

Appendix B

CSAP Core Strategies for Prevention Highlights from States and the District of Columbia

SAMHSA requires States to submit information about their activities related to CSAP's six core prevention strategies in their Block Grant application which include information dissemination, education, alternatives, problem identification and referral, community-based processes, and environmental. SAMHSA also requests that States document their reported and intended expenditures in the same six areas in the SAPT Block Grant application¹. A description of the strategies and highlights from State findings is provided below.

Information Dissemination

- The **District of Columbia** distributes information on alcohol, tobacco, and drugs to the public in various forums including more than 350 annual public health and community awareness events. Spanish- and Asian-language materials are distributed to address the language issues in the multicultural communities.
- **Idaho's** SSA funds the printing of a parenting skills book (English and Spanish), which is used in substance abuse treatment programs serving women of childbearing age, child protection offices, and schools. It also partners with Boise State University to maintain the Idaho Regional Alcohol and Drug Awareness Resources (RADAR) Network Center, which maintains 27 associate centers.
- The **Illinois** SSA produces radio and television public service announcements and participates in local health fairs. Its 18 regional substate offices (called InTouch) develop and distribute local resource directories, host cable television shows, and house lending libraries. Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse (DASA) makes available brochures on alcohol and substance abuse on its Web site in English and Spanish.
- **North Dakota's** Prevention Resource Center lends videos, books, curricula, and other materials to schools, law enforcement agencies, faith-based organizations, social service agencies, and others.
- **West Virginia's** SSA has a prevention Web site with an online magazine that features prevention and related issues and clearinghouse information dissemination.

Education

- **Alabama** funds support interactive classroom education, specific programs for high-risk youth in alternative educational centers, family strengthening and parenting programs, and programs for pregnant women and teens.
- **Colorado** provides a 12-week Multi-Ethnic Parenting Curriculum to high-risk parents and provides educational services for youth groups and small group sessions.

¹ DHHS Block Grant 45 CFR Section 96.124 (2005).

- **Ohio's** Head Start staff and administrators are trained about ways to integrate ATOD prevention information into the Head Start curriculum. Ohio's funds also support the Local Teen Institute, which provides programs for middle and high school youth, and an educational program providing senior citizens with information about prevention of medication misuse.
- **Oklahoma's** funds support the delivery of A Pregnant Pause education program on fetal alcohol spectrum and the delivery of the youth leadership camp Project Under 21 program focused on underage alcohol use. Funds also support training for teachers, counselors, volunteers, and others to foster sustainability of prevention efforts.
- **Utah** sponsors Prevention Dimensions, a K-12 school-based prevention education curriculum.

Alternatives

- **Indiana** funds the statewide Afternoons R.O.C.K., an afterschool program for youth ages 10 to 14, which builds resiliency and resistance skills and encourages community service.
- **Louisiana** funds activities such as wilderness treks, rope courses for teambuilding, drug-free dances, summer camps, and basketball tournaments.
- **Massachusetts** supports creative writing contests, photography workshops, theater productions, community service, and adventure and team-building activities.
- Strategies in **Mississippi** include youth leadership conferences, scholarships to disadvantaged youth, creative arts workshops for youth, community and youth volunteers, and day camps for girls and boys.
- **Rhode Island's** funds support training for peer leaders to promote prevention in their communities, afterschool programs, weekly educational groups, career and college guidance programs, and cultural activities.

Problem identification and referral

- **Delaware's** funds support efforts in schools to identify children with problems and provide them with services and linkages to community resources by assisting in data collection and outcome measurement.
- **Hawaii's** activities include a program that uses pharmacists to conduct individual assessments and utilization reviews of prescription and over-the-counter medications used by the elderly as well as to provide followup and referral services.
- **Missouri's** funds support screenings and services for children of people who abuse substances, youth substance abuse identification and services, and hearing-impaired services and referrals.
- **Nebraska's** School Community Intervention Programs create knowledgeable, interdisciplinary school-based teams that can effectively identify students at risk of developing substance use problems and design and implement early interventions.
- **Utah's** strategies include referral and assessment for DUI offenders and youth with first-time ATOD use offenses.

Community-based processes

- **Michigan's** funding supports community assessment of risk and protective factors, systematic/multifaceted planning, technical assistance, volunteer trainings, community team-building, resource identification, program development, environmental strategy training, and a migrant program.
- **Nebraska's** Regional Prevention Centers assist local community coalitions with broad-based memberships (including public and behavioral health, education, law enforcement, and public safety) in identifying priority local substance abuse prevention needs and selecting and implementing locally and culturally appropriate substance abuse prevention strategies.
- **Pennsylvania's** Bureau of Drug and Alcohol Programs (BDAP) works with community-based organizations to develop community assessments, strategic plans, community mobilization, collaboratives, and program evaluations; BDAP also provides in-service training of school teachers on substance abuse prevention.
- **Rhode Island's** SSA coordinates a statewide network of legislatively mandated community-based task forces primarily responsible for developing comprehensive prevention plans based on community needs assessments.
- **West Virginia's** funds provide training and technical assistance to communities to help them identify high-risk target groups, identify and secure resources for prevention of youth ATOD use, and implement community ATOD use prevention activities.

Environmental

- **Arizona** supported Tucson youth who participated in a prevention program and drafted anti-bullying legislation ultimately passed by the State legislature.
- **Florida's** Think About It campaign (a statewide radio and billboard initiative) targets youth and parents and reached 68 percent of Florida's population. Funds also support the promotion of drug use policy reviews in schools and communities.
- **Iowa** established and changed written community standards and codes and participated in Tobacco Free Iowa, a strategy to secure tobacco settlement dollars for substance abuse prevention.
- The **Kansas** statute on endangering a child through the sale, distribution, or manufacture of methamphetamine was changed from a misdemeanor to a felony; tobacco retailer licenses were made part of the public record; and the number of smoke-free establishments was increased.
- **Maryland** provides technical assistance to community groups and organizations on how to develop appropriate legislative and media resources.
- **New Jersey** awarded subgrants to 12 colleges to implement a social norms campaign.
- **New Mexico's** SSA introduced a 10-percent local options gross receipts tax on alcohol and developed and implemented the Mescalero Apache Tribal resolution prohibiting sales of tobacco to minors on the reservation.
- Strategies in **Texas** include drug-free school zones, alcohol and tobacco education for retailers, and education of policymakers on gaps in services.

Other

- The **Idaho** SSA implemented the Substance Prevention Program Standards that establish minimum requirements for staff qualifications, participant safety, program selection, and documentation.
- **Minnesota's** funds provide support for cultural activities including the participation of elders and the transmission of tribal history, values, and beliefs for Native American prevention programs, as well as other culturally based activities for African American, Hispanic/Latino, and Asian populations.
- Strategies in **South Carolina** include a statewide, Internet-based prevention reporting system that has identified underserved populations, including those with limited English proficiency or with dual diagnoses.