

# Union Calendar No. 104

107<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 2291

**[Report No. 107-175, Part I]**

To extend the authorization of the Drug-Free Communities Support Program for an additional 5 years, to authorize a National Community Antidrug Coalition Institute, and for other purposes.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 21, 2001

Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. HERGER, Mr. WYNN, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. REYES, Mr. WATKINS of Oklahoma, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, and Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

JULY 30, 2001

Additional sponsors: Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. BALDACCI, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. WHITFIELD, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, and Ms. HART

JULY 30, 2001

Reported from the Committee on Government Reform with an amendment

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

[For text of introduced bill, see copy of bill as introduced on June 21, 2001]

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## A BILL

To extend the authorization of the Drug-Free Communities Support Program for an additional 5 years, to authorize a National Community Antidrug Coalition Institute, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. FIVE-YEAR EXTENSION OF DRUG-FREE COMMU-**  
4 **NITIES SUPPORT PROGRAM.**

5       (a) *FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:*

6           (1) *In the next 15 years, the youth population in*  
7 *the United States will grow by 21 percent, adding*  
8 *6,500,000 youth to the population of the United*  
9 *States. Even if drug use rates remain constant, there*  
10 *will be a huge surge in drug-related problems, such as*  
11 *academic failure, drug-related violence, and HIV inci-*  
12 *dence, simply due to this population increase.*

13           (2) *According to the 1994–1996 National House-*  
14 *hold Survey, 60 percent of students age 12 to 17 who*  
15 *frequently cut classes and who reported delinquent be-*  
16 *havior in the past 6 months used marijuana 52 days*  
17 *or more in the previous year.*

1           (3) *The 2000 Washington Kids Count survey*  
2           *conducted by the University of Washington reported*  
3           *that students whose peers have little or no involve-*  
4           *ment with drinking and drugs have higher math and*  
5           *reading scores than students whose peers had low level*  
6           *drinking or drug use.*

7           (4) *Substance abuse prevention works. In 1999,*  
8           *only 10 percent of teens saw marijuana users as pop-*  
9           *ular, compared to 17 percent in 1998 and 19 percent*  
10          *in 1997. The rate of past-month use of any drug*  
11          *among 12- to 17-year-olds declined 26 percent be-*  
12          *tween 1997 and 1999. Marijuana use for sixth*  
13          *through eighth graders is at the lowest point in 5*  
14          *years, as is use of cocaine, inhalants, and*  
15          *hallucinogens.*

16          (5) *Community Anti-Drug Coalitions throughout*  
17          *the United States are successfully developing and im-*  
18          *plementing comprehensive, long-term strategies to re-*  
19          *duce substance abuse among youth on a sustained*  
20          *basis. For example:*

21                 (A) *The Boston Coalition brought college*  
22                 *and university presidents together to create the*  
23                 *Cooperative Agreement on Underage Drinking.*  
24                 *This agreement represents the first coordinated*  
25                 *effort of Boston's many institutions of higher*

1           *education to address issues such as binge drink-*  
2           *ing, underage drinking, and changing the norms*  
3           *surrounding alcohol abuse that exist on college*  
4           *and university campuses.*

5           *(B) In 2000, the Coalition for a Drug-Free*  
6           *Greater Cincinnati surveyed more than 47,000*  
7           *local students in grades 7 through 12. The results*  
8           *provided evidence that the Coalition's initiatives*  
9           *are working. For the first time in a decade, teen*  
10          *drug use in Greater Cincinnati appears to be*  
11          *leveling off. The data collected from the survey*  
12          *has served as a tool to strengthen relationships*  
13          *between schools and communities, as well as fa-*  
14           *facilitate the growth of anti-drug coalitions in*  
15          *communities where such coalitions had not ex-*  
16          *isted.*

17          *(C) The Miami Coalition used a three-part*  
18          *strategy to decrease the percentage of high school*  
19          *seniors who reported using marijuana at least*  
20          *once during the most recent 30-day period. The*  
21          *development of a media strategy, the creation of*  
22          *a network of prevention agencies, and discus-*  
23          *sions with high school students about the dangers*  
24          *of marijuana all contributed to a decrease in the*  
25          *percentage of seniors who reported using mari-*

1           *juana from over 22 percent in 1995 to 9 percent*  
2           *in 1997. The Miami Coalition was able to*  
3           *achieve these results while national rates of*  
4           *marijuana use were increasing.*

5           *(D) The Nashville Prevention Partnership*  
6           *worked with elementary and middle school chil-*  
7           *dren in an attempt to influence them toward*  
8           *positive life goals and discourage them from*  
9           *using substances. The Partnership targeted an*  
10          *area in East Nashville and created after school*  
11          *programs, mentoring opportunities, attendance*  
12          *initiatives, and safe passages to and from school.*  
13          *Attendance and test scores increased as a result*  
14          *of the program.*

15          *(E) At a youth-led town meeting sponsored*  
16          *by the Bering Strait Community Partnership in*  
17          *Nome, Alaska, youth identified a need for a safe,*  
18          *substance-free space. With help from a variety of*  
19          *community partners, the Partnership staff and*  
20          *youth members created the Java Hut, a sub-*  
21          *stance-free coffeehouse designed for youth. The*  
22          *Java Hut is helping to change norms in the*  
23          *community by providing a fun, youth-friendly*  
24          *atmosphere and activities that are not centered*  
25          *around alcohol or marijuana.*

1           (F) *Portland's Regional Drug Initiative*  
2           (RDI) has promoted the establishment of drug-  
3           free workplaces among the city's large and small  
4           employers. Over 3,000 employers have attended  
5           an RDI training session, and of those, 92 per-  
6           cent have instituted drug-free workplace policies.  
7           As a result, there has been a 5.5 percent decrease  
8           in positive workplace drug tests.

9           (G) *San Antonio Fighting Back* worked to  
10          increase the age at which youth first used illegal  
11          substances. Research suggests that the later the  
12          age of first use, the lower the risk that a young  
13          person will become a regular substance abuser.  
14          As a result, the age of first illegal drug use in-  
15          creased from 9.4 years in 1992 to 13.5 years in  
16          1997.

17          (H) In 1990, multiple data sources con-  
18          firmed a trend of increased alcohol use by teen-  
19          agers in the Troy community. Using its "mul-  
20          tiple strategies over multiple sectors" approach,  
21          the Troy Coalition worked with parents, physi-  
22          cians, students, coaches, and others to address  
23          this problem from several angles. As a result, the  
24          rate of twelfth grade students who had consumed  
25          alcohol in the past month decreased from 62.1

1           *percent to 53.3 percent between 1991 and 1998,*  
2           *and the rate of eighth grade students decreased*  
3           *from 26.3 percent to 17.4 percent. The Troy Coa-*  
4           *alition believes that this decline represents not*  
5           *only a change in behavior on the part of stu-*  
6           *dents, but also a change in the norms of the com-*  
7           *munity.*

8           *(6) Despite these successes, drug use continues to*  
9           *be a serious problem facing communities across the*  
10          *United States. For example:*

11                   *(A) According to the Pulse Check: Trends in*  
12                   *Drug Abuse Mid-Year 2000 report—*

13                           *(i) crack and powder cocaine remains*  
14                           *the most serious drug problem;*

15                           *(ii) marijuana remains the most wide-*  
16                           *ly available illicit drug, and its potency is*  
17                           *on the rise;*

18                           *(iii) treatment sources report an in-*  
19                           *crease in admissions with marijuana as the*  
20                           *primary drug of abuse—and adolescents*  
21                           *outnumber other age groups entering treat-*  
22                           *ment for marijuana;*

23                           *(iv) 80 percent of Pulse Check sources*  
24                           *reported increased availability of club*  
25                           *drugs, with ecstasy (MDMA) and ketamine*

1           *the most widely cited club drugs and seven*  
2           *sources reporting that powder cocaine is*  
3           *being used as a club drug by young adults;*

4                     *(v) ecstasy abuse and trafficking is ex-*  
5           *panding, no longer confined to the “rave”*  
6           *scene;*

7                     *(vi) the sale and use of club drugs has*  
8           *grown from nightclubs and raves to high*  
9           *schools, the streets, neighborhoods, open*  
10          *venues, and younger ages;*

11                    *(vii) ecstasy users often are unknow-*  
12          *ingly purchasing adulterated tablets or*  
13          *some other substance sold as MDMA; and*

14                    *(viii) along with reports of increased*  
15          *heroin snorting as a route of administra-*  
16          *tion for initiates, there is also an increase*  
17          *in injecting initiates and the negative*  
18          *health consequences associated with injec-*  
19          *tion (for example, increases in HIV/AIDS*  
20          *and Hepatitis C) suggesting that there is a*  
21          *generational forgetting of the dangers of in-*  
22          *jection of the drug.*

23                    *(B) The 2000 Parent’s Resource Institute*  
24          *for Drug Education study reported that 23.6*  
25          *percent of children in the sixth through twelfth*

1           *grades used illicit drugs in the past year. The*  
2           *same study found that monthly usage among this*  
3           *group was 15.3 percent.*

4           *(C) According to the 2000 Monitoring the*  
5           *Future study, the use of ecstasy among eighth*  
6           *graders increased from 1.7 percent in 1999 to 3.1*  
7           *percent in 2000, among tenth graders from 4.4*  
8           *percent to 5.4 percent, and from 5.6 percent to*  
9           *8.2 percent among twelfth graders.*

10           *(D) A 1999 Mellman Group study found*  
11           *that—*

12                   *(i) 56 percent of the population in the*  
13                   *United States believed that drug use was in-*  
14                   *creasing in 1999;*

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

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

21           *(7) According to the 2001 report of the National*  
22           *Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Colum-*  
23           *bia University entitled “Shoveling Up: The Impact of*  
24           *Substance Abuse on State Budgets”, using the most*  
25           *conservative assumption, in 1998 States spent*

1       *\$77,900,000,000 to shovel up the wreckage of sub-*  
2       *stance abuse, only \$3,000,000,000 to prevent and*  
3       *treat the problem and \$433,000,000 for alcohol and*  
4       *tobacco regulation and compliance. This*  
5       *\$77,900,000,000 burden was distributed as follows:*

6               *(A) \$30,700,000,000 in the justice system*  
7               *(77 percent of justice spending).*

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

10              *(C) \$15,200,000,000 in health costs (25 per-*  
11              *cent of health spending).*

12              *(D) \$7,700,000,000 in child and family as-*  
13              *sistance (32 percent of child and family assist-*  
14              *ance spending).*

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

18              *(F) \$1,500,000,000 in public safety (26 per-*  
19              *cent of public safety spending) and \$400,000,000*  
20              *for the state workforce.*

21              *(8) Intergovernmental cooperation and coordina-*  
22              *tion through national, State, and local or tribal lead-*  
23              *ership and partnerships are critical to facilitate the*  
24              *reduction of substance abuse among youth in commu-*  
25              *nities across the United States.*

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

5                   (A) *there was a 43 percent increase in the*  
6 *percentage of Americans who felt progress was*  
7 *being made in the war on drugs at the commu-*  
8 *nity level;*

9                   (B) *only 9 percent of Americans say drug*  
10 *abuse is a “crisis” in their neighborhood, com-*  
11 *pared to 27 percent who say this about the na-*  
12 *tion; and*

13                   (C) *the percentage of those who felt we lost*  
14 *ground in the war on drugs on a community*  
15 *level fell by more than a quarter, from 51 per-*  
16 *cent in 1994 to 37 percent in 2000.*

17           (b) *EXTENSION AND INCREASE OF PROGRAM.—Section*  
18 *1024(a) of the National Narcotics Leadership Act of 1988*  
19 *(21 U.S.C. 1524(a)) is amended—*

20                   (1) *by striking “and” at the end of paragraph*  
21 *(4); and*

22                   (2) *by striking paragraph (5) and inserting the*  
23 *following new paragraphs:*

24                           “(5) \$50,600,000 for fiscal year 2002;

25                           “(6) \$60,000,000 for fiscal year 2003;

1           “(7) \$70,000,000 for fiscal year 2004;  
2           “(8) \$80,000,000 for fiscal year 2005;  
3           “(9) \$90,000,000 for fiscal year 2006; and  
4           “(10) \$99,000,000 for fiscal year 2007.”.

5           (c) *EXTENSION OF LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE*  
6 *COSTS.*—Section 1024(b) of that Act (21 U.S.C. 1524(b))  
7 is amended by striking paragraph (5) and inserting the fol-  
8 lowing new paragraph (5):

9           “(5) 6 percent for each of fiscal years 2002  
10          through 2007.”.

11          (d) *ADDITIONAL GRANTS.*—Section 1032(b) of that Act  
12 (21 U.S.C. 1533(b)) is amended by adding at the end the  
13 following new paragraph (3):

14           “(3) *ADDITIONAL GRANTS.*—

15           “(A) *IN GENERAL.*—Subject to subpara-  
16 graph (F), the Administrator may award an ad-  
17 ditional grant under this paragraph to an eligi-  
18 ble coalition awarded a grant under paragraph  
19 (1) or (2) for any first fiscal year after the end  
20 of the 4-year period following the period of the  
21 initial grant under paragraph (1) or (2), as the  
22 case may be.

23           “(B) *SCOPE OF GRANTS.*—A coalition  
24 awarded a grant under paragraph (1) or (2), in-  
25 cluding a renewal grant under such paragraph,

1           *may not be awarded another grant under such*  
2           *paragraph, and is eligible for an additional*  
3           *grant under this section only under this para-*  
4           *graph.*

5           “(C) *NO PRIORITY FOR APPLICATIONS.*—*The*  
6           *Administrator may not afford a higher priority*  
7           *in the award of an additional grant under this*  
8           *paragraph than the Administrator would afford*  
9           *the applicant for the grant if the applicant were*  
10          *submitting an application for an initial grant*  
11          *under paragraph (1) or (2) rather than an ap-*  
12          *plication for a grant under this paragraph.*

13          “(D) *RENEWAL GRANTS.*—*Subject to sub-*  
14          *paragraph (F), the Administrator may award a*  
15          *renewal grant to a grant recipient under this*  
16          *paragraph for each of the fiscal years of the 4-*  
17          *fiscal-year period following the fiscal year for*  
18          *which the initial additional grant under sub-*  
19          *paragraph (A) is awarded in an amount not to*  
20          *exceed amounts as follows:*

21                  “(i) *For the first and second fiscal*  
22                  *years of that 4-fiscal-year period, the*  
23                  *amount equal to 80 percent of the non-Fed-*  
24                  *eral funds, including in-kind contributions,*

1           *raised by the coalition for the applicable fis-*  
2           *cal year.*

3           “(ii) *For the third and fourth fiscal*  
4           *years of that 4-fiscal-year period, the*  
5           *amount equal to 67 percent of the non-Fed-*  
6           *eral funds, including in-kind contributions,*  
7           *raised by the coalition for the applicable fis-*  
8           *cal year.*

9           “(E) *SUSPENSION.—If a grant recipient*  
10           *under this paragraph fails to continue to meet*  
11           *the criteria specified in subsection (a), the Ad-*  
12           *ministrator may suspend the grant, after pro-*  
13           *viding written notice to the grant recipient and*  
14           *an opportunity to appeal.*

15           “(F) *LIMITATION.—The amount of a grant*  
16           *award under this paragraph may not exceed*  
17           *\$100,000 for a fiscal year.”.*

18           “(e) *DATA COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION.—Section*  
19           *1033(b) of that Act (21 U.S.C. 1533(b)) is amended by add-*  
20           *ing at the end the following new paragraph:*

21           “(3) *CONSULTATION.—The Administrator shall*  
22           *carry out activities under this subsection in consulta-*  
23           *tion with the Advisory Commission and the National*  
24           *Community Antidrug Coalition Institute.”.*

1       (f) *LIMITATION ON USE OF CERTAIN FUNDS FOR*  
2 *EVALUATION OF PROGRAM.*—Section 1033(b) of that Act,  
3 as amended by subsection (e) of this section, is further  
4 amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

5           “(4) *LIMITATION ON USE OF CERTAIN FUNDS*  
6 *FOR EVALUATION OF PROGRAM.*—Amounts for activi-  
7 ties under paragraph (2)(B) may not be derived from  
8 amounts under section 1024(a) except for amounts  
9 that are available under section 1024(b) for adminis-  
10 trative costs.”.

11       (g) *TREATMENT OF FUNDS FOR COALITIONS REP-*  
12 *RESENTING CERTAIN ORGANIZATIONS.*—Section 1032 of  
13 that Act (21 U.S.C. 1532) is further amended by adding  
14 at the end the following new subsection:

15           “(c) *TREATMENT OF FUNDS FOR COALITIONS REP-*  
16 *RESENTING CERTAIN ORGANIZATIONS.*—Funds appro-  
17 priated for the substance abuse activities of a coalition that  
18 includes a representative of the Bureau of Indian Affairs,  
19 the Indian Health Service, or a tribal government agency  
20 with expertise in the field of substance abuse may be count-  
21 ed as non-Federal funds raised by the coalition for purposes  
22 of this section.”.

23       (h) *PRIORITY IN AWARDING GRANTS.*—Section 1032 of  
24 that Act (21 U.S.C. 1532) is further amended by adding  
25 at the end the following new subsection:

1       “(d) *PRIORITY IN AWARDING GRANTS.*—In awarding  
2 grants under subsection (b)(1)(A)(i), priority shall be given  
3 to a coalition serving economically disadvantaged areas.”.

4 **SEC. 2. SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS FOR COALITION MEN-**  
5 **TORING ACTIVITIES UNDER DRUG-FREE COM-**  
6 **MUNITIES SUPPORT PROGRAM.**

7       Subchapter I of chapter 2 of the National Narcotics  
8 Leadership Act of 1988 (21 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) is amended  
9 by adding at the end the following new section:

10 **“SEC. 1035. SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS FOR COALITION MEN-**  
11 **TORING ACTIVITIES.**

12       “(a) *AUTHORITY TO MAKE GRANTS.*—As part of the  
13 program established under section 1031, the Director may  
14 award an initial grant under this subsection, and renewal  
15 grants under subsection (f), to any coalition awarded a  
16 grant under section 1032 that meets the criteria specified  
17 in subsection (d) in order to fund coalition mentoring ac-  
18 tivities by such coalition in support of the program.

19       “(b) *TREATMENT WITH OTHER GRANTS.*—

20               “(1) *SUPPLEMENT.*—A grant awarded to a coal-  
21 ition under this section is in addition to any grant  
22 awarded to the coalition under section 1032.

23               “(2) *REQUIREMENT FOR BASIC GRANT.*—A coal-  
24 ition may not be awarded a grant under this section  
25 for a fiscal year unless the coalition was awarded a

1       *grant or renewal grant under section 1032(b) for that*  
2       *fiscal year.*

3       “(c) *APPLICATION.*—*A coalition seeking a grant under*  
4       *this section shall submit to the Administrator an applica-*  
5       *tion for the grant in such form and manner as the Adminis-*  
6       *trator may require.*

7       “(d) *CRITERIA.*—*A coalition meets the criteria speci-*  
8       *fied in this subsection if the coalition—*

9               “(1) *has been in existence for at least 5 years;*

10              “(2) *has achieved, by or through its own efforts,*  
11       *measurable results in the prevention and treatment of*  
12       *substance abuse among youth;*

13              “(3) *has staff or members willing to serve as*  
14       *mentors for persons seeking to start or expand the ac-*  
15       *tivities of other coalitions in the prevention and treat-*  
16       *ment of substance abuse;*

17              “(4) *has demonstrable support from some mem-*  
18       *bers of the community in which the coalition men-*  
19       *toring activities to be supported by the grant under*  
20       *this section are to be carried out; and*

21              “(5) *submits to the Administrator a detailed*  
22       *plan for the coalition mentoring activities to be sup-*  
23       *ported by the grant under this section.*

24       “(e) *USE OF GRANT FUNDS.*—*A coalition awarded a*  
25       *grant under this section shall use the grant amount for*

1 *mentoring activities to support and encourage the develop-*  
2 *ment of new, self-supporting community coalitions that are*  
3 *focused on the prevention and treatment of substance abuse*  
4 *in such new coalitions' communities. The mentoring coal-*  
5 *ition shall encourage such development in accordance with*  
6 *the plan submitted by the mentoring coalition under sub-*  
7 *section (d)(5).*

8       “(f) *RENEWAL GRANTS.*—*The Administrator may*  
9 *make a renewal grant to any coalition awarded a grant*  
10 *under subsection (a), or a previous renewal grant under*  
11 *this subsection, if the coalition, at the time of application*  
12 *for such renewal grant—*

13               “(1) *continues to meet the criteria specified in*  
14 *subsection (d); and*

15               “(2) *has made demonstrable progress in the de-*  
16 *velopment of one or more new, self-supporting com-*  
17 *munity coalitions that are focused on the prevention*  
18 *and treatment of substance abuse.*

19       “(g) *GRANT AMOUNTS.*—

20               “(1) *IN GENERAL.*—*Subject to paragraphs (2)*  
21 *and (3), the total amount of grants awarded to a coa-*  
22 *lition under this section for a fiscal year may not ex-*  
23 *ceed the amount of non-Federal funds raised by the*  
24 *coalition, including in-kind contributions, for that*  
25 *fiscal year. Funds appropriated for the substance*

1        *abuse activities of a coalition that includes a rep-*  
2        *resentative of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the In-*  
3        *dian Health Service, or a tribal government agency*  
4        *with expertise in the field of substance abuse may be*  
5        *counted as non-Federal funds raised by the coalition.*

6            *“(2) INITIAL GRANTS.—The amount of the ini-*  
7        *tial grant awarded to a coalition under subsection (a)*  
8        *may not exceed \$75,000.*

9            *“(3) RENEWAL GRANTS.—The total amount of*  
10        *renewal grants awarded to a coalition under sub-*  
11        *section (f) for any fiscal year may not exceed \$75,000.*

12            *“(h) FISCAL YEAR LIMITATION ON AMOUNT AVAIL-*  
13        *ABLE FOR GRANTS.—The total amount available for grants*  
14        *under this section, including renewal grants under sub-*  
15        *section (f), in any fiscal year may not exceed the amount*  
16        *equal to five percent of the amount authorized to be appro-*  
17        *priated by section 1024(a) for that fiscal year.*

18            *“(i) PRIORITY IN AWARDING INITIAL GRANTS.—In*  
19        *awarding initial grants under this section, priority shall*  
20        *be given to a coalition that expressly proposes to provide*  
21        *mentorship to a coalition or aspiring coalition serving eco-*  
22        *nomically disadvantaged areas.”.*

1 **SEC. 3. FIVE-YEAR EXTENSION OF ADVISORY COMMISSION**  
2 **ON DRUG-FREE COMMUNITIES.**

3 *Section 1048 of the National Narcotics Leadership Act*  
4 *of 1988 (21 U.S.C. 1548) is amended by striking “2002”*  
5 *and inserting “2007”.*

6 **SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION FOR NATIONAL COMMUNITY ANTI-**  
7 **DRUG COALITION INSTITUTE.**

8 *(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Office of Na-*  
9 *tional Drug Control Policy may, using amounts authorized*  
10 *to be appropriated by subsection (d), make a grant to an*  
11 *eligible organization to provide for the establishment of a*  
12 *National Community Antidrug Coalition Institute.*

13 *(b) ELIGIBLE ORGANIZATIONS.—An organization eli-*  
14 *gible for the grant under subsection (a) is any national non-*  
15 *profit organization that represents, provides technical as-*  
16 *sistance and training to, and has special expertise and*  
17 *broad, national-level experience in community antidrug*  
18 *coalitions under section 1032 of the National Narcotics*  
19 *Leadership Act of 1988 (21 U.S.C. 1532).*

20 *(c) USE OF GRANT AMOUNT.—The organization re-*  
21 *ceiving the grant under subsection (a) shall establish a Na-*  
22 *tional Community Antidrug Coalition Institute to—*

23 *(1) provide education, training, and technical*  
24 *assistance for coalition leaders and community teams,*  
25 *with emphasis on the development of coalitions serv-*  
26 *ing economically disadvantaged areas;*

1           (2) *develop and disseminate evaluation tools,*  
2           *mechanisms, and measures to better assess and docu-*  
3           *ment coalition performance measures and outcomes;*  
4           *and*

5           (3) *bridge the gap between research and practice*  
6           *by translating knowledge from research into practical*  
7           *information.*

8           (d) *AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is*  
9           *authorized to be appropriated for purposes of activities*  
10          *under this section, including the grant under subsection (a),*  
11          *amounts as follows:*

12           (1) *For each of fiscal years 2002 and 2003,*  
13           *\$2,000,000.*

14           (2) *For each of fiscal years 2004 and 2005,*  
15           *\$1,000,000.*

16           (3) *For each of fiscal years 2006 and 2007,*  
17           *\$750,000.*

18          **SEC. 5. PROHIBITION AGAINST DUPLICATION OF EFFORT.**

19          *The Director of the Office of National Drug Control*  
20          *Policy shall ensure that the same or similar activities are*  
21          *not carried out, through the use of funds for administrative*  
22          *costs provided under subchapter II of the National Nar-*  
23          *cotics Leadership Act of 1988 (21 U.S.C. 1521 et seq.) or*  
24          *funds provided under section 4 of this Act, by more than*  
25          *one recipient of such funds.*

**Union Calendar No. 104**

107<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

**H. R. 2291**

**[Report No. 107-175, Part I]**

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**A BILL**

To extend the authorization of the Drug-Free Communities Support Program for an additional 5 years, to authorize a National Community Anti-drug Coalition Institute, and for other purposes.

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JULY 30, 2001

Reported from the Committee on Government Reform  
with an amendment