barred from using fissile material for military purposes.

The conferees are further persuaded that these sections will not prevent the United States from fulfilling its obligation under the Additional Protocol. This is true even though section 254, also added by the Senate, limits the purposes that may be construed as covered by the phrase “necessary to increase the capability of the IAEA to detect undeclared nuclear activities in a non-nuclear weapon state.”

Subtitle F of title II, Protection of National Security Information and Activities, was added by the Senate. Section 261(a) provides that no current or former Department of Defense or Department of Energy location, site, or facility of direct national security significance shall be declared or be subject to the underlying Additional Protocol. Similarly, under section 261(b), no information of direct national security significance regarding such locations, sites, or facilities shall be provided under the Additional Protocol. These requirements parallel statements that Administration officials have made for several years regarding how the AP’s non-nuclear weapon state’s national security exemption will be implemented.

Sections 261(c) and 261(d) provide that nothing in this title shall be construed to permit the disclosure or communication or disclosure to the IAEA or IAEA employees of restricted data controlled by the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 or of national security information or other classified information. These provisions parallel an understanding in the resolution of ratification approved by the Senate in 2004 that the Additional Protocol provisions do not require any such disclosure. The conferees note that these provisions do not bar the Executive branch, however, from using any other authority that it may possess to provide classified information to the IAEA.

Section 262(a) provides that no national of a country designated by the Secretary of State under section 629A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371) as a government supporting acts of international terrorism shall be permitted access to the United States to carry out an inspection activity under the Additional Protocol or a related safeguards agreement. Both the Additional Protocol and the underlying United States safeguards agreement allow the United States to bar individual inspectors from engaging in inspections in the United States, and the United States has routinely exercised that right as appropriate. The conferees know of no occasion on which a national of a state sponsor of terrorism has conducted an IAEA inspection in this country.

Section 262(b) requires that IAEA inspectors be accompanied at all times by U.S. Government officials when inspecting designated locations, facilities, or activities in the United States under the Additional Protocol. The conferees understand that this provision will not require any change in current practices.

Section 262(c) provides that the President shall conduct vulnerability, counterintelligence, and related assessments not less than every 5 years to ensure that information of direct national security significance remains protected at all sites, locations, facilities, and activities in the United States that are subject to IAEA inspection under the Additional Protocol. The conferees understand that this title is enacted to increase the capability of the IAEA to detect undeclared nuclear activities in a non-nuclear weapon state.

Subtitle G of title II provides for reports on: measures that have been or should be taken to achieve the adoption of additional protocols to existing safeguards agreements signed by non-nuclear-weapon States Party; and on assistance that has been provided or should be provided by the United States to the IAEA in order to promote the effective implementation of additional safeguards agreements signed by non-nuclear-weapon States Party and the verification of the compliance of such parties with IAEA obligations, with a plan for providing any needed additional funding. The conferees believe that the safeguards function is a vital element of U.S. nonproliferation policy and urge the Executive branch to maintain robust funding for U.S. assistance to the IAEA, taking into account the continuing need for improved safeguards in countries of concern with additional safeguards agreements and the likely advent of additional safeguards agreements as the world moves to increase nuclear power production.

Section 275 provides that the President shall notify Congress of any notifications issued by the IAEA to the United States under Article 10 of the Additional Protocol. Article 10 says that the IAEA shall inform the United States of activities carried out under the Additional Protocol, under Article 10, including those in response to questions or inconsistencies the IAEA has brought to the attention of the United States, the results of those inquiries, and the conclusions of the IAEA that it has drawn. Article 10 notifications will take place at least annually.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2006

Mr. SOUDER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6344) to reauthorize the Office of National Drug Control Policy Act, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 6344

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE, REFERENCE, AND TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) Short title.—This Act may be cited as the “Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 2006.”

(b) Amendment of Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998.—Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-272; 22 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

(c) Table of Contents.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title, reference, and table of contents.
Sec. 2. Annual preparation and submission of National Drug Control Strategy.
Sec. 3. Annual report requirements.
Sec. 4. High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program.
Sec. 5. National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign.
Sec. 6. National guard counterdrug schools.
Sec. 7. Miscellaneous provisions.
Sec. 8. Authorization of appropriations.
Sec. 9. Extension of termination date.
Sec. 10. Anti-doping agency.
Sec. 11. Designation of United States Anti-doping Agency.
Sec. 12. Records, audit, and report.
Sec. 13. Authorization of appropriations.
Sec. 15. Reauthorization.
Sec. 16. Suspension of grants.
Sec. 17. Grant award criteria.
Sec. 18. Prohibition on additional eligibility criteria.
Sec. 20. National Drug Control Policy.
Sec. 21. National Guard Counterdrug Schools.
Sec. 22. National Youth Drug Prevention and Education Program.
Sec. 23. National Youth Anti-drug Media Campaign.
Sec. 25. National Guard counterdrug schools.
Sec. 27. National Drug Control Policy.

TITLE I—ORGANIZATION OF OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY AND ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Sec. 101. Amendments to definitions.
Sec. 102. Establishment of the Office of National Drug Control Policy.
Sec. 103. Appointment and responsibilities of the Director.
Sec. 104. Amendments to ensure coordination with other agencies.
Sec. 105. Budgetary matters.

TITLE II—THE NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY

Sec. 201. Annual preparation and submission of National Drug Control Strategy.
Sec. 203. Annual report requirements.

TITLE III—HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS

Sec. 301. High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program.
Sec. 302. Funding for certain high intensity drug trafficking areas.
Sec. 303. Assessment.

TITLE IV—TECHNOLOGY

Sec. 401. Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center.

TITLE V—NATIONAL YOUTH MEDIA CAMPAIGN


TITLE VI—AUTHORIZATIONS AND EXTENSION OF TERMINATION DATE

Sec. 601. Authorization of appropriations.
Sec. 602. Extension of termination date.

TITLE VII—ANTI-DOPING AGENCY

Sec. 701. Designation of United States Anti-doping Agency.
Sec. 702. Records, audit, and report.
Sec. 703. Authorization of appropriations.

TITLE VIII—DRUG-FREE COMMUNITIES

Sec. 801. Reauthorization.
Sec. 802. Suspension of grants.
Sec. 803. Grant award criteria.
Sec. 804. Prohibition on additional eligibility criteria.

TITLE IX—NATIONAL GUARD COUNTERDRUG SCHOOLS

Sec. 901. National Guard counterdrug schools.

TITLE X—NATIONAL METHAMPHETAMINE INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE

Sec. 101. Short title.
Sec. 102. Definitions.
Sec. 103. Establishment of clearinghouse and advisory council.
Sec. 104. NMIC requirements and review.
Sec. 105. Authorization of appropriations.

TITLE XI—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Sec. 1101. Repeals.
Sec. 1102. Controlled Substances Act amendments.
Sec. 1103. Report on law enforcement intelligence sharing.
Sec. 1104. Requirement for South American heroin strategy.
Sec. 1105. Model acts.
Sec. 1106. Study of intravenous addiction associated with prescription opioid analgesic drugs.
TITLE I—ORGANIZATION OF OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY AND ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

SEC. 101. AMENDMENTS TO DEFINITIONS.

(a) DEMAND REDUCTION.—Section 702(1) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (F), by striking ‘and’ and the period after the semicolon;
(2) in paragraph (G), by striking the period at the end and inserting ‘, including the testing of employees’; and
(3) by adding at the end the following:

‘(H) interventions for drug abuse and dependence;

‘(I) international drug control coordination and cooperation with respect to activities described in this paragraph and ‘(J) interventions for drug abuse education, prevention, treatment, research, rehabilitation activities, and interventions for drug abuse and dependence.’

(b) NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAM.—Section 702(6) is amended by adding before the period the following: ‘, including any activities involving supply reduction, demand reduction, or State, local, and tribal affairs.’

(c) PROGRAM CHANGE.—Section 702(7) is amended by—

(1) striking ‘National Foreign Intelligence Program,’ and inserting ‘National Intelligence Program,’; and
(2) inserting after ‘Related Activities,’ the following—

for purposes of section 704(d) an agency that is described in section 5307(a) of title 28, United States Code.’

(d) OFFICE.—Section 702(9) is amended by striking ‘Implicates’ and inserting ‘Indicates.’

(e) STATE, LOCAL, AND TRIBAL AFFAIRS.—Paragraph (10) of section 702 is amended to read as follows:

‘(10) STATE, LOCAL, AND TRIBAL AFFAIRS.—The term ‘State, local, and tribal affairs’ means activities conducted by a National Drug Control Program agency that are intended to reduce the availability and use of illegal drugs, including—

‘(A) compliance with international treaties relating to drug control among domestic law enforcement agencies; and
(13) SUPPLY REDUCTION.—The term ‘supply reduction’ means any activity or program conducted by a National Drug Control Program agency that is intended to reduce the availability or use of illegal drugs in the United States or abroad, including—

‘(A) law enforcement outside the United States;
(14) LAW ENFORCEMENT.—The term ‘law enforcement’ or ‘drug law enforcement’ means all efforts by a Federal, State, local, or tribal government agency to enforce the drug laws of the United States or any State, including investigation, arrest, prosecution, and incarceration or other punishments or penalties.

SEC. 102. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY.

(a) RESPONSIBILITIES.—Section 760(a) is amended to read as follows:

‘(A) ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE.—There is established in the Executive Office of the President an Office of National Drug Control Policy, which shall—

‘(1) develop national drug control policy;
(2) coordinate and oversee the implementation of the national drug control policy;
(3) assess and certify the adequacy of National Drug Control Programs and the budget for those programs; and
(4) develop and enhance the effectiveness of the national drug control policy and the National Drug Control Program agencies’ programs, by developing and applying specific goals and performance measurements.’

(b) POSITIONS.—Section 703(b) is amended to read as follows:

‘(f) NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY AND DEPUTY DIRECTORS.—

‘(1) DIRECTOR.—There shall be a Director of National Drug Control Policy who shall be the Office (hereafter in this Act as the ‘Director’) and shall hold the same rank and status as the head of an executive department listed in section 101 of title 5, United States Code.

‘(2) DEPUTY DIRECTOR.—There shall be a Deputy Director of National Drug Control Policy who shall report directly to the Director (referred to in this Act as the ‘Deputy Director’).

‘(3) OTHER DEPUTY DIRECTORS.—

‘(A) IN GENERAL.—There shall be a Deputy Director for Demand Reduction, a Deputy Director for Supply Reduction, and a Deputy Director for State, Local, and Tribal Affairs.
(5) REPORTING.—The Deputy Director for Supply Reduction, the Deputy Director for Supply Reduction, and the Deputy Director for State, Local, and Tribal Affairs shall report directly to the Deputy Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

‘(D) DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR DEMAND REDUCTION.—The Deputy Director for Demand Reduction shall be responsible for the activities in subparagraphs (A) through (H) of section 702(1).

‘(E) DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR SUPPLY REDUCTION.—The Deputy Director for Supply Reduction shall—

‘(i) have substantial experience and expertise in drug interdiction and other supply reduction activities; and
(10) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES AND LAW ENFORCEMENT.—Section 702 is amended by adding at the end the following:

‘(12) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—Except as otherwise provided, the term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means the Committee on Appropriations, and the Caucus on International Narcotics Control of the Senate and the Committee on Government Reform, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

‘(13) LAW ENFORCEMENT.—The term ‘law enforcement’ or ‘drug law enforcement’ means all efforts by a Federal, State, local, or tribal government agency to enforce the drug laws of the United States or any State, including investigation, arrest, prosecution, and incarceration or other punishments or penalties.

SEC. 103. APPOINTMENT AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTOR.

(a) SUCCESSION.—Section 760(a) is amended by striking ‘Department’ and inserting ‘National Drug Control Program agencies’.

‘(C) DIRECTOR.—If the Director dies, resigns, or is otherwise unable to perform the functions and duties of the position, the Deputy Director shall perform the functions and duties of the Director temporarily in an acting capacity pursuant to subsection III of chapter 33 of title 5, United States Code.’

‘(D) RESPONSIBILITIES.—Section 760(b) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by striking ‘Federal departments and agencies engaged in drug enforcement’ and inserting ‘National Drug Control Program agencies’;

‘(E) DIRECTOR FOR STATE, LOCAL, AND TRIBAL AFFAIRS.—The Deputy Director for State, Local, and Tribal Affairs shall be responsible for the activities—

‘(I) in subparagraphs (A) through (D) of section 702(10);
(11) SUPPLY REDUCTION.—The term ‘supply reduction’ means any activity or program conducted by a National Drug Control Program agency that is intended to reduce the availability or use of illegal drugs in the United States or abroad, including—

‘(A) law enforcement outside the United States;
(12) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—Except as otherwise provided, the term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means the Committee on Appropriations, and the Caucus on International Narcotics Control of the Senate and the Committee on Government Reform, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

‘(C) DIRECTOR.—If the Director dies, resigns, or is otherwise unable to perform the functions and duties of the position, the Deputy Director shall perform the functions and duties of the Director temporarily in an acting capacity pursuant to subsection III of chapter 33 of title 5, United States Code.’

‘(D) RESPONSIBILITIES.—Section 760(b) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by striking ‘Federal departments and agencies engaged in drug enforcement’ and inserting ‘National Drug Control Program agencies’;

‘(E) DIRECTOR FOR STATE, LOCAL, AND TRIBAL AFFAIRS.—The Deputy Director for State, Local, and Tribal Affairs shall be responsible for the activities—

‘(I) in subparagraphs (A) through (D) of section 702(10);

‘(ii) in section 707, the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program; and
‘(iii) in section 708, the Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center.’

SEC. 104. ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY AND ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

(a) RESPONSIBILITIES.—Section 760(a) is amended to read as follows:

‘(B) coordination and enhancement of efforts among National Drug Control Program agencies and State, local, and tribal demand reduction and supply reduction agencies;

‘(C) coordination of enhancement of Federal, State, local, and tribal law enforcement initiatives to gather, analyze, and disseminate information and law enforcement intelligence relating to drug control among domestic law enforcement agencies; and

‘(D) other coordinated and joint initiatives among Federal, State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies to promote drug control strategies designed to reduce the demand for, and the availability of, illegal drugs.’

SEC. 105. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY.

(a) RESPONSIBILITIES.—Section 760(a) is amended to read as follows:

‘(A) ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE.—There is established in the Executive Office of the President an Office of National Drug Control Policy, which shall—

‘(1) develop national drug control policy;
‘(2) coordinate and oversee the implementation of the national drug control policy;
‘(3) assess and certify the adequacy of National Drug Control Programs and the budget for those programs; and
‘(4) develop and enhance the effectiveness of the national drug control policy and the National Drug Control Program agencies’ programs,

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the performance measures for the agency developed under section 706(c);”;
(5) in paragraph (15), by striking subparagraph (C) and inserting the following:
“(C) substance abuse information clearinghouse administered by the Administrator of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and established under section 506(d)(16) of the Public Health Service Act by—
“(1) encouraging all National Drug Control Program agencies to provide all appropriate and relevant information; and
“(2) supporting the dissemination of information to all interested entities;”;
and
(b) by inserting at the end the following:
“(18) shall seek the support and commitment of State, local, and tribal officials within the formulation and implementation of the National Drug Control Strategy;
(19) shall monitor and evaluate the allocation of resources among Federal law enforcement agencies in response to significant local and regional drug trafficking and production threats;
(20) shall submit an annual report to Congress detailing how the Office of National Drug Control Policy has consulted with and assisted State, local, and tribal governments with respect to the formulation and implementation of the National Drug Control Strategy and other relevant issues; and
(21) shall, within 1 year after the date of the enactment of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 2006, report to Congress on the impact of each Federal drug reduction strategy upon the availability, addiction rate, use rate, and other harms of illegal drugs.”;
(c) REVIEW AND CERTIFICATION OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAM BUDGET.—Section 704(d)(3) is amended—
(1) in subparagraph (C)(iii), by inserting “and the appropriate congressional committees,” after “House of Representatives”; and
(2) in subparagraph (D)(ii)(bb), by inserting “and the appropriate congressional committees,” after “House of Representatives”;
(d) POWERS OF DIRECTOR.—Section 704(d) is amended—
(1) in paragraph (9), by striking “Strategy,” and inserting “Strategy and notifying the appropriate congressional committees of any fund control notice issued in accordance with section 707(f)(5);”;
and
(2) in paragraph (10), by inserting before the period the following: “and section 706 of the Department of State Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (22 U.S.C. 2291)”;
(e) FUND CONTROL NOTICES.—Section 704(f) is amended by adding at the end the following:
“(4) CONGRESSIONAL NOTICE.—A copy of each fund control notice shall be transmitted to the appropriate congressional committees.
(5) RESTRICTIONS.—The Director shall not issue a fund control notice to direct that all or part of an amount appropriated to the National Drug Control Program agency account be obligated, modified, or altered in any manner.
(A) contrary, in whole or in part, to a specific appropriation; or
(B) contrary, in whole or in part, to the express intent of Congress.’;
(f) DRUG INTERDICTION.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 711 is amended by adding at the end the following:
“(Sec. 711. Drug Interdiction Coordinator and Committee.)
“(a) United States Interdiction Coordinator.—
“(1) IN GENERAL.—The United States Interdiction Coordinator shall perform the duties of that position described in paragraph (2) and such other duties as may be determined by the Director with respect to coordination of efforts to interdict illicit drugs from entering the United States.
“(2) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The United States Interdiction Coordinator shall be responsible to the Director for—
“(A) coordinating the interdiction activities of the National Drug Control Program agencies to be consistent with the National Drug Control Strategy;
“(B) on behalf of the Director, developing and issuing, on or before March 1 of each year, a National Interdiction Command and Control Plan to ensure the coordination and consistency described in subparagraph (A);
“(C) assessing the sufficiency of assets committed to interdict illicit drug trafficking by the relevant National Drug Control Program agencies; and
“(D) advising the Director on the efforts of each National Drug Control Program agency to implement the National Interdiction Command and Control Plan.
“(3) STAFF.—The Director shall assign such permanent staff to the Office as he considers appropriate to assist the United States Interdiction Coordinator to carry out the responsibilities described in paragraph (2), which may also, at his discretion, request that appropriate National Drug Control Program agencies detail or assign staff to the Office of Supply Reduction for that purpose.
“(4) NATIONAL INTERDICTION COMMAND AND CONTROL PLAN.—
“(A) PURPOSES.—The National Interdiction Command and Control Plan shall—
“(i) set forth the Government’s strategy for drug interdiction;
“(ii) state the specific roles and responsibilities of the relevant National Drug Control Program agencies for implementing that strategy; and
“(iii) identify the specific resources required to enable the relevant National Drug Control Program agencies to implement that strategy.
“(B) CONSULTATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES.—The United States Interdiction Coordinator shall issue the National Interdiction Command and Control Plan in consultation with the other members of the Interdiction Committee described in subsection (e).
“(C) LIMITATION.—The National Interdiction Command and Control Plan shall not change existing agency authorities or the laws governing relationships but may include recommendations about changes to such authorities or laws.
“(D) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—On or before March 1 of each year, the United States Interdiction Coordinator shall provide a report on behalf of the Director to the appropriate congressional committees, to the Joint Committee on Intelligence and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, and to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate, which shall include—
“(i) a copy of that year’s National Interdiction Command and Control Plan;
“(ii) information on the previous 10 years regarding the number and type of seizures of drugs by each National Drug Control Program agency conducting drug interdiction activities to the relevant National Drug Control Program agency conducting drug interdiction activities, as well as statistical information on the geographic areas in which such patrol hours took place.
“(E) TREATMENT OF CLASSIFIED OR LAW ENFORCEMENT SENSITIVE INFORMATION.—Any information reported described in subparagraph (D) that involves information classified under criteria established by an Executive order, or the public disclosure of which, as determined by the Director of National Intelligence, or the head of any Federal Government agency the activities of which are described in the plan, would be detrimental to the law enforcement or national security activities of any Federal, State, or local agency, shall be presented to Congress separately from the rest of the report.
“(F) INTERDICTION COMMITTEE.—
“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Interdiction Committee shall meet to—
“(A) discuss and resolve issues related to the coordination, oversight and integration of international, border, and domestic drug interdiction efforts in support of the National Drug Control Strategy;
“(B) review the annual National Interdiction Command and Control Plan, and provide advice to the Director and the United States Interdiction Coordinator concerning that plan; and
“(C) provide such other advice to the Director concerning drug interdiction strategy and policies as the committee determines is appropriate.
“(2) CHAIRMAN.—The Director shall designate one of the members of the Interdiction Committee to serve as chairman.
“(3) MEETINGS.—The members of the Interdiction Committee shall meet, in person and not through any delegate or representative, at least once per calendar year, prior to March 1. At the call of either the Director or the other chairmen, the Interdiction Committee may hold additional meetings, which shall be attended by the members either in person, or through such delegates or representatives as they may choose.
“(4) REPORT.—Not later than September 30 of each year, the chairman of the Interdiction Committee shall submit a report to the Director and to the appropriate congressional committees describing the results of the meetings and any significant findings of the Committee during the previous 12 months, on any controversy that evolves from an Interdiction Committee report during the previous year, which involves information classified under criteria established by an Executive order, or whose public disclosure, as determined by the Director, the current chairman, or any member, would be detrimental to the law enforcement or national security activities of any Federal, State, local, or tribal agency, shall be presented to Congress separately from the rest of the report, by striking subsection (d) and redesignating subsections (e), (f), and (g) as subsections (d), (e), and (f), respectively.
“(21) U.S.C. 1703) is amended—
(1) in subsection (e), by striking “Except as provided in subsection (d), the” and inserting “The”;
and
(2) by striking subsection (d) and redesignating subsections (e), (f), and (g) as subsections (d), (e), and (f), respectively.
“(3) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—Section 704 (22 U.S.C. 1703) is amended—
(1) by amending subsection (g) to read as follows:
“(g) INAPPLICABILITY TO CERTAIN PROGRAMS.—The provisions of this section shall not apply to the National Intelligence Program, the Joint Military Intelligence Program, and Tactical and Related Activities, unless such program, or an element of such program is designated a National Drug Control Program—
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(1) by the President; or
(2) jointly by—
(A) in the case of the National Intelligence Program, the Director and the Director of National Intelligence; or
(B) in the case of the Joint Military Intelligence Program and Tactical and Related Activities, the Director, the Director of National Intelligence, and the Secretary of Defense.; and

(B) by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

(2) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed as derogating the authorities and responsibilities of the Director of National Intelligence or the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency contained in the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401 et seq.), the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 403a et seq.), or any other law.

SEC. 104. AMENDMENTS TO ENSURE COORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES.

Section 705 is amended—
(1) in subsection (a)(1)(A), by striking “abuse”;
(2) in subsection (a)(2)(A), by striking “Director of Central Intelligence” and inserting “Director of National Intelligence”;
(3) in subsection (a)(2)(B), by striking “Director of Central Intelligence” and inserting “Director of National Intelligence and the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency”;
(4) by amending subsection (a)(3) to read as follows:

(3) Required reports.—
(A) Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture.—Not later than July 1 of each year, the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior shall jointly submit to the Director and the appropriate congressional committees an assessment of the quantity of illegal drug cultivation and manufacturing in the United States on lands owned or under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government for the preceding year.

(B) Secretary of Homeland Security.—Not later than July 1 of each year, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Director and the appropriate congressional committees information for the preceding year regarding the number and type of seizures of drugs by each component of the Department of Homeland Security seizing drugs, as well as statistical information on the geographic areas of such seizures; and

(ii) the number of air and maritime patrol hours primarily dedicated to drug supply reduction missions undertaken by each component of the Department of Homeland Security.

(C) Secretary of Defense.—The Secretary of Defense shall, by July 1 of each year, submit to the Director and the appropriate congressional committees information for the preceding year regarding the number of aerial and maritime patrol hours primarily dedicated to drug supply reduction missions undertaken by each component of the Department of Defense.

(D) Attorney General.—The Attorney General shall, by July 1 of each year, submit to the Director and the appropriate congressional committees information for the preceding year regarding the number and type of—

(i) arrests for drug violations;
(ii) prosecutions for drug violations by United States Attorneys; and
(iii) seizures of drugs by each component of the Department of Justice seizing drugs, as well as statistical information on the geographic areas of such seizures.;

(5) in subsection (b)(2)(B), by striking “Program” and inserting “Strategy”;

(6) in subsection (c), by striking “in” and inserting “on”.

SEC. 105. BUDGETARY MATTERS.

(a) Submission of Drug Control Budget Requests.—Section 704(c)(1) is amended by adding at the end the following:

(2) CONTENT OF DRUG CONTROL BUDGET REQUESTS.—A drug control budget request submitted by a department, agency, or program under this subparagraph shall include all requests for funds for any drug control activity undertaken by that department, agency, or program, including demand reduction, supply reduction, and treaty affairs, and including any drug law enforcement activities. If an activity has both drug control and nondoctr control purposes or applications, the department, agency, or program shall estimate by a data calculation the total funds requested for that activity that would be used for drug control, and shall set forth in its request the basis and method for making the estimate.;

(b) National Drug Control Budget Program.—

(1) National Organizations.—Section 704(c)(2) is amended by inserting “and the head of each major national organization that represents law enforcement officers, agencies, or other ‘agency’” after “appropriate congressional committees”.

(2) Total Budget.—Section 704(c)(2)(A) is amended by inserting before the semicolon—

(i) information about the total amount proposed to be spent on all supply reduction, demand reduction, State, local, and tribal affairs, including any drug law enforcement, and other drug control activities by the Federal Government, which shall conform to the content requirements set forth in paragraph (1)(C).

(c) Review and Certification of National Drug Control Program Budget.—Section 704(c)(3) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (C) and (D) as subparagraphs (D) and (E), respectively;

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following new subparagraph:

(C) Specific Requests.—The Director shall not certify the adequacy of any budget request that—

(i) requests funding for Federal law enforcement activities that do not adequately compensate for transfers of drug enforcement resources and personnel to law enforcement and investigation activities;

(ii) requests funding for law enforcement activities on the borders of the United States that do not adequately direct resources to drug interdiction and enforcement;

(iii) requests funding for treatment activities that do not provide adequate results and accountability measures;

(iv) requests funding for any activities of the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program that do not include a clear anti-drug message or purpose intended to reduce drug use;

(v) requests funding for drug treatment activities that do not adequately support and enhance Federal drug treatment programs and capacity;

(vi) requests funding for fiscal year 2007 for activities of the Drug-Free Schools Program, unless it is accompanied by a report setting forth a plan for providing expedited consideration of student loan applications for all individuals who submitted an application for any Federal grant, loan, or work assistance that was rejected or denied pursuant to section 484(b)(1) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1093) or any law enacted for the regulation of a drug-related offense not occurring during a period of enrollment for which the individual was receiving any Federal financial assistance;

(vii) requests funding for drug treatment activities that do not support and

(d) Reprogramming and Transfer Requests.—Section 704(f)(4)(A) (22 U.S.C. 2291(f)(4)(A)) is amended—

(1) by striking “$5,000,000” and inserting “$1,000,000”;

(2) adding at the end the following: “If the Director has not responded to a request for reprogramming subject to this subparagraph within 30 days after receiving notice of the request having been made, the request shall be deemed approved by the Director under this subparagraph and forwarded to Congress.”;

(e) Powers of Director.—Section 704(d) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (b)(D), by striking “have been authorized by Congress” and inserting “authorized by law”;

(2) in paragraph (9), by striking “Strategy” and inserting “Strategy and notify the appropriate congressional committees of any fund control notice issued.”;


(f) Fund Control Notices.—Section 704(f)(4) (22 U.S.C. 2291j) is amended by adding at the end the following:

(4) Congressional Notice.—A copy of each fund control notice shall be transmitted to the appropriate congressional committees.

(5) Restrictions.—The Director shall not issue a fund control notice to direct that all or part of an amount appropriated to the National Drug Control Program agency account be obligated, modified, or altered in any manner contrary, in whole or in part, to a specific appropriation limitation.

TITLE II—THE NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY

SEC. 201. ANNUAL PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY.

Section 706 is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 706. DEVELOPMENT, SUBMISSION, IMPLEMENTATION, AND ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY.

(a) Timing, Contents, and Process for Development and Submission of National Drug Control Strategy.—

(1) Timing.—Not later than February 1 of each year, the President shall submit to Congress a National Drug Control Strategy, which shall set forth a comprehensive plan for the year to reduce illicit drug use and the consequences of such illicit drug use in the United States by limiting the availability of, and reducing the demand for, illegal drugs.

(2) Contents.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The National Drug Control Strategy submitted under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(i) Comprehensive, research-based, long-range, quantifiable goals and specific targets for reducing illicit drug use and the consequences of illicit drug use in the United States.

(ii) Annual quantifiable and measurable objectives and specific targets for the short-term and long-term quantifiable goals that the Director determines may be achieved during each December 7, 2006

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year beginning on the date on which the National Drug Control Strategy is submitted.

(ii) A 5-year projection for program and budget priorities.

(iv) A description of the status of the National Drug Control Strategy for the previous year, including a specific evaluation of whether the objectives and targets for reducing illicit drug use for the previous year were met and reasons for the success or failure of the previous year's Strategy.

(xii) A general review of the status of, and trends in, demand reduction activities by law enforcement, drug intelligence, and community-based organizations, including faith-based organizations, to determine their effectiveness and the extent of cooperation, coordination, and mutual support among such entities and the Federal, State, local, and tribal governments.

(xiv) A supplement reviewing the activities of each individual National Drug Control Program agency during the previous year with respect to the National Drug Control Strategy and the Director's assessment of the progress of each National Drug Control Program agency in meeting its responsibilities under the National Drug Control Strategy.

(B) CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—Any content of the National Drug Control Strategy that involves information classified under criteria established by an Executive order shall be presented to Congress separately from the rest of the National Drug Control Strategy.

(C) SELECTION OF DATA AND INFORMATION.—In selecting data and information for inclusion under subparagraph (A), the Director shall ensure—

(i) the inclusion of data and information that will permit analysis of current trends against previously compiled data and information where the Director believes such analysis enhances long-term assessment of the National Drug Control Strategy and

(ii) the inclusion of data and information to permit a standardized and uniform assessment of the effectiveness of drug treatment programs in the United States.

(D) PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT SYSTEM.—In developing and effectively implementing the National Drug Control Strategy, the Director shall consult with—

(i) the heads of the National Drug Control Program agencies;

(ii) Congress;

(iii) State, local, and tribal officials;

(iv) private citizens and organizations, including community and faith-based organizations, and patients and their experience and expertise in demand reduction;

(v) private citizens and organizations with experience and expertise in supply reduction; and

(vi) appropriate representatives of foreign governments.

(E) MODIFICATIONS.—(A) the actions the Director shall take to modify the National Drug Control Strategy that involve any national, State, or local law enforcement agencies that support the goals and annual targets for reducing drug use, availability, and the consequences of use; and

(B) the actions the Director shall take to modify the National Drug Control Strategy that involve any national, State, or local law enforcement agencies that support the goals and annual targets for reducing drug use, availability, and the consequences of use.

SEC. 202. PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS.

Section 706 is amended by adding at the end the following:

(C) PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT SYSTEM.—Not later than February 1 of each year, the Director shall submit to Congress the National Drug Control Strategy, a description of a national drug control performance measurement system, that—

(i) develops 2-year and 5-year performance measures and targets for each National Drug Control Strategy goal and objective established for reducing drug use, availability, and the consequences of use; and

(ii) describes the sources of information and data that will be used for each performance measure incorporated into the performance measurement system.

(D) IDENTIFICATION OF MAJOR PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES.—The Director shall identify major programs and activities of the National Drug Control Program agencies that support the goals and annual targets for reducing drug use, availability, and the consequences of use.

(E) ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL ACTIVITIES.—(A) The Director shall assess the drug-related goals and objectives of the National Drug Control Strategy that involve any State, local, or tribal government agencies that support the goals and annual targets for reducing drug use, availability, and the consequences of use.

(B) The Director shall monitor the consistency between—

(i) the drug-related goals and objectives of the National Drug Control Strategy and the goals and annual targets for reducing drug use, availability, and the consequences of use; and

(ii) the adequacy of the coverage of existing national treatment outcome monitoring systems to measure the effectiveness of drug abuse treatment in reducing illicit drug use among prisoners and parolees.

(F) DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION OF ASSESSMENT.—A description of any modifications made during the preceding year to the national drug performance measurement system described in subsection (c) of this section in each report submitted under subsection (b).
efficient manner consistent with the overall strategy and focus of the campaign; and
(3) plans to purchase advertising time and space;
(4) policies and practices implemented to ensure that Federal funds are used responsibly to purchase advertising time and space and eliminate the potential for waste, fraud, and abuse; and
(5) all contracts entered into with a corporation, partnership, or individual working on behalf of the national media campaign;
(6) policies and steps implemented to ensure compliance with title IV of this Act;
(7) steps taken to ensure that the national media campaign will secure, to the maximum extent possible, no cost matches of advertising time and space or in-kind contributions are directly related to the campaign in accordance with title IV of this Act; and
(8) a review and evaluation of the effectiveness of the national media campaign strategy for the past year.
(b) AUDIT.—The Government Accountability Office shall, at a frequency of not less than every 2 years,
(1) conduct and supervise an audit and investigation relating to the programs and operations of the
(A) Office; or
(B) certain programs within the Office, including—
(i) the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program;
(ii) the Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center; or
(iii) the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign; and
(2) provide the Director and the appropriate congressional committees with a report containing an evaluation of and recommendations on the—
(A) policies and activities of the programs and operations subject to the audit and investigation;
(B) economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the administration of the reviewed programs and operations; and
(C) policy or management changes needed to prevent and detect fraud and abuse in such programs and operations.
TITLE III—HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS
SEC. 301. HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS PROGRAM.
Section 701 is amended to read as follows:
"SEC. 701. HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS PROGRAM.
"(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—
"(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the Office a program to be known as the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program (in this section referred to as the "Program").
"(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Program is to reduce drug trafficking and drug production in the United States by—
"(A) providing direction and oversight in establishing and achieving the goals of the high intensity drug trafficking area;
"(B) enhancing law enforcement intelligence sharing among Federal, State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies; and
"(C) providing reliable law enforcement information regarding the activities of the high intensity drug trafficking area.
"(3) B OARD REPRESENTATION.—None of the funds appropriated under this section may be expended for any high intensity drug trafficking area; and
"(4) BOARD REPRESENTATION.—None of the funds appropriated under this section may be expended for an equal number of representatives of Federal agencies and State, local, and tribal agencies to attend a meeting of an Executive Board established under this section.
"(b) AUDIT.—The Government Accountability Office shall, at a frequency of not less than every 2 years,
(1) conduct and supervise an audit and investigation relating to the programs and operations of the
(A) Office; or
(B) certain programs within the Office, including—
(i) the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program;
(ii) the Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center; or
(iii) the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign; and
(2) provide the Director and the appropriate congressional committees with a report containing an evaluation of and recommendations on the—
(A) policies and activities of the programs and operations subject to the audit and investigation;
(B) economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the administration of the reviewed programs and operations; and
(C) policy or management changes needed to prevent and detect fraud and abuse in such programs and operations.
"(c) ORGANIZATION OF HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS.—
"(1) EXECUTIVE BOARD AND OFFICERS.—To be eligible for funds appropriated under this section, each high intensity drug trafficking area shall be governed by an Executive Board. The Executive Board shall designate a chairman, vice chairman, and any other officers to the Executive Board that it determines are necessary.
"(2) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Executive Board of a high intensity drug trafficking area shall—
"(A) provide direction and oversight in establishing and achieving the goals of the high intensity drug trafficking area;
"(B) manage the funds of the high intensity drug trafficking area;
"(C) review and approving all funding proposals consistent with the overall objectives of the high intensity drug trafficking area; and
"(D) reviewing and approving all reports to the Director on the activities of the high intensity drug trafficking area.
"(d) ANNUAL HIDTA PROGRAM BUDGET SUBMISSION.—The Director, in consultation with the Attorney General, shall submit to Congress an annual budget to support the activities of each high intensity drug trafficking area.
"(3) ANNUAL HIDTA PROGRAM BUDGET SUBMISSION.—As part of the documentation that supports the President's budget request for the Office, the Director shall submit to Congress a budget justification that includes—
"(1) the amount proposed for each high intensity drug trafficking area, conditional upon a review by the Office of the request submitted by the HIDTA and the performance of the HIDTA, with supporting narrative descriptions and rationale for each request;
"(2) a detailed justification that explains—
"(A) the reasons for the proposed funding level; and how such funding level was determined based on a current assessment of the drug trafficking area by each high intensity drug trafficking area;
"(B) how such funding will ensure that the goals and objectives of each such area will be achieved;
"(C) how such funding supports the National Drug Control Strategy; and
"(3) the amount of HIDTA funds used to investigate and prosecute cases and individuals trafficking in methamphetamine in the prior calendar year, and a description of how those funds were used.
"(3) COUNTERTERRORISM FUND.—
"(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Director may...
expends up to 10 percent of the amounts appropriated under this section on a discretionary basis, to respond to any emerging drug trafficking threat in an existing high intensity drug trafficking area, or to establish a new high intensity drug trafficking area or expand an existing high intensity drug trafficking area, in accordance with the criteria under paragraph (2).

(2) Consideration of impact.—In allocating funds under this subsection, the Director shall consider:

(A) the impacts of the new high intensity drug trafficking area or the expansion of an existing high intensity drug trafficking area; and

(B) other criteria as the Director considers appropriate.

(k) Evaluation.—

(1) Initial report.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Director shall, after consulting with the Executive Boards of each designated high intensity drug trafficking area, submit a report to Congress that describes, for each designated high intensity drug trafficking area—

(A) the specific purposes for the high intensity drug trafficking area; and

(B) the specific long-term and short-term goals and objectives for the high intensity drug trafficking area.

(2) Long-term and short-term goals.—The report shall include the long-term and short-term goals for the high intensity drug trafficking area.

(l) Appropriability.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section, and as part of each subsequent annual National Drug Control Strategy report, the Director, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, shall submit to Congress a report—

(1) evaluating the performance of the high intensity drug trafficking area in achieving the long-term and short-term goals; and

(2) the extent to which Federal, State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies and participating in each high intensity drug trafficking area are sharing law enforcement information to assess current drug trafficking activity and design appropriate enforcement strategies; and

(3) the measures needed to improve effective sharing of information and law enforcement intelligence regarding drug trafficking and drug production among Federal, State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies in the area.

(m) Coordination of law enforcement intelligence sharing in high intensity drug trafficking areas.—The report required under paragraph (l) shall include—

(1) the specific purposes for the high intensity drug trafficking area; and

(2) the measures identified under paragraph (l) necessary to improve the performance of the high intensity drug trafficking area in achieving the long-term and short-term goals.

(n) Coordination of law enforcement intelligence sharing in high intensity drug trafficking areas program.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Director shall submit to Congress a report that describes—

(1) the specific purposes for the high intensity drug trafficking area

(2) the specific long-term and short-term goals and objectives for the high intensity drug trafficking area;

(3) the measures that will be used to evaluate the performance of the high intensity drug trafficking area in achieving the long-term and short-term goals; and

(4) the long-term and short-term goals and objectives for the high intensity drug trafficking area.

(3) Certification.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, and as part of each subsequent annual National Drug Control Strategy report, the Director shall submit to Congress a report—

(1) describing the performance of the high intensity drug trafficking area in achieving the long-term and short-term goals and objectives identified under paragraph (2); and

(2) the extent to which Federal, State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies and participating in each high intensity drug trafficking area are sharing law enforcement information to assess current drug trafficking activity and design appropriate enforcement strategies; and

(3) the measures needed to improve effective sharing of information and law enforcement intelligence regarding drug trafficking and drug production among Federal, State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies in the area.

(o) Use of Funds to Combat Methamphetamine Trafficking.—

(1) Requirement.—As part of the documentation that supports the President's annual budget request for the Office, the Director shall report on the use of HIDTA funds to combat methamphetamine trafficking.

(2) Contents.—The report shall include—

(A) the number of methamphetamine manufacturing facilities discovered through HIDTA-funded initiatives in the previous fiscal year;

(B) the amounts of methamphetamine or listed chemicals (as that term is defined in title 21, United States Code) seized by HIDTA-funded initiatives in the area in the previous year; and

(C) the number of law enforcement intelligence and predictive data from the Drug Enforcement Administration showing patterns and trends in abuse, trafficking, and transportation in methamphetamine and listed chemicals.

(2) Certification.—Before the Director awards any funds to a high intensity drug trafficking area, the Director shall ensure that the law enforcement entities participating in that HIDTA are providing labora-

ory seizure data to the national clandestine laboratory database at the El Paso Intelligence Center.

(p) Authorization of Appropriations.—

There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—

(1) $240,000,000 for fiscal year 2007;

(2) $250,000,000 for fiscal year 2008;

(3) $270,000,000 for fiscal year 2009; and

(4) $280,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2010 and

SEC. 392. FUNDING FOR CERTAIN HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS.

(a) Short Title.—This section may be cited as the “Dawson Family Community Protection Act.”

(b) Findings.—Congress finds the following:

(1) In the early morning hours of October 16, 2001, at the height of the war on drugs, Angela Dawson was firebombed in apparent retaliation for Mrs. Dawson’s notification to police about persistent drug distribution activity in her East Baltimore, Maryland neighborhood.

(2) The arson claimed the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Dawson and their 5 young children, aged 9 to 14.

(3) The horrific murder of the Dawson family is a stark example of domestic narco-terrorism.

(4) In all phases of counter narcotics law enforcement—from prevention to investigation to prosecution to reentry—the voluntary cooperation of ordinary citizens is a critical component.

(5) Voluntary cooperation is difficult for law enforcement officials to obtain when citizens feel that cooperation carries the risk of violent retaliation by illegal drug trafficking organizations and their affiliates.

(6) Public confidence that law enforcement is doing all it can to make communities safe is a prerequisite for voluntary cooperation among people who may be subject to intimidation or reprisal (or both).

(7) Witness protection programs are insufficient on their own to provide security because criminals can intimidate individuals who cooperate every day to make distressed neighborhoods livable for their children, other relatives, and neighbors who will resist or refuse offers of relocation by local, State, and Federal prosecutorial agencies and because, moreover, the continued presence of strong individuals and families is critical to preventing and strengthening the social fabric in such communities.

(8) Where (as in certain sections of Baltimore City) interstate trafficking of illegal drugs leads to sequences within designated as high intensity drug trafficking areas, it is important that supplementary High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program funds be committed to support initiatives aimed at making the affected communities safe for the residents of those communities and ensuring their cooperation with tribal, local, State, and Federal law enforcement efforts to combat illegal drug trafficking.

(c) Funding for Certain High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program Funds to support Programs at the Basic Rate—As amended by section 301, is amended by adding at the end the following:

(q) Specific Purposes.—

(1) In general.—The Director shall ensure that, of the amounts appropriated for a fiscal year for the Program, at least
(2) REQUIRED USES.—The funds used under paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) shall be used—

``'
(A) to ensure the safety of neighborhoods and the protection of communities, including the prevention of the intimidation of potential drug users by illegal drug distribution and related activities; and

(B) to combat illegal drug trafficking through such methods as the Director considers appropriate, such as establishing or operating (or both) a toll-free telephone hotline for use by the public to provide information about illegal drug-related activities.

SEC. 305. ASSESSMENT.

The Director shall assess the ability of the HIDTA Program to respond to the so-called "balloon effect", whereby urban drug traffickers, facing intensive law enforcement efforts expand and spread their trafficking and distribution into rural, suburban, and smaller urban areas by conducting a demonstration project examining the ability of the New York/New Jersey HIDTA, with its new single collocated Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force/High Intensity Drug Enforcement Task Force/High Intensity Drug Enforcement Task Force (referred to in this subsection as the "HIDTA Regional Intelligence Center", to address the movement of drug traffickers into the more rural, suburban, and smaller areas encompassing the counties of Allegany, Onondaga, Monroe, and Erie in New York State and by annexing these counties into the existing New York-New Jersey HIDTA.

TITLE IV—TECHNOLOGY

SEC. 401. COUNTERDRUG TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT CENTER.

(a) CHIEF SCIENTIST.—Section 708(b) is amended to read as follows:

``'
2(b) CHIEF SCIENTIST.—There shall be at the head of the Center the Chief Scientist, who shall be appointed by the Director from among individuals qualified and distinguished in the areas of science, medicine, engineering, or technology.

(b) RESPONSIBILITIES.—

(1) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—Section 708 is amended by—

(A) redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (e); and

(B) inserting subsection (c) and inserting the following:

``'
(c) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Director, acting through the Chief Scientist, shall be responsible for—

(1) identify and define the short-, medium-, and long-term scientific and technological needs of Federal, State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies, and drug supply reduction agencies, including—

(A) advanced surveillance, tracking, and radar imaging;

(B) electronic support measures;

(C) communications;

(D) data fusion, advanced computer systems, and artificial intelligence; and

(E) biometric or biologic (including neutron and electron), and other means of detection;

(2) identify demand reduction basic and applied research needs and initiatives, in consultation with affected National Drug Control Program agencies, including—

(A) improving treatment through neuroscientific advances;

(B) improving the transfer of biomedical research to the clinical setting; and

(C) in consultation with the National Institute on Drug Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, and through interagency agreements or grants, examining addiction and rehabilitation, and the appropriate application of technology to expanding the effectiveness and availability of drug treatment;

(3) make a priority ranking of such needs identified in paragraphs (1) and (2) according to fiscal and technological feasibility, as part of a National Counterdrug Research and Development Program;

(4) oversee and coordinate counterdrug technology initiatives with related activities of other Federal civilian and military departments and agencies;

(5) provide support to the development and implementation of the national drug control performance measurement system established under subsection (c) of section 706; and

(6) pursuant to the authority of the Director of National Intelligence under section 704, submit requests to Congress for the reprogramming or transfer of funds appropriated for counterdrug technology research and development implementation of the counterdrug technology transfer program.

(d) LIMITATION ON AUTHORITY.—The authority granted to the Director under this section shall not extend to the awarding of contracts for the transfer of individual projects, or other operations activities.

(2) ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT.—Subsection (e) of section 708, as redesignated by this section, is amended to read as follows:

``'
(e) ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT TO THE OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall, to the maximum extent practicable, and in consultation with the Office and the Director, assist and support the Office in the conduct of counterdrug technology assessment.

(f) TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAM.—Section 708 is amended by adding at the end the following:

``'
(1) TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAM.—

(A) PROGRAM.—The Chief Scientist, with the advice and counsel of experts from State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies, shall be responsible for the Director for coordination and implementation of a counterdrug technology transfer program.

(B) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Technology Transfer Program shall be for the transfer of technology Assessment Center to transfer technology and associated training directly to State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies.

(c) Office of Research and Development—Transfers shall be made in priority order based on—

(A) The need of potential recipients for such technology;

(B) the willingness of the technology to enhance current counterdrug activities of potential recipients; and

(C) the ability and willingness of potential recipients to evaluate transferred technology.

(d) AGREEMENT AUTHORITY.—The Director may enter into an agreement with the Secretary of Homeland Security to transfer technology with both counterdrug and homeland security applications to State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies on a reimbursable basis.

(e) REPORT.—On or before July 1 of each year, the Director shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees that addresses the following:

```
(A) The number of requests received during the previous 12 months, including the identity of each requesting agency and the type of technology requested;

(B) The number of requests fulfilled during the previous 12 months, including the identity of each recipient agency and the type of technology transferred;

(C) A summary of the criteria used in making the determination on what requests were funded and what requests were not funded, and whether such criteria shall not include specific information on any individual requests.

(D) A general assessment of the future needs of the program, based on expected changes in threats, expected technologies, and likely need from potential recipients.

(E) An assessment of the effectiveness of the technologies transferred, based in part on the evaluations provided by the recipients, with a recommendation whether the technology should continue to be offered through the program.

(f) ASSISTANCE FROM SECRETARY OF HOMELAND SECURITY.—Section 706(d) (21 U.S.C. 1707(d)) is amended to read as follows:

''

(2) COUNTERDRUG TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT CENTER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a national youth anti-drug media campaign (referred to in this subsection as the ‘national media campaign’) in accordance with the plan for such campaign for

(1) preventing drug abuse among young people in the United States;

(2) increasing awareness of adults of the improper drug abuse practices;

(3) encouraging parents and other interested adults to discuss with young people the dangers of illegal drug use.

(b) USE OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Amounts made available to carry out this section for the national media campaign may only be used for the following:

```
(A) The purchase of media time and space, including the strategic planning for, and accounting of, such purchases.

(B) Creative and talent costs, consistent with paragraph (2)(A).

(C) Advertising production costs.

(D) Testing and evaluation of advertising.

(E) Evaluation of the effectiveness of the national media campaign.

(F) The negotiated fees for the winning bidder on requests for proposals issued either by the Office or by designee to enter into contracts to carry out activities authorized by this section.

(G) Partnerships with professional and community-based organizations, including faith-based organizations, and government organizations related to the national media campaign.

(H) Entertainment industry outreach, interactive outreach, media projects and activities, public information, news media outreach, and corporate sponsorship and participation.

(I) Operational and management expenses.

(2) SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) CREATIVE SERVICES.

(i) In using amounts for creative and talent costs under paragraph (1)(B), the Director shall use creative services donated at no cost to the Government (including creative services provided by the Partnership for a Drug-Free America) wherever feasible and may only procure creative services for advertising campaigns facing special challenges.

(ii) In using amounts for creative and talent costs under paragraph (1)(B), the Director shall only use creative services donated at no cost to the Government (including creative services provided by the Partnership for a Drug-Free America) wherever feasible and may only procure creative services for advertising campaigns facing special challenges.

(iii) The Director determines that the Partnership for a Drug-Free America is unable to provide, pursuant to subsection (d)(2)(B).

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$7,000,000 is used in high intensity drug trafficking areas with severe neighborhood safety and illegal drug distribution problems.

(2) REQUIRED USES.—The funds used under paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) shall be used—

```
(A) to ensure the safety of neighborhoods and the protection of communities, including the prevention of the intimidation of potential drug users by illegal drug distribution and related activities; and

(B) to combat illegal drug trafficking through such methods as the Director considers appropriate, such as establishing or operating (or both) a toll-free telephone hotline for use by the public to provide information about illegal drug-related activities.

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TITLE V—NATIONAL YOUTH MEDIA CAMPAIGN

SEC. 501. NATIONAL YOUTH ANTI-DRUG MEDIA CAMPAIGN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall conduct a national youth anti-drug media campaign (referred to in this title as the ‘national campaign’) in accordance with

(1) preventing drug abuse among young people in the United States;

(2) increasing awareness of adults of the improper drug abuse practices;

(3) encouraging parents and other interested adults to discuss with young people the dangers of illegal drug use.

(b) USE OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Amounts made available to carry out this section for the national media campaign may only be used for the following:

```
(A) The purchase of media time and space, including the strategic planning for, and accounting of, such purchases.

(B) Creative and talent costs, consistent with paragraph (2)(A).

(C) Advertising production costs.

(D) Testing and evaluation of advertising.

(E) Evaluation of the effectiveness of the national media campaign.

(F) The negotiated fees for the winning bidder on requests for proposals issued either by the Office or by designee to enter into contracts to carry out activities authorized by this section.

(G) Partnerships with professional and community-based organizations, including faith-based organizations, and government organizations related to the national media campaign.

(H) Entertainment industry outreach, interactive outreach, media projects and activities, public information, news media outreach, and corporate sponsorship and participation.

(I) Operational and management expenses.

(2) SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) CREATIVE SERVICES.

(i) In using amounts for creative and talent costs under paragraph (1)(B), the Director shall use creative services donated at no cost to the Government (including creative services provided by the Partnership for a Drug-Free America) wherever feasible and may only procure creative services for advertisements facing special challenges.

(ii) In using amounts for creative and talent costs under paragraph (1)(B), the Director shall only use creative services donated at no cost to the Government (including creative services provided by the Partnership for a Drug-Free America) wherever feasible and may only procure creative services for advertisements facing special challenges.

(iii) The Director determines that the Partnership for a Drug-Free America is unable to provide, pursuant to subsection (d)(2)(B).

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"
‘‘(ii) Subject to the availability of appropriations, no more than $1,500,000 may be expended under this section each fiscal year on creative services, except that the Director may expend $30,000,000 in a fiscal year on creative services to meet urgent needs of the national media campaign with advance approval from the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives upon a showing of the circumstances causing such urgent needs of the national media campaign.

‘‘(H) EVALUATION OF ADVERTISING.—In using amounts for testing and evaluation of advertising under paragraph (1)(D), the Director shall test all advertisements prior to use in the national media campaign to ensure that the advertisements are effective and meet industry-accepted standards.

‘‘(3) PURCHASE OF ADVERTISING TIME AND SPACE.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, for each fiscal year, no more than 10 percent of the advertising time purchased under this section in a fiscal year and no more than 10 percent of the advertising space purchased under this section in a fiscal year, if the advertisements respond to emergent and time-sensitive campaigns, will be widely utilized in the national media campaign.

‘‘(C) EVALUATION OF EFFECTIVENESS OF MEDIA CAMPAIGN.—In using amounts for the evaluation of the effectiveness of the national media campaign under paragraph (1)(D), the Director shall—

(1) the Monitoring the Future Study published by the Department of Health and Human Services;
(II) the Attitude Tracking Study published by the Partnership for a Drug-Free America;
(III) the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse; and
(IV) other relevant studies or publications, as determined by the Director, including tracking and evaluation data collected according to marketing and advertising industry standards; and

(ii) ensure that the effectiveness of the national media campaign is evaluated in a manner consistent with the strategy developed under section 3(c)(1)(B) of the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse and this section; and

(f) MEDIABUYING CONTRACTOR.—The Director shall enter into a contract with a media buying contractor to plan and purchase advertising time and space for the national media campaign. The media buying contractor shall not provide any other services or material, or conduct any other function or activity which the Director determines should be provided by the Partnership for a Drug-Free America.

‘‘(e) PROHIBITIONS.—None of the amounts made available under subsection (b) may be obligated or expended for any of the following:

(1) To supplant current anti-drug community-based coalitions.
(2) To supplant pro bono public service time donated by national and local broadcasting networks for other public service campaigns.
(3) For partisan political purposes, or express advocacy in support of or to defeat any clearly identified candidate, clearly identified ballot initiative, or clearly identified legislative or regulatory proposal.
(4) To fund advertising that features any community or county-based drug treatment agencies, a drug rehabilitation agency, a drug rehabilitation program, or any other Federal, State, or local government agency which is more appropriate under clause (ii)(IV), if the Director determines that the Partnership for a Drug-Free America is unable to provide or if the Director determines that another entity is more appropriate, subject to the requirements of subsection (b)(2)(A).
(5) To fund advertising that does not contribute to the strategy of the national media campaign, or be matched with in-kind contributions of the same value.

‘‘(g) FINANCIAL AND PERFORMANCE ACCOUNTABILITY.—The Director shall cause to be performed—

(1) audits and reviews of costs of the national media campaign pursuant to section 306 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 254d); and
(2) an audit to determine whether the costs of the national media campaign are allowable under section 306 of such Act (41 U.S.C. 256).

‘‘(j) PREVENTION OF MARIJUANA USE.—The Congress finds the following:

(A) 60 percent of adolescent admissions to substance abuse treatment centers are attributable directly or indirectly to marijuana use; and
(B) Potency levels of contemporary marijuana, particularly hydroponically grown marijuana, are significantly higher than in...
the past, rising from under 1 percent of THC in the mid-1970s to as high as 30 percent today.

(C) Contemporary research has demonstrated clear detrimental effects in adolescent brain development resulting from marijuana use.

(E) Federal law enforcement agencies have identified clear links suggesting that trade in hydroponic marijuana facilitates trade by criminal organizations in hard drugs, including methamphetamine.

(3) by striking "and" after the semi-colon;

(F) An estimated 9,000,000 Americans a year are using performance-enhancing genetic modifications which are illegal drugs, including marijuana.

H. Teens who use marijuana are up to 4 times more likely to have a teen pregnancy than teens who have not.

(1) Federal law enforcement agencies have identified clear links suggesting that trade in hydroponic marijuana facilitates trade by criminal organizations in hard drugs, including methamphetamine.

(2) Emphasis on prevention of youth marijuana use.—In conducting advertising and activities otherwise authorized under this section, the Director may emphasize prevention of youth marijuana use.

(k) Prevention of methamphetamine abuse and other emerging drug abuse threats.—

(1) Requirement to use 10 percent of funds for methamphetamine abuse prevention.—The Director shall ensure that, of the amounts authorized under this section for the national media campaign for a fiscal year, not less than 10 percent shall be expended solely for the activities described in subsection (b)(1) with respect to advertising and independent appeal prior to such suspension or termination.

(2) Grant awards.—

(a) In general.—The United States Anti-Doping Agency shall—

(1) serve as the independent anti-doping organization for the amateur athletic competitions recognized by the United States Olympic Committee;

(2) ensure that athletes participating in amateur athletic activities recognized by the United States Olympic Committee are prevented from using performance-enhancing drugs, or performance-enhancing genetic modifications accomplished through gene-doping;

(3) implement anti-doping education, research, testing, and adjudication programs to prevent United States Amateur Athletes participating in any activity recognized by the United States Olympic Committee from using performance-enhancing drugs, or performance-enhancing genetic modifications accomplished through gene-doping; and

(4) serve as the United States representative at international anti-doping organizations coordinating amateur athletic competitions recognized by the United States Olympic Committee to ensure the integrity of all international competitions, the health of the athletes and the prevention of the use of performance-enhancing drugs, or performance-enhancing genetic modifications accomplished through gene-doping by United States amateur athletes; and

(5) permanently include "gene doping" among any list of prohibited substances adopted by the agency.

SEC. 702. RECORDS, AUDIT, AND REPORT.

(a) Records.—The United States Anti-Doping Agency shall keep correct and complete records of account.

(b) Report.—The United States Anti-Doping Agency shall submit an annual report to Congress which shall include—

(1) an audit conducted and submitted in accordance with section 1061 of title 36, United States Code; and

(2) a description of the activities of the agency.

TITLE VII—ANTIDOPING AGENCY

SEC. 701. DESIGNATION OF UNITED STATES ANTI-DOPING AGENCY.

(a) Definitions.—In this title:

(1) United States Olympic Committee.—The term "United States Olympic Committee" means the organization established by the "Ted Stevens Olympic and Amateur Sports Act" (36 U.S.C. 22501 et seq.).

(2) Amateur athletic competition.—The term "amateur athletic competition" means a contest, game, meet, match, tournament, race, or event in which amateur athletes compete (36 U.S.C. 22501(b)(2)).

(3) Amateur athlete.—The term "amateur athlete" means an athlete who meets the eligibility standards established by the national governing body or paralympic sports organization for the sport in which the athlete competes (36 U.S.C. 22501(b)(1)).

(4) Gene doping.—The term "gene doping" means the nontherapeutic use of cells, genes, genetic elements, or of the modulation of gene expression, having the capacity to enhance athletic performance.

(b) In general.—The United States Anti-Doping Agency shall—

(1) serve as the independent anti-doping organization for the amateur athletic competitions recognized by the United States Olympic Committee;

(2) ensure that athletes participating in amateur athletic activities recognized by the United States Olympic Committee are prevented from using performance-enhancing drugs, or performance-enhancing genetic modifications accomplished through gene-doping;

(3) implement anti-doping education, research, testing, and adjudication programs to prevent United States Amateur Athletes participating in any activity recognized by the United States Olympic Committee from using performance-enhancing drugs, or performance-enhancing genetic modifications accomplished through gene-doping; and

(4) serve as the United States representative at international anti-doping organizations coordinating amateur athletic competitions recognized by the United States Olympic Committee to ensure the integrity of all international competitions, the health of the athletes and the prevention of the use of performance-enhancing drugs, or performance-enhancing genetic modifications accomplished through gene-doping by United States amateur athletes; and

(5) permanently include "gene doping" among any list of prohibited substances adopted by the agency.

SEC. 703. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the United States Anti-Doping Agency—

(1) for fiscal year 2007, $7,900,000; and

(2) for fiscal year 2008, $10,300,000; and

(3) for fiscal year 2009, $10,100,000; and

(4) for fiscal year 2010, $11,000,000; and

(5) for fiscal year 2011, $11,500,000.

TITLES VIII—DRUG-FREE COMMUNITIES

SEC. 801. REAUTHORIZATION.

(a) In General.—Section 1024(a) of the Drug-Free Communities Act of 1997 (21 U.S.C. 1532(a)) is amended by striking (1) in paragraph (9), by striking "and" after the semi-colon;

(b) Administration Costs.—Section 1024(b) of the Drug-Free Communities Act of 1997 (21 U.S.C. 1532(b)) is amended to read as follows:

(11) $100,000,000 for fiscal year 2008;

(12) $114,000,000 for fiscal year 2009;

(13) $119,000,000 for fiscal year 2010;

(14) $214,000,000 for fiscal year 2011; and

(15) $239,000,000 for fiscal year 2012.

(c) Competitive Awards.—Section 1024(c) of the Drug-Free Communities Act of 1997 (21 U.S.C. 1532(c)) is amended by striking the following:

(1) Limitation.—Not more than 3 percent of the funds appropriated for this chapter may be used by the office of the National Control Policy to pay for administrative costs associated with their responsibilities under the chapter.

TITLES IX—NATIONAL COMMUNITY ANTI-DRUG COALITION INSTUTUTE

SEC. 901. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the United States Anti-Doping Agency—

(1) for fiscal year 2007, $9,700,000; and

(2) for fiscal year 2008, $10,000,000; and

(3) for fiscal year 2009, $11,000,000; and

(4) for fiscal year 2010, $11,500,000; and

(5) for fiscal year 2011, $12,000,000; and

(6) for fiscal year 2012, $12,500,000.

SEC. 902. GRANT AWARD INCREASE.

Subsections (b)(1)(A)(i), (b)(2)(C)(i), and (b)(3)(F) of section 1032 of the Drug-Free Communities Act of 1997 (21 U.S.C. 1532(b)) are amended by striking "$100,000" and inserting "$125,000".

SEC. 903. PROHIBITION ON ADDITIONAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the United States Anti-Doping Agency—

(1) for fiscal year 2007, $9,700,000; and

(2) for fiscal year 2008, $10,000,000; and

(3) for fiscal year 2009, $11,000,000; and

(4) for fiscal year 2010, $11,500,000; and

(5) for fiscal year 2011, $12,000,000; and

(6) for fiscal year 2012, $12,500,000.

SEC. 904. NATIONAL COMMUNITY ANTI-DRUG COALITION INSTITUTE.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the United States Anti-Doping Agency—

(1) for fiscal year 2007, $9,700,000; and

(2) for fiscal year 2008, $10,000,000; and

(3) for fiscal year 2009, $11,000,000; and

(4) for fiscal year 2010, $11,500,000; and

(5) for fiscal year 2011, $12,000,000; and

(6) for fiscal year 2012, $12,500,000.

SEC. 905. NATIONAL COMMUNITY ANTI-DRUG COALITION INSTITUTE.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the United States Anti-Doping Agency—

(1) for fiscal year 2007, $9,700,000; and

(2) for fiscal year 2008, $10,000,000; and

(3) for fiscal year 2009, $11,000,000; and

(4) for fiscal year 2010, $11,500,000; and

(5) for fiscal year 2011, $12,000,000; and

(6) for fiscal year 2012, $12,500,000.

SEC. 906. NATIONAL COMMUNITY ANTI-DRUG COALITION INSTITUTE.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the United States Anti-Doping Agency—

(1) for fiscal year 2007, $9,700,000; and

(2) for fiscal year 2008, $10,000,000; and

(3) for fiscal year 2009, $11,000,000; and

(4) for fiscal year 2010, $11,500,000; and

(5) for fiscal year 2011, $12,000,000; and

(6) for fiscal year 2012, $12,500,000.
TITLE IX—NATIONAL GUARD COUNTERDRUG SCHOOLS

SEC. 901. NATIONAL GUARD COUNTERDRUG SCHOOLS.
(a) Authority to Operate.—Under such regulations as the Secretary of Defense may prescribe, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau may establish and operate, or provide funds to the States to establish and operate, not more than 5 schools (to be known generally as “National Guard counterdrug schools”).
(b) Purpose of schools.—The purpose of the National Guard counterdrug schools shall be the provision by the National Guard of training in drug interdiction and counterdrug activities and drug demand reduction activities to personnel of the following:
(1) Federal agencies.
(2) State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies.
(3) Community-based organizations engaged in such activities.
(4) Other non-Federal governmental and private entities and organizations engaged in such activities.
(c) Counterdrug Schools Specified.—The National Guard counterdrug schools operated under the authority in subsection (a) are as follows:
(1) The National Interagency Civil-Military Institute (NICI), San Luis Obispo, California.
(2) The Multi-Jurisdictional Counterdrug Task Force Training (MCTFT), St. Petersburg, Florida.
(3) The Midwest Counterdrug Training Center (MCTC), Johnston, Iowa.
(4) The Regional Counterdrug Training Academy (RCTA), Meridian, Mississippi.
(d) Use of National Guard Personnel.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—To the extent provided for in the State drug interdiction and counterdrug activities plan of a State in which a National Guard counterdrug school is located, personnel of the National Guard of that State who are ordered to perform full-time National Guard duty authorized under section 112(b) of title 32, United States Code, may provide training referred to in subsection (b) at that school.
(2) Definitions.—In this subsection, the term “State drug interdiction and counterdrug activities plan” means the plan required by title 32, United States Code, to contain a plan developed by the Governor of each State the Secretary of Defense under subsection 112(b) of title 32, United States Code.
(e) Treatment Under Authority To Provide Counterdrug Support.—The provisions of section 1004 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (Public Law 101–510; 10 U.S.C. 374 note) shall apply to any National Guard counterdrug school under this section that is for an agency referred to in subsection (a) of such section and for a purpose set forth in subsection (b) of such section 1004.
(f) ANNUAL REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than January 1 each year, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on the activities of the National Guard counterdrug schools during the preceding year.
(2) CONTENT.—Each report under paragraph (1) shall set forth the following:
(A) FUNDING.—The amount made available for each National Guard counterdrug school during the preceding year in which such report is submitted.
(B) ACTIVITIES.—A description of the activities of each National Guard counterdrug school during the year preceding the year in which such report is submitted.
(C) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense for the National Guard for each of the fiscal years 2005 through 2010, $30,000,000 for purposes of the National Guard counterdrug schools in such fiscal year.
(2) CONSTRUCTION.—The amount authorized to be appropriated by paragraph (1) for a fiscal year is in addition to any other amount authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense for the National Guard for such fiscal year.

TITLE X—NATIONAL METHAMPHETAMINE INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE ACT OF 2006

SEC. 1001. SHORT TITLE.
This title may be cited as the “National Methamphetamine Information Clearinghouse Act of 2006”.

SEC. 1002. DEFINITIONS.
In this title—
(1) the term “Council” means the National Methamphetamine Advisory Council established under section 1003(b)(1);
(2) the term “drug endangered children” means children whose physical, mental, or emotional health is impaired because of the production, use, or other effects of methamphetamine production or use by another person;
(3) the term “National Methamphetamine Information Clearinghouse” or “NMIC” means the information clearinghouse established under section 1003(a); and
(4) the term “qualified entity” means a State, local, or tribal government, school board, or public health, law enforcement, nonprofit, community anti-drug coalition, or other nongovernmental organization providing services related to methamphetamines.

SEC. 1003. ESTABLISHMENT OF CLEARINGHOUSE.
(a) CLEARINGHOUSE.—There is established, under the supervision of the Attorney General of the United States, an information clearinghouse to be known as the National Methamphetamine Information Clearinghouse.
(b) ADVISORY COUNCIL.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—In the Council is established an advisory council to be known as the National Methamphetamine Advisory Council.
(B) MEMBERSHIP.—The Council shall consist of 10 members appointed by the Attorney General:
(1) not fewer than 3 of whom shall be representatives of law enforcement agencies;
(2) not fewer than 3 of whom shall be representatives of nongovernmental and nonprofit organizations providing services or training and implementing programs or strategies related to methamphetamines; and
(3) 1 of whom shall be a representative of the Department of Health and Human Services.
(C) TERMINATION.—The Council shall cease to exist 5 years after the date of establishment of the clearinghouse.
(D) SUPPORT.—The members of the Council shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for employees of agencies under subsection 1 of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Council.
(2) PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT; VACANCIES.—Members shall be appointed for 3 years. Any vacancy in the Council shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.
(3) PERSONNEL MATTERS.—
(A) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—The members of the Council shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for employees of agencies under chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Council.
(B) NO COMPENSATION.—The members of the Council shall not receive compensation for the performance of the duties of a member of the Council.
(2) FORFEITURE ASSETS.
(a) IN GENERAL.—The provisions of title 21, United States Code, relating to seizures and forfeitures and the proceeds from such seizures and forfeitures, shall apply to forfeitures of proceeds of the sale or other disposition of property seized in connection with enforcement of this title.
(b) REVENUES.—The revenues derived from the sale or other disposition of property seized or forfeited under this title shall be credited to the United States Treasury.

SEC. 1004. NMIC REQUIREMENTS AND REVIEW.
(a) IN GENERAL.—The NMIC shall promote sharing information regarding successful law enforcement, treatment, environmental, prevention, social services, and other programs related to the production, use, or effects of methamphetamine and grants available for such programs.
(b) COMPONENTS.—The NMIC shall include—
(1) a toll-free number; and
(2) a website that provides a searchable database, which—
(A) provides information on the short-term and long-term effects of methamphetamine use;
(B) provides information regarding methamphetamine treatment and prevention programs and strategies and programs for drug endangered children, including descriptions of successful programs and strategies and contact information for such programs and strategies;
(C) provides information regarding grants for methamphetamine-related programs, including contact information and links to websites;
(D) allows a qualified entity to submit items to be posted on the website regarding successful public or private programs or other useful information related to the production, use, or effects of methamphetamine; and
(E) includes a restricted section that may only be accessed by a law enforcement organization that contains confidential strategies, training techniques, and other information that the Council determines helpful to law enforcement agency efforts to identify or combat the production, use, or effects of methamphetamine.
(F) allows public access to all information not in a restricted section; and
(G) contains any additional information the Council determines may be useful in identifying or combating the production, use, or effects of methamphetamine.

SEC. 1005. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.
There are authorized to be appropriated—
(1) for fiscal year 2007—
(A) $500,000 to establish the NMIC and Council; and
(B) such sums as are necessary for the operation of the NMIC and Council; and
(2) for each of fiscal years 2008 and 2009, such sums as are necessary for the operation of the NMIC and Council.

TITLE XI—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS
SEC. 1101. REPEALS.
(a) Act.—Section 710 is repealed.

H8960
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE
December 7, 2006
SEC. 1102. CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES ACT AMENDMENTS.
Section 303(g)(2) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 823(g)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(i) In general.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit to Congress a report that includes—

(A) a finding that a prescription drug described in subsection (a) is being abused in a manner that significantly increases the threat from South American heroin, and the heroin from entering the stream of commerce; and

(B) a scientifically based analysis of the extent and nature of potential problems with such use to guide corrective actions which may reduce such problems without unintentionally hindering access to these drugs for legitimate medical purposes.

SEC. 1103. CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES ACT AMENDMENTS.
Section 303(g)(2) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 823(g)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(i) In general.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit to Congress a report that includes—

(A) a finding that a prescription drug described in subsection (a) is being abused in a manner that significantly increases the threat from South American heroin, and the heroin from entering the stream of commerce; and

(B) a scientifically based analysis of the extent and nature of potential problems with such use to guide corrective actions which may reduce such problems without unintentionally hindering access to these drugs for legitimate medical purposes.

SEC. 1104. REQUIREMENT FOR SOUTH AMERICAN HEROIN STRATEGY.
Section 501(a) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801(a)) is amended by inserting "and the term "iatrogenic addiction" means an addiction developed from the use of an opioid analgesic drug, whether by prescription or order of a physician or other practitioner, for a legitimate medical purpose; and"

SEC. 1105. MODEL ACTS.
(a) In general.—The Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy shall submit to Congress a report that includes a plan to conduct a study on the illegal diversion and inappropriate uses of prescription drugs, including the following:

(1) Methods to utilize both public use surveys and other surveys to provide appropriate baseline data on the natural history of diversion and abuse of prescription drugs that are included in schedules under the Controlled Substances Act to evaluate the extent and nature of potential problems associated with the appropriate use of prescription drugs described in subsection (a); and

(b) Authorization of appropriations.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section by the Attorney General..."
agencies, and between such agencies, agencies of foreign governments, and international organizations with responsibility for the prevention of heroin production in, or trafficking of heroin from, Afghanistan.

(7) an assessment of the specific level of funding and resources necessary significantly to reduce the production and trafficking of drugs.

(c) TREATMENT OF CLASSIFIED OR LAW ENFORCEMENT SENSITIVE INFORMATION.—Any content of the strategy that involves information classified under criteria established by an Executive order, or whose public disclosure, as determined by the Director or the head of any relevant Federal agency, would be detrimental to the law enforcement or national security activities of any Federal, foreign, or international agency, shall be presented to Congress separately from the rest of the strategy.

SEC. 1110. REQUIREMENT FOR SOUTHWEST BORDER COUNTERNARCOTICS STRATEGY.

(a) In General.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 2 years thereafter, the Director of National Drug Control Policy shall submit to the Congress a Southwest Border Counternarcotics Strategy.

(b) PURPOSES. —The Southwest Border Counternarcotics Strategy shall—

(1) set forth the Government’s strategy for preventing the illegal trafficking of drugs across the international border between the United States and Mexico, including the ports of entry and between ports of entry on that border;

(2) state the specific roles and responsibilities of the relevant National Drug Control Program agencies (as defined in section 702 of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 (21 U.S.C. 1701)) for interagency strategy; and

(3) identify the specific resources required to enable the relevant National Drug Control Program agencies to implement that strategy.

(c) SPECIFIC CONTENT RELATED TO DRUG TUNNELS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—The Southwest Border Counternarcotics Strategy shall include—

(1) a strategy to end the construction and use of tunnels and subterranean passages that connect the international border between the United States and Mexico, including through ports of entry and between ports of entry on that border;

(2) state the specific roles and responsibilities of the relevant National Drug Control Program agencies (as defined in section 702 of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 (21 U.S.C. 1701)) for interagency strategy; and

(3) identify the specific resources required to enable the relevant National Drug Control Program agencies to implement that strategy.

SEC. 1111. REQUIREMENT FOR STUDY OF DRUG ENDANGERED CHILDREN PROGRAMES.

(a) STUDY.—The Director of National Drug Control Policy shall conduct a study of methamphetamine-related activities that are conducted by different Drug Endangered Children programs in the United States.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of National Drug Control Policy shall submit to Congress a report on the results of the study under subsection (a), including—

(1) a comparison of the State laws studied and the effectiveness of each such law; and

(2) a list of best practices observed with respect to such laws.

SEC. 1112. REQUIREMENT FOR STUDY OF DRUG COURT HEARINGS IN NONTRADITIONAL PLACES.

(a) STUDY.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of National Drug Control Policy shall submit to Congress a report on the results of the study conducted under subsection (a) (the '‘Drug Court Hearings in Nontraditional Places’’).

(b) DEADLINE.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to Congress the National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 as amended (21 U.S.C. 1701).

(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘‘Nontraditional Places’’ means any public place in which drug court hearings that engage in drug testing sponsored by the Office of National Drug Control Policy are conducted.
Mr. SOUDER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to read their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. SOUDER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I would first like to thank Government Reform Chairman TOM DAVIS and Ranking Member HENRY WAXMAN for working with us in the Drug Policy Subcommittee and gaining their support and assistance in passing this bipartisan bill.

It is tough to pass bipartisan bills, particularly major legislation like the Drug Czar. By renewing this authorization, we believe we will soon see an even better coordination of the President’s strategy to demonstrably reduce drug abuse by America’s young people and to control its sad consequences.

This reauthorization will preserve and improve our anti-drug efforts in a number of ways. It will preserve the successes of the strategy: Drug Free Communities, High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas, or HIDTA programs.

As the ONDCP’s principal law enforcement program, HIDTA brings Federal, State, and local law enforcement together in specific high trafficking and drug enforcement actions. It is perhaps the best model of governments working together in such a coordinated way, in a model that in Homeland Security we are attempting to duplicate but thus far have not had the same success. This bill keeps HIDTA in ONDCP where it belongs, focusing on dismantling drug trafficking organizations.
It also provides a process for re-directing scarce funds to those HIDTA regions where the need is greatest, as well as enacting much-needed performance measurement. It will refocus the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign, which are currently in radio and television advertising. The program is intended for mass media advertising to direct young people away from drug abuse. This will turn the campaign away from projects not related to such mass media advertising.

It will strengthen the Southwest Border Counter-narcotics Strategy. Perhaps you have heard that we don’t exactly control the southwest border at this time. Increasingly, the drug trade and all its attendant violence and corruption is concentrating on the southwest border.

This bill requires the director of ONDCP to issue within 120 days of enactment a strategy identifying how the government will deal with this narcotics problem on the border, the roles of the various agencies in it, and the resources to be allocated.

Quite frankly, it is astounding that such a southwest border strategy does not currently exist. It will elevate the rank and status of the ONDCP director because the director is tasked with coordinating the drug control efforts of numerous agencies, including Cabinet-level Departments.

This bill designates that he has the same rank and status as a Cabinet officer. This does not interfere with the President’s authority to determine the makeup of his Cabinet, but it does assure that the director will be able to work Department heads as an equal, which is critical when you are working with State, Defense, Judiciary, Homeland Security and the many other agencies. This is essential if he is to have full cooperation and teamwork from these other executive offices.

It improves effectiveness and accountability in drug treatment. The bill will enhance drug treatment programs by requiring, for the first time, a uniform system of evaluating the success of drug treatment. Further, it will prevent the director from certifying any Federal budget request related to drug treatment that does not provide for adequate result and accountability measures.

I want to address a few other things that were added over the last few days with the Senate. One is the Drug Free Communities Act. This was developed by former Congressman Portman and Congressman LEVIN here and has been backed by the principal minority party.

It usually has a separate reauthorization. It has been put into this bill. It is already under ONDCP, but it usually moves in a separate bill. It has been combined with this bill so we are also reauthorizing the Drug Free Communities bill, which is absolutely one of the most effective grass-roots prevention programs.

It, along with drug free schools and the national media campaign, are our only prevention efforts. It reauthorizes the National Guard counterdrug schools, which uses our National Guard in different States. In Indiana they are very active in going into schools and is the Drug Free Schools program. And it authorizes the U.S. Anti-doping Agency, which has been very critical in the steroids fight and something we have been pushing for to get national measurements and a more comprehensive program of combating the abuse of steroids among young people, and this authorizes that agency.

I once again want to thank all of those involved in this, particularly Ranking Member CUMMINGS, Chairman TOM DAVIS, and Ranking Member WAXMAN of the full committee.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 6344, as amended by the amendment of the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER). This bill to reauthorize the Office of National Drug Control Policy and related anti-drug programs is the product of a bipartisan and bicameral process that began more than 3 years ago in the Government Reform Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy and Human Resources, on which I serve. I purse my mind on this body for a period of time, the office has operated without legislative authorization.

I want to again thank and congratulate Chairman SOUDER. He talked about his passion. I had an opportunity to see his work when we visited his district. He has spent just a phenomenal amount of time on this legislation and spent a lot of time on this problem that we suffer from in this country, and I want to thank him for his leadership, and his very strong leadership at that.

I also want to thank our full committee chairman, TOM DAVIS, and the Government Reform ranking member, Mr. HENRY WAXMAN, for their strong leadership and cooperation in shaping a bill that we were able to report out of committee and pass on the House floor with strong bipartisan support.

This legislation incorporates additions and modifications negotiated with the Senate Republicans and Democrats, most notably Senators GRASSLEY, HATCH, BIDEN, LEAHY, and LEVIN.

At its core, the bill before us today is substantially the same as the legislation passed by the House on March 9. The bill reauthorizes the drug czar’s office for 5 years and also reauthorizes several key anti-drug programs managed by ONDCP, including the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign, the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas, or HIDTA program, and the Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center. In addition to authorizing funding for these programs, the bill contains provisions to strengthen them and make them more accountable.

ONDCP, as the central coordinating body for drug control strategy in the White House, plays a vital role in shaping the Federal response to a national drug problem that claims more than 20,000 American lives each year. Through its formulation of the National Drug Control Strategy and its authorization to certify drug control budgets of agencies throughout the executive branch, ONDCP provides critical guidance and support to our efforts to address illegal drug abuse through programs in the areas of prevention, treatment, domestic law enforcement, interdiction, and international supply reduction efforts. We are taking an important step by reauthorizing the drug czar’s office today.

I am especially pleased that this bill preserves bipartisan agreements achieved through good faith negotiations during committee consideration of the bill, including a provision to ensure that funds for the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign are not used to advocate or fund against any candidate or legislative or regulatory measure.

I am also pleased that we will finally pass the Dawson Family Community Protection Act which authorizes $7 million of HIDTA use-pam funds to be devoted to supporting efforts to improve safety and facilitate cooperation with police and communities ravaged by drug violence.

This provision memorializes the courageous efforts of Angela Dawson, a Baltimore City resident, who along with her husband and five children lost her life when a drug dealer fire-bombed the family’s home in retaliation for Ms. Dawson’s reporting of drug distribution activities in the immediate vicinity of her home. I might add that Ms. Dawson’s home is within a mile of my home.

HIDTA plays a vital role in combating drug trafficking in many areas of the country, and this provision will help to ensure that funds are available to address urgent threats to community safety due to drug violence.

The amendments adopted by the other body augment and mainly improve on the House bill. This bill adds reauthorization of the Drug-Free Communities Support Program, one of the most popular and effective Federal drug prevention programs that we have. One other addition included in this bill also deserves particular mention.

The provision proposed by Senator LEVIN would amend the Controlled Substances Act to increase from 30 to 100 the number of patients to whom a doctor can prescribe buprenorphine, an extremely effective drug for the use of opiate addiction. This important and welcome change will have a tremendous impact in places like my own city.
of Baltimore where opiate addiction is far too common and access to treatment is far too limited. The bill would immediately triple the capacity of physicians to prescribe this drug for patients with opiate addiction and should have an immediate and profound impact.

The substitute amendment implements two further changes negotiated with the Senate in recent days. The first would modify a provision offered by Mr. WAXMAN that would require ONDCP to consult with the National Institutes of Health and the National Academy of Sciences when formulating policy on syringe exchange programs aimed at preventing HIV transmission among injection drug users. The provision calls for ONDCP to base any decision on the scientific evidence regarding the efficacy of syringe exchange and its impact on drug use.

Madam Speaker, the devastating impact of drugs on communities throughout our country is difficult to overstate. In some communities, drugs are a quiet, invisible, disruptive force. In others, as in the case of America’s inner cities and rural communities afflicted by meth, it is impossible not to see, and it is impossible not to feel the pain. But no community is completely untouched or immune from this problem.

I am confident that this bill will preserve and strengthen our Nation’s most essential tools for fighting the good fight against drug abuse and related crime and social problems.

I am also very pleased about the provisions with regard to accountability for dollars spent. Mr. Speaker, I have agreed over and over again and done everything in our power to make sure that if there is going to be drug treatment, that drug treatment be effective and efficient. We wanted to make sure that all those who go into treatment came out better off than what they went in.

One of the things I have discovered as an elected official and talking to many addicts is they go into drug treatment, and they feel they have not been treated properly or that the treatment has not been effective. That makes them reluctant to go into treatment again if need be, and at the same time, many of them would not have gotten better. That is not to take away from the many, many great organizations that are doing a great job of treating drug-addicted folks, but we just want to make sure that when American dollars are spent, that they are spent, again, in an effective and efficient manner, but we also want something else. We want to make sure that those people who find themselves in the clutches of drug addiction are able to depend upon treatment that can best help them.

So I applaud my colleagues on both sides of the aisle and in both Houses for their cooperative efforts, and I again want to thank Mr. SOUNDER for all the hard work. We have come now to what appears to be an end to a long journey, but I am hopeful that what we have done in this bill will affect generations yet unborn, for there are so many people that we know there were able to accomplish in this legislation, but they will be affected and they will be able to raise their families, hopefully get back to work, do the things that productive citizens do, and perhaps, just get generation of folk who may have gone into drugs, we may have just prevented some of that.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SOUNDER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I wanted to make a couple of additional comments before I yield back fully. This is a very comprehensive bill. It includes programs that Members are familiar with in their districts but they may not have realized was under the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

One is the Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center. That is the primary resource of the United States Government that transfers technology to your local law enforcement. It has also been a great model. This bill requires it to be coordinated more closely with home rule.

Quite frankly, I think one of the challenges in the homeland security is to make sure that they do what we have done in narcotics enforcement. And that is, if a local small town wants certain equipment because they think it is a fancy gadget, there is a review process that says that is not really what you need; this is more likely to effect and impact the type of narcotics enforcement you need in your community. But it is the primary source of a blueprint that says, if you do that, it will make sense.

Also, we have had an exhilarating 3-year fight with the drug czar over the lack of coordination in this administration on methamphetamine. There is a section here, approximately 4½ pages long, in the National Methamphetamine Information Clearinghouse Act. While the Combat Meth Act we passed in coordination with many State acts have at least leveled off and in some States resulted, actually resulted in a drop in the so-called mom-and-pop labs that are home grown, in some States they are still coming in. Florida has had an expansion. Some of this is to make sure of Internet and some to crystal meth

We have had no clearinghouse in the United States Government that worked with meth. This bill will add, in addition the Combat Meth Act, it will put the office of the national director, who is supposed to be in charge of narcotics, in a position of having an organized effort now on methamphetamine, which has been in every State an increasing major threat to so many families. It has sections on drug-endangered children and others.

Approximately 75 to 90 percent of all crime in America is related or at least enabled by drug and alcohol abuse. That in many States where we had hearings as many as 10 percent of the kids in child custody protection were because of meth or other drug abuse and danger to children. We heard horror stories about people high on narcotics who even put their baby children in a stove or others to warm them up because they were cold. The Dawson family in Baltimore who were fire-bombed because they were afraid they were going to be witnesses in a case.

This bill addresses most of those things. It is absolutely essential that we get this department reauthorized with some guidelines because, unless Congress does its work, there are no guidelines on the executive branch to try to respond to what we are hearing in our grass roots.

So, once again, I want to thank Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. WAXMAN and those in the Senate who have worked so long and hard on this, and I urge all Members to pass it.

Madam Speaker, I reserve my time.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS), a member of our subcommittee who has worked tirelessly on this issue and has just been a real champion.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, first of all, I want to thank the gentleman from Maryland for yielding.

I also want to commend Chairman SOUNDER and Ranking Member CUMMINGS for the tenacious and outstanding work that they have done on this issue ever since I have been associated with them and affiliated with the subcommittee. As a matter of fact, they have traveled all over America, the length and breadth of the country, listened to people, for people, and people, for a matter of fact, I do not know anybody who has worked harder on an issue than they have, and so I commend both of you for your tenacity and outstanding work.

I rise in support of H.R. 2829, Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 2005, a policy which addresses prevention, interdiction and treatment, as well as all aspects of law enforcement.

The use and abuse of illegal, illicit and contraband drugs is one of the most challenging and difficult problems facing America, like the methamphetamine problem, for example, in Cook County where I live, in a survey that was taken a couple of years ago, 800,000 individuals indicated that they used drugs, 800,000. I grant you that we have a population of over 5 million people but 800,000 of those said that they used illicit drugs. 800,000, that was meth that they were what we call hard core drug users, every day or whenever they could find the money to purchase what
they need. As a matter of fact, the Chicago police records suggest that 75 percent of all the people that they arrest test positive for drug use.

If we could somehow or another reduce the use of drugs, crime statistics would go so far down until sometimes we would run out of time finding them. There is a direct correlation between crime and drug use in America.

As a result of looking at this problem, I have become more and more a fan of what I call treatment on demand. I think that we do not want to continue to go around sticking up people to feed my drug habit.

That thing really shook me up, because when we got somebody possibly committing two or three robberies a day, as he told me, that says a lot. And I think that we fail sometimes to understand how deep this problem is and how it goes against the very safety of all of our residents, no matter where they may live. And if there is anything that I have learned from being on this subcommittee, it is that there are no boundaries. There really are no boundaries with regard to drug addiction and drug abuse. One of the things that I know Mr. SOUDER will agree with, when we got so much interest from our friends in the Congress who are seeing just a terrible problem with methamphetamines, they have come forth and they have been very, very helpful in helping us to figure out how to address not only the problems of methamphetamines, but the problems associated with heroin, associated with crack cocaine, with cocaine, and so many other drugs.

So I think that all of us have to understand that, no matter where we may live or who we may represent, that we all may have different problems but still we need to work together to address those problems in a way that is effective for all of us, because, again, we are trying to heal the Nation and heal those people who have again found themselves in the clutches of this horrible, horrible situation.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SOUDER. I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 6344, as amended, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds of those voting having responded)

H.R. 5697. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Federal Wildland Firefighter Classification Act”.

SEC. 2. REQUIREMENT.

In general.—In the administration of chapter 51 of title 5, United States Code, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall ensure that the official title associated under such chapter to any class or other category of positions described in subsection (b) shall include the designation of “Wildland Firefighter” or words to that effect.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—This section shall apply in the case of any class or other category of positions that consists primarily or exclusively of forest technician positions, range technician positions, or any other category of positions the duties and responsibilities of which include significant wildland fire suppression activities.

SEC. 3. HAZARDOUS DUTY DIFFERENTIAL NOT AFFECTED.

Section 554(d)(1) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking all after “except” and inserting an em-dash and the following:

“(A) an employee in an occupational series covering positions for which the primary duties are wildland firefighting, as determined by the Office; and

“(B) in such other circumstances as the Office may by regulation prescribe; and”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. SOUDER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. SOUDER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 5697, the Federal Wildland Firefighter Classification Act, was introduced in June by Representatives RICHARD POMBO and JON PORTER to ensure that Federal wildland firefighters receive the recognition that they deserve in the Federal hiring process. Specifically, the legislation would designate employees who engage in firefighting duties as “wildland firefighter” in Federal job classifications. The importance of this legislation is well documented in hearings