

108TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 406

To provide grants to States and outlying areas to encourage the States and outlying areas to enhance existing or establish new statewide coalitions among institutions of higher education, communities around the institutions, and other relevant organizations or groups, including anti-drug or anti-alcohol coalitions, to reduce underage drinking and illicit drug-use by students, both on and off campus.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 13, 2003

Mr. DEWINE (for himself and Mr. LIEBERMAN) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

A BILL

To provide grants to States and outlying areas to encourage the States and outlying areas to enhance existing or establish new statewide coalitions among institutions of higher education, communities around the institutions, and other relevant organizations or groups, including anti-drug or anti-alcohol coalitions, to reduce underage drinking and illicit drug-use by students, both on and off campus.

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

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This Act may be cited as the “Communities Com-
3 bating College Drinking and Drug Use Act”.

4 **SEC 2. FINDINGS.**

5 Congress makes the following findings:

6 (1) Alcohol is by far the drug most widely used
7 and abused by young people in the United States.

8 (2)(A) In 2003, it is illegal for youths under
9 the age of 21 to purchase alcohol in all of the 50
10 States and the District of Columbia, and illicit drugs
11 remain illegal.

12 (B) According to the National Institute on
13 Drug Abuse, on average, young people begin drink-
14 ing at about age 13. However, some start even
15 younger. By the time young people are high school
16 seniors, more than 80 percent have used alcohol and
17 approximately 64 percent have been drunk.

18 (C) When adolescents move on to college, they
19 bring their drinking habits with them. According to
20 a 1993–1997 Harvard School of Public Health Col-
21 lege Alcohol Study, 40 percent of college students
22 are binge drinkers.

23 (D) According to the Department of Health
24 and Human Services, in 1998, 10,400,000 current
25 drinkers were under legal age (age 12–21) and of

1 these, 5,100,000 were binge drinkers, including
2 2,300,000 heavy drinkers.

3 (E) Among 10th graders the perceived harmful-
4 ness of regularly taking LSD (lysergic acid
5 diethylamide) is 68.8 percent, and among 8th grad-
6 ers the perceived harmfulness is 52.9 percent, ac-
7 cording to the 2001 Monitoring the Future Study
8 (MTF) funded by the National Institute on Drug
9 Abuse.

10 (F) Only 45.7 percent of 12th graders perceived
11 a great risk in trying MDMA (ecstasy) once or
12 twice.

13 (G) The perceived availability of crack and co-
14 caine among 10th graders was thought of as easy or
15 fairly easy by 31 percent of 10th graders.

16 (3)(A) Underage drinking particularly impacts
17 institutions of higher education.

18 (B) In 1999, Harvard University's School of
19 Public Health College Alcohol Study surveyed 119
20 colleges and found that students who were binge
21 drinkers in high school were 3 times more likely to
22 binge drink in college.

23 (C) According to a March 2002 article pub-
24 lished in the Journal of Studies on Alcohol, a study
25 conducted by the Social and Behavioral Sciences De-

1 partment of the Boston University School of Public
2 Health reported that 1998 and 1999 studies show
3 over 2,000,000 of the 8,000,000 college students in
4 the United States drove under the influence of alco-
5 hol, over 500,000 were unintentionally injured while
6 under the influence of alcohol, and over 600,000
7 were hit or assaulted by another student who had
8 been drinking.

9 (D) According to the same Boston University
10 study, it is estimated that over 1,400 students aged
11 18–24 and enrolled in 2-year and 4-year colleges
12 died in 1998 from alcohol-related unintentional inju-
13 ries.

14 (E) More than 600,000 students between the
15 ages of 18 and 24 are assaulted by another student
16 who has been drinking, and another 500,000 stu-
17 dents are unintentionally injured under the influence
18 of alcohol.

19 (F) More than 70,000 students between the
20 ages of 18 and 24 are victims of alcohol-related sex-
21 ual assault or date rape, more than 400,000 stu-
22 dents reported having unprotected sex, and more
23 than 100,000 students reported having been too in-
24 toxicated to know if they consented to having sex,
25 according to the Boston University study.

1 (4)(A) Longstanding cultural influences perpetuate student patterns of drinking.

3 (B) Of frequent binge drinkers, 73 percent of males and 68 percent of females cited drinking to get drunk as an important reason for drinking according to “Binge Drinking on Campus: Results of a National Study”, from Harvard School of Public Health.

9 (C) The proportion of college students who drink varies depending on where they live. Drinking rates are highest in fraternities and sororities, followed by on-campus housing. Students who live independently offsite (e.g., in apartments) drink less, while commuting students who live with their families drink the least.

16 (D) Institutions of higher education in places with strict laws such as keg registration, prohibitions on happy hours, and open container in public bars, which restrict the volume of alcohol sold or consumed, displayed lower rates of consumption and binge drinking among underage students.

22 (E) A 2000 report by the Department of Health and Human Services, entitled “Healthy People 2010”, observes that “The perception that alcohol use is socially acceptable correlates with the fact

1 that more than 80 percent of American youth con-
2 sume alcohol before their 21st birthday, whereas the
3 lack of social acceptance of other drugs correlates
4 with comparatively low rates of use. Similarly, wide-
5 spread societal expectations that young persons will
6 engage in binge drinking may encourage this highly
7 dangerous form of alcohol consumption.”.

8 (F) Mutually reinforcing interventions between
9 the college and surrounding community can change
10 the broader environment and help reduce alcohol
11 abuse and alcohol-related problems over the long
12 term.

13 (5)(A) The use of illicit drugs threatens the
14 lives and well-being of students at institutions of
15 higher education.

16 (B) According to the working paper, “Alcohol
17 and Marijuana Use Among College Students: Eco-
18 nomic Complements or Substitutes”, for the Na-
19 tional Bureau of Economic Research, alcohol and
20 marijuana are economic complements, meaning that
21 as the use of alcohol goes down on campuses, it is
22 expected that marijuana will as well, or that as
23 marijuana usage falls, so will alcohol usage.

24 (C) The annual prevalence of the use of an il-
25 licit drug at institutions of higher education is 36

1 percent. The annual marijuana use is 34 percent.

2 The annual use of cocaine and LSD is 4.8 percent.

3 The annual use of heroin is 4.5 percent.

4 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

5 In this Act:

6 (1) BINGE DRINKING.—The term “binge drink-
7 ing” means the consumption of 5 or more drinks on
8 any 1 occasion.

9 (2) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The
10 term “institution of higher education” has the
11 meaning given the term in section 101(a) of the
12 Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)).

13 (3) OUTLYING AREA.—The term “outlying
14 area” means the United States Virgin Islands,
15 Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of
16 the Northern Mariana Islands.

17 (4) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means
18 the Secretary of Education.

19 (5) STATE.—The term “State” means each of
20 the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the
21 Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

22 (6) STATEWIDE COALITION.—The term “state-
23 wide coalition” means a coalition that—

24 (A) includes—

1 (i) the entity a State designates to
 2 apply for a grant under this Act and to ad-
 3 minister the grant funds; and

4 (ii)(I) institutions of higher education
 5 within that State; and

6 (II) a nonprofit group, a community
 7 anti-drug or anti-alcohol coalition, or an-
 8 other substance abuse prevention group
 9 within the State; and

10 (B) works toward lowering the drug and
 11 alcohol abuse rate at not fewer than 50 percent
 12 of the institutions of higher education through-
 13 out the State and in the communities sur-
 14 rounding the campuses of the institutions.

15 (7) SURROUNDING COMMUNITY.—The term
 16 “surrounding community” means the community—

17 (A) which surrounds an institution of high-
 18 er education participating in a statewide coali-
 19 tion;

20 (B) where the students from the institu-
 21 tion of higher education take part in the com-
 22 munity; and

23 (C) where students from the institution of
 24 higher education live in off-campus housing.

1 **SEC. 4. PURPOSE.**

2 The purpose of this Act is to encourage States, insti-
 3 tutions of higher education, local communities, nonprofit
 4 groups, including community anti-drug or anti-alcohol
 5 coalitions, and other substance abuse groups within the
 6 State to enhance existing or, where none exist, to establish
 7 new statewide coalitions to reduce the usage of drugs and
 8 alcohol by college students both on campus and in the sur-
 9 rounding community at large.

10 **SEC. 5. GRANTS.**

11 (a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There
 12 are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act
 13 \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 2004 and such sums as may
 14 be necessary for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years.

15 (b) GRANTS TO STATES.—

16 (1) ALLOTMENTS.—

17 (A) IN GENERAL.—From amounts appro-
 18 priated under subsection (a) for a fiscal year,
 19 the Secretary shall make grants according to al-
 20 lotments under subparagraph (B) to States
 21 having applications approved under subsection
 22 (c) to pay the cost of carrying out the activities
 23 described in the application.

24 (B) DETERMINATION OF ALLOTMENTS.—

25 (i) RESERVATION OF FUNDS.—From
 26 the total amount appropriated under sub-

1 section (a) for a fiscal year, the Secretary
2 shall reserve—

3 (I) one-half of 1 percent for allot-
4 ments to the outlying areas, to be dis-
5 tributed among those outlying areas
6 on the basis of their relative need for
7 assistance under this Act, as deter-
8 mined by the Secretary, to carry out
9 the purpose of this Act; and

10 (II) one-half of 1 percent for the
11 Secretary of the Interior for programs
12 under this Act for schools operated or
13 funded by the Bureau of Indian Af-
14 fairs.

15 (ii) STATE ALLOTMENTS.—From
16 funds appropriated under subsection (a)
17 for a fiscal year that remain after reserv-
18 ing funds under clause (i), the Secretary
19 shall allot to each State an amount that
20 bears the same relation to such remainder
21 as the population of the State bears to the
22 population of all States, as determined by
23 the 2000 decennial census.

24 (2) MATCHING FUNDS REQUIRED.—Each State
25 receiving a grant under this Act shall contribute

1 matching funds, from non-Federal sources, toward
2 the cost of the activities described in the application,
3 in an amount equal to—

4 (A) 100 percent of the Federal funds re-
5 ceived under the grant, in the case of a State
6 supporting a new statewide coalition; and

7 (B) 50 percent of the Federal funds re-
8 ceived under the grant, in the case of a State
9 supporting a statewide coalition that was in ex-
10 istence on the day preceding the date of enact-
11 ment of this Act.

12 (3) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—Each State re-
13 ceiving a grant under this section may expend not
14 more than 25 percent of the grant funds for admin-
15 istrative costs.

16 (c) STATE APPLICATIONS.—

17 (1) IN GENERAL.—For a State to be eligible to
18 receive a grant under this part, the State shall sub-
19 mit an application to the Secretary at such time, in
20 such manner, and containing such information as
21 the Secretary shall reasonably require.

22 (2) CONTENTS.—Each application submitted
23 under this section shall include the following:

24 (A) A description of how the State will
25 work to enhance existing, or where none exists,

1 to build a statewide coalition in cooperation
2 with—

3 (i) not fewer than 50 percent of the
4 institutions of higher education within the
5 State;

6 (ii) local communities;

7 (iii) nonprofit groups, community
8 anti-drug or anti-alcohol coalitions; and

9 (iv) other substance abuse prevention
10 groups within the State.

11 (B) A description of how the State intends
12 to ensure that the statewide coalition is actually
13 implementing the purpose of this Act and mov-
14 ing toward the achievement indicators described
15 in subsection (d).

16 (C) A list of the members of the statewide
17 coalition or interested parties.

18 (d) ACCOUNTABILITY.—On the date on which the
19 Secretary first publishes a notice in the Federal Register
20 soliciting applications for grants under this section, the
21 Secretary shall include in the notice achievement indica-
22 tors for the program assisted under this section. The
23 achievement indicators shall be designed—

24 (1) to measure the impact that the statewide
25 coalitions assisted under this Act are having on the

1 institutions of higher education and the surrounding
2 communities, including changes in the number of al-
3cohol or drug-related incidents of any kind (includ-
4ing violations, physical assaults, sexual assaults, re-
5ports of intimidation, disruptions of school functions,
6disruptions of student studies, illnesses, or deaths);
7 (2) to measure the quality and accessibility of
8the programs or information offered by the state-
9wide coalitions; and
10 (3) to provide such other measures of program
11 impact as the Secretary determines appropriate.

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