

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

FINDINGS

Pub. L. 117–170, §2, Aug. 16, 2022, 136 Stat. 2091, provided that: “Congress finds the following:

“(1) According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, there were approximately 2.9 million traumatic brain injury-related emergency department visits, hospitalizations, and deaths in the United States in 2014.

“(2) Effects of traumatic brain injury (TBI) can be short-term or long-term, and include impaired thinking or memory, movement, vision or hearing, or emotional functioning, such as personality changes or depression.

“(3) Currently, between 3.2 million and 5.3 million persons are living with a TBI-related disability in the United States.

“(4) About 7 or 8 percent of Americans will experience post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) at some point in their lives, and about 8 million adults have PTSD during the course of a given year.

“(5) TBI and PTSD have been recognized as the signature injuries of the Wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.

“(6) According to the Department of Defense, 383,000 men and women deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan sustained a brain injury while in the line of duty between 2000 and 2018.

“(7) Approximately 13.5 percent of Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom veterans screen positive for PTSD, according to the Department of Veteran Affairs.

“(8) About 12 percent of Gulf War Veterans have PTSD in a given year while about 30 percent of Vietnam Veterans have had PTSD in their lifetime.

“(9) Physical signs of TBI can include motor impairment, dizziness or poor balance, slurred speech, impaired depth perception, or impaired verbal memory, while physical signs of PTSD can include agitation, irritability, hostility, hypervigilance, self-destructive behavior, fear, severe anxiety, or mistrust.

“(10) Physical signs of TBI and PTSD often overlap with physical signs of alcohol or drug impairment, which complicate a first responder’s ability to quickly and effectively identify an individual’s condition.”

SUBCHAPTER XXXIV—CONFRONTING USE OF METHAMPHETAMINE

§ 10661. Authority to make grants to address public safety and methamphetamine manufacturing, sale, and use in hot spots

(a)¹ Purpose and program authority

(1) Purpose

It is the purpose of this subchapter to assist States, territories, and Indian tribes (as defined in section 10554 of this title)—

(A) to carry out programs to address the manufacture, sale, and use of methamphetamine drugs; and

(B) to improve the ability of State, territorial, Tribal, and local government institutions of² to carry out such programs.

(2) Grant authorization

The Attorney General, through the Bureau of Justice Assistance in the Office of Justice Programs may make grants to States, territories, and Indian tribes to address the manufacture, sale, and use of methamphetamine to enhance public safety.

¹ So in original. No subsec. (b) has been enacted.

² So in original. The word “of” probably should not appear.

(3) Grant projects to address methamphetamine manufacture sale and use

Grants made under subsection (a) may be used for programs, projects, and other activities to—

(A) investigate, arrest and prosecute individuals violating laws related to the use, manufacture, or sale of methamphetamine;

(B) reimburse the Drug Enforcement Administration for expenses related to the clean up of methamphetamine clandestine labs;

(C) support State, Tribal, and local health department and environmental agency services deployed to address methamphetamine; and

(D) procure equipment, technology, or support systems, or pay for resources, if the applicant for such a grant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Attorney General that expenditures for such purposes would result in the reduction in the use, sale, and manufacture of methamphetamine.

(Pub. L. 90–351, title I, §2996, as added Pub. L. 109–177, title VII, §754, Mar. 9, 2006, 120 Stat. 274; amended Pub. L. 110–161, div. B, title II, §220(a), Dec. 26, 2007, 121 Stat. 1916.)

Editorial Notes

CODIFICATION

Section was formerly classified to section 3797cc of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare, prior to editorial reclassification and renumbering as this section. Some section numbers or references in amendment notes below reflect the classification of such sections or references prior to editorial reclassification.

AMENDMENTS

2007—Subsec. (a)(1). Pub. L. 110–161, §220(a)(1)(A), inserted “, territories, and Indian tribes (as defined in section 3797d of this title)” after “to assist States” in introductory provisions.

Subsec. (a)(1)(B). Pub. L. 110–161, §220(a)(1)(B), substituted “, territorial, Tribal, and local” for “and local”.

Subsec. (a)(2). Pub. L. 110–161, §220(a)(2), inserted “, territories, and Indian tribes” after “make grants to States”.

Subsec. (a)(3)(C). Pub. L. 110–161, §220(a)(3), inserted “, Tribal,” after “support State”.

§ 10662. Funding

There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subchapter \$99,000,000 for each fiscal year 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010.

(Pub. L. 90–351, title I, §2997, as added Pub. L. 109–177, title VII, §754, Mar. 9, 2006, 120 Stat. 274.)

Editorial Notes

CODIFICATION

Section was formerly classified to section 3797cc–1 of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare, prior to editorial reclassification and renumbering as this section.

§ 10663. Grants for programs for drug-endangered children

(a) In general

The Attorney General shall make grants to States, territories, and Indian tribes (as defined