

in its motion to dismiss under subsection (a) of this section. If the motion is made under subsection (a)(1) of this section, the defendant may submit an affidavit demonstrating that the defendant has not included the implant on a list, if any, filed with the Secretary pursuant to section 360(j) of this title.

**(B) Claimant**

In response to a motion to dismiss, the claimant may submit affidavits demonstrating that—

(i) the Secretary has, with respect to the defendant and the implant that allegedly caused harm to the claimant, issued a declaration pursuant to section 1604(b)(2)(B) of this title; or

(ii) the defendant is a seller of the implant who is liable under section 1604(c) of this title.

**(3) Basis of ruling on motion to dismiss**

The court shall rule on a motion to dismiss filed under subsection (a) of this section solely on the basis of the pleadings and affidavits of the parties made pursuant to this subsection. The court shall grant a motion to dismiss filed under subsection (a) of this section—

(A) unless the claimant submits a valid affidavit that demonstrates that the defendant is not a biomaterials supplier;

(B) unless the court determines, to the extent raised in the pleadings and affidavits, that one or more of the following apply:

(i) the defendant may be liable as a manufacturer, as provided in section 1604(b) of this title;

(ii) the defendant may be liable as a seller, as provided in section 1604(c) of this title; or

(iii) the defendant may be liable for furnishing raw materials or component parts for the implant that failed to meet applicable contractual requirements or specifications, as provided in section 1604(d) of this title; or

(C) if the claimant did not name the manufacturer as a party to the action, as provided in subsection (b) of this section.

**(4) Treatment of motion as motion for summary judgment**

The court may treat a motion to dismiss as a motion for summary judgment subject to subsection (d) of this section in order to determine whether the pleadings and affidavits, in connection with such action, raise genuine issues of material fact concerning whether the defendant furnished raw materials or component parts of the implant that failed to meet applicable contractual requirements or specifications as provided in section 1604(d) of this title.

**(d) Summary judgment**

**(1) In general**

**(A) Basis for entry of judgment**

If a motion to dismiss of a biomaterials supplier is to be treated as a motion for summary judgment under subsection (c)(4) of this section or if a biomaterials supplier

moves for summary judgment, the biomaterials supplier shall be entitled to entry of judgment without trial if the court finds there is no genuine issue of material fact for each applicable element set forth in paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 1604(d) of this title.

**(B) Issues of material fact**

With respect to a finding made under subparagraph (A), the court shall consider a genuine issue of material fact to exist only if the evidence submitted by the claimant would be sufficient to allow a reasonable jury to reach a verdict for the claimant if the jury found the evidence to be credible.

**(2) Discovery made prior to a ruling on a motion for summary judgment**

If, under applicable rules, the court permits discovery prior to a ruling on a motion for summary judgment governed by section 1604(d) of this title, such discovery shall be limited solely to establishing whether a genuine issue of material fact exists as to the applicable elements set forth in paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 1604(d) of this title.

**(3) Discovery with respect to a biomaterials supplier**

A biomaterials supplier shall be subject to discovery in connection with a motion seeking dismissal or summary judgment on the basis of the inapplicability of section 1604(d) of this title or the failure to establish the applicable elements of section 1604(d) of this title solely to the extent permitted by the applicable Federal or State rules for discovery against nonparties.

**(e) Dismissal with prejudice**

An order granting a motion to dismiss or for summary judgment pursuant to this section shall be entered with prejudice, except insofar as the moving defendant may be rejoined to the action as provided in section 1606 of this title.

**(f) Manufacturer conduct of litigation**

The manufacturer of an implant that is the subject of an action covered under this chapter shall be permitted to conduct litigation on any motion for summary judgment or dismissal filed by a biomaterials supplier who is a defendant under this section on behalf of such supplier if the manufacturer and any other defendant in such action enter into a valid and applicable contractual agreement under which the manufacturer agrees to bear the cost of such litigation or to conduct such litigation.

(Pub. L. 105-230, § 6, Aug. 13, 1998, 112 Stat. 1526.)

**SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS**

This section is referred to in sections 1603, 1604, 1606 of this title.

**§ 1606. Subsequent impleader of dismissed biomaterials supplier**

**(a) Impleading of dismissed defendant**

A court, upon motion by a manufacturer or a claimant within 90 days after entry of a final judgment in an action by the claimant against a manufacturer, and notwithstanding any other-

wise applicable statute of limitations, may implead a biomaterials supplier who has been dismissed from the action pursuant to this chapter if—

(1) the manufacturer has made an assertion, either in a motion or other pleading filed with the court or in an opening or closing statement at trial, or as part of a claim for contribution or indemnification, and the court finds based on the court's independent review of the evidence contained in the record of the action, that under applicable law—

(A) the negligence or intentionally tortious conduct of the dismissed supplier was an actual and proximate cause of the harm to the claimant; and

(B) the manufacturer's liability for damages should be reduced in whole or in part because of such negligence or intentionally tortious conduct; or

(2) the claimant has moved to implead the supplier and the court finds, based on the court's independent review of the evidence contained in the record of the action, that under applicable law—

(A) the negligence or intentionally tortious conduct of the dismissed supplier was an actual and proximate cause of the harm to the claimant; and

(B) the claimant is unlikely to be able to recover the full amount of its damages from the remaining defendants.

**(b) Standard of liability**

Notwithstanding any preliminary finding under subsection (a) of this section, a biomaterials supplier who has been impleaded into an action covered by this chapter, as provided for in this section—

(1) may, prior to entry of judgment on the claim against it, supplement the record of the proceeding that was developed prior to the grant of the motion for impleader under subsection (a) of this section; and

(2) may be found liable to a manufacturer or a claimant only to the extent required and permitted by any applicable State or Federal law other than this chapter.

**(c) Discovery**

Nothing in this section shall give a claimant or any other party the right to obtain discovery from a biomaterials supplier at any time prior to grant of a motion for impleader beyond that allowed under section 1605 of this title.

(Pub. L. 105-230, §7, Aug. 13, 1998, 112 Stat. 1528.)

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 1603, 1604, 1605 of this title.

**CHAPTER 22—NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY**

- Sec. 1701. Definitions.
- 1702. Office of National Drug Control Policy.
  - (a) Establishment of Office.
  - (b) Director and Deputy Directors.
  - (c) Access by Congress.
  - (d) Office of National Drug Control Policy Gift Fund.

- Sec. 1703. Appointment and duties of Director and Deputy Directors.
  - (a) Appointment.
  - (b) Responsibilities.
  - (c) National Drug Control Program budget.
  - (d) Powers of the Director.
  - (e) Personnel detailed to Office.
  - (f) Fund control notices.
  - (g) Inapplicability to certain programs.
  - (h) Construction.
- 1704. Coordination with National Drug Control Program agencies in demand reduction, supply reduction, and State and local affairs.
  - (a) Access to information.
  - (b) Certification of policy changes to Director.
  - (c) General Services Administration.
  - (d) Accounting of funds expended.
- 1705. Development, submission, implementation, and assessment of National Drug Control Strategy.
  - (a) Timing, contents, and process for development and submission of National Drug Control Strategy.
  - (b) Annual strategy report.
  - (c) Performance measurement system.
- 1706. High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program.
  - (a) Establishment.
  - (b) Designation.
  - (c) Factors for consideration.
  - (d) Use of funds.
- 1707. Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center.
  - (a) Establishment.
  - (b) Director of Technology.
  - (c) Additional responsibilities of the Director of National Drug Control Policy.
  - (d) Assistance and support to Office of National Drug control Policy.
- 1708. President's Council on Counter-Narcotics.
  - (a) Establishment.
  - (b) Membership.
  - (c) Functions.
  - (d) Administration.
- 1709. Parents Advisory Council on Youth Drug Abuse.
  - (a) In general.
  - (b) Duties of Council.
  - (c) Expenses.
  - (d) Authorization of appropriations.
- 1710. Drug interdiction.
  - (a) Definition.
  - (b) Report.
  - (c) Budget process.
- 1711. Authorization of appropriations.
- 1712. Termination of Office of National Drug Control Policy.
  - (a) In general.
  - (b) Exception.
- 1713. Authorization of use of environmentally-approved herbicides to eliminate illicit narcotics crops.

**§ 1701. Definitions**

In this chapter:

**(1) Demand reduction**

The term "demand reduction" means any activity conducted by a National Drug Control Program agency, other than an enforcement activity, that is intended to reduce the use of drugs, including—

- (A) drug abuse education;
- (B) drug abuse prevention;