creased from 62.1 percent to 53.3 percent between 1991 and 1998, and the rate of eighth grade students decreased from 26.3 percent to 17.4 percent. The Troy Coalition believes that this decline represents not only a change in behavior on the part of students, but also a change in the norms of the community.

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

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

''(i) crack and powder cocaine remains the most serious drug problem;

''(ii) marijuana remains the most widely available illicit drug, and its potency is on the rise;

''(iii) treatment sources report an increase in admissions with marijuana as the primary drug of abuse—and adolescents outnumber other age groups entering treatment for marijuana;

''(iv) 80 percent of Pulse Check sources reported increased availability of club drugs, with ecstasy (MDMA) and ketamine the most widely cited club drugs and seven sources reporting that powder cocaine is being used as a club drug by young adults;

''(v) ecstasy abuse and trafficking is expanding, no longer confined to the 'rave' scene;

''(vi) the sale and use of club drugs has grown from nightclubs and raves to high schools, the 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, provided that:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy shall, using amounts authorized to be appropriated by subsection (d), make a directed grant to Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America to provide for the continuation of the National Community Anti-drug Coalition Institute.

''(b) USE OF GRANT AMOUNT.—The organization receiving the grant under subsection (a) shall establish a National Community Antidrug 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.

''(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated for purposes of activities under this section, including the grant under subsection (a), amounts as follows:

''(1) For each of fiscal years 2002 and 2003, $2,000,000.

''(2) For each of fiscal years 2004 and 2005, $1,000,000.

''(3) For each of fiscal years 2006 and 2007, $750,000.

''(4) For each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2012, $2,000,000.''

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 abuse among youth in communities throughout the United States,

and over time, to reduce substance abuse 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 abuse 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 abuse 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 abuse 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 abuse among youth;

(7) to enhance, not supplant, local community initiatives for reducing substance abuse 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.)

§ 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 1541 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 abuse

The term ''substance abuse'' means—

(A) the illegal use or abuse of drugs, including substances listed in schedules I through V of section 812 of this title;

(B) the abuse of inhalants; 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.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 812 of this title, referred to in par. (9)(A), was in the original ''section 112 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812)'', and was translated as reading ''section 202'', meaning section 202 of Pub. L. 91–513, to reflect the probable intent of Congress, because Pub. L. 91–513 does not contain a section 112.

§ 1524. Authorization of appropriations

(a) In general

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Office of National Drug Control Policy to carry out this subchapter—

(1) $10,000,000 for fiscal year 1998;
(2) $20,000,000 for fiscal year 1999;
(3) $30,000,000 for fiscal year 2000;
(4) $40,000,000 for fiscal year 2001;
(5) $50,600,000 for fiscal year 2002;
(6) $60,000,000 for fiscal year 2003;
(7) $70,000,000 for fiscal year 2004;
(8) $80,000,000 for fiscal year 2005;
(9) $90,000,000 for fiscal year 2006;
(10) $99,000,000 for fiscal year 2007;
(11) $109,000,000 for fiscal year 2008;
(12) $114,000,000 for fiscal year 2009;
(13) $119,000,000 for fiscal year 2010;
(14) $124,000,000 for fiscal year 2011; and
(15) $129,000,000 for fiscal year 2012.

(b) Administrative costs

(1) Limitation

Not more than 3 percent of the funds appropriated for this subchapter may be used by the Office of National Drug Control Policy to pay for administrative costs associated with their responsibilities under the subchapter.

(2) Designated agency

The agency delegated to carry out this program under section 1531(d) of this title may use up to 5 percent of the funds allocated for grants under this subchapter for administrative costs associated with carrying out the program.

(Pub. L. 100–690, title I, § 1024, as added Pub. L. 105–20, § 2(a)(2), June 27, 1997, 111 Stat. 226; amended Pub. L. 107–82, § 1(b), (c), Dec. 14, 2001, 115 Stat. 817; Pub. L. 109–469, title VIII, § 801, Dec. 29, 2006, 120 Stat. 3535.)

CODIFICATION

Pub. L. 109–469, § 801, which directed amendment of section 1024 of the ''Drug-Free Communities Act of 1997'', was executed to this section, which is section