chapter 1 of subtitle A, and not to this subchapter, which comprises chapter 2. Nevertheless, Pub. L. 115-271, title VIII, §8203(a)(1), (2), Oct. 24, 2018, 132 Stat. 4110 (set out as a note under section 1521 of this title), directed the revival and restoration of chapter 2 (this subchapter), except for subchapter II thereof (part B of this subchapter), as in effect on Sept. 29, 1997, and as amended by Pub. L. 107-82 and Pub. L. 109-469.

§ 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.)

REAUTHORIZATION OF THE DRUG-FREE COMMUNITIES PROGRAM AND REVIVAL OF ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT OF 1988

Pub. L. 115-271, title VIII, §8203(a)(1), (2), Oct. 24, 2018, 132 Stat. 4110, 4111, as amended by Pub. L. 116-74, §2(c)(1)(A)(i)(II), Nov. 27, 2019, 133 Stat. 1157, provided that:

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Chapter 2 of subtitle A of title I of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (21 U.S.C. 1521 et seq.), except for subchapter II (21 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.), as in effect on September 29, 1997, and as amended by the laws described in paragraph (2), is revived and restored.

“(2) **LAWS DESCRIBED.**—The laws described in this paragraph are:

“(A) Public Law 107-82 (115 Stat. 814) [amending sections 1524, 1532, 1533, and 1535 of this title and enacting provisions set out as notes below].

“(B) The Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-469: 120 Stat. 3502) [amending sections 1524 and 1532 of this title and provisions set out as notes under this section and section 1532 of this title], as amended by paragraph (4) [amending sections 1524 and 1532 of this title and provisions set out as a note under section 1532 of this title].”

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 drink-