



Texas Commission on
Alcohol and Drug Abuse
2002 Annual Report





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TCADA Board of Commissioners

Board Member	Dates of Term	Hometown
Robert A. Valadez, Chair	February 1, 2005	San Antonio
Beverly Barron, Vice-Chair	February 1, 2007	Odessa
Lisa Dickson	February 1, 2005	Dallas
John F. Longoria	February 1, 2007	Corpus Christi
Dr. Dorothy C. Pettigrew	February 1, 2003	Houston
(Vacant Position)		

Introduction

The Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (TCADA) is charged with ensuring that Texans have access to a comprehensive, effective and efficient continuum of substance abuse services. The 2002 Annual Report is an overview of the agency's programs, services, performance and accomplishments for the fiscal year beginning September 1, 2001 through August 31, 2002.

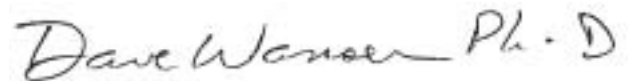
Substance abuse is arguably the most pervasive public health and public safety issue in Texas. Consider these facts:

- The total economic cost associated with alcohol and drug abuse in Texas for year 2000 is estimated at \$25.9 billion, or \$1,244 for every man, woman and child.
- Crime related to substance abuse cost Texas nearly \$4 billion in 2000 and accounted for about 48 percent of total expenditures in the state's criminal justice system.
- More than 13,500 Texans died from alcohol and drug disorders in 2000, 46 percent of them younger than 25.
- Seventy-one percent of students in grades 7-12 reported using alcohol, with 26 percent considered binge drinkers.
- More than 93,000 students were referred to disciplinary alternative education programs in 2001. The most frequent reason for referral was possession or sale of a controlled substance.
- National data indicate parental substance abuse causes or contributes to seven out of 10 cases of child abuse and neglect and three-quarters of all foster care placements.
- People with substance abuse problems crowd the state's jails and prisons. Six out of 10 Texas prisoners are estimated to have substance abuse problems. As of the end of 2001, only three percent had access to a treatment bed in the prison system.

In the last year, our country struggled to deal with the terrorist attacks of September 11 and their aftermath. Along with the loss of life and physical destruction, the attacks damaged our basic sense of security and safety that we previously took for granted. While coping with those anxieties was stressful for all of us, it was still more difficult for those addicted to alcohol and other drugs.

This year also saw a new appreciation in our nation for the men and women whose lives are devoted to public service, such as firefighters and police officers. To that group I would add those who work at preventing or healing the disease of chemical dependency, as well as those involved in the administration of those services. As you read this report, I hope you will join me in saluting the 184 employees of TCADA and the thousands of counselors, prevention specialists and others dedicated to strengthening individuals, families and communities across Texas.

Dave Wanser, Ph.D.



Executive Director





EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (TCADA) was created in 1985 by the 69th Texas Legislature to address serious alcohol and drug abuse issues affecting residents of the state. The agency is one of the 12 health and human services agencies and its policy is set by a six-member Board of Commissioners who are appointed by the Governor. TCADA is charged with developing a continuum of prevention, intervention, treatment and rehabilitation services, primarily through direct contracts with private and public service providers.

TCADA's operating budget for fiscal year 2002 is approximately \$175.7 million. The agency received about 85 percent of that funding from the federal Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant. The remaining 15 percent consisted of state general revenue and interagency agreements. All of the general revenue appropriated to TCADA served as maintenance of effort for the federal SAPT Block Grant.

Prevention and Intervention

TCADA funds prevention and intervention programs in communities across the state to reduce the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs. Some prevention activities are directed at entire populations, while others are targeted at population groups at higher risk for substance abuse. Intervention services target individuals who are showing early danger signs of substance abuse and associated behaviors and provide more intensive services to prevent the onset of substance dependence.

TCADA helped support 240 prevention programs in fiscal year 2002 that served 41,592 adults and 227,093 youth. In fiscal year 2002, TCADA-funded intervention services were provided to 229,907 adults and 151,292 youth.

Prevention and intervention highlights for 2002:

- TCADA and the Governor's Office were awarded a three-year, \$12 million federal State Incentive Grant to fund local coalitions that implement proven prevention programs in their communities.

- TCADA's 11 regional Prevention Resource Centers implemented campaigns related to school violence and inhalant abuse.
- The "Peers Making Peace" program in Richardson and the "Cradle Rockers" program in Tyler, both TCADA-funded prevention programs, were two of only five programs in the nation to receive the Promising Program designation from the federal Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.
- TCADA worked with other state agencies to develop a state plan for addressing the hepatitis C epidemic affecting substance abuse populations.

Treatment and Recovery

Treatment services help persons suffering from substance abuse or dependency to regain and maintain sobriety. Eligibility for services is based on clinical and financial need. TCADA contracts for a continuum of services to meet individual needs, including detoxification, residential treatment, outpatient treatment and recovery maintenance. Some services are targeted at specific populations, including women and their children, adolescents, injecting drug users and those with both psychiatric and substance use disorders.

In fiscal year 2002, TCADA-funded treatment programs served 38,552 adults and 4,776 youth.

Treatment and recovery highlights for 2002:

- In collaboration with the Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, TCADA expanded co-occurring psychiatric and substance use disorder (COPSD) services to help clients better succeed in existing mental health and substance abuse treatment systems.
- TCADA entered into an agreement with the Texas Department of Protective and Regulatory Services (TDPRS) to allow youth in TDPRS foster care to obtain services directly from the full range of TCADA-funded youth treatment providers across the state.

Licensing and Enforcement

TCADA licenses chemical dependency counselors and chemical dependency treatment facilities, and monitors service contracts for providers funded by the agency

to ensure they meet programmatic and financial standards. The agency also certifies and approves education courses for first time and repeat offenders.

TCADA licensed 338 facilities in 2002, including services provided at nearly 800 physical locations. TCADA also licensed approximately 5,000 Licensed Chemical Dependency Counselors (LCDCs).

Licensing and enforcement highlights for 2002:

- TCADA established licensure renewal for LCDCs through the Internet using the Texas Online service.
- The agency produced a video for use in its Alcohol Awareness Programs entitled "Decisions... Consequences," to reinforce the discussion of problem drinking and the consequences of drinking and driving.

Agency-Wide Initiatives

TCADA conducted a wide range of activities in 2002 whose scope crossed departmental lines across the agency, including the following:

- In December 2001, TCADA Commissioners adopted a revised funding formula that takes into consideration the factors of population, poverty and need as defined in the TCADA Adult Survey of Substance Abuse. TCADA utilized the formula in 2002 to continue moving toward equity across the 11 health and human services regions.
- TCADA's Research and Evaluation Department collected and analyzed data for two major studies: the *Texas School Survey of Substance Use Among Students Grades 7-12*, a biannual survey of Texas students, and the *Economic Costs of Alcohol and Drug Abuse in Texas* study, which measured the total impact of substance abuse to the Texas economy.
- The interagency Drug Demand Reduction Advisory Committee, chaired by the TCADA executive director and charged with developing a statewide strategy to reduce drug demand in Texas, recently completed its first report to state leadership, entitled *Toward a Drug-Free Texas*.
- TCADA moved forward in implementing the Behavioral Health Integrated Provider System (BHIPS), an automated web-based software package that facilitates appropriate placement of clients and coordination of care among providers. In 2002, TCADA received funding from the federal Center

for Substance Abuse Treatment to adapt the system for replication as a national model.

Training Initiatives

TCADA sponsored a wide variety of training opportunities for substance abuse professionals in 2002, including three statewide conferences:

- The Prevention Conference, in November 2001;
- The Best Practices Conference, in February 2002; and
- The Annual Institute, in August 2002.

The agency also provided the following additional trainings:

- 35 regional trainings across the state by TCADA staff covering required topics for funded providers as well as basic operational and program issues;
- A national conference on the multiple needs of the co-occurring psychiatric and substance use disorder population in March 2002 in San Antonio, co-sponsored by TCADA;
- Substance abuse prevention specialist training, provided in conjunction with the Southwest Center for the Application of Prevention Technology; and
- Four border-region videoconferences, broadcast to cities such as Edinburg, Laredo, Brownsville and others.

Significant Legislation from the 77th Legislative Session, 2001

HB 767	Required six hours of training concerning HIV, hepatitis C and sexually transmitted diseases for licensed chemical dependency counselors (LCDCs).
HB 2383	Required establishment of a system for fingerprint background checks for LCDCs and counselor interns and rules for denial of, refusal to renew, and summary suspension of the LCDC license and counselor intern registration.
SB 439	Clarified that matching funds required of TCADA contractors can be cash or in-kind.
SB 558	Created the interagency Drug Demand Reduction Advisory Committee as a single source of information for drug demand reduction in Texas.
SB 1212	Required rule changes to expand the number of times and conditions for retaking the LCDC exam.

PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION



Prevention Services

TCADA funds prevention programs in communities across the state to reduce the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs. Some prevention activities are directed at entire populations and can include:

- media campaigns;
- providing information through web sites, literature, presentations and other channels; and
- programs that help children develop healthy values and basic life skills, such as decision-making and conflict resolution.

Other programs are targeted at population groups at higher risk for substance abuse, such as children of alcoholics, dropouts, students who are failing academically or youth living in high drug use neighborhoods. Such programs generally consist of a mix of education and skills training and often include activities to help children develop social skills through healthy recreational activities. They can encompass activities such as community service projects, mentoring and tutoring. The programs also encourage activities that target families, such as parenting or family management classes.

Prevention messages provide information on the harmful effects of substance use, abuse and addiction, and increase awareness of the gateway relationship between tobacco and other drugs.

TCADA helped support 240 prevention programs in fiscal year 2002 that served 41,592 adults and 227,093 youth statewide.

Prevention Resource Centers

TCADA prevention activities also include developing and distributing information through a variety of outlets. Since 1997, the agency has supported Prevention Resource Centers in each of the 11 health and human service regions, linking local communities to prevention resources. Their efforts help put information in the hands of youth, parents, businesses and others who are interested in preventing substance abuse. In addition to their ongoing information distribution efforts, Prevention Resource Centers implemented prevention campaigns related to school violence prevention and inhalant abuse in 2002.

Familias Fuertes Project

TCADA contracted with the Texas A&M University Colonias program in El Paso in 2002 to conduct an innovative substance abuse prevention project known as "Familias Fuertes" (or Strengthening Families). The program adapts a nationally-recognized and rigorously-evaluated curriculum for use in three colonias neighborhoods along the Texas-Mexico border.



Designed to promote communication and positive values within the family, the project is targeted at youth ages 10-14 and their families. Between seven and 12 families participate at a time in seven two-hour sessions. Four "booster" sessions are conducted six to 12 months afterward. Youth and parents meet separately during the first hour of each session and come together for the second hour.

The curriculum addresses specific sets of risk and protective factors for youth, parents and families. Some examples include: dealing with aggressive or withdrawn behavior, appropriate parental monitoring, using love and limits, appreciating parents and family members, and setting and reaching goals. The program culminates with a graduation ceremony for the youth and their families.

Red Ribbon Week



TCADA, in partnership with the Drug Enforcement Administration and others, sponsors an annual Red Ribbon Week. The event was started to honor the memory of Drug Enforcement Administration agent Enrique “Kiki” Camarena, who was kidnapped, tortured and murdered by drug dealers in Mexico in 1985. Red Ribbon Week has since evolved into a broad national anti-drug awareness week involving thousands of schools, law enforcement and nonprofit organizations.

Nearly 1,000 fifth and sixth graders from across Texas converged on the State Capitol on October 17, 2002, for a Red Ribbon Rally to celebrate their decision to live drug-free lives and brainstorm solutions to reduce drug-use among Texas teens. Clad in special T-shirts with red ribbons, students waved American flags and carried an anti-drug banner as they marched from Congress Avenue to the south steps of the Capitol. The students from the Houston, Dallas, San Antonio and Austin areas signed a 22 foot-long pledge to live drug-free.

Following the rally on the Capitol steps, students divided into two groups representing the Texas House and Senate. They then conducted a mock legislative session in each chamber, where they drafted, debated and passed anti-drug legislation.

Community Coalitions

Community coalitions promote healthy, safe communities through community mobilization. TCADA funded 20 community coalitions in 2002, working to connect all of the substance abuse prevention, intervention and treatment efforts within their local areas.

Partnership for a Drug-Free Texas

Since 1997, TCADA has been the home for the Partnership for a Drug-Free Texas (PDFT) media campaign. In conjunction with the Partnership for a Drug-Free America, PDFT promotes media messages to help change attitudes and perceptions related to the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs. PDFT distributes Partnership for a Drug-Free America public service announcements for TV, radio and print ads to media markets across Texas. In 2002, PDFT worked with TCADA’s Prevention Resource Centers on school violence and inhalant abuse campaigns.

Alliance Against Underage Drinking

The Alliance, a collaborative effort of more than 45 public and private organizations, works with local leaders to address underage drinking issues. Through its Internet site, www.2young2drink.com, the Alliance provides a toolbox for community groups including information, statistics, advocacy tools, a media kit, advice for parents, activities for youth, a speakers’ bureau and links to other resources.

Tobacco Prevention and Cessation

Federal law requires Texas to conduct annual compliance checks for the illegal sale of tobacco products to minors. This program is a cooperative arrangement between TCADA, the Comptroller of Public Accounts, the Texas Department of Health and Southwest Texas State University. In 2002, Texas was recognized for national leadership in the implementation of these federal requirements.

State Incentive Grant

In March 2002, the Governor’s Office and TCADA were awarded a State Incentive Grant of \$4 million a year for three years. Awarded by the federal Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, the grant will fund local coalitions to implement proven prevention programs in their communities. In an effort to develop a comprehensive statewide approach, TCADA created an advisory group for the grant that includes representatives from five state agencies.



Partnership for a Drug-Free Texas won a 2002 Advertising Federation "Addy" Best Poster award for its "Taking Drugs Is Just As Dumb" poster.

Exemplary Awards/Model Programs

TCADA serves as the state nominating designee for the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention's Exemplary Awards Programs. The program recognizes community-based prevention efforts that have demonstrated successful, measurable results. In 2002, two of the five programs in the nation receiving the Promising Program designation were from Texas and funded by TCADA. These include the "Peers Making Peace" program in Richardson and the "Cradle Rockers" program in Tyler.

Inhalant Week

In March 2002, TCADA kicked off an awareness and education campaign regarding the dangers of inhalant abuse. The campaign ran parallel to the National Inhalants and Poisons Awareness Week and was implemented by TCADA's regional Prevention Resource Centers and the Partnership for a Drug-Free Texas. Local activities included distribution of movie theater slides, posters, educational videos and public service announcements. TCADA also erected more than 235 billboards around the state in both English and Spanish.

Suicide Prevention Steering Committee

Suicide was the ninth leading cause of death in Texas and was responsible for 2,093 deaths in 2000. Because substance abuse is recognized as a significant contributing factor, TCADA participates in the Texas Suicide Prevention Steering Committee, a multidisciplinary, interagency coalition of public health professionals, trauma service providers, suicide survivors, educators and behavioral health clinicians. The goal of this committee is to reduce the risk for suicide, increase protective factors and advocate for a statewide, comprehensive, coordinated suicide prevention plan.



Partnership for a Drug-Free Texas won a 2002 "Addy" Best Regional Campaign award and the Partnership for a Drug-Free America "Entrepreneurial Alliance of the Year" award for the "2Young2Drink" billboard and movie theater slide campaign.

Ensueños Del Futuro

Family Services of Greater Houston's Ensueños Del Futuro ("Dreams for the Future") is a prevention and intervention program that works with students and their families in school, through extracurricular activities and in their homes. Currently, the program serves high-risk students in 16 inner-city Houston schools.



More than 30 eighth grade students of Family Services' Ensueños del Futuro program received first place for their creation of La Flor de Vida, ("The Flower of Life") as part of a Houston HIV Awareness event.

When Regula Cabrera's husband was killed, her life fell apart. She was now on her own and faced raising her three children by herself. She did not know where to turn or where she could find help for her family. A year after her husband's death, Regula met some of Family Services' staff who helped her and particularly her eighth grade son, Isidro, deal with the tragedy of losing his father. Staff enrolled Isidro in Ensueños del Futuro where he met Hector Herrera, a Family Intervention Specialist who helped him stay in school and achieve academically instead of giving up. Isidro was also born with a cleft palate, which was an added burden for a 15-year-old student. Hector was able to find a doctor who would perform the surgery free of charge.

(reprinted with permission from Family Services of Houston and the Cabrera family)

Intervention Services

Intervention services target individuals who show early danger signs of substance abuse and associated behaviors. These programs provide more intensive services to prevent escalation of abuse and the onset of substance dependence. Some early warning signs include failing grades, dropping out of school or consumption of alcohol or other drugs.

In addition to focused education and skills training, intervention programs provide counseling and resources to address the person's individual needs and problems, and referral services. In fiscal year 2002, TCADA-funded intervention providers served 229,907 adults and 151,292 youth.

Youth intervention programs target services to individuals younger than age 18 and their families to interrupt the illegal use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs.

Pregnant/postpartum intervention programs work with women to reduce the incidence of drug exposure of their unborn, newborn or young children and to facilitate a healthy lifestyle for those women and their children.

Outreach, screening and referral services identify people with substance abuse problems, evaluate their needs and preferences and link them with appropriate treatment and support services. These services are provided in conjunction with short-term interventions to motivate and prepare individuals for treatment or self-directed change in behavior when more intensive treatment is not indicated. In addition, TCADA maintains a statewide, toll-free hotline, (877) 9-NO DRUG, staffed 24-hours a day to provide information about substance abuse services.

HIV outreach programs work with people whose drug use places them at high risk of contracting HIV. Outreach workers conduct activities to prevent HIV infection and persuade individuals to engage in substance abuse treatment.

HIV early intervention programs provide case management services to meet the full range of needs of identified substance abusers who are already infected with HIV.

Compulsive Gambling

The Texas Legislature directs TCADA to administer an information and referral hotline at (800) 742-0443 for compulsive and problem gamblers. In 2002, the Gambling Hotline received more than 48,000 telephone calls.

Hepatitis C

TCADA worked with the Texas Department of Health and other health and human services agencies in 2002 to develop a state plan for addressing the hepatitis C epidemic affecting substance abuse populations. The plan calls for increasing awareness and developing education and counseling skills for substance abuse providers who work with those at risk of infection. TCADA will assist the Texas Department of Health with surveillance and research when these activities involve TCADA's target populations.

National Alcohol Screening Day

More than 20 Texas community sites offered free, anonymous screenings for alcohol problems on April 11, 2002, as part of National Alcohol Screening Day. These events addressed a range of drinking behaviors from risky drinking to alcohol dependence and included information on the consequences of at-risk drinking and alcohol's effects on health.



treatment and Recovery



TREATMENT SERVICES

People suffering from the negative effects of substance abuse or those caught in the cycle of addiction may need treatment services to help them regain and maintain sobriety.

There have been great strides in addiction research in recent years. Significantly more is now known about effective ways to treat this chronic illness. Research indicates that treatment for addiction is as effective as treatment for other chronic diseases, such as diabetes, hypertension and asthma. An evaluation of outcome studies in 24 states concluded that substance abuse treatment is a cost-effective means of reducing criminal activity, increasing employment and worker retention, improving physical and mental health and strengthening family and social functioning.

Eligibility for TCADA-funded treatment services is based on clinical need, income and the lack of other payment resources. Clients served in these programs typically have multiple and complex problems, including physical illness, lack of financial resources and lack of a stable support system of family or friends.

TCADA funds treatment services through contracts with a wide variety of community-based providers. In fiscal year 2002, TCADA-funded treatment programs served 38,552 adults and 4,776 youth.

Because TCADA clients constitute a diverse population, they require a range of services to fit their individual needs. TCADA placed special priority in 2002 on ensuring that a continuum of services was available in all regions of the state, so that clients receive the appropriate services they need, when and where they need them.

Types of Treatment Services

Detoxification Services

Some clients enter the treatment system through medically supervised, short-term detoxification programs. The goal of these programs is to physically stabilize clients and prepare them for further treatment.

Residential and Outpatient Services

Many clients may not need detoxification and may directly enter residential or outpatient treatment. TCADA categorizes treatment programs by frequency

TCADA Client Facts

For adults:

Average age at admission	35
Average length of substance abuse prior to entering treatment	15 years
Male/female ratio	63/37
Percent involved with the criminal justice system	43
Percent homeless	14
Percent unemployed	78
Average annual income for those employed	\$6,940
Average years of education	11.5

For adolescents:

Average age at admission	15.6 years
Male/female ratio	77/23
Percent involved with the juvenile justice system	83
Percent living with parent	74
Percent with parent who abused substances	20

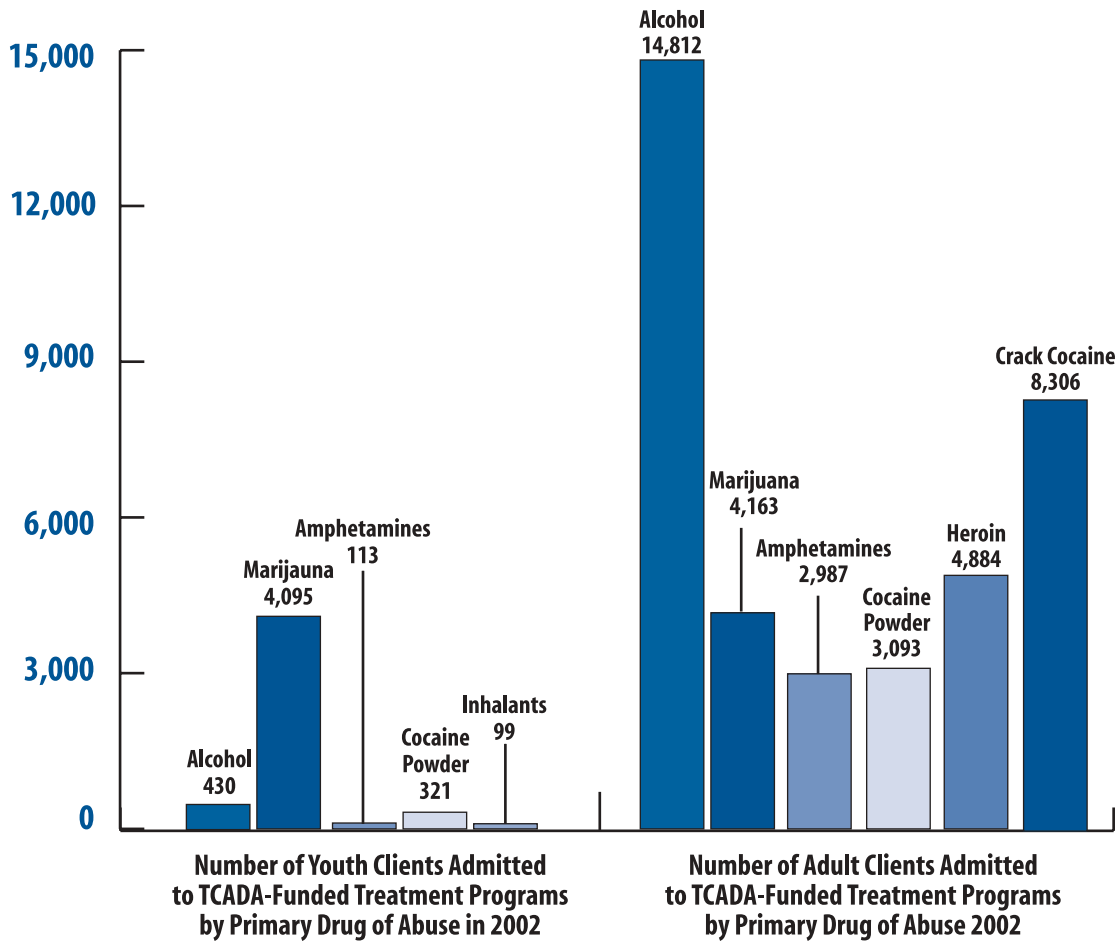
and intensity of services provided, as well as by target population. Both residential and outpatient settings help clients to examine the impact substance abuse has had on their lives and develop the skills necessary to achieve and maintain recovery.

Recovery Maintenance Services

To sustain a long-term change in lifestyle, clients need services that keep them connected with the skills they learn during treatment. People completing an episode of treatment may need continuing care, such as low-intensity outpatient counseling and case management. These services help clients learn to rely on individual and community support systems to maintain their recovery.

Services for Women and Children

Women with substance abuse problems have special needs, including child care, transportation, mental health support for violence and abuse trauma, and employment training and support.



Women and Children Residential programs admit mothers and their children into treatment together to support and strengthen the family.

Specialized Female services provide treatment for pregnant and parenting women. Women whose children are under Texas Department of Protective and Regulatory Services jurisdiction are a priority and also receive family reunification and support services. Injecting drug users who are pregnant are provided priority admission to methadone and other programs to minimize the risk of perinatal drug use on the unborn child.

Family Services

TCADA encourages all treatment providers to provide basic services for family members and significant others to support the recovery of the substance-abusing client. These services can include counseling to family members, referral to appropriate ancillary services, education, family therapy and prevention services.





Beyond the Call of Duty

From The Treatment Center, a substance abuse treatment program for adults and youths in Wichita Falls:

“Perhaps the most memorable event of our year involved the life of one very tiny person. With the addition of specialized female services came a client who didn’t know she was pregnant at the time. The one child she did know about was already in the care of Child Protective Services.

Our agency’s Special Programs Coordinator Lori Merkel took the client to see a doctor. Lori is a Licensed Vocational Nurse and a worker at Hospice of Wichita Falls when not with our agency.

When she learned our client was pregnant, Lori worked with collaborative partners to provide pre-natal care. Our client also received adult education classes through Region IX Education Service Center, job training and job interviews through Texas Workforce Commission, and parenting classes in collaboration with Serenity Foundation and our program. Her husband actively participated in her recovery during residential and outpatient care. She attended and continues to attend family groups, and her marriage has grown stronger with each passing day.

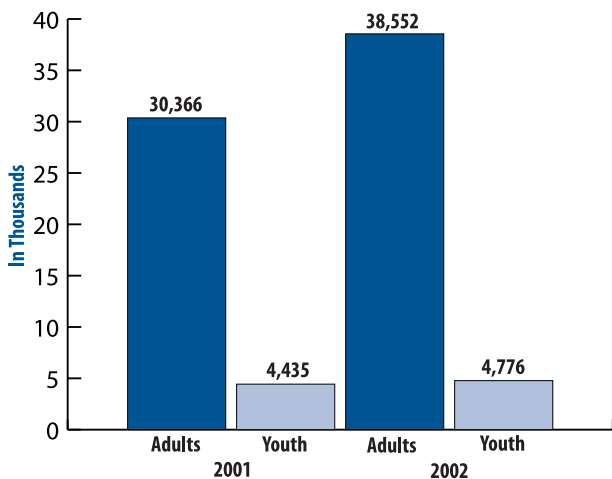
Several months later, she left the residential program to return home to her family. CPS had returned her other child after working with Lori and our Program Director Jack Windal to make sure the home was a safe and healthy environment to raise children.

When it came time for the delivery of her baby, Lori was there a full hour before the doctor and had received permission to be in on the delivery. She hadn’t counted on actually delivering the baby, but that is exactly what happened.”

Pharmacotherapy Services

Pharmacotherapy services are provided to chemically-dependent individuals who are addicted to opioid narcotics. These services promote and provide access to opioid abuse treatment, as well as health and social services and include administering methadone and other opioid replacement therapies. In 2002, TCADA funded nine pharmacotherapy programs across the state. Another notable event in 2002 was federal approval for physicians to prescribe the drug buprenorphine, a major expansion in the range of treatment options for persons with opioid addiction.

Numbers Served in TCADA - Funded Treatment Programs



Covering the Bases

from Sabine Valley Center Mental Health Mental Retardation's Fredonia Place, a transitional housing program in Longview for homeless individuals who have been diagnosed with severe and persistent mental illness and chemical dependency:

"I had three strikes against me: mental illness, chemical dependency and homelessness. A home is the most basic of human needs. When I lost my home (and many other things), I lost my security, my self-esteem and my hope.

When I became a client of Sabine Valley, the first thing that was addressed was finding me a place to live. Thank God for Fredonia House, Beverly and Charlotte! Fredonia is not only a secure place to live, it is a place of healing; however, without the correct medications, controlling my symptoms of mental illness (bipolar) and staying sober would certainly be impossible.

Suzanne Kelley of Dual Diagnosis took me to see Dr. Murphy, took me to pick up my medications and gave me the most encouragement I'd had in years. I cannot stress enough how important it was for my illnesses to be treated equally. I had been in treatment centers, but these were unsuccessful because the focus was on substance abuse and my mental illness was ignored. It gave me such hope to be part of a program that understands that these two devastating illnesses are intertwined and cannot be separated."

Adapted from: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

www.hud.gov/local/tx/homeless/2002-08-12.cfm



Co-Occurring Psychiatric and Substance Use Disorders

Persons who have both mental health and substance use disorders face particular challenges to successful treatment for either disorder. Recognizing this, TCADA and the Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation have jointly provided co-occurring psychiatric and substance use disorder (COPSD) services since 1996 to help clients better succeed in existing mental health and substance abuse treatment systems. These are specialized crisis intervention and support services to help COPSD clients enter into and remain in needed treatment. In 2002, TCADA funded 16 such programs across the state.

Region 5 Network Management Pilot

TCADA continues to fund a pilot network management organization that helps individuals, families and communities access substance abuse services and other critical social services through a single entry point. The project, which was originally established in 2000, includes nine providers and covers the 15 county area in Southeast Texas that comprises Region 5.

Youth Treatment for Protective and Regulatory Services Clients

TCADA signed a memorandum of understanding in 2002 with the Texas Department of Protective and Regulatory Services (TDPRS) to increase access to treatment services for youth served by TDPRS and to reduce fragmentation, duplication and interruption of services. Formerly, funds were transferred from TCADA to TDPRS, who in turn administered contracts with a limited number of local treatment providers. Under the new agreement, TDPRS youth receive priority status to obtain services directly from the full range of TCADA-funded youth treatment providers across the state.



NorthSTAR

The 74th Legislature directed TCADA and the Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation (TDMHMR) to develop behavioral health care services in the Medicaid managed care pilot programs. The Texas Health and Human Services Commission subsequently authorized the NorthSTAR pilot, a project in Dallas County and seven surrounding counties that blends Medicaid funds, mental health and substance abuse block grant dollars and local funds to provide behavioral health services to Medicaid recipients and the medically indigent populations traditionally served by TCADA and TDMHMR.

Using a single entity to manage all funds, NorthSTAR actively removes barriers to treatment and matches services to the specific needs of the individual. This initiative has resulted in many more clients being served, the elimination of waiting lists for all services except new generation medications, increased consumer empowerment, expansion of provider networks and the creation of new provider partnerships.

For TCADA's priority population, the number of individuals accessing treatment services has increased by approximately one-third, while completion rates have increased to a greater degree than elsewhere in the state.

NorthSTAR was a semi-finalist in the 2001 and 2002 Innovations in American Government competitions conducted by Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government.

LICENSURE AND ENFORCEMENT



LICENSURE AND ENFORCEMENT

TCADA is responsible for licensing chemical dependency counselors and chemical dependency treatment facilities. The agency also monitors service contracts for providers funded by the agency to ensure that they meet programmatic and financial standards. The agency certifies and approves offender education courses for first time and repeat offenders.

Facility Licensure

Since 1986, TCADA has been responsible for licensing all treatment facilities in the state. TCADA licensed 338 facilities in 2002, including services provided at nearly 800 physical locations.

Facilities are licensed to protect the health, safety and welfare of clients. TCADA staff must ensure that chemical dependency treatment services in licensed facilities are adequate and appropriate.

Facility Inspection - Inspections are part of the licensure process. TCADA conducts four types of inspections. Staff first inspects a residential facility when it applies for licensure. After that, routine inspections occur every two years.

Inspections also occur when there is a change in status, such as when a facility increases the number of beds or a new residential site is established. Finally, TCADA staff may conduct a special inspection when there is a referral or complaint from the public, other agencies or from within TCADA.

TCADA's rules define the inspection requirements. Facilities or sites that do not meet the requirements of the rules may be found to be non-compliant. The agency assesses penalties depending on the seriousness of the rule violation and the actual or potential harm to the health, safety and welfare of the public or the client. Penalties range from a warning with no monetary penalty to administrative action that could include a monetary penalty, suspension or revocation of the facility license.

Faith-based Licensure Exemption

Faith-based chemical dependency treatment programs are exempt from TCADA licensure. To be considered faith-based, a chemical dependency program must be conducted by a religious organization that is exclusively reli-

gious, spiritual or ecclesiastical in nature and must be registered with TCADA. In 2002, 129 faith-based programs were registered. These programs cannot treat minors and cannot provide medical care, medical detoxification or medical withdrawal services.

Facility Compliance

TCADA's Fiscal Compliance and Program Compliance Divisions ensure that agency-funded providers have systems in place to deliver contracted services and ensure proper stewardship of public funds. TCADA-funded providers who expend more than \$300,000 in state or federal funds are required to have a single audit performed by an independent certified public accountant and reviewed by the Fiscal Compliance Division. In fiscal year 2002, TCADA reviewed 108 single audits.

The divisions also conduct on-site visits. All agency-funded providers are subject to an on-site visit at least once every two years by either the Program or Fiscal Compliance Divisions. More than 95 providers received on-site visits in fiscal year 2002. In addition to these scheduled on-site visits, staff conduct other visits based on complaints sent to TCADA.

Counselor Licensure

TCADA administers a licensed chemical dependency counselor (LCDC) program to ensure the education and competency of the state's counselor workforce and to protect the health, safety and welfare of the clients they serve. In fiscal year 2002, TCADA licensed approximately 5,000 LCDCs.

LCDC Requirements

- Be at least 18 years of age
- Hold a high school diploma or its equivalent
- Complete 270 classroom hours
- Complete 300 hour practicum
- Complete 4,000 hours of supervised work experience
- Pass a written and oral exam approved by TCADA.

An approved bachelor, master or doctoral degree may waive some or all of these requirements.

Licenses are valid for two years and LCDCs must complete 60 hours of continuing education every two years to maintain licensure. These continuing education hours must be chemical dependency related and may be obtained through distance learning.



Offender Education Program Certification

State law requires that any person convicted of driving while intoxicated (DWI) successfully complete an educational program certified by TCADA.

TCADA certifies offender education programs to ensure that they are properly operated in accordance with research-based approaches. The agency also provides training for administrators and instructors, and conducts on-site compliance visits to ensure that quality standards are maintained.

In 2002, there were 701 educational programs operating at 1,011 sites in Texas. More than 1,400 instructors offered offender classes to more than 90,000 Texans at these locations.

Four types of offender education programs are offered:

- Alcohol Education Program for Minors (MIP)
- DWI Education Program
- DWI Intervention Program
- Drug Offender Education Program

The **Alcohol Education Program for Minors** is also known as the **Minors in Possession Program**. Minors convicted of first or subsequent offenses for the purchase, possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages are required by state law to attend an alcohol awareness course approved by TCADA, pay a fine and perform 8-12 hours of community service.

The **Texas DWI Education Program** helps first-time DWI offenders increase their knowledge about alcohol and drugs and assists them in developing plans that will reduce the probability of future DWI behavior.

The **Texas DWI Intervention Program** intervenes in the alcohol/drug-abusing lifestyles of repeat offenders to encourage entry into treatment where indicated, and to prevent further substance abuse-related problems.

The **Drug Offender Education Program** educates drug offenders, helps them identify drug-use patterns and assists them in developing a personal action plan to reduce the probability of future drug use and illegal behavior.

Offender Education Program Fiscal Year 2002

Program	Completed
Minors In Possession	31,142
DWI Education Program	40,292
DWI Intervention Program	8,156
Drug Offender Education Program	20,543

Online Licensure Renewal

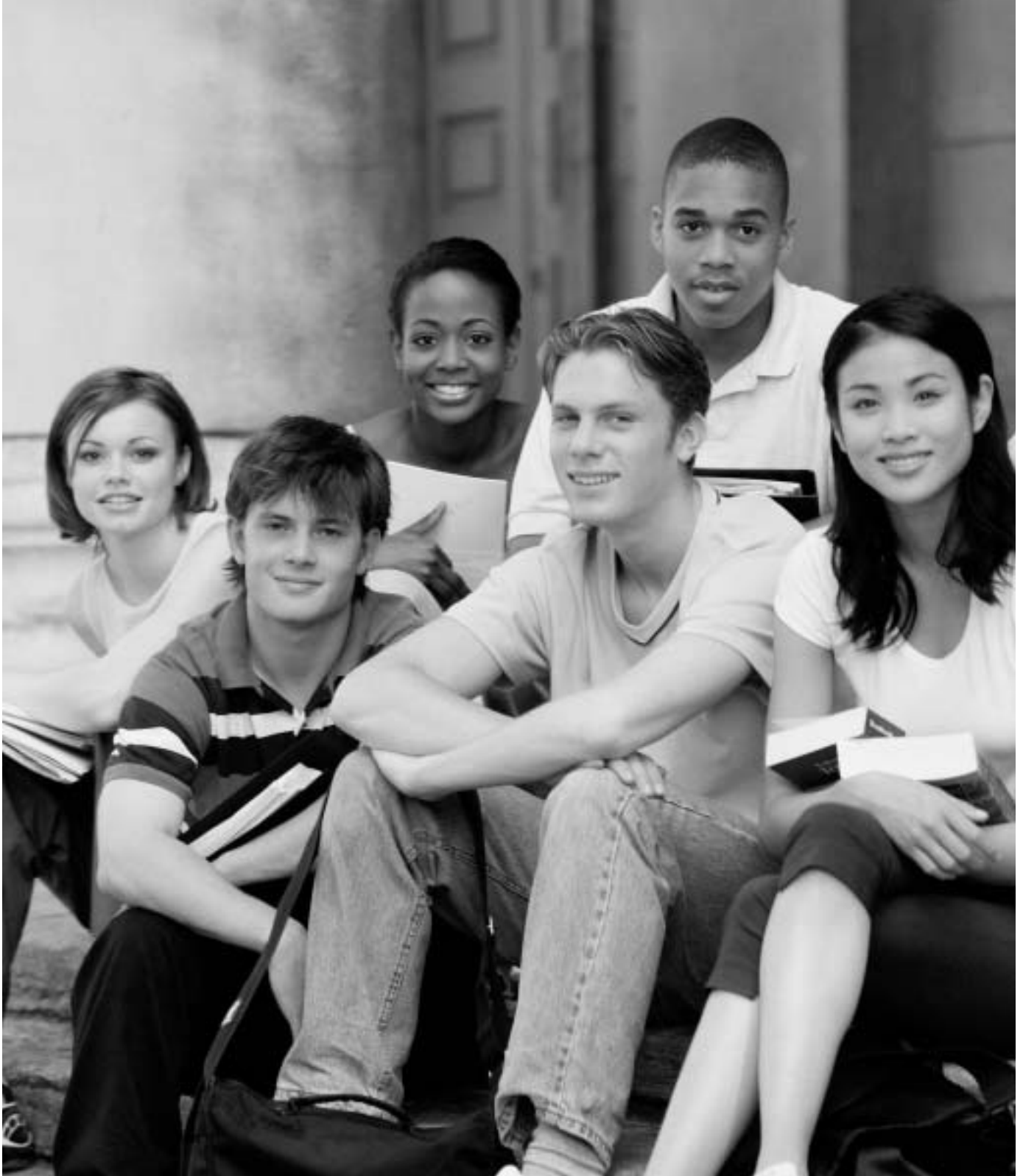
Licensed chemical dependency counselors can renew their license through the Internet using Texas Online. TCADA launched this new service on February 21, 2002, as a convenience to licensees. Online renewal reduces the paperwork and correspondence involved in renewing the counselor license. A \$6 convenience fee is charged for each transaction in addition to the licensure fee.

MIP Video

With funding from the Texas Department of Transportation, TCADA produced a video for use in the Alcohol Awareness Programs (MIP), **“Decisions...Consequences.”** The video is used to reinforce the discussion of problem drinking and consequences of drinking and driving and includes vignettes from real-life DWI experiences.



AGENCY-WIDE INITIATIVES



AGENCY-WIDE INITIATIVES

TCADA conducted a wide range of activities in 2002 whose scope crossed departmental lines across the agency. These included:

New Funding Formula

In December 2001, TCADA Commissioners adopted a revised funding formula that takes into consideration population, poverty and need as defined in the TCADA Adult Survey of Substance Abuse. Population is the most heavily weighted factor, representing 75 percent of the total because it is the most viable and stable indicator of an ever-changing Texas. Poverty represents 20 percent and need is five percent. TCADA utilized the formula in 2002 to further approach equity in funding in all HHS regions.

TCADA Web Site

The agency web site, www.tcada.state.tx.us (also accessible at www.drugfreetexas.com), provides the public with a variety of resources related to the agency. These include a treatment locator for Texans, prevention information for parents, mentors and youth, and information in Spanish, along with timely research and survey information. TCADA also publishes a monthly electronic newsletter, *The TCADA Bulletin*, which gives detailed information on the agency's rules and policies and provides the latest substance abuse news and trends.

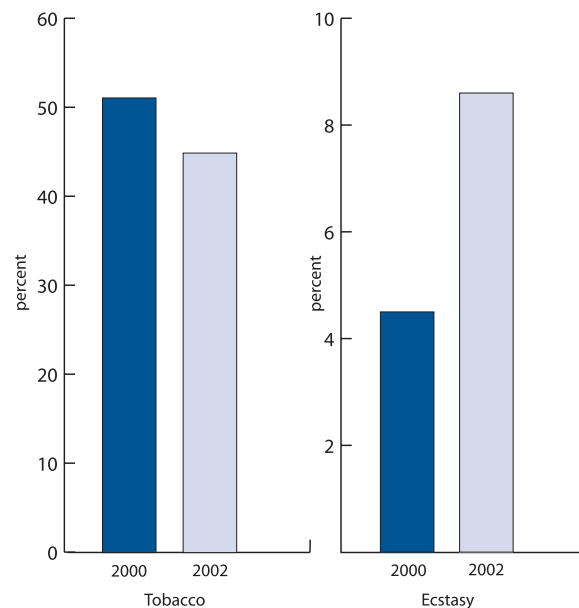
Research and Evaluation

TCADA's Research and Evaluation Department conducts epidemiological surveys in several areas. In 2002, TCADA collected and analyzed data for two major studies:

The ***Texas School Survey of Substance Use Among Students Grades 7-12*** is a biannual study of 238,000 Texas students, the largest of its kind in the nation. The study's findings were mixed. Tobacco use by Texas students decreased significantly since 2000, a very encouraging trend, but use of the drug Ecstasy has increased by 63 percent since 2000. A major Ecstasy prevention campaign is planned for 2003, in light of the findings.

The ***Economic Costs of Alcohol and Drug Abuse in Texas***, published in 2002, measured the total impact of substance abuse to the Texas economy. The study found that the total costs added up to \$25.9 billion in 2000, counting the direct and indirect costs of reduced and lost productivity, crime, premature death, law enforcement,

health care, property damage, motor vehicle accidents and social welfare administration. On a per capita basis, this represents \$1,244 for every man, woman and child in Texas.



Texas Secondary School Survey, Grades 7-12
Changes in Tobacco and Ecstasy Use

Gulf Coast Addiction Technology Transfer Center

In March 2002, TCADA signed an agreement with the federally-funded Gulf Coast Addiction Technology Transfer Center at the University of Texas at Austin. The agreement strengthens the collaborative efforts of the two agencies to translate the latest research findings into practice. One of the publications produced through this collaboration is the semi-annual *Substance Abuse Trends in Texas* report, an epidemiological profile of drug use in the state.

Internal Audit Division

TCADA's Internal Audit Division assists the agency's management to enhance accountability and streamline operations. Division staff accomplishes these tasks by evaluating the agency's controls systems, reviewing business processes and serving as the liaison with external audit organizations, such as the State Auditor's Office and KPMG, LLP.

In 2002, the Internal Audit Division completed internal audits of the agency's contracting, financial reporting and facility licensure functions. Of 100 issues tracked by

Drug Demand Reduction Advisory Committee

The Drug Demand Reduction Advisory Committee was created in 2001 by the 77th Texas Legislature and is charged with developing a statewide strategy to reduce drug demand in Texas. The legislation directs the committee to serve as a single source of information for state leadership and the public about issues relating to drug demand. TCADA is directed to assume a leadership role for the 20-plus member committee.

Partners in this multidisciplinary initiative include public and private sector agencies and organizations from the prevention, intervention, treatment, law enforcement and corrections fields. One objective of this joint effort is to more clearly define the scope and diversity of substance abuse funding and services provided by all sources. The committee will develop strategies to identify and fill gaps in services and to provide coordination.

The committee recently completed its first report to state leadership, entitled *Toward a Drug-Free Texas*, and located online at www.tcada.state.tx.us.

Member Agencies

Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse
Criminal Justice Policy Council
Texas Department of Public Safety
Texas Health and Human Services Commission
Office of the Governor, Criminal Justice Division
Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission
Texas Council on Offenders with Mental Impairments
Texas Department of Criminal Justice
Texas Department of Health
Texas Department of Human Services
Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation
Texas Department of Protective and Regulatory Services
Texas Education Agency
Texas Juvenile Probation Commission
Texas Youth Commission

Internal Audit in 2002, only seven remained outstanding at the end of that fiscal year.

Library and Clearinghouse

The TCADA Library and Clearinghouse distributes pamphlets, posters and other materials as a resource to Texas residents interested in achieving a better understanding of substance abuse issues. Through the Clearinghouse and TCADA's network of Prevention Resource Centers, these materials are made available free of charge to individuals, schools and non-profit organizations around the state. The Library also houses a 2000-plus collection of videos and an extensive research collection – both of which are available for use on site or by loan.

Behavioral Health Integrated Provider System

The Behavioral Health Integrated Provider System (BHIPS) is an automated web-based software package that helps providers appropriately place clients and coordinate their care. It integrates information gathered from face-to-face interaction with clients and potential clients regarding prevention and substance use with reporting and reimbursement functions, and provides data and statistics regarding the services.

All TCADA-funded contractors are trained on BHIPS and use the system for reporting data and reimbursement for services, including screenings, assessments, referrals to treatment and actual treatment activities. A forum (or bulletin board) was added to the system for providers to communicate among themselves about relevant topics and to share ideas.

In 2002, TCADA received funding from the federal Center for Substance Abuse Treatment to adapt the system for replication as a national model.

Planning Initiatives

TCADA developed its mandated biennial Statewide Service Delivery Plan in 2002, which outlined the agency strategies to better identify and address service needs. Part of that effort included the creation of a broad-based **Statewide Planning Advisory Committee** to advise TCADA in its planning efforts.

Texas State Crisis Consortium

TCADA participates in the Texas State Crisis Consortium, an interagency team established to assist communities to recover from the trauma of disasters and/or criminal events. The consortium of eight local, state and federal agencies assesses and responds to the crisis, which includes assessing the behavioral health needs of victims and those who respond to assist them, in the event of state or federally-declared disasters.

Border Strategic Plan

In response to the unique substance abuse prevention and treatment needs of Texas' border communities, TCADA convened a working group composed of state agency staff and public stakeholders to develop a Border Strategic Plan as a part of the agency's biennial strategic planning process.

The plan (available online at (www.tcada.state.tx.us/policy_info/StrategicPlanMay2002.pdf, Appendix J)

is the product of those efforts. The plan documents the needs of the border region and proposes strategies to address those needs through:

- developing community leaders as active partners;
- strengthening the role of local coalitions to mobilize community action;
- engaging families in prevention and treatment approaches;
- using innovative service models to increase access in rural areas; and
- investing in bi-national collaboration to deal with unique issues shared by communities on both sides of the border.



TRAINING INITIATIVES



TRAINING INITIATIVES

Statewide Conferences

TCADA sponsors three major conferences each year. The audiences include prevention professionals, school teachers and counselors, addiction counselors, social workers, marriage and family therapists, adult and juvenile justice staff and health care professionals. Attendees are provided with continuing education units. The following statewide conferences occurred in 2002:

TCADA Prevention Conference – In November 2001, TCADA conducted its third annual prevention conference. The conference trains grassroots community teams involved in prevention coalitions, partnerships, advisory groups and other collaborations. More than 400 attendees participated in the two and a half day conference, with the theme *“Prevention and Communities: Partners in Success.”*

TCADA Best Practices Conference – The Best Practices conference brings the latest research and evidence-based methods of prevention and treatment to substance abuse professionals. More than 200 participants attended workshops at the March 2002 conference, including *“Connecting Services and Research,” “Treatment in Rural Areas”* and *“Cultural Perspectives on Drug Abuse.”* All the topics were tied to the federal Center for Substance Abuse Treatment’s National Treatment Plan.

TCADA Annual Institute – This annual training conference targets substance abuse prevention and treatment professionals and attempts to bring new and emerging topics as well as basic and advanced topics for attendees. More than 1,100 participants attended this year’s five-day Institute. Topics included *“Substance Abuse Among the Elderly,” “Fundraising for Non Profits,” “Treatment Options for Women,” “Ethics in Counseling”* and *“Understanding African-American Offenders.”*

Regional Trainings

TCADA staff provides trainings in each of the 11 health and human services regions free of charge. The trainings cover required topics for funded providers as well as basic operational and program issues. Any individual in Texas may attend the trainings on a space available basis, and all attendees receive continuing education units.

During 2002, TCADA provided 35 trainings around the state for 1,104 attendees. Topics included *“Adolescent*

Mental Health,” “Clinical Supervision,” “Program Income and Matching Requirements” and *“Dual Diagnosis.”*

Co-Occurring Psychiatric and Substance Use Disorder (COPSD) Conference

TCADA co-sponsored a national conference on the multiple needs of the co-occurring psychiatric and substance use disorder population in March 2002 in San Antonio. Approximately 500 participants from around the state and nation attended the meeting to learn state-of-the-art practices for this unique client population.

Substance Abuse Prevention Specialist Training

In 2002, the federally-funded Southwest Center for the Application of Prevention Technology teamed with TCADA to provide substance abuse prevention specialist training to prevention providers. This 40-hour curriculum has become a cornerstone requirement for prevention program managers of TCADA-funded prevention programs. More than 300 prevention specialists were trained this year through the joint effort.

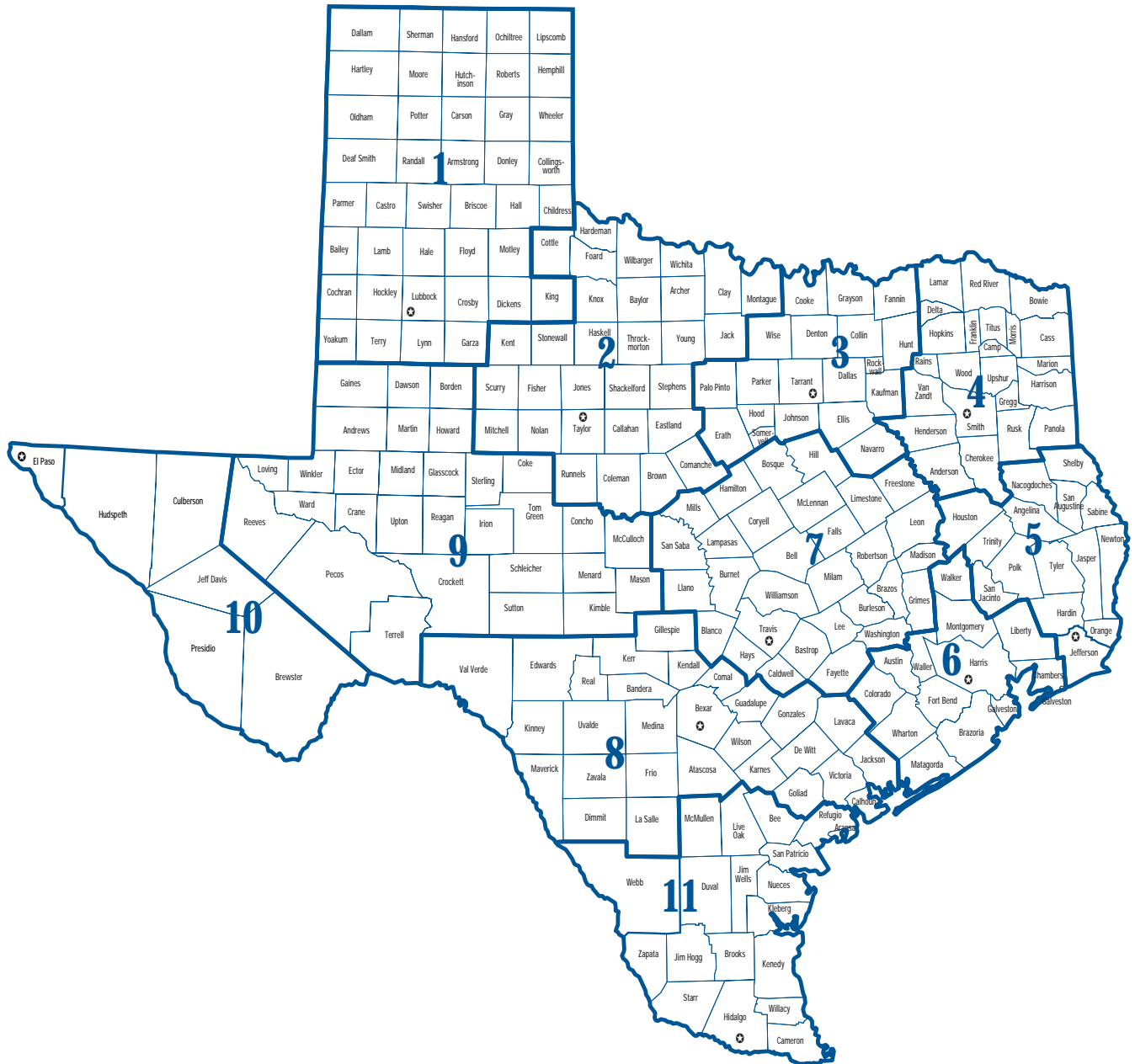
Distance Learning

During 2002, TCADA negotiated an agreement with Temple Junior College that will ultimately result in the provision of distance learning courses across the state. This agreement provides for a TCADA-developed curriculum to be made available as part of the continuing education program at every community college in the state. Students will be able to register, take courses through the Internet and receive continuing education units without traveling long distances.

Videoconferences

During 2002, TCADA held four videoconferences for more than 400 individuals in border cities such as Edinburg, Laredo and Brownsville. Topics included *“Cultural Competence in Family Support Services,” “Demons and Self-Medication”* and *“The Healing Heart.”* All of the videoconferences were supported with funds from the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment and with technology from the University of Texas Pan-American. All participants received continuing education units.

Regional Boundaries



HOTLINES AND ONLINE RESOURCES

Toll-Free Numbers

TCADA Toll Free Number (800) 832-9623

Provides information about available services or filing a complaint on a facility or counselor or (512) 349-6600

Referral Service (877) 9NO DRUG (877) 966-3784

Provides 24-hour bilingual service to Texans who need crisis counseling or drug or alcohol information

Gambling Hot Line (800) 742-0443

Provides 24-hour gambling hotline for advice and referrals

Prevention Resource Centers (888) PRC-TEXX (888) 772-8399

Provides a direct routing service to each of the 11 Prevention Resource Centers statewide that provide communities with prevention information, resources and expertise

Partnership for a Drug-Free Texas/Sherry Matthews Marketing (512) 478-4397

Serves as the state alliance for the Partnership for a Drug-Free America's national media campaign and works with local alliances and communities to promote substance abuse prevention through the use of media

Agency Web Sites

www.tcada.state.tx.us or www.drugfreetexas.com

www.2young2drink.com

Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse

2Young2Drink Campaign

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