

HB

369

# HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred: January 8, 1990

FURTHER REFERRALS: FINANCE

Date of Committee Action: 2/28/90

The HEALTH, EDUCATION, & SOCIAL SERVICES Committee considered: HB 369

HOUSE BILL NO. 369

SUBSTANCE ABUSE GRANT FUND

"An Act creating the community action against substance abuse grant fund."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- be replaced with C.S HB 369 (HSS)  the same title
- have attached amendment(s)  a new title
- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- additional referral to the \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

ADOPTS: \_\_\_\_\_ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): (Dept) APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Date/Dept)

- fiscal impact \_\_\_\_\_
- zero fiscal note DHSS
- zero with analysis \_\_\_\_\_
- fiscal note(s) \_\_\_\_\_
- zero fiscal note(s) \_\_\_\_\_
- zero fn/analysis \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNING DO PASS:

[Signature]  
[Signature]  
[Signature]

SIGNING: (Check approp. column)

	Do Not Pass	No Rec	Amend
<u>[Signature]</u>		X	
<u>Cheri Davis</u>		X	

[Signature]  
Chairman's Signature



TOM FINK  
MAYOR

# ANCHORAGE POLICE DEPARTMENT

4501 SOUTH BRAGAW STREET • ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99507-1599  
TELEPHONE (907) 786-8500



REC'D FEB 17 1990

February 12, 1990

*Jim*

Representative Johnny Ellis  
Chairman, HESS Committee  
Alaska Legislature  
P.O. Box V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Ellis:

Thank you for the opportunity extended to members of my staff to testify before the HESS Committee at the teleconference on January 25, 1990. We are extremely pleased at the initiative taken by members of the HESS Committee to address the lack of funding for local proactive programs targeting the epidemic spread of substance abuse.

The Anchorage Police Department has also taken the initiative in the development and implementation of a highly successful and nationally recognized chemical abuse crime prevention program based on a pro-active educational model - the Police-In-School Liaison Program (PSL). This PSL Program has been in operation in a partnership role with the Anchorage School District since 1984. However, with municipal funding at its current level we are unable to expand the program to the required seven officers that are needed - one for each junior high and feeder elementary system. The Anchorage Police Department has always paid the entire cost of this program without financial assistance from the Anchorage School District or benefit of state grants. Our department has written federal, state and local grants for this PSL program in the past.

My staff has compiled a report for your committee based on the questions you asked at the teleconference.

Attachment #1 is a listing of every school district throughout the state, indicating which communities have both a junior high/middle school and a local police department. It further indicates how many of these communities have a PSL program in place (modeled after Anchorage) and how many communities would like to start a PSL program.

Representative Johnny Ellis  
February 12, 1990  
Page Two

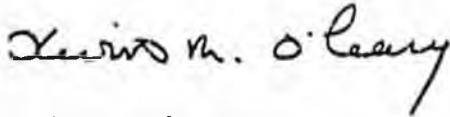
The second attachment is a collective commentary of remarks made by Chiefs of Police throughout the State that we surveyed as to their professional opinions about the Police-In-School Liaison Program.

The third attachment is comments made by the Chiefs of Police considering funding considerations under HB 369.

The fourth attachment is a survey report of 21 municipal police departments who have previously expressed an interest in starting a PSL program or who have a PSL in place within their community. The information gathered reflects how many PSL officers are needed by community and how many communities presently have PSL officers on staff. A column for cost by position is also provided.

I hope the information we have provided to your community answers the questions you posed at the teleconference. If any of my staff or I can be of further assistance, please contact Sergeant Jim Rehmann, PSL Program Supervisor at 786-8666 or 786-8699.

Sincerely,



Kevin M. O'Leary  
Chief of Police

KMO:dl

ATTACHMENT 1

POLICE-IN-SCHOOL LIAISON PROGRAM  
SUMMARY SHEET  
LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS

- 35 Junior Highs in Alaska w/co located police departments
- 21 Surveyed police departments
- 17 Interested police departments in PSL
  - 3 No Response (Haines, Valeez, North Pole)
  - 1 No police administrator (Bethel)(21)
- 9 Departments with PSL on staff of schools
- 11 PSL officers statewide

ATTACHMENT 2

STANDARDS CONSTITUTING A POLICE-IN-SCHOOL LIAISON PROGRAM (PSL)

- A. A formal agreement between local school district and local police department must exist. This memorandum of understanding (MOU) must specify:
  1. Required support - personnel, money, materials, etc.
  2. Operational procedures.
  3. Hours of operation.
  4. Program administration, management and supervision.
  5. Records keeping and reporting considerations.
  6. Mutual goals and objectives.
  7. Scope and intent of program concepts and activities.
- B. Primary focus of the PSL program is Education, Intervention, Counseling and Community Agency Networking on a full time basis.
- C. PSL program must have clearly defined goals that are common, despite their broad base nature, to police departments throughout the entire state who wish to participate in the crime prevention effort.
- D. Schools that host a PSL officer should have an evaluation instrument in place to measure the success of the PSL program in that respective community.
- E. Each PSL officer must possess or have:
  1. An intermediate level certification by the Alaska Police Standards Council (APSC)
  2. Have three years police experience.
  3. Completed a PSL certification program conducted by Anchorage Police Department or APSC.
- F. A standardized job description of a PSL officer should be developed. A standardized selection criteria for appointment as a PSL officer should be outlined by the APSC.
- G. PSL officers must demonstrate job proficiency in their education and intervention counseling role through a required continuing education process.

ATTACHMENT 3

FUNDING CONSIDERATIONS

A. The Alaska Police Standards Council rather than the Department of Education should be the Grants Administration Agency. The purpose of this recommendation is to:

1. Ensure quality control of PSL programs.
2. Ensure fair access to intended funds under HB 369(C)(3) police and school liaison programs.

All substance abuse education funds are now administered by Department of Education and local police departments have always been denied access to these funds.

- B. Priority should be given to police departments who have a PSL in place.
- C. Request for proposals should grant successful police department recipients for the PSL program a 24-36 month award rather than a 12 month award.

ATTACHMENT 4  
Municipal Police Department Survey Report  
Concerning the Police-In-School-Liaison Program

<u>City</u>	<u>Chief</u>	<u>PSL Need by Jr. High</u>	<u>Cost by Position</u>
Anchorage	Kevin O'Leary	7 - 2 PSL on staff	\$70,003
Bethel	No police administrator responded		
Cordova	Kevin Clayton	1 - No program in place	\$50,000
Dillingham	Glenn Herbst	1 - No program in place	
Fairbanks	Richard Cummings	3 - No program in place	\$65,000
Haines	No police administrator responded		
Juneau	Mike Gelston	2 - 1 PSL on staff	\$62,500
Kenai	Richard Ross	1 - 1/2 time position staff	
Ketchikan	Daniel Anslinger	1 - 1 PSL on staff	\$60,000
Kodiak	John Marshall	1 - 1 PSL on staff	\$64,000
Kotzebue	Ed Ward	1 - No program in place	\$65,000
North Pole	Lynn Lamm	No comments provided	
Nome	Robert Kauer	1 - 1 PSL on staff	\$65,000
North Slope Borough	Dennis Packer	1 - 2 PSL on staff	\$53,000
Palmer	Ron Otte	4 - No program in place	\$44,000
Petersburg	Robert Oszman	1 - No program in place	\$60,000
Sitka	John Marshall	1 - 1/2 position on staff	\$60,000
Soldotna	Walt Bonner	1 - No program in place	\$65,000
Unalaska	Mike Shetler	1 - No program in place	\$57,500
Valdez	No police administrator responded		
Wrangell	Brent Moody	1 - 1 PSL on staff	\$58,000

The above police departments surveyed because:

1. Each city has at least one Jr. High in their jurisdiction
2. Police Chiefs have previously expressed interest in PSL program
3. Police departments have sent PSL officers to train with APD-PSL officers
4. Police departments use materials from Anchorage PSL officers in their local schools
5. Police departments have PSL personnel certified by Alaska Police Standards Council

# YCPEC

# YOUTH CRIME PREVENTION EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE, INC.

P.O. Box 110091 • Anchorage, AK 99511-0091 • 800 E. Dimond Blvd., Suite 3-584 • Anchorage, AK 99515

February 13, 1990

REC'D FEB 15 1990

EXPRESS MAIL

Representative Johnny Ellis  
Chair of the Alaska Legislative  
HESS Committee  
P. O. Box V  
Juneau, AK 99811

Jim

Dear Representative Ellis:

Thank you for the opportunity to participating in the teleconference in Anchorage on January 25, 1990. I hope that the broad based community support for the Police-in-School Liaison Program and for HB 369 is indicative of our community's concern for kids, drugs, alcohol. The partnership role that the Anchorage Police Department, the Anchorage School District and the entire community play increases our chance for success in combating this problem.

The Youth Crime Prevention Educational Committee [YCPEC] has taken a Statewide leadership role in advocating a participatory approach to substance abuse education. Police Departments, school districts, parent groups, social service agencies, professional organizations and business groups have been united not only in Anchorage, but throughout the State in developing strategies to help our State's youth develop a drug-free lifestyle. YCPEC is at the forefront of this effort.

This committee raises funds from local businesses and individuals to support it's activities, i.e., a Statewide training symposium for PSL officers and educators and other interested individuals involved in the program, provides materials for the PSL officers and additionally, provides the financial support for specialized training at seminars on an annual basis. These costs are exclusive of the funding for PSL officers to be placed in the schools.

We have conducted extensive research on the PSL Program at your recent request and are including the following enclosures:

## SPONSORS:

ALASKA AIRLINES  
ALBAN & MORTON  
ALYESKA PIPELINE SERVICES, INC.  
ANCHORAGE POLICE DEPARTMENT  
A.P.D. EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION  
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STANDARD ALASKA PRODUCTION  
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CHARTER NORTH HOSPITAL

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P.O. Box 110091 • Anchorage, AK 99511-0091 • 800 E. Dimond Blvd., Suite 3-584 • Anchorage, AK 99515

- [1] A listing of every school district throughout the State, indicating which communities have a junior high and a local police department;
- [2] A collective commentary of remarks made by Chiefs of Police throughout the State that we have interviewed about the Police-In-School Liaison Program.
- [3] Comments made by the Chiefs of Police relative to funding considerations under HB 369.
- [4] Our 1989-1990 budget for the PSL Committee.

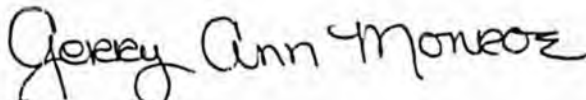
I would like to point out that this committee agrees with the Chiefs of Police throughout the State that some state agency other than the Department of Education be the conduit of fund distribution under HB 369. We are aware of several attempts by Police Departments to access drug education money for the PSL program from the Department of Education and the Governor's Office. Every grant was denied, even though the monies would have been used exclusively in the schools for drug education. The Department of Education funds schools - not police departments. The Department of Education in Juneau is not responsible to the needs of police departments doing drug education. Furthermore, since PSL officers are certified by the Alaska Police Standards Council, we feel they have a better idea of what constitutes a successful PSL program.

We feel that it would be most appropriate for funds designated to drug education and the Police-In-School Liaison Program be under the supervision of the Alaska Police Standards Council. We request your serious consideration of this matter.

Thank you once again for your support of our efforts in promoting a healthy drug-free youth population through an innovative community partnership model - the Police-In-School Liaison Program.

Very truly yours,

YCPEC



Gerry Ann Monroe  
Finance Chair

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ALYESKA PIPELINE SERVICES, INC.  
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ATTACHMENT 4

YOUTH CRIME PREVENTION EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE, INC.  
 PROPOSED 1989-1990 FISCAL YEAR BUDGET  
 [July 1, 1989 through June 30, 1990]

PROJECTED INCOME		
[Donations/Grants]	\$	49,010.00
		<hr/>
TOTAL INCOME	\$	49,010.00

EXPENDITURES:

Operating Expense

Telephone	600.00	
Postage	1250.00	
Stationary	100.00	
Office Supplies/Equipment	250.00	
Bank Charges	50.00	
P. O. Box	25.00	
Dues	35.00	
		\$ 2,310.00

Training provided to PSL Officers [inclusive of lodging]		\$ 12,000.00
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Educational Materials provided [PSL Officers for Schools]		\$ 2,500.00
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Public Information Materials		\$ 3,100.00
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PSL SYMPOSIUM:

PSL Training Symposium Manuals and materials		\$ 2,500.00
Lodging [Officers/Educators]		12,000.00
Hospitality Room		400.00
Promotional Materials		1,500.00

Video taping Training Sessions	1,500.00
Honorarium for Keynote Speaker	2,500.00
Transportation	1,500.00
Lodging	700.00

PSL REGIONAL TRAINING:

Travel/Lodging	\$ 5,000.00
Training Materials	1,500.00

TOTAL EXPENDITURES

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\$ 49,010.00

Notes for Testimony - HB369  
Department of Education  
January 25, 1990

DRAFT

The Department believes there is a need for grant funds in this area. DOE has had limited experience with a similar program during the last 3 years. We have administered the Governor's Drug Free Communities Substance Abuse Prevention Grants, a federal program through the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986. Federal intent mandates that 50+% of the funds go for programs for high risk youth; the remaining 49% may be used for a wide variety of purposes. This year, for the first time, 2.5% of these funds may be used ~~for~~ for the administration of the program.

Funding priorities are established by the Governor's Interagency Coordinating Committee for Substance Abuse Prevention. Funding is offered through the competitive RFP process, and consistently attracts proposals in excess of the dollars available.

<u>Year</u>	<u>\$ Available</u>	<u># projects funded</u>	<u># not funded</u>
1987-88	239,326.	11	NA
1988-89	283,773.	7	NA
1989-90	426,383.	15	24

Requests for assistance that have not been funded during the last 3 years include requests for:

- trainer time for follow-up to newly trained teachers with additional mentoring services
- coordinator for district student assistance program
- additional training and support for in-school intervention teams
- additional teacher manuals for Here's Looking at You kits
- program funds for student directed activities
- parent group materials, training
- travel to special conferences and workshops for training
- school-police liaison programs
- DARE program materials and training
- Quest program materials and training
- neutral coordinator for interagency efforts
- development of public awareness media campaigns
- agency programs to address drug/alcohol abuse related issues, e.g. domestic violence
- high visibility speakers to kick off a prevention campaign

These requests have come from a variety of sources, including

- school districts (including Kenai, Petersburg, Fairbanks, Valdez, Uering Straits, Anchorage, Sitka, Nenana, Mat-Su)
- police departments
- women's shelter programs
- community organizations
- parent groups

DRAFT

Specific comments on the bill as written concern two areas.

Section (a), page 1, line 18, 19: "The federal anti-drug committee within the Department of Education" is not accurate. The priorities for the Governor's Grants are determined by the Governor's Interdepartmental Coordinating Committee that is chaired by the Governor's Special Assistant. I would recommend a similar committee be intended, using the interagency model developed by DHSS/Division of Mental Health to direct the community based suicide prevention grants.

Section (c), page 2, lines 2,3,4: We recommend this list be expanded to include other projects, including:

- support for student assistance programs
- coordination of joint agency/organization projects to prevent drug and alcohol abuse
- public awareness campaign, especially for radio and TV, and targeting beer, wine coolers, inhalents, FAS/FAE
- parent support programs
- an "other needs as determined by the committee" category to respond to new areas of need.

# Washington claims a drug battle win

By DAVID AMMONS  
Associated Press

OLYMPIA — Washington has "turned the corner" in waging its war on drugs, with ordinary citizens and once-isolated local officials joining home-grown efforts to free their communities from the menace, proud state and local officials say.

Approaches are as varied as the communities themselves, ranging from picketing crack houses and painting over gang graffiti, to organizing block watches and plastering anti-drug messages all over town.

But Gov. Booth Gardner, in a one-year progress report to be released this week, warns that "we have a long and difficult battle in front of us."

"We've got to keep the pressure on, because this is a long-term problem," Gardner, spokesman Dan Youmans added. "Last year, the big deal was drugs. We can't just move on to some other hot issue and forget how concerned we were. This can't be a one-shot deal."

The governor, who has called combatting the drug epidemic one of his top concerns, touts "community mobilization" as the best way to keep Main Street, Wash., on a wartime footing.

Translated, that means rank-and-file citizens join with police, schools, drug-and-alcohol treatment centers and other players to tailor a local plan of attack — and then get into the trenches.

"We're off to a good start in

---

South Seattle residents are targeting drug hot spots. Crime dropped more than 15 percent in one year, a thousand crack houses were closed and burglaries dropped by 26 percent.

---

our war on drugs," said Paul Dzedzic, the state's drug czar. "Of course we can't say we've solved the problem, but we have turned the corner. I'm flabbergasted with the progress that's being made out there.

"The real success story of the past year is that people have found each other. People are talking with each other, not staying isolated in their own fields of law enforcement or treatment or education or whatever. They're finding ways to make a difference."

"Building partnerships in the local level is the only way to effectively fight this war," Gardner adds in his progress report.

Frank Glaspey, coordinator of Yakima's Coalition for the War on Drugs, agreed. One of the success stories of the past year is that "all groups have stopped blaming others and pointing fingers, and they have given up turf issues to be part of the solution."

The community funds were a small fraction of the \$80 million war-on-drugs bill that passed the Legislature last year. The state is parceling out about \$3 million a year, with each county deciding

how best to use its money. The main state requirement is that all players pull together, Dzedzic said.

State officials are still compiling statistics to try to document the visceral feeling that community grants, education, treatment and law-enforcement improvements are making a big difference, he said.

"It's kind of ethereal, but I'm convinced that progress is being made," he said.

In Tacoma, more than 10,000 people have enlisted in the battle against drugs. The "Safe Streets" program, which will be featured on the "48 Hours" television show soon, has people painting over gang graffiti in inner-city houses, picketing crack houses, staging anti-drug marches, finding jobs for drug-prone youths and more.

The citizen movement has "constructively channeled anger and reduced fear," Safe Streets Director Lyle Quasim said.

In Yakima, considered one of the nation's main drug-distribution points, locals are fighting drugs in the workplace, blanketing the county with anti-drug material and sponsoring scores of

drug-awareness events. The local coalition held a conference called "Together We Draw the Line."

In Seattle, more than 250 people showed up on a rainy night for a "Unity in the Community" forum to brainstorm ideas.

South Seattle residents, in a program recently praised by federal drug chief William Bennett, are working with police on crime prevention, targeting drug hot spots. Crime dropped more than 15 percent in one year, a thousand crack houses were closed, and burglaries dropped by 26 percent, Bennett's office said.

"Taking the initiative to fight back against drugs gives the community dignity, pride and self-respect," said Jean Veldwyk and Norm Chamberlain, community organizers.

In many areas, townspeople take pictures of people who frequent crack houses and take down their license plate numbers.

In Burlington, the anti-drug group sponsored a weekly open-gym night at a local school.

Spokane's Substance Abuse Council has trained anti-drug volunteers and launched a public awareness campaign using the slogan "Drugs Are Garbage."

And in Yakima, a man called to complain to the coalition that every time he broke into a six-pack of beer, he had to justify his actions to his 6-year-old daughter.

## FISCAL NOTE

**REQUEST:**

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: Community action against  
substance abuse grant fund  
Sponsor: Ellis  
Requestor: House HESS

Agency Affected: Education  
BRU: Educational Program Support  
Components: Basic Education and  
Instructional Improvement

**EXPENDITURES/REVENUES:** (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	F 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.4
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
SUPPLIES	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>26.4</b>
<b>CAPITAL</b>						
<b>REVENUE</b>						

**FUNDING:** (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.4
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
<b>TOTAL</b>						

**POSITIONS:**

FULL-TIME	5	5	5	5	5	5
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

**ANALYSIS :** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Fiscal note assumes no on-site review of projects funded under the grant program and minimal program assistance and oversight. It includes: funding for .5 FTE Grants Administrator; \$2.5 for phone, postage, photocopying, RFP advertising and minimal materials; and .5 for general office supplies.

Prepared by: Mary Hakala Phone: 465-2800  
Division: Commissioner's Office Date: 1/24/90

Approved by Commissioner: William G. Demert Date: 1/24/90  
Agency: Education

Distribution (by preparer):  
Legislative Finance  
Legislative Sponsor  
Requestor  
Office of Management and Budget  
Impacted Agency(ies)

# STATE OF ALASKA THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY  
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JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
907-465-3800

Copies of minutes listed below were originally included in this file. The minutes are available on the STAIRS database CMPR. In order to save space copies of minutes have not been left in the files.

Mary Van Nimwegen

H. HESS	1-25-90
H. HESS	2-2-90
H. HESS	2-28-90

If you need more resources,  
let me know.



## 4 TYPES of STRATEGIES

- 1) Community
- 2) PARENT & FAMILIES
- 3) Schools
- 4) WORKPLACE

Within EACH of THOSE CATEGORIES  
ARE A NUMBER of APPROACHES.

DHHS Publication No. (ADM) 84-1310  
Printed 1983

• U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1983-429 090

# COMMUNITIES: WHAT YOU CAN DO ABOUT DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE

National Institute on Drug Abuse

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
Public Health Service  
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration

Communities are rediscovering the great power they have to solve their own problems. Drug and alcohol abuse have created devastating consequences for youth and other age groups, and for the community as a whole. It is important for all parts of the community to come together to address the many factors and causes underlying drug and alcohol abuse. It is particularly important for young people themselves to become an active part in solutions to these problems.

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) have defined four critical areas for prevention strategies: communities, parents and families, schools, and the workplace. These are not the only areas nor are the strategies listed inclusive of everything that can be done. It is hoped that the ideas and materials described will help communities make important decisions and take appropriate action.

William Pollin, M.D.  
Director  
National Institute on Drug Abuse

## COMMUNITY STRATEGIES

Developing community projects on drugs and alcohol involves many segments of the community---civic, youth and voluntary organizations, as well as professional and medical associations, industry, government and the media. A community task force can consider some of the following ideas for action:

1. Youth Organizations. Establishment of youth programs that emphasize drug- and alcohol-free behavior is increasing. These organizations provide positive peer influence and drug- and alcohol-free social activities that many young people seek. Many of these groups focus on preventing drinking/drug-taking and driving fatalities.
2. Social Policies, Laws, and Regulations. Communities need to develop policies and norms that provide consistent messages about drugs and alcohol. This consistency requires considerable cooperation among parents, schools, law enforcement agencies, medical and other professional groups and the private sector and should include consideration of appropriate behavior and role modeling by adults as well as youth. Many communities are looking at the effect of changing laws and regulations with regard to drug and alcohol use among youth. Efforts to ban drug paraphernalia sales have been important to many communities. Research suggests that raising the minimum purchase age of alcoholic beverages, raising the price of alcoholic beverages, and not allowing youth to leave school grounds during the day may reduce alcohol-related traffic fatalities, health consequences, and vandalism.
3. Community-based Counseling. Community agencies may offer a range of services that includes development of positive skills for living as well as early intervention and treatment. Often these services focus on a number of closely associated problem areas such as drug and alcohol abuse, truancy, poor school performance, depression and violence. Through their knowledge of community resources, counselors may refer clients to other programs and resources.
4. Channel One. This program provides a seven-step process for assessing community needs and involving youth in constructive community service projects. An important element in the program is the role of private sector leadership. Many projects that result from the Channel One process are drug-specific (e.g., production of videotapes and drug information services), while others encourage community restoration and service projects.

5. Health promotion - Many young people have developed health values, which communities can capitalize upon for prevention of drug, alcohol and other problems. Many youth have a high regard for their bodies and can be interested in programs which promote healthy lifestyles that are incompatible with drug and alcohol use. Highlighting health promotion techniques is an increasingly popular form of community action.
  
6. Media. The media can contribute positively or negatively to attitudes, perceptions, and knowledge about drugs and alcohol. Local newspapers and radio and television stations can be encouraged to deglamorize drug and alcohol use as well as to provide current and accurate information. Establishing good working relationships with the media can influence editorial policies and media coverage. Public service announcements can be another effective device for communicating positive health messages. Many groups question cigarette, alcohol and prescription drug advertising that may be directed to youth and other age groups.
  
7. Networking. With many public and private community groups becoming involved in drug and alcohol abuse prevention, it is critical for organizations to work together in order to develop consistent and comprehensive solutions. Effective local networks can be a means for making the most of available resources.

The following materials can help you with your action plan. Numbers 1 to 7 following titles refer to the strategies listed on pages 3 and 4.

Available from the National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information (NCDAI): write to NCDAI, P.O. Box 416, Kensington, Maryland 20795.

Channel One: A Government/Private Sector Partnership for Drug Abuse Prevention (1,4,7)

Drug Abuse Prevention for Low-Income Communities: Manual for Program Planning (2,7)

Prevention Planning Workbooks. Vols. I and II (2,3,4,7)

Available from the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol Information (NCALI) P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, Maryland 20852:

Prevention Plus: Involving Schools, Parents, and the Community in Alcohol and Drug Education (2,3,4,5,6,7)

A Guidebook for Planning Alcohol Prevention Programs with Black Youth (2,3,4,5,7)

Is Beer a Four Letter Word? (2)

On the Sidelines: An Adult Leader Guide for Youth Alcohol Programs (2)

## PARENT AND FAMILY STRATEGIES

Parents and families are often the hardest hit by drug and alcohol problems in the community. But they are also often the most dedicated activists. Here are some ways to organize and take action:

1. Parent Support Groups. These groups are formed by parents for parents. Through support groups, parents help one another as they cope with the drug and alcohol problem in their homes and neighborhoods. Parent groups often develop guidelines for acceptable behavior (e.g., establishing curfews), chaperone social events for teenagers, and help other parents supervise young people's activities to ensure that they are free of drug and alcohol use.
2. Parent Action Groups. Often growing out of parent support groups, parent action groups work with Federal, State, and local governments, schools, law enforcement agencies, and businesses to influence social policies regarding drug and alcohol use. Examples include modifying school drug and alcohol policies, trying to eliminate sales of drug paraphernalia, demanding stricter enforcement of drug laws and stronger prosecution of offenders, raising the minimum purchase age for alcohol, and getting legislation and local ordinances passed that will safeguard children's health and well-being.
3. Family Life Skills Development. These strategies enable parents and children to communicate more effectively and learn personal and interpersonal skills. They are effective for both primary prevention and early intervention with drug and alcohol problems. Family life skills programs emphasize such important aspects of family health as positive role modeling and effective problem solving.
4. Parent Drug and Alcohol Education Programs. Through these programs parents learn about the pharmacology of drugs and alcohol and the harmful impact drugs and alcohol can have on one's health. Then, armed with this knowledge, parents can become influential partners with community prevention agencies concerned about drug and alcohol abuse by offering education courses and informational briefings in school or community settings.

The following materials can help you with your action plan. Numbers 1 to 4 following titles refer to strategies listed on page 6.

Available from the National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information (NCDAI): write to NCDAI, P.O. Box 416, Kensington, Maryland 20795.

Parents, Peers and Pot II: Parents in Action (1,2)

Parents: What You Can Do About Drug Abuse (1,2)

For Parents Only (4)

Available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington D.C. 20402:

Parents, Peers and Pot (1,2) (NS 017-024-00941-5)

Available from the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol Information (NCALI), P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

Prevention Plus: Involving Schools, Parents, and the Community in Alcohol and Drug Education (3,4)

On the Sidelines: An Adult Leader Guide for Youth Alcohol Programs (1)

Alcohol Health and Research World, Summer, 1982 (2)

## SCHOOL STRATEGIES

Doing something about drugs and alcohol in the schools is a big job. But individuals don't have to do it alone. Working together, parents, school administrators, town or city officials, professionals, and other concerned citizens can make a difference. Here are a few ideas for action:

1. School Policies. Clear policies regarding use and possession of drugs and alcohol both on and off school property are critical to all members of the school community. Parents, school officials, students, law enforcement officials, and drug and alcohol professionals should all be involved in the development of the policies to help make them the most effective. School policies can address such issues as enforcement, referrals for treatment when appropriate, and the comprehensiveness of drug/alcohol curricula. To have the greatest impact, once they are put in place, these policies should be fairly and uniformly enforced.
2. Positive Peer Programs. These programs utilize student peers as role models, facilitators, helpers and leaders for other school-age children, particularly in grades 7-12. Programs such as these can provide help to young people who are having problems, who are undergoing normal adolescent stresses and want to confide in someone, and who want to participate in school and community service activities. School administrators must be prepared to provide extensive support and guidance in order to ensure successful implementation of peer programs.
3. Peer Resistance Programs Relating to Cigarettes, Marijuana, and Alcohol. Peer resistance or "Saying No" programs have been developed to teach young people, primarily those in grades 7-10, to resist peer pressure to use cigarettes, marijuana, and alcohol. These programs generally help students learn that the use of cigarettes, marijuana, and alcohol is not nearly as common as they perceive, that "everybody" is not doing it, and that there are clear ways to say "no" when these substances are offered or made available. Specific techniques include role modeling, videotaped practice in saying "no," assertiveness training, public commitments not to use substances, and understanding advertising methods that promote cigarette and alcohol use.

4. Drug and Alcohol Information Programs - These programs vary widely and are designed to provide accurate and current information about drugs and alcohol and the potential health, social, and economic consequences associated with their use by young people. Also included is information about the impact of advertising and realistic information about the actual extent of drug and alcohol use. These programs may be taught by a variety of people, including health educators, teachers, recovering alcoholics, former drug abusers, community health care providers, and others.
5. Comprehensive Health Education Programs and Other School Curricula. Many curricula and materials attempt to increase students' knowledge about their own health as well as to help students assess their feelings and values. Such programs often emphasize communication skills, understanding and improving decisionmaking, and enhancing self-concept. They may be specific to different drugs, but they may also be "generic" in the sense of enhancing healthy, constructive lifestyles.
6. Student Assistance Programs. These programs can serve primary prevention purposes when set up for those who may be at high risk for developing drug, alcohol, and other problems, and can serve as an intervention tool with students who have already developed problems. Often modeled after Employee Assistance Programs (EAPs) in business and industry, they may use professional counselors to assist students in dealing with their problems. They also help students find needed services through referrals to local health and counseling agencies.
7. Alternatives Programs. Alternatives programs can provide specific activities and involvements that are healthy positive alternatives to drug use. To be most effective, alternatives should be planned for each individual, rather than for an entire group.

The following materials can help you with your action plan. Numbers 1 to 7 following titles refer to the strategies listed on pages 8 and 9.

Available from the National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information (NCDAI): write to NCDAI, P.O. Box 416, Kensington, Maryland 20795.

Adolescent Peer Pressure - Theory, Correlates and Program Implications for Drug Abuse Prevention (2,3,5)

Peer Pressure: It's O.K. to Say No (3)

Saying No: Drug Abuse Prevention Ideas for the Classroom (5)

Channel One: A Government/Private Sector Partnership for Drug Abuse Prevention (7)

Parents, Peers and Pot II: Parents in Action (1)

Available from the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol Information (NCALI), P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, Maryland 20852:

Prevention Plus: Involving Schools, Parents, and the Community in Alcohol and Drug Education (1,2,3,4,5,6,7)

Is Beer a Four Letter Word? (7)

On the Sidelines: An Adult Leader Guide for Youth Alcohol Programs (7)

Available from the Public Affairs Staff, Drug Enforcement Administration, 14th and Eye Streets N.W., Washington D.C. 20537:

School Drug Abuse Policy Guidelines (1)

## WORKPLACE STRATEGIES

Drugs and alcohol abuse pose a major problem to the workplace in terms of worker health and productivity. Below are listed some things that can be done:

1. Drug and Alcohol Policies. One important aspect of drug abuse prevention in the workplace is for employers and unions to have appropriate, clear, and fair policies relating to drug and alcohol use that are consistently enforced. Once the policies are in place, decisions about appropriate prevention and treatment programs can be made.
2. Employee Assistance Programs (EAPs). Many employers, both public and private, have formed programs that help troubled employees, including those with drug and alcohol problems. Employees may be referred by EAPs to other programs and community agencies where this is appropriate. Confidentiality is assured.
3. Family Programs. Drug and alcohol problems at the workplace can derive both from job-related problems and from problems outside the workplace. Where problems result from non-workplace issues, programs can be set up to work with the employee and his or her family. Many companies and unions have implemented policies such as flexible work schedules and maternity leave to help families.
4. Health Promotion. Larger companies in particular have developed programs to inform employees about general health issues and also provide opportunities (often at the workplace) to improve their fitness, nutrition, and other health-related behavior.
5. Drug Information and Education Programs. Accurate information about the negative health effects of drug and alcohol use is as important at the workplace as in the classroom. Educational programs provide positive reinforcement for non-use of drugs and alcohol in addition to offering information about such aspects of personal health as a "health risk inventory."

The following materials can help you with your action plan. Numbers 1 to 5 following titles refer to the strategies listed on page 11.

Available from the National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information (NCDAI): write to NCDAI, P.O. Box 416, Kensington, Maryland 20795.

Preventing Drug Abuse in the Workplace (1,2,3,4,5)

Developing An Occupational Drug Abuse Program (1,2)

## RESOURCE ORGANIZATIONS

A number of important agencies/organizations that you may want to contact for further assistance are listed below.

For additional copies of this publication please write to:

National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse  
Information (NCDAI)  
P.O. Box 416  
Kensington, Maryland 20795

- For more information about strategies listed in this booklet, write to:

The National Institute on Drug Abuse  
Prevention Branch, Room 11A-33  
5600 Fishers Lane  
Rockville, Maryland 20857

or

The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse  
and Alcoholism (NIAAA)  
Prevention Branch, Room 16C-14  
5600 Fishers Lane  
Rockville, Maryland 20857

- Every State and Territory has an ACTION agency that is responsible for volunteer activities. To locate the telephone number and address for your State ACTION office, either contact your State capitol or contact:

ACTION  
806 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20525

- For more information on the Federal Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Laws and the DEA public information and prevention program, write or call:

Drug Enforcement Administration  
Public Affairs Office  
1405 I Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20537  
202-633-1469

- Every State and Territory has an official agency that is responsible for the prevention and treatment of drug and alcohol problems. To locate the telephone number and address for your State agency either contact your State capitol or contact:

The National Association of State  
Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors  
444 North Capitol St. N.W., Suite 530  
Washington, D.C. 20001  
202-783-6868

- For more information about starting parent groups, parent group networking and drug paraphernalia issues, write or call:

National Federation of Parents  
for Drug-Free Youth  
1820 Franwall Avenue, Suite 16  
Silver Spring, MD 20901  
301-649-7100

- For more information on forming parent groups, parent group networking, referrals, and drug information packets and newsletters, write or call:

Parents' Resource Institute  
for Drug Education (PRIDE)  
Robert W. Woodruff Bldg.  
100 Edgewood Avenue  
Suite 1216  
Atlanta, Georgia 30303  
800-241-9746

- For pamphlets and newsletters related to drug and alcohol issues for parents, professionals, and community leaders, write or call:

Committees of Correspondence  
24 Adams Street  
Danvers, Massachusetts 01923  
617-774-2641

- For publications and films on marijuana, cocaine and other drugs, write or call:

The American Council for Drug Education  
6193 Executive Boulevard  
Rockville, Maryland 20852  
301-984-5700

- For information on abstracts of current drug abuse articles, how to start a Families in Action Group, and answers to specific questions about drug abuse, call or write:

Families in Action  
Suite 300  
3845 N. Druid Hills Rd.  
Decatur, Georgia 30033  
404-325-5799

This booklet was developed by the Prevention Branch, Division of Prevention and Communications, National Institute on Drug Abuse, in collaboration with the the Prevention Branch, Division of Prevention and Research Dissemination, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism; principal author: Dr. Stephen E. Gardner.

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Department of Health and Human Services  
Public Health Service  
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, Mental Health Administration

National Institute on Drug Abuse  
5600 Fishers Lane  
Rockville, MD 20857

## FISCAL NOTE

**REQUEST:**

Revision Date: 1/8/90 Agency Affected: Health & Social Services  
 Title: "An Act creating the community action grant fund against substance abuse grant fund" Agency: Alcohol & Drug Services  
 Sponsor: Ellis; et al. Components: Grants  
 Requestor: \_\_\_\_\_

**EXPENDITURES/REVENUES:** (Thousands of Dollars)

- OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
<b>CAPITAL</b>	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
<b>REVENUE</b>	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

**FUNDING:** (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
<b>TOTAL</b>	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

**POSITIONS:**

FULL-TIME	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
PART-TIME	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TEMPORARY	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

**ANALYSIS :** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

HB 369 will not have an FY90 fiscal impact

Prepared by: Matthew C. Felix *Matthew C. Felix* Phone: 586-6201  
 Division: Office of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Date: 2/26/90  
 Approved by Commissioner: Myra M. Munson *Myra M. Munson* Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Agency: Department of Health and Social Services

**Distribution (by preparer):**

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

Original sponsor(s): REP. ELLIS, Finkelstein, Swackhammer, Navarre, Boyer, Brown, Ulmer, M.Davis, Koponen, Menard

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 369 ( )

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act creating the community action against sub-  
7 stance abuse grant fund."

8 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

9 \* Section 1. PURPOSE. It is the purpose of this Act to provide a means  
10 for funding projects and programs to combat substance abuse that are initi-  
11 ated at the community level and that are uniquely designed to address the  
12 most pressing substance abuse problem in each community.

13 \* Sec. 2. AS 47.37 is amended by adding a new section to read:

14 Sec. 47.37.045. COMMUNITY ACTION AGAINST SUBSTANCE ABUSE GRANT  
15 FUND. (a) The community action against substance abuse grant fund is  
16 created as an account in the general fund. The fund consists of  
17 appropriations, grants, and contributions to the fund. The office may  
18 make grants from the fund to school districts, municipalities, non-  
19 profit organizations, and community organizations established under  
20 municipal charter.

21 (b) A school district, municipality, nonprofit organization, or  
22 community organization may file an application with the office for a  
23 community action against substance abuse grant. The application must  
24 include a description of the purpose for which grant funds will be  
25 used, goals to be achieved by the program or project, methods of  
26 measuring achievement of goals, a proposed budget, and statements of  
27 the need for and support of the proposed program or project.

28 (c) Community action against substance abuse grant funds awarded  
29 under this section may be used for

1 (1) police-in-school liaison programs that are certified by  
2 the Alaska Police Standards Council;

3 (2) technical assistance for neighborhood based substance  
4 abuse programs;

5 (3) coordinators for court ordered community service;

6 (4) preventative or educational programs for youth that  
7 involve the community, parents, youth, and local schools; or

8 (5) programs or projects that the office determines are  
9 effective in combating substance abuse at the community level.

10 (d) A proposed program or project that includes matching local  
11 funds or in-kind contributions shall have priority over a proposed  
12 program or project that does not include matching local funds or  
13 in-kind contributions. Grants awarded under this section are subject  
14 to the restrictions on use provided under AS 37.05.321.

15 (e) In this section, "nonprofit organization" means an organiza-  
16 tion that qualifies for exemption from taxation under 26 U.S.C.  
17 501(c)(3) or (4) (Internal Revenue Code).