

Sec.

SUBCHAPTER III—TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND
FEDERAL GRANTS AND CONTRACTS

PART A—TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

4571 to 4574. Repealed or Transferred.

PART B—IMPLEMENTATION AND PROJECT GRANTS AND
CONTRACTS

4576. Repealed.

4577. Grants and contracts for demonstration of
new and more effective drug and alcohol
abuse prevention, treatment, and rehabili-
tation programs.

4578. Authorizations of appropriations.

PART C—ADMISSION TO HOSPITALS AND OUTPATIENT
FACILITIES; CONFIDENTIALITY OF RECORDS

4581, 4582. Transferred.

SUBCHAPTER IV—RESEARCH

4585 to 4588. Repealed or Transferred.

SUBCHAPTER V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

4591. Separability.

4592. Recordkeeping for audit.

4593. Payments.

4594. Contract authority in appropriation Acts.

**§ 4541. Congressional findings and declaration of
purpose**

(a) The Congress finds that—

(1) alcohol is one of the most dangerous
drugs and the drug most frequently abused in
the United States;(2) approximately ten million, or 7 percent,
of the adults in the United States are alcohol-
ics or problem drinkers;(3) it is estimated that alcoholism and other
alcohol related problems cost the United
States over \$43,000,000,000 annually in lost pro-
duction, medical and public assistance expendi-
tures, police and court costs, and motor vehi-
cle and other accidents;(4) alcohol abuse is found with increasing
frequency among persons who are multiple-
drug abusers and among former heroin users
who are being treated in methadone mainte-
nance programs;(5) alcohol abuse is being discovered among
growing numbers of youth;(6) alcohol abuse and alcoholism have a sub-
stantial impact on the families of alcohol
abusers and alcoholics and contributes to do-
mestic violence;(7) alcohol abuse and alcoholism, together
with abuse of other legal and illegal drugs,
present a need for prevention and intervention
programs designed to reach the general popu-
lation and members of high risk populations
such as youth, women, the elderly, and fami-
lies of alcohol abusers and alcoholics; and(8) alcoholism is an illness requiring treat-
ment and rehabilitation through the assist-
ance of a broad range of community health
and social services and with the cooperation of
law enforcement agencies, employers, em-
ployee associations, and associations of con-
cerned individuals.(b) It is the policy of the United States and the
purpose of this chapter to approach alcohol
abuse and alcoholism from a comprehensive
community care standpoint, and to meet theproblems of alcohol abuse and alcoholism
through—(1) comprehensive Federal, State, and local
planning for, and effective use of, Federal as-
sistance to States, and direct Federal assist-
ance to community-based programs to meet
the urgent needs of special populations, in co-
ordination with all other governmental and
nongovernmental sources of assistance;(2) the development of methods for diverting
problem drinkers from criminal justice sys-
tems into prevention and treatment programs;(3) the development and encouragement of
prevention programs designed to combat the
spread of alcoholism, alcohol abuse, and abuse
of other legal and illegal drugs;(4) the development and encouragement of
effective occupational prevention and treat-
ment programs within government and in co-
operation with the private sector; and(5) increased Federal commitment to re-
search into the behavioral and biomedical eti-
ology of, the treatment of, and the mental and
physical health and social and economic con-
sequences of, alcohol abuse and alcoholism.(Pub. L. 91-616, §2, as added Pub. L. 93-282, title
I, §102(a), May 14, 1974, 88 Stat. 126; amended
Pub. L. 94-371, §2, July 26, 1976, 90 Stat. 1035;
Pub. L. 95-622, title II, §268(a), Nov. 9, 1978, 92
Stat. 3437; Pub. L. 96-180, §2, Jan. 2, 1980, 93 Stat.
1301.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in subsec. (b), was in the
original "this Act", meaning Pub. L. 91-616, Dec. 31,
1970, 84 Stat. 1848, known as the Comprehensive Alcohol
Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Re-
habilitation Act of 1970. For complete classification of
this Act to the Code, see Short Title note below and
Tables.

AMENDMENTS

1980—Subsec. (a)(2). Pub. L. 96-180, §2(a), substituted
current findings of number of alcoholics or problem
drinkers in the country (approximately ten million or
7 percent of the adults) for 1974 findings of number of
alcohol abusers and alcoholics of estimated number of
ninety-five million drinkers in the Nation (minimum of
nine million or 7 per centum of the adults).Subsec. (a)(3). Pub. L. 96-180, §2(a), substituted cur-
rent findings respecting annual cost of over
\$43,000,000,000 to the United States for alcoholism and
other related problems in lost production, motor vehi-
cle and other accidents, and other items, for 1974 find-
ings respecting minimum annual problem drinking
costs of \$15,000,000 to the national economy in lost
working time and identical other items.Subsec. (a)(6). Pub. L. 96-180, §2(b)(1), inserted con-
gressional finding respecting contribution of alcohol
abuse and alcoholism to domestic violence.Subsec. (a)(7). Pub. L. 96-180, §2(b)(3), added par. (7).
Former par. (7) redesignated (8).Subsec. (a)(8). Pub. L. 96-180, §2(b)(2), redesignated
former par. (7) as (8) and enlisted cooperation of em-
ployers, employee associations, and associations of
concerned individuals in treatment and rehabilitation
of alcoholics.Subsec. (b)(2). Pub. L. 96-180, §2(c)(1), struck out
"and" at end.Subsec. (b)(3) to (5). Pub. L. 96-180, §2(c)(3), added
pars. (3) and (4) and redesignated former par. (3) as (5).1978—Subsec. (a)(6), (7). Pub. L. 95-622 added par. (6)
and redesignated former par. (6) as (7).1976—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 94-371 restructured provi-
sions and inserted authorization for increased Federal