

streets, neighborhoods, open venues, and younger ages;

“(vii) ecstasy users often are unknowingly purchasing adulterated tablets or some other substance sold as MDMA; and

“(viii) along with reports of increased heroin snorting as a route of administration for initiates, there is also an increase in injecting initiates and the negative health consequences associated with injection (for example, increases in HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis C) suggesting that there is a generational forgetting of the dangers of injection of the drug.

“(B) The 2000 Parent’s Resource Institute for Drug Education study reported that 23.6 percent of children in the sixth through twelfth grades used illicit drugs in the past year. The same study found that monthly usage among this group was 15.3 percent.

“(C) According to the 2000 Monitoring the Future study, the use of ecstasy among eighth graders increased from 1.7 percent in 1999 to 3.1 percent in 2000, among tenth graders from 4.4 percent to 5.4 percent, and from 5.6 percent to 8.2 percent among twelfth graders.

“(D) A 1999 Mellman Group study found that—

“(i) 56 percent of the population in the United States believed that drug use was increasing in 1999;

“(ii) 92 percent of the population viewed illegal drug use as a serious problem in the United States; and

“(iii) 73 percent of the population viewed illegal drug use as a serious problem in their communities.

“(7) According to the 2001 report of the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University entitled ‘Shoveling Up: The Impact of Substance Abuse on State Budgets’, using the most conservative assumption, in 1998 States spent \$77,900,000,000 to shovel up the wreckage of substance abuse, only \$3,000,000,000 to prevent and treat the problem and \$433,000,000 for alcohol and tobacco regulation and compliance. This \$77,900,000,000 burden was distributed as follows:

“(A) \$30,700,000,000 in the justice system (77 percent of justice spending).

“(B) \$16,500,000,000 in education costs (10 percent of education spending).

“(C) \$15,200,000,000 in health costs (25 percent of health spending).

“(D) \$7,700,000,000 in child and family assistance (32 percent of child and family assistance spending).

“(E) \$5,900,000,000 in mental health and developmental disabilities (31 percent of mental health spending).

“(F) \$1,500,000,000 in public safety (26 percent of public safety spending) and \$400,000,000 for the state workforce.

“(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 across the United States.

“(9) Substance abuse is perceived as a much greater problem nationally than at the community level. According to a 2001 study sponsored by The Pew Charitable Trusts, between 1994 and 2000—

“(A) there was a 43 percent increase in the percentage of Americans who felt progress was being made in the war on drugs at the community level;

“(B) only 9 percent of Americans say drug abuse is a ‘crisis’ in their neighborhood, compared to 27 percent who say this about the nation; and

“(C) the percentage of those who felt we lost ground in the war on drugs on a community level fell by more than a quarter, from 51 percent in 1994 to 37 percent in 2000.”

AUTHORIZATION FOR NATIONAL COMMUNITY ANTIDRUG COALITION INSTITUTE

Pub. L. 107–82, §4, Dec. 14, 2001, 115 Stat. 821, as amended by Pub. L. 109–469, title VIII, §805, Dec. 29, 2006, 120 Stat. 3535; Pub. L. 115–271, title VIII, §8204, Oct. 24, 2018, 132 Stat. 4112; Pub. L. 116–74, §2(e), Nov. 27, 2019, 133 Stat. 1159, provided that:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Beginning in fiscal year 2020, the Director shall make a competitive grant to provide for the continuation of the National Community Anti-drug [sic] Coalition Institute.

“(b) ELIGIBLE ORGANIZATIONS.—An organization eligible for the grant under subsection (a) is any national nonprofit organization that represents, provides technical assistance and training to, and has special expertise and broad, national-level experience in community antidrug coalitions under this subchapter [sic, probably means chapter 2 of the National Narcotics Leadership Act of 1988 (21 U.S.C. 1521 et seq.)].

“(c) USE OF GRANT AMOUNT.—The organization that receives the grant under subsection (a) shall continue a National Community Anti-Drug [sic] Coalition Institute to—

“(1) provide education, training, and technical assistance for coalition leaders and community teams, with emphasis on the development of coalitions serving economically disadvantaged areas;

“(2) develop and disseminate evaluation tools, mechanisms, and measures to better assess and document coalition performance measures and outcomes; and

“(3) bridge the gap between research and practice by translating knowledge from research into practical information.

“(d) ADMINISTRATION OF GRANT.—

“(1) DURATION.—With respect to a grant made under subsection (a) in fiscal year 2020, the term of the grant shall be 4 years.

“(2) DISBURSEMENT.—To the extent amounts are provided in appropriation Acts for such grant, the Director shall disburse the amount of the grant made under subsection (a) on an annual basis.”

PROHIBITION AGAINST DUPLICATION OF EFFORT

Pub. L. 107–82, §5, Dec. 14, 2001, 115 Stat. 821, provided that: “The Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy shall ensure that the same or similar activities are not carried out, through the use of funds for administrative costs provided under subchapter II [probably means chapter 2] of the National Narcotics Leadership Act of 1988 (21 U.S.C. 1521 et seq.) or funds provided under section 4 of this Act [set out as a note above], by more than one recipient of such funds.”

§ 1522. Purposes

The purposes of this subchapter are—

(1) to reduce substance use and misuse among youth in communities throughout the United States, and over time, to reduce substance use and misuse among adults;

(2) to strengthen collaboration among communities, the Federal Government, and State, local, and tribal governments;

(3) to enhance intergovernmental cooperation and coordination on the issue of substance use and misuse among youth;

(4) to serve as a catalyst for increased citizen participation and greater collaboration among all sectors and organizations of a community that first demonstrates a long-term commitment to reducing substance use and misuse among youth;

(5) to rechannel resources from the fiscal year 1998 Federal drug control budget to provide technical assistance, guidance, and financial support to communities that demonstrate

a long-term commitment in reducing substance use and misuse among youth;

(6) to disseminate to communities timely information regarding the state-of-the-art practices and initiatives that have proven to be effective in reducing substance use and misuse among youth;

(7) to enhance, not supplant, local community initiatives for reducing substance use and misuse among youth; and

(8) to encourage the creation of and support for community anti-drug coalitions throughout the United States.

(Pub. L. 100–690, title I, §1022, as added Pub. L. 105–20, §2(a)(2), June 27, 1997, 111 Stat. 225; amended Pub. L. 115–271, title VIII, §8203(b)(1), Oct. 24, 2018, 132 Stat. 4111; Pub. L. 116–74, §2(c)(1)(A)(ii)(II), Nov. 27, 2019, 133 Stat. 1157.)

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

2019—Pub. L. 116–74, §2(c)(1)(A)(ii)(II), made technical amendment to directory language of Pub. L. 115–271, §8203(b)(1). See 2018 Amendment note below.

2018—Pub. L. 115–271, §8203(b)(1), as amended by Pub. L. 116–74, §2(c)(1)(A)(ii)(II), substituted “substance use and misuse” for “substance abuse” wherever appearing.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2019 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 116–74, §2(c)(2), Nov. 27, 2019, 133 Stat. 1158, provided that: “The amendments made by this subsection [amending this section, sections 1506, 1523, 1524, 1531 to 1533, 1535, 1541 to 1548, and 1705 of this title, and provisions set out as notes under sections 1521, 1524, and 1532 of this title] shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the Substance Abuse Prevention Act of 2018 (subtitle K of title VIII of Public Law 115–271) [see Tables for classification].”

§ 1523. Definitions

In this subchapter:

(1) Administrator

The term “Administrator” means the Administrator appointed by the Director under section 1531(c) of this title.

(2) Advisory Commission

The term “Advisory Commission” means the Advisory Commission established under section 1541¹ of this title.

(3) Community

The term “community” shall have the meaning provided that term by the Administrator, in consultation with the Advisory Commission.

(4) Director

The term “Director” means the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

(5) Eligible coalition

The term “eligible coalition” means a coalition that meets the applicable criteria under section 1532(a) of this title.

(6) Grant recipient

The term “grant recipient” means the recipient of a grant award under section 1532 of this title.

(7) Nonprofit organization

The term “nonprofit organization” means an organization described under section 501(c)(3) of title 26 that is exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of title 26.

(8) Program

The term “Program” means the program established under section 1531(a) of this title.

(9) Substance use and misuse

The term “substance use and misuse” means—

(A) the illegal use or misuse of drugs, including substances for which a listing is effect² under any of schedules I through V under section 812 of this title;

(B) the misuse of inhalants or over-the-counter drugs; or

(C) the use of alcohol, tobacco, or other related product as such use is prohibited by State or local law.

(10) Youth

The term “youth” shall have the meaning provided that term by the Administrator, in consultation with the Advisory Commission.

(Pub. L. 100–690, title I, §1023, as added Pub. L. 105–20, §2(a)(2), June 27, 1997, 111 Stat. 225; amended Pub. L. 115–271, title VIII, §8203(b)(2), Oct. 24, 2018, 132 Stat. 4111; Pub. L. 116–74, §2(c)(1)(A)(ii)(II), Nov. 27, 2019, 133 Stat. 1157.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 1541 of this title, referred to in par. (2), was repealed by Pub. L. 115–271, title VIII, §8203(b)(5), Oct. 24, 2018, 132 Stat. 4112.

AMENDMENTS

2019—Par. (9). Pub. L. 116–74, §2(c)(1)(A)(ii)(II), made technical amendment to directory language of Pub. L. 115–271, §8203(b)(2). See 2018 Amendment note below.

2018—Par. (9). Pub. L. 115–271, §8203(b)(2), as amended by Pub. L. 116–74, §2(c)(1)(A)(ii)(II), added par. (9) and struck out former par. (9) which defined “substance abuse”.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2019 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 116–74 effective as if included in the enactment of subtitle K of title VIII of Pub. L. 115–271, see section 2(c)(2) of Pub. L. 116–74, set out as a note under section 1522 of this title.

§ 1524. Authorization of appropriations

(a) In general

There is authorized to be appropriated to the Office of National Drug Control Policy to carry out this subchapter \$99,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2018 through 2023.

(b) Administrative costs

Not more than 8 percent of the funds appropriated to carry out this subchapter may be used by the Office of National Drug Control Policy to pay administrative costs associated with the responsibilities of the Office under this subchapter.

¹ See References in Text note below.

² So in original.