



Texans and Tobacco

A report to the 78th Texas
Legislature, January 2003

Submitted in compliance with the Texas Health
and Safety Code 161.0901 by the
Texas Department of Health
Bureau of Chronic Disease & Tobacco Prevention
Office of Tobacco Prevention & Control

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	Page 3
Introduction	Page 6
Tobacco Use in Texas	Page 7
Sales to Minors	Page 13
Law Enforcement Initiatives	Page 16
Educational Programs	Page 56
Tobacco Initiatives	Page 64
Tobacco Settlement Initiatives	Page 74
Future Goals and Plans	Page 114
Who To Contact	Page 117
Definitions	Page 119
Acknowledgements	Page 120

Cover and section photographs courtesy of the Texas Department of Transportation's Don't Mess with Texas campaign.



Executive Summary

Tobacco Use in Texas 2001-2002

- 16.6 percent of middle school students are current tobacco users.
- 33.4 percent of high school students are current tobacco users.
- 22 percent of adults are current smokers
- Tobacco costs Texans:
 - \$1.265 billion in Medicaid costs
 - \$4.552 billion in overall health costs
 - \$9.89 million in fire loss
 - \$6.92 million in highway trash cleanup

Sales to Minors in Texas

- 15.6 percent of tobacco retailers sold tobacco products to minors during the survey period for the 2003 federally mandated Synar Report. This is the highest rate in five years.
- Youth, particularly high school youth, are increasingly turning to second-person sales and borrowing as their primary means of getting tobacco products. The number of youth of all ages saying they purchase their own tobacco products is decreasing.
- When youth do purchase tobacco products, they report that convenience stores are their first choice as places to purchase tobacco products.

Law Enforcement Initiatives

- During fiscal year 2002, the enforcement division of the State Comptroller of Public Accounts conducted 3,306 inspections of tobacco retailers in Texas, finding 260 violations of state law.
- During fiscal years 2001-2002, the Comptroller's office awarded 190 grants to local police, sheriff and constable's offices totaling \$838,054. These law enforcement agencies:
 - Conducted 7,036 inspections
 - Conducted 3,918 compliance checks
 - Found 3,397 violations of state law resulting in 654 citations
 - Wrote 1,428 citations to minors in possession of tobacco products
 - Gave educational presentations to 267,747 individuals.
- During fiscal years 2001-2002, the Comptroller's office awarded grants to 149 school districts for tobacco education and enforcement totaling \$681,027. These agencies:
 - Gave educational presentations to 693,953 individuals
 - Wrote 2,323 citations to minors in possession of tobacco products

Educational Initiatives

- Approximately 5,000 youth annually take the state mandated awareness classes for youth cited for tobacco possession.
 - One-third report being tobacco free six months after taking the classes
 - Two-thirds of those still using tobacco report trying to quit
 - Of those who quit, most stated the class helped them in their effort
- Curriculum for the Texas Youth Tobacco Awareness Program was updated including:
 - Updating the adolescent curriculum with a new workbook, transparencies and a video
 - Creating a pre-adolescent curriculum with workbook and video for 2003 release
- Tobacco retailer training programs increased in number during fiscal years 2001-2002.
- A new youth focused media campaign, *Worth It?* was released featuring updated television, radio, billboard and web site messages.

Tobacco Initiatives

- TDH Office of Tobacco Prevention and Control:
 - Provided 5,833 technical assists reaching 251,521 Texans.
 - Developed local networks and coalitions to address tobacco issues at the community level throughout the state.
 - Worked with the Amarillo Hospital District to replicate (within the hospital district's area using local tobacco settlement funds) the successful comprehensive initiative TDH conducted in Port Arthur.
- Office of Attorney General:
 - Working with other states, filed papers in Travis County district courts for agreements of assurance with large tobacco retailers. These agreements set standards of conduct for these retailers in meeting state tobacco laws. Violations of the agreement are punishable under consumer protection statutes.
 - Identified an additional \$75 million for local hospital districts and county governments under the state's tobacco settlement.
- Texas Cancer Council:
 - Funded tobacco initiatives dealing with smokeless tobacco, youth tobacco prevention and cessation activities for college age students.
- Texas Education Agency:
 - Included tobacco information as core knowledge in both the newly released TEKS (Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills) test for youth and the TExES (Texas Examinations of Educator Standards) test for new teachers.
- Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse
 - Provided tobacco retailer education through their 41 funded Outreach, Screening and Referral programs statewide.
 - Included tobacco prevention in both the Drug Demand Reduction Plan being submitted to the Legislature and in the Texas Statewide Incentive Program that funds local comprehensive substance abuse prevention activities.

Tobacco Settlement Initiatives

- Permanent Fund for Tobacco Education and Enforcement
 - Provided comprehensive tobacco initiatives to nearly one-fifth of the state's population. These activities include community and school prevention activities, youth and adult cessation, enforcement, media and evaluation.
 - Results included a 30 percent reduction in youth tobacco use and a 14 percent reduction of tobacco use for ages 18-22.
- Permanent Fund for Emergency Medical Services (EMS) and Trauma Care
 - Supported 69 hospital improvement projects.
 - Supported 218 grants for equipment and/or training for Emergency Medical Services provider agencies.
 - Supported 22 Trauma Service Areas to improve the overall trauma system in their area, including both hospital and pre-hospital medical care systems.
 - Supported 54 training classes for rural EMS personnel.
- Child Health Insurance Program
 - Provided lost cost health insurance coverage to more than 500,000 Texas children who otherwise would have not had insurance coverage.
- Tobacco Settlement Permanent Trust Account
 - Provided \$182 million in payments to more than 300 local health districts, city and county governments since fiscal year 2000 to offset their un-reimbursed health care expenses of \$3.827 billion.
- Permanent Fund for Rural Health Facility Capital Improvement
 - Provided \$5.838 million in awards to local hospitals.
 - Supported 75 capital improvement projects.
 - Supported 7 emergency grants for life safety improvements.
- Higher Education Grants
 - Provided 17 Minority Health Research and Education Grants.
 - Provided 16 Nursing, Allied Health and Other Health-Related Education Grants.
 - Provided 32 Nursing Innovation Grant Program Awards.
- Permanent Health Fund for Higher Education
 - Supported clinical research into tobacco related diseases.
 - Supported behavior science research in smoking behaviors and cessation.
 - Supported physician education outreach programs.
 - Supported development of clinical science research centers.
 - Supported matching funds for endowed teaching chairs.

Future Goals

- Implement strategic plan for expansion of the comprehensive program in the tobacco settlement initiative area across the state. Expansion is dependent on funding.
- Main priorities:
 - Prevent youth tobacco use;
 - Increase cessation among youth and adults;
 - Eliminate exposure to secondhand smoke;
 - Reduce tobacco use in diverse and special populations to eliminate disparities;
 - Develop and sustain a coordinated, comprehensive statewide tobacco prevention and control initiative.



Introduction

Cigarettes. Cigars. Dip. Chewing Tobacco. Pipes. Snuff. Bidies. Blunts. Hooka.

Since Europeans came to North America, smokers and non-smokers alike have been faced with the use and hazards of tobacco addiction. That is still true today. While the products have changed from native tobacco plants rolled in either tobacco leaf or paper to mass-produced, chemically manipulated products, the fact that they are still addictive and deadly has remained a constant for centuries. In addition, the dangers of cigarette smoke to non-smokers is changing from an unknown into a known hazard that can be just as dangerous and deadly as smoking itself.

Today's youth look to their parents, peers and mass media for messages of what is okay and what is not. The advertisements, from splashy magazine ads with beautiful models to word of mouth spread through the grapevine, all lend credence to the idea that smoking is a necessary part of growing up if one wants to be accepted or be able to handle the daily life stressors that come with adolescence.

Youth and adults are consuming tobacco in an alarming array of methods. The traditional cigarette and smokeless tobacco are sharing the spotlight with Middle Eastern hand rolled bidies and tobacco filled bongos at hooka bars. And the use of tobacco to deal with the pressures that come with daily life often leads towards other negative health behaviors ranging from illegal drug use to alcohol abuse, inappropriate sexual relationships and eating disorders.

Local and State public officials, backed with the assistance of the Texas Legislature and countless community volunteers are partnering at the state and local levels to make inroads against these threats to the health of Texans. This report, as mandated by the 75th Texas Legislature in the Texas Health & Safety Code, 161.0901, tells the stories of these initiatives and how state dollars relating to tobacco were used for the health of Texans.



Tobacco Use in Texas

Tobacco's Number One In Texas!

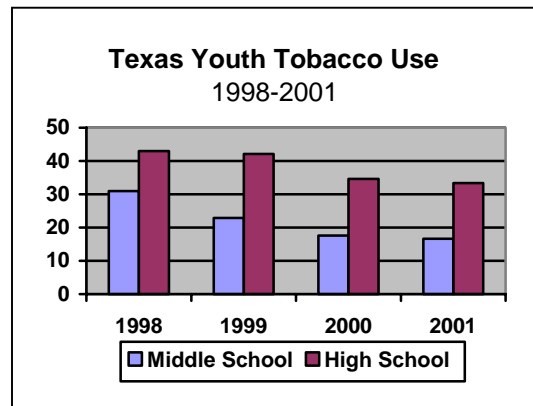
In Texas, tobacco still remains the number one cause of preventable deaths, cigarette butts are still the number one identifiable litter item on the state's roadways, and improperly discarded smoking materials are still a significant cause of fires and fire related deaths. Despite the best efforts of state and local agencies working in public health, transportation and fire prevention, the toll of cigarettes and tobacco remains dreadfully high and costly for all Texans no matter whether they use tobacco or not.

Youth Tobacco Use

A landmark study conducted in 1998 by the Texas Department of Health shocked public health officials with the finding that one in four of the state's sixth grade public school students were current users. That report also showed that an average of 31 percent of public middle school students and 43 percent of public high school students were current tobacco users. While the use of tobacco products by the youth was expected, the extent of tobacco use, particularly at the sixth grade level, was not.

Since that time, state health officials have joined with regional and local health leaders, education officials, government agencies at the state and local levels, law enforcement and judicial agencies at the state and local levels to increase awareness about the use of tobacco by Texas youth and the importance of enforcing the state's tobacco laws dealing with youth access to and possession of tobacco products.

And while there is still much work to do, the benefits of these labors have been making an impact in the state's youth tobacco use rates. The most recent Texas Youth Tobacco Survey, conducted in 2001, showed that current tobacco use among middle school students had dropped to 16.6 percent; among high school students the rate was 33.4 percent. In addition, the surprising tobacco use rate of 27 percent of the state's sixth grade students in 1998 had dropped to 6.6 percent by 2001.



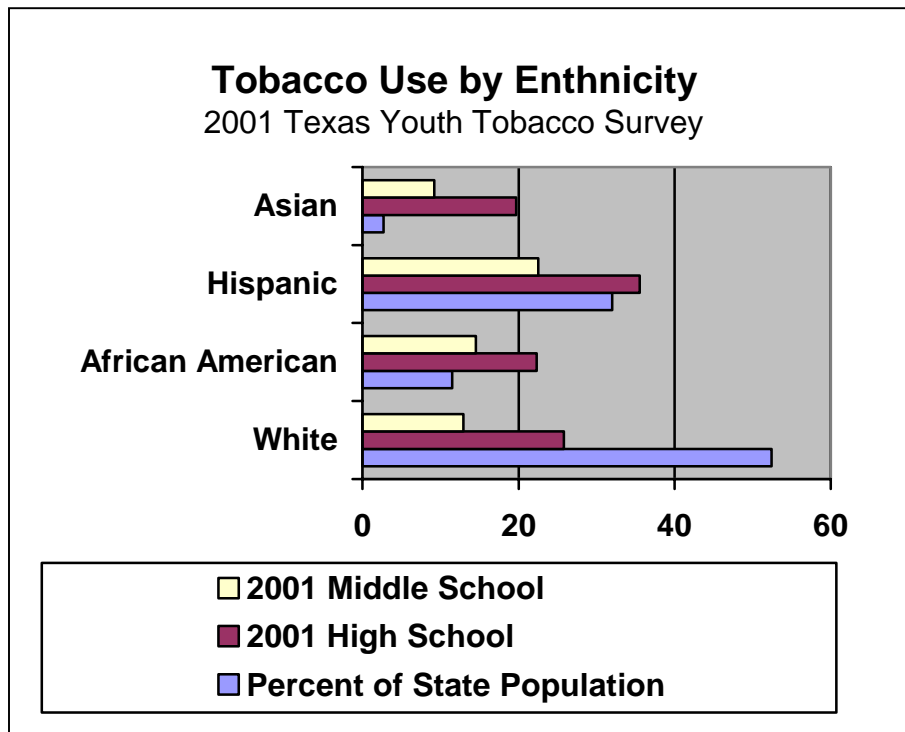
However, the 2001 Texas Youth Risk Behavior Survey revealed information demonstrating there is still much to do in combating this health risk among the state's youth. Some of the findings include:

- The percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette before the age of 13 was 21.3 percent.
- Students in grades 9 (25.3 percent) and 10 (23.4 percent) were significantly more likely than students in grade 12 (15.7 percent) to have smoked a whole cigarette before 13 years of age.
- Hispanic students (33.2 percent) and white students (36.3 percent) were more likely than African American students (17.8 percent) to report current use of any tobacco product.
- During the 30 days preceding the survey, 18.6 percent of students (younger than 18 years of age who reported current cigarette use) had purchased their cigarettes in a store or gas station.
- Among students reporting current cigarette use, 74.1 percent of those younger than 18 years of age who purchased cigarettes in a store or gas station had not been asked to show proof of age.
- During the 30 days preceding the survey, 7.4 percent of the students had smoked cigarettes and 5.4 percent had used smokeless tobacco on school property.

The findings of the 2001 Texas Youth Risk Behavior Survey were echoed in the findings of the 2001 Texas Youth Tobacco Survey. Some of the findings from this survey include:

- Middle school current tobacco use by product: 10.2 percent cigarettes, 5.2 percent smokeless tobacco, 8.7 percent cigars and 4.6 percent pipes.
- High school current tobacco use by product: 24.7 percent cigarettes, 9.1 percent smokeless tobacco, 16.9 percent cigars and 4.7 percent pipes.

- While no one area of the state was significantly different than another, the Dallas-Fort Worth region had the lowest rate for current tobacco use among middle school students at 13.6 percent while the South Texas area (Corpus Christi, Laredo, Harlingen, McAllen area) had the highest rate at 22.0 percent. At the high school levels, northwest Texas and the Panhandle

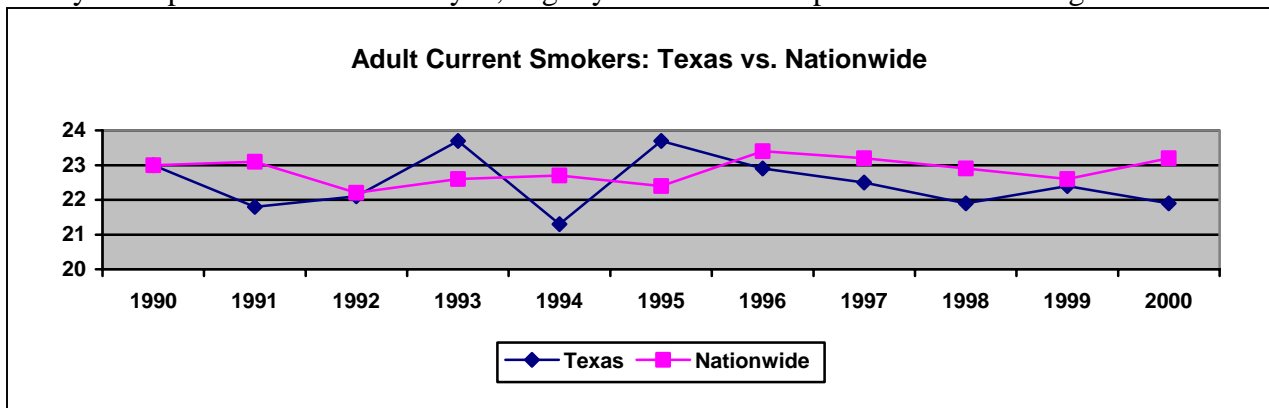


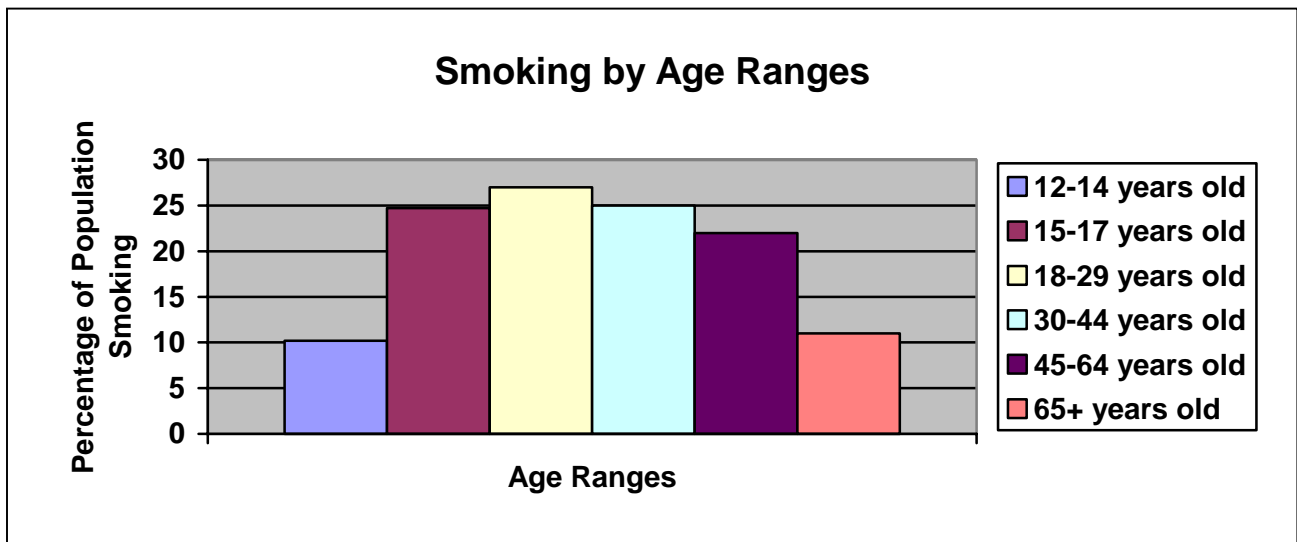
(Abilene, Lubbock, Amarillo area) had the highest rate (43.8 percent) and the Houston area had the lowest (25.9 percent).

- While African Americans and Asians at all grade levels and Hispanics at the high school level reported tobacco use at a higher rate than their percentage of the state population, all ethnicities reported a decrease in tobacco use at both the middle school and high school levels from 1999 to 2001. The percentages reported, respectively, were:
 - White middle school tobacco use decreased from 33.1 to 12.9; high school dropped from 45.5 to 35.8 percent.
 - African American middle school tobacco use dropped from 29.9 to 14.5 percent; high school dropped from 30.7 to 22.3 percent.
 - Hispanic middle school tobacco use decreased from 34.6 to 22.5 percent; high school tobacco use fell from 42.6 to 35.5 percent.
 - Asian middle school tobacco use dropped from 18.6 to 9.2 percent; high school tobacco use decreased from 20.8 to 19.7 percent.
- Bidis, a Middle-Eastern flavored cigarette that is more potent in nicotine, tar and carcinogens than domestic tobacco products, was on the rise among Texas middle school students. In 2000, 5.1 percent of the students surveyed reporting having tried these cigarettes. That number increased to 7.2 percent in 2001. At the high school levels, the rates of Bidis experimentation were 9.5 percent and 11.1 percent respectively for 2000 and 2001.
- In addition to the questions on tobacco use, middle school students were also surveyed about their beliefs and attitudes about smoking. From 1999 to 2001, the number of students who believed that smoking increased the number of friends they had dropped from 24.1 percent to 21.2 percent. There was also a drop in the number of youth who believed that smoking helped them relax (47.1 to 41.2 percent), that smoking made them look cool (17.4 to 16.9 percent) and that smoking is good for weight control (12.1 to 9.8 percent.) In addition, there was also an increase in the number of youth who cared about staying tobacco free from 47.4 percent in 1999 to 49.7 percent in 2001.

Adult Tobacco Use

While nearly 9 of 10 adult smokers started as teenagers and Texas has seen some remarkable changes in youth smoking rates over the past four years, the percentage of adults who smoke has remained relatively unchanged since 1990. In 2001, data from the Texas Department of Health's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System demonstrates that smoking among adults has stayed steady at 22 percent of those surveyed, slightly below the 22.4 percent Texas average and 22.8





percent national average from 1990 to 2001. Smokeless tobacco use in Texas was measured at 4 percent in 2000, the most recent year for that information.

Like their underage counterparts, males outnumbered females, with one in four Texas males smoking as compared to one in five Texas females. Ethnically, smoking was almost even among whites, African Americans and Hispanics (23, 21, 22 percent respectively). Most smokers in Texas have only a high school education diploma or at least some high school (27 percent each). Twenty-five percent have some college and 12 percent are college graduates.

Health and Economic Impacts

Tobacco kills more than 440,000 Americans, including 24,100 Texans, each year. To put it into perspective, four Americans will die every five minutes and one Texan every 22 minutes due to tobacco related causes. It is estimated that 486,000 Texas youth who are alive and under the age of 18 today will die from their smoking addiction. Each year, approximately 2,500 to 4,000 Texas adults, children and infants die from inhaling others' second hand smoke and smoking during pregnancy.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reported that in Texas in 1998, about 15 percent (\$1,265 billion) of all Medicaid expenditures was spent on smoking related illnesses and diseases. Overall, public and private sources of health care funding spent \$4.552 billion in direct medical expenditures for smoking-attributable causes; this equals about \$7 in health care costs for every pack of cigarettes sold in the state that year.

Health hazards relating to tobacco use are not limited to tobacco users. Secondhand tobacco smoke (smoke that is released into the environment through combustion and smoke that is exhaled by the smoker) has been shown to contain the same chemicals and toxins as those inhaled by cigarette smokers. However, when released into a room the chemical will expand to fill the air space in the room, allowing smokers and non-smokers alike to inhale the smaller particles of smoke which then go deeper into the lungs of the persons breathing that air. One-third of the state's residents are not protected by smoking policies or ordinances limiting indoor smoking in worksite and/or public places.

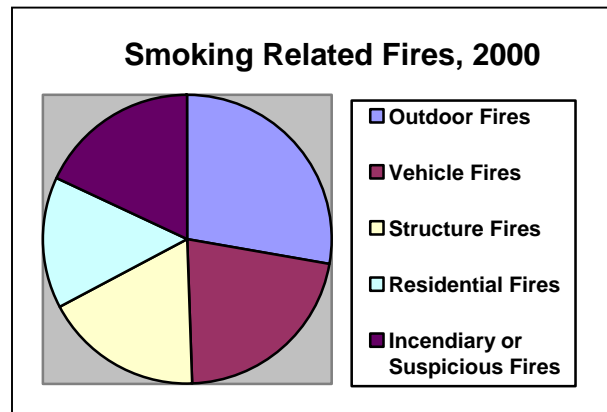
Smoking attributable productivity costs in 1999 for Texas businesses totaled \$5.54 billion from just the loss of manpower due to premature smoking related deaths. That does not include the costs of extra cleaning and maintenance costs made necessary by tobacco smoke and litter (more

than \$4 billion nationally for commercial establishments alone), and additional productivity losses from smoking-caused work absences, smoking breaks and on-the-job performance declines and early termination of employment due to smoking-related disability or illness.

Cigarettes as a Fire Hazard

Texas firefighters responded to more than 4,000 tobacco related fires resulting in over \$9.89 million in damages including 59 injuries and eight deaths in 2000, the most recent statistics available from the State Fire Marshall's Office, Texas Department of Insurance. This information was reported by participating local fire departments utilizing the Texas Fire Incident Reporting System (TEXFIRS), the only statewide uniform system of fire and non-fire incident reporting and is adopted from the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS).

Improperly disposed smoking materials, such as a person falling asleep while smoking or someone throwing their used cigarette butt out of a car window, have long been known to be a source of heat that can start a fire. However, with effective public education campaigns on fire prevention, the fire service successfully increased awareness of these dangers and garnered the public's help in curbing these dangerous behaviors. Unfortunately, not all Texans have received the message.



Smoking materials were responsible for 1,330, or 3 percent of all outdoor fires in 2000 according to the State Fire Marshall's Office. These fires resulted in two civilian injuries and nearly \$300,000 in property loss. In addition, smoking or other open flame (such as a lighter) resulted in 1,035 fires in motor vehicles that same year. There were no figures available for the property loss or injuries related to vehicle fires.

Structure fires due to smoking numbered 860 in 2000 costing Texans \$9,598,136 in property loss. In addition, 23 firefighters were injured in trying to search for victims and/or extinguish these blazes, which also injured 36 civilians and killed eight. Of these structure fires, 709 of the fires, including all eight deaths, were due to smoking related fires in residential buildings. This was the third highest cause of fire and deaths (behind incendiary/suspicious and unknown causes) in residential fires that year.

Other types of structures that suffered fire loss due to smoking were:

- Public/Mercantile Structures: 90 fires, one injury, \$623,051 in loss damaging 27 assembly plants, 3 educational buildings, 15 health care/detention and correction facilities and 45 mercantile businesses.
- Industrial Structures: 50 fires, \$362,260 in loss damaging 1 utility/defense/agriculture or mining facility, 10 manufacturing/processing plants, 7 outside or special properties and 32 storage facilities.

Incendiary or suspicious fires in 2000 also had some tobacco related causes reported by the State Fire Marshall's Office. Cigarettes were named as the source for 112 or 2 percent of the 12,958 incendiary or suspicious fires reported in 2000, cigarette lighters accounted for 298 or 5 percent of those fires and heat from other open flame or smoking materials were responsible for 749 or 10 percent of those fires.

Cigarette Butts Do Mess With Texas Highways

The Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) spends an estimated \$36.4 million annually to pick up trash off the state's nearly 1.1 million acres of state-maintained highway right-of-way, collecting approximately 1 billion pieces of trash.

This figure has decreased 52 percent since 1995, according to TxDOT's 2001 Visible Litter Study. Tobacco related items (cigarette butts, snuff cans, chewing tobacco pouches, etc.) accounted for 19 percent of all trash items found in the survey. Thus, tobacco trash could be estimated to cost Texans approximately \$6.92 million to clean up, not counting an additional \$692,000 of donated labor from volunteers participating in the TxDOT's Adopt-A-Highway program.



Cigarette butts were the most commonly identifiable item picked up according to the litter study. In fact, cigarette butts accounted for 14 percent of all identifiable trash on Texas highways, down from 48 percent in 1995, and cigarette packs accounted for 4 percent of the trash found on Texas highways in the 2001 survey. One of the key reasons that cigarette butts are an environmental hazard is that cigarette butts take 25 years to decompose due to the plastic and other man-made products found in cigarette filters.

Approximately 56 percent of all litter collected in the 2001 study was identifiable by brand name, with brand name cigarettes accounting for nearly one-fourth of all identifiable brand names. Of the cigarettes, Marlboro was identified 15 percent of the time followed by Marlboro Lights (3 percent), Doral (4 percent), Salem (3 percent) and Newports (2 percent).

In a separate study, the Texas Department of Transportation reported that of Texans who smoke, more than one-half admit to littering, especially small items such as cigarette butts. This number was significant enough to TxDOT that in 1999, a new *Don't Mess with Texas* public service announcement (PSA) was released featuring a studious Texas youth named Jimmy who picked up cigarette butts along Texas highways wondering, "Who's throwing away all their butts?" This PSA was complemented with a billboard featuring an oversized cigarette butt and the statement, "Keep yer butts in the car."





Sales to Minors

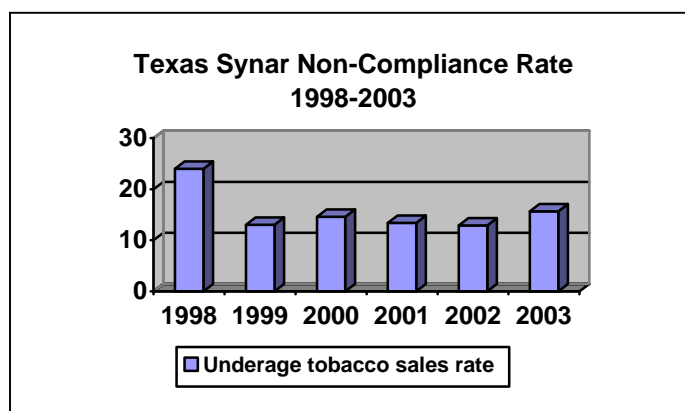
History of Texas Tobacco Laws

The Texas Legislature passed the state's first law prohibiting the sale, gift or barter of tobacco products to minors in 1899 when the 26th Texas Legislature banned sales to persons under the age of 16. Violators faced a fine of \$10. Though this law was moved through different criminal and civil codes over the years, the text of the statute remained the same until 1989 when the 71st Texas Legislature raised the legal age to purchase tobacco products to 18 years of age.

Tobacco laws then remained the same until the 75th Texas Legislature passed sweeping legislation which expanded the laws to include tighter restrictions on tobacco retailers, bans on outdoor advertising and making it illegal for minors to possess tobacco products. This bill, commonly known as Senate Bill 55, still remains one of the most comprehensive tobacco laws in the United States aimed at keeping tobacco out of the hands of Texas youth and assisting those youth who do use tobacco products to understand their addictions and have options in place to assist with making changes in their tobacco use.

Tobacco Sales to Youth

While Texas youth under the age of 16 have been unable to legally buy cigarettes for more than 100 years, and for 13 years for those under 18, Texas youth have been successful at finding merchants who appear to be willing to make illegal sales to minors. The good news is that more and more retailers today are standing up to potential youth purchasers and saying, "No more underage sales." Putting teeth into this are state law (Health & Safety Code described above) and a federal law passed in 1997, the Synar Amendment, which requires states to reach a maximum sales to minors rate of 20 percent by 2003 or face the loss of federal funds for mental health interventions. Texas, which began conducting Synar inspections in federal fiscal year 1998, has only been above the

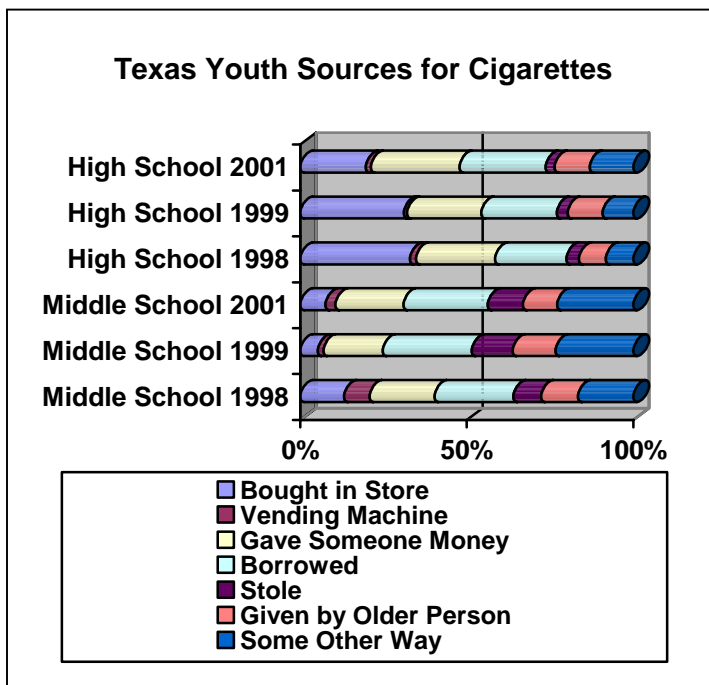


mandated rate once and that was in the initial survey. Since that time, Texas' Synar inspections have averaged an underage tobacco sales rate of 13.4 percent. During the current biennium, Texas retail inspections have resulted in a 12.9 percent sale rate in FFY 2002 and a 15.66 rate in 2003. At these rates, Texas remains one of the top 20 states in controlling the retail sale of tobacco to minors and was honored at the 2002 national conference on Synar tobacco control initiatives. The state was considered a leader in the area of tobacco control due to the significant number of state and local partnerships involved in controlling the sale of tobacco to minors. (This partnership will again be addressed in the section of this report detailing law enforcement initiatives.) The lowest sales rate in the country was 4.5 percent in South Dakota and the highest was Wisconsin at 33.7 percent.

Where Teens Say They Get Tobacco

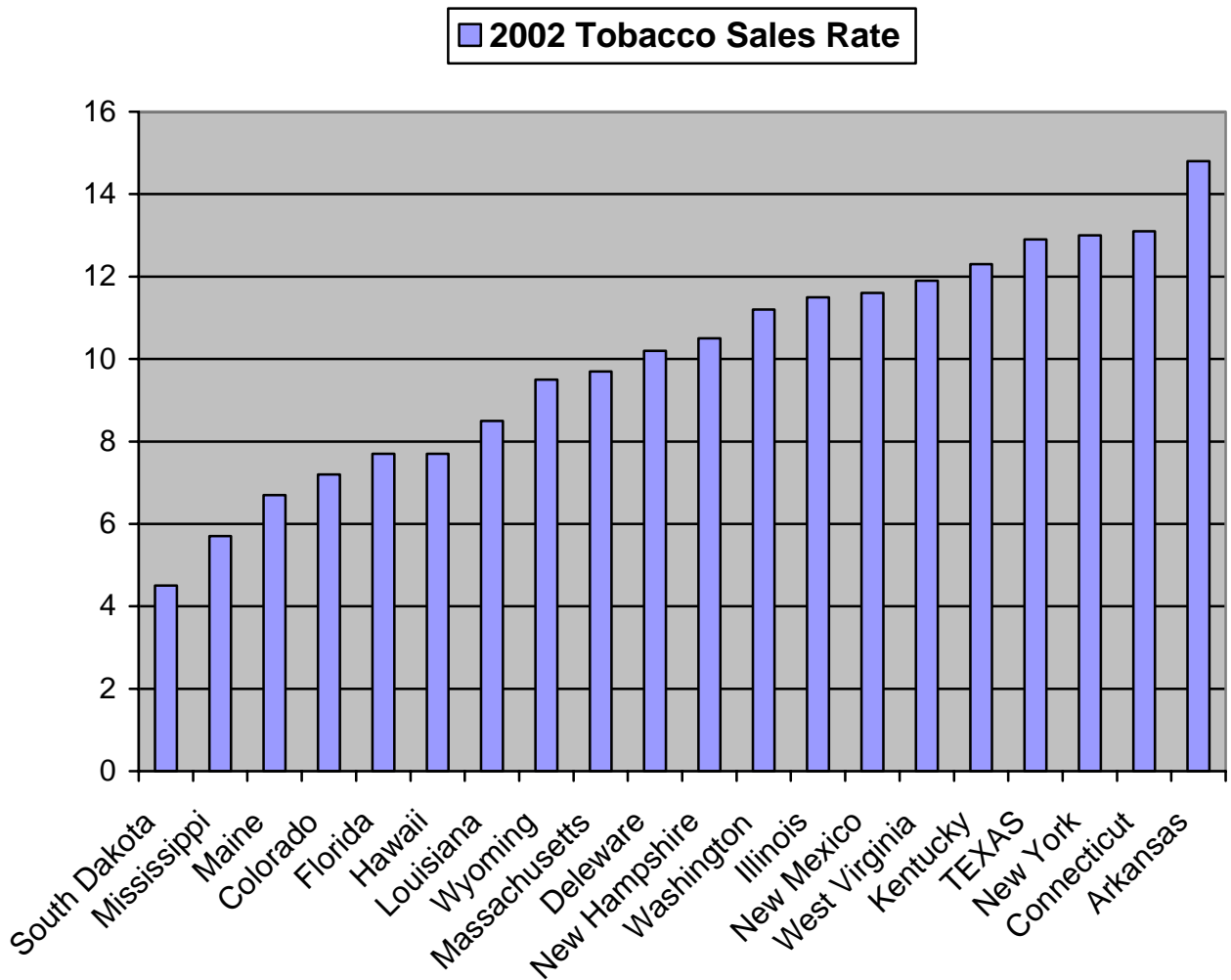
Despite a decrease in tobacco sales to minors, Texas youth consistently cite convenience stores (along with gas stations, discount stores, grocery and drug stores) as prime places to obtain tobacco products of all varieties. In addition, the number of students who said they "borrowed" cigarettes from someone else (friends or parents), stole them (from stores, friends or parents), were given cigarettes by an adult or got them some other way increased during this same time period. (It should be pointed out that the statute that makes it illegal to sell tobacco to a minor also makes it illegal to give or otherwise provide tobacco products to them as well.)

The methods for obtaining cigarettes also differed between older youth (high school) and younger youth (middle school). The older youth were much more inclined to attempt purchasing cigarettes themselves rather than trying to get them from someone else or by other means. These numbers correlate with data collected from youth enrolled in the state's tobacco awareness classes for minors caught in possession of tobacco products. Those youth, age 13-18, overwhelmingly state they get their cigarettes from stores, primarily convenience stores, with "getting cigarettes from their parents" coming in second.



However, both groups reported in the 1999 and 2001 Texas Youth Tobacco Survey that only about a third of them were asked for identification when purchasing cigarettes and about the same amount had retailers refuse to sell to them because of their age. The percentage of middle

Top 20 States in Controlling Tobacco Sales to Minors



school youth who were refused in their attempts to purchase tobacco products increased from 1999 to 2001 for those who use smokeless tobacco compared to cigarettes. Middle school age buyers were turned down 44.5 percent and 36.8 percent respectively for smokeless tobacco and cigarette purchases in 2001 compared to 40.1 percent and 38.3 percent respectively in 1999. However, for high school students, their ability to purchase tobacco products increased when the purchase was for smokeless tobacco rather than cigarettes. In 2001, high school age buyers reported being turned away by retailers 36.1 percent of the time when buying cigarettes, but only 27.2 percent of the time when buying smokeless products. This is a decrease from the 1999 survey data which showed high school age buyers were refused 44.2 percent of the time when buying cigarettes and 35.4 percent of the time when buying smokeless.



Law Enforcement Initiatives

Enforcing the State's Tobacco Laws

The state of Texas has two agencies charged with coordinating enforcement of the state's tobacco laws with local law enforcement agencies. The State Comptroller of Public Accounts, through Health & Safety Code 161.088, provides grants to local law enforcement agencies including municipal police, county sheriff's departments, school-based police, constables and other enforcement agencies, to conduct inspections and enforcement throughout the state. The Texas Department of Health, through Government Code 403.105, contracts with local law enforcement agencies for enforcement as part of the state's tobacco settlement initiative.

Both agencies work with the Criminal Justice Department at Southwest Texas State University where the Center for Safe Communities and Schools (CSCS) and the Texas Statewide Tobacco Education and Prevention (STEP) program are housed. Both of these programs had been under the Center for Safe Communities and Schools since inception, but were reorganized into separate institutions by Southwest Texas State University management as of September 2002 due to the growth of both programs. Currently the STEP program handles the law enforcement activities related to the Comptroller of Public Accounts and CSCS handles the law enforcement and youth leadership efforts of the Texas Department of Health's Office of Tobacco Prevention and Control.

Both agencies utilize an enforcement model developed by CSCS/STEP prior to the passage of the state's current tobacco laws in 1997. This model was created, in part, by the federal Synar Amendment as a method to allow local law enforcement agencies to conduct retail inspections for the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse and to follow up on violations in a manner that builds trust and partnerships between local businesses and law enforcement agencies. This model was cited at the national Synar conference in Washington D.C. in the spring of 2002 when the staff from CSCS/STEP presented a workshop to tobacco enforcement officials from other states.

The model involves retailer and public education in addition to enforcement through some very basic steps:

- Law enforcement agencies reach out to retail tobacco merchants with information about the state statutes, enforcement actions being conducted by police and the time frame for those enforcement steps to begin. Law enforcement agencies also conduct

- public education campaigns within their communities about state tobacco laws dealing with sales to and possession of tobacco products by minors.
- Law enforcement agencies conduct inspections of the retailers, with information and education given regarding what violations were found and where the retailers were meeting or exceeding the state statutes.
 - Law enforcement agencies conduct compliance checks of the retailers (using minors) followed up with the issuance of citations to violators. Follow up inspections are conducted at a later time to insure compliance after the first round of checks. Officers also begin citing youth who are found in possession of tobacco products.

Having demonstrated success, this model was adopted and implemented in September 1997 by the Comptroller's office in their work with local law enforcement agencies and again adopted and implemented in September 1999 by the Department of Health for use in the tobacco settlement project's tobacco enforcement activities.

Tobacco Enforcement: Strengths and Weaknesses

As part of the state's tobacco settlement project, a number of researchers participated in determining the strengths and weaknesses of the numerous projects being implemented. (Note that the tobacco settlement project is not the focus of this report as this information will be provided to the Legislature and be made available to the public under a different cover.) Included in this evaluation was an examination of the beliefs, knowledge and actions of law enforcement agencies and local municipal judges and justices of the peace. Since the model used for the tobacco settlement project is the same as the model used statewide, the findings of this research has statewide applicability. Clete Snell, PhD, Department of Juvenile Justice and Psychology at Prairie View A&M University conducted the tobacco enforcement research.

In conducting this research, information was gathered from all of the law enforcement agencies under contract with the Texas Department of Health, all departments from within the geographic areas of the settlement project and a random sample of departments from across the remainder of the state. The contracted departments are considered the enforcement group while the other departments are considered the comparison or control group for purposes of the study. In all, 722 completed surveys were received from the participating departments.

Below are the highlights of the findings:

- Knowledge of Tobacco Laws:
 - Only 45 percent of officers in the comparison group knew the maximum fine for a youth caught in possession of tobacco products.
 - About 60 percent of officers in the comparison groups received an "F" in their knowledge of tobacco laws compared to 22 percent in the enforcement study area. (Dr. Snell reported a similar finding when he surveyed municipal judges and justices of the peace about tobacco laws.)
- Tobacco as a Problem in the Community:
 - Officers from both groups generally agreed that tobacco use is a problem in their communities.

- Officers from the enforcement study area were more likely to follow the issues of tobacco use and believe that tobacco advertising is a serious or very serious problem.
- Attitudes about Tobacco Companies:
 - Officers from the enforcement study area were more likely to strongly agree that tobacco companies have tried to mislead youth to get them to buy their products (56 percent to 38 percent) and officers in the enforcement area were more likely to believe that tobacco companies use advertising to attract young people to cigarettes (54 percent to 39 percent).
- Enforcement of Tobacco Laws:
 - As compared to officers in the control group, contracted officers were significantly more likely to strongly agree that:
 - Compliance check operations increase compliance with tobacco laws (75 percent to 56 percent);
 - Tobacco ads in stores should be banned (46 percent to 34 percent);
 - The government should spend more money on efforts to reduce tobacco use (44 percent to 32 percent);
 - Enforcing tobacco laws was an important function within their department (46 percent compared to 31 percent);
 - Police officers should do more to enforce laws against youth illegally using or possessing tobacco products (60 percent to 45 percent); and
 - Their administration was supportive of tobacco enforcement efforts (56 percent compared to 41 percent).
 - As compared to law enforcement departments from the comparison groups, departments within the enforcement study area were:
 - Two to three times more likely to engage in tobacco enforcement activities;
 - Three to four times more likely to be engaged in retailer compliance inspections; and
 - Three times more likely to be engaged in compliance check operations using a minor attempting to purchase tobacco products.
 - Law enforcement departments within the enforcement area were less likely to cite youth for tobacco violations. (This may be due to the emphasis during training on retailer enforcement. A change in the training is being implemented to correct this situation.)
 - 90 percent of the officers in the comparison groups had not cited a tobacco retailer for violations of tobacco laws within the past year, while 56 percent of the officers in the enforcement study group had cited at least one retailer in the past year.

Like all research involved in the tobacco settlement project, this study will be repeated to determine whether there have been any changes and what steps need to be taken to improve the implementation of the activities relating to implementation of the comprehensive tobacco prevention and control initiative in the settlement area.

State Comptroller's Enforcement Division Activities

The Criminal Investigation Division of the State Comptroller of Public Accounts conducts enforcement inspections and investigations of retail tobacco permit holders as part of their overall enforcement of taxes and permits under their jurisdiction. While these are conducted independently of local law enforcement agencies, the Comptroller's investigators can cite retailers who violate either the civil or criminal aspects of the state's tobacco laws. These investigators also provide technical assistance to local law enforcement agencies on the specific aspects of the state's tobacco laws regarding retail sales and are often called in by local police and sheriff's departments who find retailers in violation of the non-criminal parts of the tobacco statutes.

During fiscal year 2002, the Criminal Investigation Division of the Comptroller's office conducted 3,306 inspections in 168 of the state's 254 counties and found 260 violations. The most common violation found (116) was failure to have a signed employee notification form showing that the employee had been trained in the state's tobacco laws regarding retail sales. The second most common violation (99) was not having the appropriate warning signs on display. Texas statutes (Health and Safety Code 161.084) are very specific about the warning signs that are required. Many retailers mistakenly believe that the Philip Morris Company's "We Card" sign is sufficient; alternatively, many are using the old warning signs from the Texas Department of Health that were in place prior to 1997. Other identified violations include minors being able to access tobacco products (31 violations), improper outdoor signage (10 violations) and minors' access to tobacco vending machines (4 violations).

Counties and cities receiving inspections from the Comptroller's Criminal Investigation Division during FY 2002 are reported as follows. The numbers of inspections conducted in each city are included and the number of violations are noted in parenthesis.

- **Anderson County:** Elkart 3 (2), Frankston 1, Palestine 1, Slocum 1
- **Andrews County:** Andrews 1
- **Angelina County:** Burke 1, Diboll 3, Huntington 1, Lufkin 11
- **Aransas County:** Fulton 4, Rockport 8 (2)
- **Atascosa County:** Campbellton 1, Charlotte, 1, Devine, 1, Leming 1, Pleasanton 3
- **Austin County:** Sealy 2
- **Bailey County:** Muleshoe 2
- **Bandera County:** Bandera 1, Lakehills 3
- **Bastrop County:** Bastrop 2, Cedar Creek 1, Elgin 5, Paige 1(1), Smithville 1
- **Bee County:** Beeville 6, Skidmore 3
- **Bell County:** Belton 7, Holland 1, Killeen 12 (1), Morgan's Point 1, Salado 2 (2), Temple 7
- **Bexar County:** Balcones Heights 1, Castle Hills 2, Converse 4, Kirby 3, Leon Valley 1, Live Oak 2, San Antonio 205 (6), Terrell Hills 1, Universal City 8, Von Army 1
- **Blanco County:** Blanco 2, Johnson City 3
- **Bosque County:** Clifton 4, Meridian 2, Valley Mills 3
- **Bowie County:** Nash 2, New Boston 2, Texarkana 2

- **Brazoria County:** Alvin 8 (5), Angleton 7, Arcola 1, Freeport 2, Friendswood 1, Lake Jackson 2, Pearland 10
- **Brazos County:** Bryan 10 (1), College Station 6
- **Brewster County:** Alpine 4
- **Brooks County:** Falfurrias 12
- **Brown County:** Brownwood 3
- **Burleson County:** Caldwell 1 (1)
- **Caldwell County:** Lockhart 1, Martindale 1
- **Calhoun County:** Port Lavaca 5
- **Cameron County:** Brownsville 2 (1), La Feria 2, San Benito 1, South Padre Island 1
- **Camp County:** Newsome 1, Pittsburg 4
- **Cass County:** Atlanta 3, Bloomberg 2, Domino 2, Douglassville 1, Hughes Springs 1, Linden 2, Marietta 1, McLeod 1, Queen 1, Queen City 3
- **Castro County:** Hart 1
- **Chambers County:** Baytown 2
- **Cherokee County:** Cuney 1, Jacksonville 3, New Summerfield 1, Rusk 1, Wells 1
- **Clay County:** Henrietta 2
- **Cockran County:** Morton 2
- **Coke County:** Robert Lee 4
- **Coleman County:** Coleman 1
- **Collin County:** Anna 1 (1), Richardson 1 (1)
- **Colorado County:** Alleyton 1, Columbus 3, Eagle Lake 2, Weimar 2
- **Comal County:** Bulverde 1, New Braunfels 12
- **Comanche County:** Comanche 7, De Leon 1 (1)
- **Concho Count:** Millersview 1, Paint Rock 2
- **Cooke County:** Gainesville 1
- **Coryell County:** Copperas Cove 5, Gatesville 16
- **Crockett County:** Ozona 3
- **Dallas County:** Addison 2, Balch Springs 4, Carrollton 6 (2), Dallas 98 (10), DeSoto 1, Farmers Branch 3, Garland 9, Glenn Heights 1, Grand Prairie 5, Irving 5, Lancaster 1, Richardson 11, Rowlett 2
- **Delta County:** Cooper 4
- **Denton County:** Aubrey 2, Carrollton 6 (1), Cross Roads 1, Denton 11 (1), Flower Mound 4, Lake Dallas 1, Sanger 2, The Colony 2
- **DeWitt County:** Cuero 3, Hochheim 1, Yorktown 3
- **Dimmit County:** Carrizo Springs 2
- **Eastland County:** Gorman 1, Ranger 2
- **Ector County:** Odessa 11 (2)
- **El Paso County:** Anthony 3, Canutillo 9 (1), El Paso 131 (3), Horizon City 3, San Elizario 1, Socorro 13, Vinton 3 (1)
- **Ellis County:** Bardwell 1, Ennis 8, Italy 1, Milford 1, Waxahachie 2
- **Fannin County:** Bonham 4, Leonard 2
- **Fayette County:** Flatonia 1, La Grange 6, Schulenberg 1

- **Fort Bend County:** Fairchilds 1 (1), Fresno 3, Houston 4 (1), Katy 2, Kendleton 1, Missouri City 9, Needville 1 (1), Richmond 4 (1), Rosenberg 4, Stafford 10 (2), Sugar Land 1
- **Franklin County:** Mount Vernon 5
- **Freestone County:** Fairfield 3
- **Frio County:** Dilley 4, Pearsall 2
- **Galveston County:** Bacliff 1 (1), Dickinson 5 (2), Friendswood, Galveston 14 (1), Hitchcock 2, La Marque 1, League City 6, San Leon 1, Santa Fe 2, Texas City 6 (1)
- **Gonzales County:** 11: Gonzales 6 (1), Nixon 2, Waelder 3
- **Grayson County:** Sherman 4 (3)
- **Gregg County:** Gladewater 2, Kilgore 8 (1), Lakeport 1, Longview 18 (6)
- **Grimes County:** Anderson 3, Bedias 2, Navasota 3 (1), Plantersville 2, Richards 2, Shiro 1, Singleton 1
- **Guadalupe County:** Shertz 3, Seguin 2
- **Hale County:** Plainview 1 (1)
- **Hardin County:** Silsbee 3
- **Harris County:** Baytown 18 (2), Bellaire 2 (1), Channelview 3 (1), Crosby 4, Cypress 4 (2), Deer Park 6, Dickson 1, Friendswood 2, Highland 2, Hockley 1, Houston 662 (60), Humble 17 (3), Jacinto City 4, Jersey Village 1 (1), Katy 4 (1), Kemah 1, Kingwood 1, La Porte 4, Nassau Bay 3, Pasadena 19, South Houston 4, Spring 15 (6), Tomball 6 (1), Webster 4
- **Harrison County:** Hallsville 2, Marshall 6
- **Haskell County:** Haskell 5, Stamford 2
- **Hays County:** Buda 3, Dripping Springs 2, Kyle 3, San Marcos 12 (1), Wimberly 2 (1)
- **Henderson County:** Athens 9, Caney City 1, Chandler 1, Coffee City 1, Gun Barrel City 4, Malakoff 3, Payne Springs 1, Seven Points 4 (1), Tool 1
- **Hidalgo County:** Alamo 4, Alton 5 (1), Donna 12 (2), Edcouch 2, Edinburg 11 (1), Elsa 4, Hidalgo 2, La Blanca 1, McAllen 23 (5), Mercedes 5 (1), Mission 24, Palmhurst 1 (1), Palmview 1, Penitas 2, Pharr 7 (2), San Juan 6, Weslaco 16 (2)
- **Hill County:** Hillsboro 2, Whitney 3
- **Hockley County:** Levelland 6
- **Hood County:** Granbury 2
- **Hopkins County:** Como 1, Cumby 1, Pickton 1, Sulphur Springs 20, Winnsboro 1
- **Howard County:** Big Spring 1
- **Hudspeth County:** Fort Hancock 3
- **Hunt County:** Caddo Mills 1, Greenville 9 (1), Lone Oak 2, Merit 1, Quinlan 1
- **Irion County:** Barnhart 1, Mertzon 2
- **Jack County:** Jacksboro 1
- **Jackson County:** Edna 4 (1), Ganado 2, La Ward 1
- **Jasper County:** Buna 1, Evadale 2
- **Jefferson County:** Beaumont 27 (6), Groves 1 (1), Nederland, Port Arthur 1, Port Neches 3 (1)
- **Jim Hogg County:** Hebronville 2
- **Jim Wells County:** Alice 3, Premont 9, Sandia 1

- **Johnson County:** Alvarado 2, Burleson 1 (1), Cleburne 19 (6), Egan 1, Rio Vista 4, Venus 1 (1)
- **Jones County:** Anson 2, Hawley 2
- **Karnes County:** Karnes City 1, Kenedy 5, Runge 1
- **Kaufman County:** Crandall 1, Kaufman 5 (2), Kemp 1, Mabank 1 (1), Scurry 1, Terrell 8 (1)
- **Kendall County:** Boerne 4
- **Kerr County:** Ingramm 3 (1)
- **Kinney County:** Bracketville 1
- **Kleberg County:** Kingsville 4 (1)
- **Lamar County:** Paris 7
- **Lavaca County:** Hallettsville 2, Shiner 2, Yoakum 3 (1)
- **Lee County:** Giddings 3 (2)
- **Liberty County:** Rye 3
- **Limestone County:** Mexia 7, Prairie Hill 1
- **Live Oak County:** George West 4, Three Rivers 4
- **Lubbock County:** Lubbock 27 (1)
- **Marion County:** Diana 1, Jefferson 3
- **Mason County:** Mason 3
- **Matagorda County:** Bay City 1
- **Maverick County:** Eagle Pass 3
- **McCulloch County:** Brady 1
- **McLennan County:** Bellmead 4, Bruceville 1, Eddy 3, Hallsburg 1, Hewitt 5, Lacey Lakeview 1, Lorena 2, Moody 3, Robinson 1, Waco 14 (1)
- **Medina County:** Devine 1, Hondo 1
- **Milam County:** Rockdale 1
- **Mills County:** Goldthwaite 1, Priddy 2
- **Mitchell County:** Colorado 1, Colorado City 5, Loraine 1
- **Montague County:** Nocona 2, Saint Jo 1
- **Montgomery County:** Conroe 12 (2), Magnolia 2 (1), Montgomery 1 (1), Oak Ridge North 2, Porter 2, Shenandoah 2 (1), Splendora 1, Spring 5, Willis 3
- **Moore County:** Dumas 1 (1)
- **Morris County:** Daingerfield 1
- **Nacogdoches County:** Etoile 1, Nacogdoches 11
- **Navarro County:** Barry 1, Blooming Grove 2, Corsicana 3 (1), Frost 2, Rice 3, Richland 2
- **Nolan County:** Sweetwater 1
- **Nueces County:** Corpus Christi 60 (1), Port Aransas 7, Robstown 9
- **Orange County:** Orange 2 (1), Vidor 4
- **Palo Pinto:** Gordon 2
- **Panola County:** Carthage 1
- **Pecos County:** Fort Stockton 1
- **Polk County:** Blanchard 1 (1), Corrigan 1, Goodrich 2, Leggett 1, Livingston 4, Onalaska 3

- **Porter County:** Amarillo 7
- **Presidio County:** Macea 1, Presidio 1
- **Rains County:** East Tawakoni 4
- **Reagan County:** Big Lake 2
- **Reeves County:** Pecos 1, Pecos City 1
- **Refugio County:** Tivoli 3
- **Rockwall County:** Royse City 1
- **Runnels County:** Ballinger 7, Miles 2
- **Rusk County:** Henderson 2, Joinerville 1, Overton 2, Price 1, Tatum 3
- **Sabine County:** Bronson 1, Pineland 2
- **San Augustine County:** San Augustine 1
- **San Jacinto County:** Coldspring 2, Point Blank 2, Shepherd 2
- **San Patricio County:** Aransas Pass 4, Gregory 2, Ingleside 4, Mathis 2, Odem 2, Portland 3, Sinton 6, St. Paul 1
- **San Saba County:** San Saba 1
- **Scurry County:** Snyder 3
- **Shelby County:** Center 2
- **Smith County:** Flint 1, Lindale 2, Troup 2, Tyler 19 (1), Whitehouse 4
- **Starr County:** Rio Grande City 3, Roma 3
- **Stonewall County:** Albany 1, Aspermont 1
- **Tarrant County:** Arlington 29, Bedford 7, Crowley 3, Euless 2, Fort Worth 26 (3), Grand Prairie 4, Grapevine 3, Haltom City 4, Hurst 3, Keller 2, Kennedale 3, Lake Worth 2, Mansfield 8, North Richland Hills 9, Saginaw 3, South Lake 3, Watuga 6, White Settlement 1
- **Taylor County:** Abilene 22 (3), Buffalo Gap 1, Lawn 3 (3), Merkel 5, Tye 2
- **Titus County:** Miller's Cove 2, Mount Pleasant 3, Winfield 2
- **Tom Green County:** Big Lake 1, Carlsbad 1, San Angelo 28, Water Valley 1
- **Travis County:** Austin 149 (16), Creedmoor 1, Del Valle 2, Elgin 2, Elroy 1, Garfield 1, Jonestown 1, Manchaca 1 (1), Manor 3, Pflugerville 6 (1)
- **Trinity County:** Groveton 5, Trinity 6
- **Upshur County:** Diana 1, Gilmer 4 (3), Ore City 2
- **Uvalde County:** Sabinal 1, Uvalde 3
- **Van Zandt County:** Ben Wheeler 1, Canton 2, Edgewood 2, Grand Saline 3, Willspoint 1
- **Victoria County:** Bloomington 2 (1), Nursery 1, Placedo 1, Victoria 24 (1)
- **Walker County:** Huntsville 7 (1), New Waverly 1
- **Waller County:** Hempstead 3 (2), Pattison 1, Prairie View 1
- **Ward County:** Monahans 1, Wickett 1
- **Washington County:** Brenham 18 (3), Chappell Hill 1 (1)
- **Webb County:** Laredo 39 (3)
- **Wharton County:** East Bernard 4 (2), El Campo 3 (2), Lane City 2, Louise 1 (1), Wharton 6
- **Wichita County:** Burkburnett 1, Wichita Falls 4
- **Wilbarger County:** Vernon 1 (1)

- **Willacy County:** Ports Mansfield 1, Raymondville 3
- **Williamson County:** Austin 3, Cedar Park 11 (1), Coupland 1, Georgetown 14 (3), Hutto 3, Jarrell 3, Leander 4, Liberty Hill 7, Round Rock 12 (1), Taylor 2, Thrall 1, Weir 1
- **Wilson County:** Floresville 3, La Vernia 1, Stockdale 1
- **Wise County:** Newark 2, Runaway Bay 1
- **Wood County:** Hawkins 7, Quitman 4, Winnsboro 11 (2), Yantis 4
- **Zapata County:** San Ygnacio 2, Zapata 7
- **Zavala County:** Crystal City 2

Law Enforcement Activities

Local law enforcement agencies, funded by either or both the Texas Department of Health and the Comptroller of Public Accounts, reached tens of thousands of Texans with educational messages about tobacco laws and how retailers can comply with the state's laws concerning tobacco retail sales. In addition, they conducted thousands of retail inspections and compliance checks to insure compliance with state statutes.

Below is a listing of agencies that received funding and the activities they conducted through their grants and contracts. Funding sources are indicated as either Texas Department of Health (TDH) or Comptroller of Public Accounts (CPA). Data for municipal and county law enforcement agencies listed include the number of retail inspections, retailer compliance checks, retailer violations found (criminal and administrative), retailer citations issued for criminal violations, citations issued for minor-in-possession (MIP) of tobacco products, and educational contacts with retailers, parents, educators, officers, children and individuals. Since school-based police agencies do not have tobacco retailers within their jurisdiction, the data relating to retailers will not be included in their section.

Police and Sheriff's Departments

Alamo Police Department

FY 2001: CPA - \$981.48

1 inspection, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 1,973 educational contacts.

FY 2002: CPA- \$437.96

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 559 educational contacts.

Previous Funding: CPA - FY 2000 \$2,000

Alice Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$3,000

40 inspections, 21 compliance checks, 34 violations found, 1 citation issued, 3 MIP citations issued, 1,284 educational contacts.

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

10 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 6 violations found, 0 citations, 3 MIP citations issued, 2,767 educational contacts.

Previous Funding: CPA - FY 2000 \$3,000

Allen Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$3,000

99 inspections, 28 compliance checks, 35 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 709 educational contacts.

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

22 inspections, 59 compliance checks, 9 violations found, 9 citations issued, 0 MIP citations, 160 educational contacts.

Previous Funding: CPA - FY 1998 \$2,000; FY 1999 \$2,000; FY 2000 \$2,000

Alvin Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$3,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 66 educational contacts

Amarillo Police Department

FY 2002: CPA \$5,192.03

156 inspections, 30 compliance checks, 78 violations founds, 5 citations issued, 69 MIP citations issued, 275 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA - FY 1998, FY 1999 \$5,000; FY 2000 \$5,000

Andrews Police Department

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

11 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 21 violations found, 0 citations, 2 MIP citations issued, 64 educational contacts

Angleton Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$5,000; TDH \$10,000

17 inspections, 27 compliance checks, 4 violations found, 1 citation issued, 22 MIP citations, 347 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$2,813.63; TDH \$10,000

223 inspections, 90 compliance checks, 21 violations found, 0 citations, 8 MIP citations issued, 1,402 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1999 \$2,000, FY 2000 \$2,000

Anthony Police Department

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

12 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 12 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 10 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1998 \$2,000, FY 1999 \$2,000

Arcola Police Department

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

2 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 0 educational contacts

Austin Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$27,532

329 inspections, 43 compliance checks, 183 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations,
155 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$31,514.91

358 inspections, 422 compliance checks, 226 violations found, 52 citations, 0 MIP citations,
3,581 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1998 \$25,000, FY 1999 \$25,000, FY 2000 \$25,000

Balch Springs Police Department

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 0
educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1999 \$12,000

Bay City Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$3,000

10 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 9 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 0
educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$3,884.50

48 inspections, 8 compliance checks, 8 violations found, 6 citations issued, 0 MIP citations,
435 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA - FY 1998 \$2,000

Beaumont Police Department

FY 2002: CPA \$234.70

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 0
educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$3,000

Bexar County Constable, Precinct 1

FY 2001: CPA \$4,096.22

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 0
educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$4,066.00

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 0
educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$4,000

Bexar County Constable, Precinct 3

FY 2001: CPA \$4,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 2
educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$4,000

Bexar County Constable, Precinct 4

FY 2001: CPA \$4,000

82 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 19 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 130 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$4,000

Bexar County Constable, Precinct 5

FY 2001: CPA \$3,796.51

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 0 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$2,685.40

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 0 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$4,000

Bexar County Sheriff's Department

FY 2001: CPA \$25,000

663 inspections, 28 compliance checks, 163 violations found, 34 citations issued, 0 MIP citations, 118 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$29,602.27

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 2 MIP citations issued, 21 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1998 \$12,500, FY 1999 \$12,500, FY 2000 \$12,500

Big Spring Police Department

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 0 educational contacts

Blanco County Sheriff's Department

FY 2001: CPA \$700.95

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 0 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$700.95

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 0 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1998 \$2,000, FY 1999 \$2,000, FY 2000 \$2,000

Brackettville Police Department

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

5 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 4 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 587 educational contacts

Bryan Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$5,000

109 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 55 violations found, 0 citations, 33 MIP citations issued, 3,550 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$7,298.70

128 inspections, 53 compliance checks, 58 violations found, 5 citations issued, 7 MIP citations issued, 2,377 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1998, FY 1999 \$5,000, FY 2000 \$5,000

Calhoun County Sheriff's Department

FY 2001: CPA \$1,957.65

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 690 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1999 \$3,000, FY 2000 \$3,000

Canton Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$3,000

27 inspections, 21 compliance checks, 24 violations found, 1 citation issued, 0 MIP citations, 0 educational contacts

FY 2002: \$3,000

22 inspections, 14 compliance checks, 7 violations found, 0 citations, 9 MIP citations issued, 0 educational contacts

Carrollton Police Department

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

25 inspections, 17 compliance checks, 12 violations found, 3 citations issued, 24 MIP citations issued, 4 educational contacts

Clute Police Department

FY 2001: TDH \$10,000

0 inspections, 20 compliance checks, 8 violations found, 8 citations issued, 0 MIP citations, 333 educational contacts

FY 2002: TDH \$10,000

71 inspections, 42 compliance checks, 4 violations found, 4 citations issued, 6 MIP citations, 4,557 educational contacts

Columbus Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$3,000

34 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 5 violations found, 0 citations, 4 MIP citations issued, 313 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$3,568.41

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 0 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1998 \$2,000, FY 1999 \$2,000, FY 2000 \$2,000

Commerce Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$2,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 4 MIP citations issued, 0 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1999 \$2,000, FY 2000 \$2,000

Cooke County Constable, Precinct 1

FY 2001: CPA \$3,000

11 inspections, 13 compliance checks, 10 violations found, 4 citations issued, 0 MIP citations, 0 educational contacts

Corpus Christi Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$10,000

75 inspections, 20 compliance checks, 73 violations founds, 3 citations issued, 22 MIP citations issued, 9,004 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$10,502.83

28 inspections, 18 compliance checks, 17 violations, 14 citations issued, 2 MIP citations issued, 950 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA FY 2000 \$10,000

Crockett Police Department

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

6 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 4 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 0 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1998 \$2,000, FY 1999 \$2,000

Crowley Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$4,000

9 inspections, 9 compliance checks, 15 violations found, 0 citations, 18 MIP citations issued, 0 educations contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$6,103.03

0 inspections, 10 compliance checks, 1 violation found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 415 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1998 \$2,000, FY 1999 \$3,000, FY 2000 \$3,000

Cuero Police Department

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

44 inspections, 29 compliance checks, 19 violations found, 3 citations issued, 7 MIP citations issued, 1,237 educational contacts

Dallas Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$25,000

342 inspections, 208 compliance checks, 94 violations found, 37 citations issued, 0 MIP citations, 26,410 educational contacts

FY 2002: \$25,000

291 inspections, 185 compliance checks, 169 violations found, 88 citations issued, 0 MIP citations, 28,223 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1998 \$25,000, FY 1999 \$25,000, FY 2000 \$25,000

Denton County Sheriff's Department

FY 2001: CPA \$10,000

25 inspections, 5 compliance checks, 16 violations found, 0 citations, 47 MIP citations issued, 85 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$15,885.53

76 inspections, 79 compliance checks, 84 violations found, 24 citations issued, 14 MIP citations issued, 842 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1998 \$10,000, FY 1999 \$10,000, FY 2000 \$10,000

Denton Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$5,000

82 inspections, 21 compliance checks, 24 violations found, 0 citations issued, 116 MIP citations issued, 0 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$5,000

72 inspections, 7 compliance checks, 24 violations found, 2 citations issued, 74 MIP citations issued, 495 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA - FY 1998 \$5,000, FY 1999 \$5,000, FY 2000 \$5,000

DeSoto Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$1,280

0 inspections, 8 compliance checks, 2 violations found, 2 citations issued, 4 MIP citations issued, 395 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA - FY 1998 \$2,000, FY 1999 \$2,000, FY 2000 \$2,000

Dickinson Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$3,000

22 inspections, 1 compliance check, 1 violation found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 80 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$4,211.81

0 inspections, 13 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 13 MIP citations, 816 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1998 \$2,000, FY 1999 \$2,000, FY 2000 \$2,000

Donna Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$3,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 100 educational contacts

Edinburg Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$1,551.30

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 0 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$3,000

Elsa Police Department

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 365 educational contacts

Flower Mound Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$3,000

43 inspections, 42 compliance checks, 23 violations found, 9 citations issued, 36 MIP citations issued, 189 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$3,176

53 inspections, 54 compliance checks, 17 violations found, 12 citations issued, 28 MIP citations issued, 768 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA - FY 1998, FY 1999 \$2,000

Fort Bend County Constable, Precinct 2

FY 2001: CPA \$582.52

10 inspections, 4 compliance checks, 10 violations found, 1 citation issued, 2 MIP citations issued, 2,921 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000

20 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 9 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 21 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$3,000

Fort Bend County Sheriff's Department

FY 2001: TDH \$30,000

71 inspections, 112 compliance checks, 95 violations found, 2 citations issued, 4 MIP citations issued, 4,601 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000, TDH \$15,000

170 inspections, 131 compliance checks, 90 violations found, 10 citations issued, 21 MIP citations issued, 7,616 educational contacts

Freeport Police Department

FY 2001: TDH \$10,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 0 educational contacts

FY 2002: TDH \$10,000

6 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 339 educational contacts

Friendswood Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$3,000

2 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 2 violations found, 0 citations, 1 MIP citations issued, 360 educational contacts

Frisco Police Department

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

3 inspections, 4 compliance checks, 6 violations found, 1 citation issued, 7 MIP citations issued, 2,396 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1999 \$2,000

Fritch Police Department

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

7 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 7 violations found, 0 citations issued, 22 MIP citations issued, 452 educational contacts

Galveston County Sheriff's Department

FY 2001: CPA \$5,000

74 inspections, 1 compliance check, 74 violations, 4 citations issued, 0 MIP citations issued, 112 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$1,823.30

53 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 0 educational contacts

Gatesville Police Department

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

27 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 13 violations found, 0 citations, 6 MIP citations issued, 335 educational contacts

Gladewater Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$3,000

37 inspections, 21 compliance checks, 10 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 2,605 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

30 inspections, 3 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 5 MIP citations, 2,393 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1998 \$2,000, FY 1999 \$2,000, FY 2000 \$2,000

Grand Prairie Police Department

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 0 educational contacts

Granger Police Department

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

2 inspections, 13 compliance checks, 9 violations found, 7 citations issued, 3 MIP citations issued, 432 educational contacts

Gregg County Sheriff's Department

FY 2001: TDH \$19,000

68 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 50 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 MIP citations, 96 educational contacts

FY 2002: TDH \$9,500

48 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 8 violations found, 0 citations, 4 MIP citations, 513 educational contacts

Gregory Police Department

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

4 inspections, 10 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 2 educational contacts

Groves Police Department

FY 2001: TDH \$5,000

9 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 2 violations found, 0 citations, 14 MIP citations issued, 247 educational contacts

FY 2002: TDH \$4,500

46 inspections, 36 compliance checks, 11 violations found, 0 citations, 12 MIP citations issued, 1,009 educational contacts

Groveton Police Department

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

4 inspections, 3 compliance checks, 2 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 31 educational contacts

Harker Heights Police Departments

FY 2001: CPA \$3,000

3 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 8 MIP citations issued, 1,893 educational contacts.

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1998 \$2,000, FY 1999 \$3,000, FY 2000 \$3,000

Harris County Constable, Precinct 3

FY 2002: CPA \$8,000

47 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 31 violations found, 0 citations, 6 MIP citations issued, 100 educational contacts

Harris County Constable, Precinct 4

FY 2001: CPA \$3,000

68 inspections, 23 compliance checks, 9 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 16,496 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

45 inspections, 18 compliance checks, 24 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 12,517 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$3,000

Harris County Constable, Precinct 6

FY 2002: CPA \$8,000

121 inspections, 66 compliance checks, 3 violations found, 1 citation issued, 0 MIP citations, 6,664 educational contacts

Harris County Constable, Precinct 7

FY 2001: CPA \$4,000

10 inspections, 48 compliance checks, 23 violations found, 13 citations issued, 0 MIP citations, 14 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 0 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$4,000

Harrison County Sheriff's Department

FY 2001: CPA \$4,000, TDH \$5,000

96 inspections, 18 compliance checks, 10 violations found, 8 citations issued, 0 MIP citations, 0 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000, TDH \$5,000

86 inspections, 27 compliance checks, 6 violations found, 5 citations issued, 0 MIP citations, 3,287 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1998 \$5,000, FY 2000 \$3,000

Hawkins Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$1475.17

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 1 MIP citation issued, 63 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$1,309.18

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 10 MIP citations issued, 0 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$2,000

Hidalgo County Constable, Precinct 5

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 115 educational contacts

Hill County Sheriff's Department

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

11 inspections, 16 compliance checks, 9 violations found, 2 citations issued, 5 MIP citations issued, 2,083 educational contacts

Horizon City Police Department

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

13 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 7 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 202 education contacts

Houston Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$28,600, TDH \$200,000

1,966 inspections, 1,279 compliance checks, 1,802 violations found, 30 citations issued, 0 MIP citations (HPD has an internal directive that acts as a barrier to enforcement of youth possession laws.), 34,324 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$26,627.35, TDH \$100,000

2,138 inspections, 1,439 compliance checks, 1,207 violations found, 208 citations issued, 4 MIP citations issued, 132,047 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1998 \$25,000, FY 1999 \$25,000, FY 2000 \$25,000

Huntsville Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$3,000

41 inspections, 4 compliance checks, 24 violations found 7 citations issued, 14 MIP citations issued, 493 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 7 educational contacts

Jacksboro Police Department

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

6 inspections, 6 compliance checks, 1 violations found, 0 citations, 5 MIP citations issued, 0 educational contacts

Jacksonville Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$2,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 0 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$2,000

29 inspections, 38 compliance checks, 18 violations, 3 citations issued, 0 MIP citations, 2 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$2,000

Jasper County Sheriff's Department

FY 2001: CPA \$4,000

17 inspections, 2 compliance checks, 6 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 881 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1998 \$2,000, FY 1999 \$3,000, FY 2000 \$3,000

Jefferson County Constable, Precinct 2

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 1 MIP citation issued, 0 educational contacts

Jim Wells County Sheriff Department

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

10 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 17 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 0 educational contacts

Johnson County Sheriff's Department

FY 2001: CPA \$3,000

2 inspections, 6 compliance checks, 9 violations found, 0 citations, 11 MIP citations issued, 56 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$2,000

Kingsville Police Department

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 12 educational contacts

Keller Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$525

0 inspections, 12 compliance checks, 3 violations found, 3 citations issued, 1 MIP citation issued, 0 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1998 \$2,000, FY 1999 \$2,000, FY 2000 \$2,000

La Joya Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$3,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 633 education contacts

Laredo Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$5,000

81 inspections, 7 compliance checks, 13 violations found, 0 citations, 1 MIP citation issued, 28,730 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$5,000

76 inspections, 10 compliance checks, 6 violations found, 4 citations issued, 0 MIP citations, 41,624 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1998 \$5,000, FY 1999 \$5,000, FY 2000 \$5,000

League City Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$3,000

23 inspections, 29 compliance checks, 19 violations found, 2 citations issued, 30 MIP citations issued, 347 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

44 inspections, 22 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 67 MIP citations issued, 260 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1999 \$2,000, FY 2000 \$2,000

Levelland Police Department

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

0 inspections, 11 compliance checks, 6 violations found, 6 citations issued, 0 MIP citations, 31 educational contacts

Liberty/Chambers Counties District Attorney

FY 2001: CPA \$2,857

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 0 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$2,857.03

6 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 2 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 425 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$3,000

Littlefield Police Department

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 0 educational contacts

Lone Star Police Department

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

41 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 2 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 80 educational contacts

Longview Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$5,000, TDH \$29,000

120 inspections, 73 compliance checks, 25 violations found, 7 citations issued, 0 MIP citations, 4,599 educational contacts

FY 2002: TDH \$14,500

79 inspections, 97 compliance checks, 51 violations found, 15 citations issued, 14 MIP citations issued, 1,221 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1998 \$5,000, FY 1999 \$5,000, FY 2000 \$5,000

Lufkin Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$4,000

22 inspections, 41 compliance checks, 24 violations found, 1 citation issued, 0 MIP citations, 6 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000

4 inspections, 68 compliance checks, 23 violations found, 12 citations issued, 0 MIP citations, 1,146 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1998 \$2,000, FY 1999 \$3,000, FY 2000 \$3,000

Madisonville Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$1,387

4 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 1 violation found, 0 citations, 7 MIP citations issued, 30 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$197.20

7 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 4 violations found, 0 citations, 4 MIP citations issued, 0 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1999 \$2,000, FY 2000 \$2,000

Marble Falls Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$3,000

4 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 45 MIP citations issued, 2,449 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$4,628.93

21 inspections, 20 compliance checks, 5 violations found, 3 citations issued, 48 MIP citations issued, 528 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1998 \$2,000, FY 1999 \$2,000, FY 2000 \$2,000

Marshall Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$4,000, TDH \$12,000

70 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 62 violations found, 0 citations, 27 MIP citations issued, 3,241 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$6,155.29, TDH \$12,000

18 inspections, 15 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 10 MIP citations issued, 1,485 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1998 \$2,000, FY 1999 \$3,000, FY 2000 \$3,000

McKinney Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$500

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 5 MIP citations issued, 7 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$259.62

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 0 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1999 \$2,000, FY 2000 \$2,000

Mesquite Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$5,000

5 inspections, 2 compliance checks, 4 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 124 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$5,000

74 inspections, 60 compliance checks, 100 violations found, 23 citations issued, 0 MIP citations, 562 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1998, FY 1999 \$5,000, FY 2000 \$5,000

Mexia Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$3,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 0 educational contacts

Mineola Police Department

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

19 inspections, 4 compliance checks, 14 violations found, 0 citations, 5 MIP citations issued, 50 educational contacts

Nacogdoches County Sheriff's Department

FY 2001: CPA \$3,000, TDH \$14,000

47 inspections, 44 compliance checks, 70 violations found, 16 citations issued, 0 MIP citations, 2,034 educational contacts

FY 2002: TDH \$14,000

100 inspections, 100 compliance checks, 34 violations found, 8 citations issued, 0 MIP citations, 3,988 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$3,000

Nederland Police Department

FY 2001: TDH \$6,500

39 inspections, 20 compliance checks, 31 violations found, 4 citations issued, 1 MIP citation issued, 758 educational contacts

FY 2002: TDH \$6,500

38 inspections, 18 compliance checks, 19 violations found, 0 citations, 39 MIP citations issued, 528 educational contacts

Ochiltree County Constable Precinct 1

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000

0 inspections, 4 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 482 educational contacts

Odessa Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$10,000

176 inspections, 184 compliance checks, 47 violations found, 22 citations issued, 95 MIP citations issued, 4,862 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$10,000

127 inspections, 243 compliance checks, 84 violations found, 41 citations issued, 160 MIP citations issued, 3,775 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1999 \$10,000, FY 2000 \$10,000

Onalaska Police Department

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 0 educational contacts

Palestine Police Department

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

60 inspections, 113 compliance checks, 33 violations found, 27 citations issued, 0 MIP citations, 70 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1998 \$2,000, FY 1999 \$2,000, FY 2000 \$2,000

Palmview Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$3,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 300 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$2,000

Parmer County Sheriff's Department

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 0 educational contacts

Pasadena Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$10,000

108 inspections, 116 compliance checks, 56 violations found, 26 citations issued, 61 MIP citations issued, 4,320 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$10,000

93 inspections, 110 compliance checks, 29 violations found, 26 citations issued, 8 MIP citations issued, 1,345 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1998 \$25,000, FY 1999 \$10,000, FY 2000 \$10,000

Port Arthur Police Department

FY 2001: TDH \$20,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 107 educational contacts

FY 2002: TDH \$10,000

46 inspections, 40 compliance checks, 25 violations found, 0 citations, 7 MIP citations issued, 1,208 educational contacts

Port Lavaca Police Department

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 0 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1998 \$2,000

Princeton Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$1,975

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations 0 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$2,000

Quanah Police Department

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

4 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 9 MIP citations issued, 153 educational contacts

Randall County Sheriff's Department

FY 2001: CPA \$5,000

224 inspections, 151 compliance checks, 78 violations found, 6 citations issued, 0 MIP citations, 6,686 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$5,000

35 inspections, 79 compliance checks, 25 violations found, 20 citations issued, 0 MIP citations, 3,751 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1998 \$5,000, FY 1999 \$5,000, FY 2000 \$5,000

Raymondville Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$3,000

35 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 1 violation found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 7 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

40 inspections, 5 compliance checks, 8 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 0 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1998 \$2,000, FY 1999 \$2,000

Red River County Sheriff's Department

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

32 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 155 educational contacts

Refugio Police Department

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

7 inspections, 4 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 2,502 educational contacts

Richmond Police Department

FY 2001: TDH \$10,000

2 inspections, 11 compliance checks, 4 violations found, 0 citations, 3 MIP citations issued, 513 educational contacts.

FY 2002: TDH \$5,000

39 inspections, 7 compliance checks, 1 violation found, 1 citation issued, 7 MIP citations issued, 3 educational contacts

Robinson Police Department

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

9 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 1 violation found, 0 citations, 18 MIP citations issued, 8 educational contacts

Robstown Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$3,000

8 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 1 violation found, 0 citations, 1 MIP citation issued, 0 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$4,240

13 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 14 violations found, 0 citations, 2 MIP citations issued, 0 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$2,000

Rosenberg Police Department

FY 2001: TDH \$14,000

61 inspections, 8 compliance checks, 14 violations found, 4 citations issued, 31 MIP citations issued, 109 educational contacts

FY 2002: TDH \$7,000

83 inspections, 52 compliance checks, 9 violations found, 0 citations, 13 MIP citations issued, 1,215 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1998 \$2,000, FY 1999 \$3,000

Round Rock Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$2,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 0 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$2,000

Santa Fe Police Department

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 0 educational contacts

Seguin Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$3,000

10 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 1 violation found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 0 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$2,915.65

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 0 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1999 \$3,000

Shallowater Police Department

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

5 inspections, 3 compliance checks, 4 violations found, 2 citations issued, 1 MIP citation issued, 39 educational contacts

Smith County Constable Precinct 1

FY 2001: CPA \$4,000

52 inspections, 3 compliance checks, 19 violations found, 0 citations, 1 MIP citation issued, 586 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$5,509.98

133 inspections, 20 compliance checks, 49 violations found, 15 citations issued, 0 MIP citations, 0 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$3,000

Smith County Constable Precinct 4

FY 2001: CPA \$4,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 0 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 0 educational contacts

Smith County Constable Precinct 5

FY 2001: CPA \$5,000

44 inspections, 12 compliance checks, 1 violation found, 0 citations, 1 MIP citation issued, 147 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000

24 inspections, 17 compliance checks, 1 violation found, 0 citations, 12 MIP citations issued, 207 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$3,000

Snyder Police Department

FY 2002: CPA \$650

13 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 1 violation found, 0 citations, 14 MIP citations issued, 438 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1998 \$2,000, FY 1999 \$2,000

Springtown Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$3,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 2 MIP citations issued, 0 educational contacts

Stephenville Police Department

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

43 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 14 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 58 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1998 \$2,000

Sugar Land Police Department

FY 2001: TDH \$16,053

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 33 educational contacts

FY 2002: TDH \$8,000

31 inspections, 38 compliance checks, 17 violations found, 5 citations issued, 19 MIP citations issued, 55 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1998 \$2,000, FY 1999 \$3,000

Taylor County Constable Precinct 1

FY 2001: CPA \$3,000

12 inspections, 45 compliance checks, 13 violations found, 4 citations issued, 0 MIP citations, 40 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

59 inspections, 42 compliance checks, 21 violations found, 16 citations issued, 2 MIP citations issued, 659 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$2,000

Temple Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$4,000

87 inspections, 86 compliance checks, 42 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 1,538 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000

58 inspections, 42 compliance checks, 22 violations found, 1 citation issued, 0 MIP citations, 1,718 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1998 \$5,000, FY 1999 \$3,000, FY 2000 \$3,000

Texarkana Police Department

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

42 inspections, 28 compliance checks, 26 violations found, 8 citations issued, 21 MIP citations issued, 2,082 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1998 \$3,000, FY 1999 \$3,000

Texas City Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$4,000

11 inspections, 27 compliance checks, 23 violations found, 0 citations, 27 MIP citations issued, 21,033 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA 2,413.21

2 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 2 violations found, 0 citations, 15 MIP citations issued, 19,013 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1998 \$2,000, FY 1999 \$3,000, FY 2000 \$3,000

Thorndale Police Department

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

5 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 3 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 84 educational contacts

Tioga Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$3,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 193 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$2,115.60

4 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 150 educational contacts

Tomball Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$3,000

54 inspections, 40 compliance checks, 67 violations found, 3 citations issued, 2 MIP citations issued, 2,892 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

72 inspections, 47 compliance checks, 15 violations found, 3 citations issued, 0 MIP citations, 3,058 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1998 \$2,000, FY 1999 \$2,000, FY 2000 \$2,000

Trinity Police Department

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

20 inspections, 22 compliance checks, 10 violations found, 1 citation issued, 0 MIP citations, 32 educational contacts

Uvalde County Sheriff's Department

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 0 educational contacts

Val Verde County Sheriff's Department

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

5 inspections, 2 compliance checks, 5 violations found, 2 citations issued, 0 MIP citations, 0 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1998 \$2,000, FY 1999 \$5,000

Van Zandt County Sheriff's Department

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 125 educational contacts

Waco Police Department

FY 2001: \$4,394.61

42 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 12 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 87 educational contacts

FY 2002: \$11,384

179 inspections, 55 compliance checks, 62 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 810 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1998 \$5,000, FY 1999 \$10,000, FY 2000 \$10,000

Weatherford Police Department

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

57 inspections, 60 compliance checks, 49 violations found, 12 citations issued, 64 MIP citations issued, 120 educational contacts

Webb County Constable Precinct 1

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000

10 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 17 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 368 educational contacts

West Columbia Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$1,289.59

11 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 1 violation found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 470 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 1998 \$2,000, FY 1999 \$2,000, FY 2000 \$2,000

Wolfe City Police Department

FY 2001: CPA \$3,000

19 inspections, 21 compliance checks, 1 violation found, 1 citation issued, 0 MIP citations, 310 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000

5 inspections, 7 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations, 0 MIP citations, 264 educational contacts

School Based Police Departments

Agua Dulce Independent School District

FY 2002: CPA \$1,734.76; 0 MIP citations, 928 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$2000

Aldine Independent School District

FY 2002: CPA \$10,262.29; 12 MIP citations issued, 4,514 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$8,000

Alvin Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$4,000; 1 MIP citation issued, 3,380 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000; 0 MIP citations, 2,938 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$4,000

Amarillo Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$8,000; 19 MIP citations issued, 241 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$12,407.94; 0 MIP citations, 4,673 educational contacts

Andrews Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$7,000; 0 MIP citations, 8,104 educational contacts

Austin Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$13,584; 217 MIP citations issued, 10, 149 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$8,747.66; 164 MIP citations issued; 6,096 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$8,000

Bay City Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$4,127; 9 MIP citations issued, 2,521 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$5,978.24; 8 MIP citations issued, 1,501 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CAP – FY 2000 \$3,000

Belton Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$4,000; 0 MIP citations, 16 educational contacts

Bonham Independent School District

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000; 55 MIP citations, 1,677 educational contacts

Borger Independent School District

FY 2002: CPA \$1,000; 0 MIP citations, 0 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$2,000

Brazos Independent School District

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000; 0 MIP citations, 707 educational contacts

Brock Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$4,000; 0 MIP citations, 1,655 educational contacts
Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$3,000

Brooksmith Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$3,000; 0 MIP citations, 197 educational contacts

Bryan Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$4,000; 7 MIP citations, 7,116 educational contacts
FY 2002: CPA \$4,000; 38 MIP citations, 359 educational contacts
Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$4,000

Burnet Independent School District

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000; 0 MIP citations, 223 educational contacts

Castleberry Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$4,823.12; 23 MIP citations issued, 12,531 educational contacts
FY 2002: CPA \$4,000; 28 MIP citations issued, 5,573 educational contacts
Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$3,000

Chico Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$2,000; 0 MIP citations, 0 educational contacts
Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$2,000

Clear Creek Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$1,312.90; 0 MIP citations, 0 educational contacts
Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$8,000

Colmesneil Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$232.46; 0 MIP citations, 1,430 educational contacts
Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$2,000

Columbus Independent School District

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000; 0 MIP citations, 3,076 educational contacts

Conroe Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$5,858.92; 108 MIP citations issued, 14,589 educational contacts
FY 2002: CPA \$2,406.02; 99 MIP citations issued, 20,347 educational contacts
Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$8,000

Corpus Christi Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$12,155.70; 52 MIP citations issued, 815 educational contacts
FY 2002: CPA \$563.20; 81 MIP citations issued, 1,338 educational contacts
Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$8,000

Crandall Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$4,000; 4 MIP citations issued, 4,231 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000; 5 MIP citations issued, 2,079 educational contacts

Crosbyton Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$3,000; 0 MIP citations, 2,525 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000; 0 MIP citations, 1,426 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$2,000

Dallas Independent School District

FY 2002: CPA \$8,000; 102 MIP citations issued, 187,487 educational contacts, 1 retailer inspection, 2 violations found, 1 citation issued

De Soto Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$4,000; 3 MIP citations issued, 834 educational contacts, 1 retailer compliance check

FY 2002: CPA \$4,378.21; 11 MIP citations issued, 0 educational contacts

Deer Park Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$4,000; 5 MIP citations issued, 19,340 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000; 30 MIP citations issued, 15,404 educational contacts

Diboll Independent School District

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000; 11 MIP citations issued, 4,253 educational contacts

Deer Park Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$3,000; 0 MIP citations, 0 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000; 0 MIP citations, 0 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$3,000

Eagle Mt-Saginaw Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$4,000; 1 MIP citations issued, 10,824 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$4,000

Eagle Pass Independent School District

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000; 11 MIP citations issued; 1,012 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$4,000

East Central Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$5,358.32; 33 MIP citations issued, 192 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000; 11 MIP citations issued, 1,965 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$4,000

Ector County Independent School District

FY 2002: CPA \$8,000; 65 MIP citations issued, 2,761 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$8,000

Edcouch-Elsa Independent School District

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000; 0 MIP citations, 0 educational contacts

Edinburg Independent School District

FY 2002: CPA \$7,000; 0 MIP citations, 14,354 educational contacts

Ennis Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$4,000; 4 MIP citations issued; 212 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$4,490.43; 4 MIP citations issued; 5,539 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$3,000

Everman Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$4,000; 0 MIP citations, 327 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$5,574.65; 1 MIP citation issued, 2,800 educational contacts

Forney Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$4,000; 2 MIP citations, 1,241 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000; 0 MIP citations, 141 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$3,000

Gainesville Independent School District

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000; 8 MIP citations issued, 1,745 educational contacts

Galveston Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$998.02; 19 MIP citations issued, 0 educational contacts

Gladewater Independent School District

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000; 0 MIP citations, 396 educational contacts

Graham Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$4,000; 4 MIP citations issued, 503 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000, 12 MIP citations issued, 2,083 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$3,000

Granbury Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$4,000; 0 MIP citations, 2,047 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$6,571.91; 0 MIP citations, 1,789 educational contacts

Hempstead Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$4,000; 0 MIP citations, 2,315 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$3,000

Highland Park Independent School District

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000; 1 MIP citation issued, 1,292 educational contacts

Hitchcock Independent School District

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000; 0 MIP citations, 551 educational contacts

Huntington Independent School District

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000; 8 MIP citation issued, 978 educational contacts, 1 compliance check

Katy Independent School District

FY 2002: CPA \$8,000; 134 MIP citations issued; 4,147 educational contacts

Keller Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$7,000; 17 MIP citations issued, 10,063 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$7,253.27; 10 MIP citations issued, 19,741 educational contacts

La Joya Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$7,000; 0 MIP citations, 32,984 educational contacts

La Marque Independent School District

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000; 25 MIP citations issued, 240 educational contacts

Laredo Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$7,000; 1 MIP citation issued, 24,606 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$496.68; 0 MIP citations, 5,212 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$7,000

Liberty Independent School District

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000; 0 MIP citations, 2,302 educational contacts

Liberty-Eylau Independent School District

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000; 0 MIP citations, 3,414 educational contacts

Lindale Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$4,000; 0 MIP citations, 650 educational contacts

Little Cypress-Mauriceville Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$4,000; 3 MIP citations issued, 3,281 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000; 14 MIP citations issued, 9,884 educational contacts

Lyford Independent School District

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000; 2 MIP citations issued, 420 educational contacts

McAllen Independent School District

FY 2002: CPA \$7,000; 14 MIP citations issued, 169 educational contacts

Mexia Independent School District

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000; 8 MIP citations issued; 705 educational contacts

Montgomery Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$4,000; 18 MIP citations issued; 77 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000; 18 MIP citations issued; 960 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$3,000

Mount Pleasant Independent School District

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000; 23 MIP citations issued; 3,700 educational contacts

Nederland Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$4,000; 0 MIP citations, 29,482 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$4,012.08; 2 MIP citations issued, 9,846 educational contacts

Northside Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$8,000; 72 MIP citations issued, 314 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$8,000; 100 MIP citations issued, 75 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$8,000

Northwest Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$4,000; 19 MIP citations issued, 2,955 educational contacts

Palacios Independent School District

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000; 13 MIP citations issued, 2,032 educational contacts

Palmer Independent School District

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000; 1 MIP citation issued, 1,125 educational contacts

Pharr-San Juan-Alamo Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$10,103.06; 0 MIP citations, 11,501 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$12,074.54; 0 MIP citations, 3,621 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$7,000

Point Isabel Independent School District

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000; 1 MIP citation issued, 1,672 educational contacts

Poolville Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$3,000; 0 MIP citations, 390 educational contacts

Raymondville Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$4,000; 0 MIP citations, 3,329 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$4,899; 3 MIP citations issued, 1,324 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$3,000

Red Oak Independent School District

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000; 13 MIP citations issued; 250 educational contacts

Richardson Independent School District

FY 2002: CPA \$8,000; 61 MIP citations issued; 7,398 educational contacts

Rio Hondo Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$4,000; 1 MIP citation issued; 1,003 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000; 0 MIP citations, 612 educational contacts

San Diego Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$4,062.76; 5 MIP citations issued, 160 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$4,437.91; 0 MIP citations, 701 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$3,000

Santa Fe Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$3,000; 0 MIP citations, 3,211 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000; 4 MIP citations issued, 259 educational contacts

Sealy Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$3,432.04; 4 MIP citations issued, 414 educational contacts

Seguin Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$8,000; 0 MIP citations, 0 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$8,000; 0 MIP citations, 0 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$4,000

Shallowater Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$4,000; 2 MIP citations issued, 104 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000; 8 MIP citations issued, 20 educational contacts

Silsbee Independent School District

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000; 0 MIP citations issued, 2,100 educational contacts

Socorro Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$10,365; 41 MIP citations issued, 5,099 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$5,695.34; 0 MIP citations, 1,991 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$8,000

Splendora Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$1,386.79; 0 MIP citations, 3,702 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$3,000

Spring Branch Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$1,921.98; 0 MIP citations, 162 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$8,000

Springtown Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$4,000; 17 MIP citations issued, 790 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000; 3 MIP citations issued, 252 educational contacts

Spurger Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$3,030; 0 MIP citations, 3,232 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000; 2 MIP citations issued, 3,055 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$2,000

Sulphur Springs Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$4,000; 24 MIP citations, 4,254 educational contacts

Taft Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$4,258.80; 5 MIP citations, 1,379 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$900.68; 2 MIP citations, 285 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$3,000

Terrell Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$4,080.37; 2 MIP citations, 13,817 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000; 0 MIP citations, 7,800 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$3,000

Texas City Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$4,000; 14 MIP citations issued, 189 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$1,551.29; 50 MIP citations issued, 1,231 educational contacts

Tidehaven Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$3,127.50; 4 MIP citations issued, 2,375 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$3,000; 0 MIP citations, 1,677 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$3,000

Trinity Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$4,000; 7 MIP citations issued, 504 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000; 20 MIP citations issued, 264 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$3,000

Tyler Independent School District

FY 2002: CPA \$7,000; 3 MIP citations issued, 1,748 educational contacts

Warren Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$1,116.21; 1 MIP citation issued, 181 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000; 5 MIP citations issued, 574 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$3,000

Waskom Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$3,904; 5 MIP citations issued, 253 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$5,932.07; 0 MIP citations, 250 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$2,000

Weatherford Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$4,685; 30 MIP citations issued, 482 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000; 0 MIP citations, 286 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$4,000

White Settlement Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$4,000; 28 MIP citations issued, 2,211 educational contacts

FY 2002: CPA \$5,318.97; 22 MIP citations issued, 351 educational contacts

Wichita Falls Independent School District

FY 2001: CPA \$4,000; 67 MIP citations issued, 5,068 educational contacts

Willis Independent School District

FY 2002: CPA \$4,000; 18 MIP citations issued, 264 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$3,000

Wills Point Independent School District

FY 2001: \$4,006; 12 MIP citations issued, 1,613 educational contacts

FY 2002: \$4,000; 18 MIP citations issued, 960 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$3,000

Winnsboro Independent School District

FY 2001: \$1,959.65; 7 MIP citations issued, 3,157 educational contacts

FY 2002: 9 MIP citations issued, 2,305 educational contacts

Previous Funding: CPA – FY 2000 \$3,000



Educational Initiatives

Texas Youth Tobacco Awareness Program

A major complaint of those who oppose citing minors for possession of tobacco products is that it “criminalizes” youth who are targeted by the sophisticated marketing and social messages developed by the tobacco industry to get youth hooked to tobacco products. Additionally, in most states there are no laws against persons under 18 possessing tobacco products, even though it is illegal for them purchase those very same products. This creates a legal dichotomy that has been highlighted by tobacco retailers across the country.

In 1997, the Texas Legislature took a bold step to close this gap by passing a comprehensive tobacco plan that not only put tighter controls on retailers selling tobacco but also created non-punitive consequences for those youth found in possession of tobacco products. Those consequences included taking a tobacco awareness class or performing community service if there were no tobacco classes available. It was not the intent of the Legislature to penalize or criminalize youth tobacco use, but rather to assist youth in finding ways to quit using tobacco products before tobacco becomes a life-long addiction that can lead to a number of tobacco-related chronic diseases.

This approach has demonstrated success. Nearly one of every three youth who take the awareness class are tobacco free six months after taking the class. For those youth who are still using tobacco products, a majority of them have attempted to quit during the first six months after the class.

Texas Youth Tobacco Awareness Program Timeline

- May 1997:** Legislature passes comprehensive changes to state tobacco laws creating the need for awareness classes.
- December 1997:** Texas Cancer Council funded awareness curriculum tested in pilot class of 30 instructors.
- April 1998:** Texas Department of Health contracts with curriculum designers to disseminate second draft of curriculum across the state, with 160 instructors added to program during spring and summer classes.
- February 1999:** First edition of the awareness curriculum released. Optional cessation module also released.
- September 1999:** TCC funding for the curriculum ends. TDH takes over funding for curriculum changes and evaluation.
- February 2000:** Curriculum dissemination moves from contractors to TDH.
- May 2002:** Second edition of the awareness curriculum released. Curriculum changes include strengthening activities backed by research and theory, dropping activities that didn't help youth.
- Spring 2003:** Pre-adolescent module for curriculum to be released.

Initiated in the spring of 1998 with funding from the State Comptroller of Public Accounts and the Texas Cancer Council, the Texas Youth Tobacco Awareness Program (TYTAP) has been a dynamic entity with a proactive evaluation system that allows the lessons learned from the program to lead to positive changes in the curriculum that will better meet the needs of Texas youth.

The collaborative partnership to make this program a reality includes the Texas Department of Health's Office of Tobacco Prevention and Control (administrative oversight, dissemination and long-range planning); the State Comptroller of Public Accounts (funds TDH through an inter-agency contract from general revenue funds CPA receives for tobacco education and enforcement); Texas A&M Health Science Center School of Rural Public Health and the University of Houston's Department of Health and Human Performance (curriculum design and evaluation); and the Texas Cancer Council (initial curriculum development and evaluation). The flexibility of this partnership allows the program to meet the changing needs of Texas youth, as well as the increasing demand for the program, further training of providers in the face of stable or decreasing resources.

During the past two years, the emphasis on the TYTAP has been along parallel tracks: TDH staff have been working in rural areas to increase the number of counties with available instructors; and staff at Texas A&M School of Rural Public Health and the University of Houston have been conducting additional evaluation to update the curriculum. The result of these parallel activities is that coverage of the class was expanded to include all but 2 of the state's 254 counties, reaching nearly 5,000 youth annually, while a new curriculum focusing on proven strategies was introduced in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2002.

Findings offer impression of 5 years of tobacco awareness classes

- Class size: 20 students maximum, 10-12 average
- Class mix: Average class is 60 to 75 percent male
- Nearly all the youth in the class were there due to a referral from a judge after receiving a ticket for underage tobacco possession. (The role of law enforcement agencies and municipal and justice of the peace courts cannot be understated. These agencies provide the admission into this program where the youth can receive information and help with their tobacco addictions.)
- Average Youth Served: 16-year-old white male.
- Average Tobacco Use: Half-pack (10) of cigarettes a day
- Readiness to Change: More than half (55 percent) of the youth entering the class are ready to take action to change their tobacco habits, 27 percent aren't even thinking about changing and 18 percent are beginning to think about making a change. By the end of the course, 64 percent are ready to make a change, 19 percent are thinking about making a change and only 16 percent aren't thinking about quitting or cutting down.
- Random telephone surveys of youth taking the class conducted three to six months after the class revealed that 40 percent were tobacco free at the time of the call and that 59 percent of those still using tobacco had made attempts to quit.
- Participants indicated a strong positive support for the class and believed that the program had helped them build the skills necessary to quit smoking.

Below is a summary of the activities leading to these results:

- TDH/TYTAP:
 - Conducted outreach to regional councils of alcohol and drug abuse, DARE officers, law enforcement agencies participating in the tobacco enforcement program of the CPA and municipal court clerks to provide information on the tobacco awareness classes, the positive impact the classes have on youth, the importance of their role in the enforcement process and how to find or get a TYTAP instructor in their area if one is not already present. In addition, a book containing the state's tobacco laws as printed and distributed to judges and law enforcement officers across the state was provided.
 - Provided training to new instructors coming into the program and then retrained current instructors on the new curriculum once it was released.
 - Conducted 23 instructor training classes throughout the state, focusing on rural areas of the state including:
 - FY 01: San Angelo, Austin, El Paso, Crockett, Tyler, Corpus Christi, Lubbock and Bryan.
 - FY 02: El Paso, Bryan, Mount Pleasant, Corpus Christi, The Woodlands, Lubbock, Amarillo, Abilene, Fredericksburg, Austin, Alvin, Tyler and Laredo (early FY 03).
 - Provided faculty to support the Texas Municipal Courts Education Center's 12-hour school for municipal court clerks, conducting a similar curriculum as what was provided to municipal court judges in FY 00. This course was offered at sites across the state throughout the year.
 - Provided continuous administrative and ongoing education to the instructors through newsletters, direct mailings, and technical assistance site visits.
 - Developed a more cost effective source of course materials for the instructors.
 - Intervening where necessary to ensure that tobacco awareness courses offered to meet the mandates of Health & Safety Code 161.253 are state approved by investigating complaints about instructors and the unapproved program.

- Texas A&M School of Rural Public Health & University of Houston:
 - Collected data on the curriculum through: focus groups of youth who had participated in the classes; focus groups of instructors; surveys of instructors; and collection of data on the level of implementation of the various curriculum activities.
 - Key outcomes:
 - Identified curriculum activities seen as most beneficial.
 - Identified curriculum activities seen as least beneficial.
 - Determined where changes in the flow of the curriculum were needed, as well as making the curriculum and workbook more user friendly for lower reading levels and including more health information.
 - Discovered that facilitators believed that as many as 50 percent of the youth attending the class really want to quit, but that only 10 to 20 percent actually do quit. The facilitators want some type of long-term support for those youth trying to change their tobacco use.

- Identified the need for a referral system for youth who need additional help with other high-risk behaviors or factors needing to be addressed.
- Determined that facilitators desire more program update information from TDH along with more frequent updates of information on the TDH web site.
- Modified curriculum to include:
 - Updating, eliminating or modifying activities. All course activities are grounded in a sound theoretical framework that is backed by data collected from this course and outside studies. This included updating the student workbook and teaching materials (overheads and a video).
 - Developing and testing a new pre-adolescent curriculum for youth ages 9-13 years of age that should be released during the spring of 2003. Included in this curriculum is a new video that has already been released.
 - Developed a new parent informational flyer to assist parents in understanding their child's tobacco use as well as suggesting ways the parent can help their child quit using tobacco.
 - Provided teaching materials and background information (ranging from reports of the Surgeon General to datasheets to course overheads) on a CD-ROM to facilitators that can easily be updated and expanded at minimal expense to the state and the instructors.

Tobacco Retailers Training Program

While the Health and Safety Code 161.085 only requires that employers notify employees about the state laws regarding tobacco sales to minors, the State Comptroller of Public Accounts has provided a means for retail permit holders to exceed these minimum requirements by developing a network of approved tobacco retailer education programs. By utilizing an approved education program, tobacco retailers are assured of a standardized curriculum with documentation that their employees have received a thorough, detailed training on the state's tobacco laws. Approved providers taught more than 6,000 tobacco sellers during the first two years of this program.

To become an approved training program, applicants must provide a detailed description of their curriculum including presentation methods, course objectives, content, learning activities, audio-visual materials, manuals, handbooks and course evaluations. Applicants must also not have any outstanding tax debts to the state. Minimum topics to be covered in an approved class include:

- Tobacco related health hazards;
- State and Federal laws and regulations concerning tobacco;
- How to detect a minor;
- Valid and in-valid forms of personal identification;
- Preventing second-party sales (i.e. a minor getting an adult to purchase tobacco for them); and
- Effective and safe methods for refusing a sale.

As of December 2002, 24 programs have been approved (three of which have closed their doors) serving communities as big as Houston and as small as Alto. Some are part of large chains such as Kroger Food Stores based in Houston, and some are small chains such as Skinny's Inc. in Abilene or Toot'n Totum Food Stores Inc. in Amarillo.

Below is a list of approved tobacco retailer education programs currently in business in Texas:

- Geraldine Zuehike, Texas Tobacco Awareness Certification Training, Abilene
- Herman L. and Wanda R. Stokes, Tobacco Certification Training, Abilene
- Skinny's Inc., Abilene
- Christopher B. Lewis, C&J Enterprises, Alto
- Toot'n Totum Food Stores Inc., Amarillo
- Brenda G. Postert, Alcohol/Tobacco Awareness Class, Arlington*
- Wayne and Cynthia Mosley, Mosley Seller-Server Training School, Axtell
- Larry Karstadt, Brazos Consulting and Licensing, Bryan
- Ernest L. Hunt, Hunt Inc., Conroe
- Cynthia K. Key, C.D. Key Concepts Inc., Corpus Christi
- Robert E. Bailey, BIAI Tobacco Sellers Course, Dallas*
- Betty L. Jones, Denison*
- Carol J. Kirkpatrick, Gulf Coast Alcohol/Tobacco Certification, Dickinson
- Armando Uranga, TQM Consultants, El Paso*
- Kroger Food Stores, Houston
- Lillian Soord and Imogene Smith, Will Train Will Travel, Houston
- Mary Gregory Fox, Gregory Driving School, Laredo*
- Gary L. Brewer, Responsible Tobacco Sellers Program, Odessa
- Town & Country Food Stores Inc., San Angelo
- Strasburger Enterprises Inc., Temple
- Johnny R. Sciacca, Victoria Educational Associates, Victoria*

* Individuals are also providers of the Texas Youth Tobacco Awareness Program curriculum.

Media Outreach: *Worth It?*

Media has been shown to be a valuable tool in carrying messages as part of a comprehensive tobacco prevention campaign. In addition to the media messages that are part of the state's comprehensive tobacco settlement initiative, the state health department has also been charged with development of a statewide media campaign. The "*Worth It?*" campaign is the public education campaign by the Texas Department of Health aimed at educating teens about the Texas Tobacco Law (Senate Bill 55) and its consequences.

The goal of the campaign is to be up-front and honest with teens. "*Worth It?*" asks teens to weigh the potential consequences of smoking and decide if the trade off, e.g. losing a driver's license, is worth the risk of buying or using tobacco products. Due to the limited funding, the campaign is limited to select areas of the state.

New Campaign / New Direction

After three-years as the Texas youth tobacco law enforcement campaign, *Tobacco is a Dead End* was in much need of an upgrade. In September 2001, a new approach was created to keep up with the changing attitudes and demographics of the teen audience. While the *Tobacco is a Dead End* campaign focused on the negative effects of under-age tobacco use, the new campaign would take a completely different approach.

Tobacco, Is it Worth It? was unveiled as an opportunity to redefine the way we communicate with teens about tobacco prevention. The campaign's objectives are to educate and increase teens' awareness about the law and its consequences and to make them as aware of the consequences of under-age tobacco use as they are of the consequences of under-age drinking. The strategies behind *Worth It?* include talking to teens straight; giving them the facts; using non-preachy but direct language; creating an innovative brand teens will embrace; and creating partnerships to increase awareness of the campaign across the state.

Audience Research

The target audience for the *Worth It?* campaign is part of Generation Y born between 1980 - 2000. They are Texas teens in high school, aged 14-18. They are also either current tobacco users or experimenters, and they are not aware of the consequences of their tobacco use. This group shares a belief that despite their tobacco use (no matter how infrequent), they will not have to pay any consequence (legal, social or health-related) for their actions.

Using the available resources identified, the main avenue to reach this audience is mass media; including radio, outdoor billboards, theatre slides, as well as community events and outreach activities in schools and communities.

Mass Media

Worth It? was previewed in small pockets across Texas in September 2001. Outdoor billboards and radio public service announcements (PSA) were bought in Abilene, Amarillo, Midland/Odessa and San Angelo. Victoria received only the radio PSAs.

Campaign Launch

The statewide launch of *Worth It?* took place on April 4, 2002. This date coincided with the nationally recognized tobacco prevention day of Kick Butts Day established by Tobacco Free Kids, a non-profit organization. Governor Rick Perry declared *Worth It? Day* across the state in honor of the campaign's kick off.

TDH issued a statewide press release marking the campaign launch, and events (details below) were held across Texas. The *Worth It?* message received radio coverage across the state on Texas State Radio Network and television press coverage in the following markets: Austin, Amarillo, Houston, Lubbock, Midland/Odessa and San Antonio.

A media buy in Beaumont/Port Arthur, Houston, Lubbock, and Midland/Odessa coincided with the campaign launch. Radio and billboards were bought in Houston and Beaumont/Port Arthur, while radio and theatre slides were bought in Lubbock and Midland/Odessa. Each media piece focused on the enforcement message of the *Worth It?* campaign.

Web Site

The <http://www.worthit.org/> site was created to expand the reach of the campaign to a statewide audience; to enhance the message of the public awareness campaign; and to communicate news and events about local tobacco prevention efforts with Texas teens. The site is also a valuable

resource to teens and their parents, containing tobacco awareness class information, fact sheets, quit tips and information about Texas tobacco statutes.

The web site's most popular feature is the Up 'N Smoke calculator. The calculator asks the user to input the number of cigarettes smoked each day and the amount of years one has smoked. The calculator then determines how the money spent on tobacco could have been used to buy items like CDs, a computer, shoes, a CD burner, a new or used car, a TV and a stereo. Teens also can voice their opinion about tobacco use in the Speak Up! section of the site.

Interagency Cooperation

TDH and the Department of Public Safety (DPS) created a partnership to help increase awareness about the Texas Tobacco Law. This partnership also helps the campaign reach a statewide audience in an effective and efficient manner. In April 2002, posters appealing to teens that illustrate one of the possible consequences of under-age tobacco use, suspension of a driver's license, were distributed to DPS Driver's License offices statewide. The teen in the poster has had his driver license taken away and now suffers the embarrassment of a parent driving him on a date.

Community Events

Community events focusing on the *Worth It?* message were held across the state with the help of TDH regional staff in El Paso, Lubbock and Midland/Odessa.

A youth against tobacco rally was held in Lubbock with approximately 450 area teens attending. At the rally, skits with anti-tobacco messages were performed and five local youth bands entertained the crowd. The *Worth It?* campaign was introduced through one of the skits and through advertising leading up to the event. Well-known tobacco company whistle blower, Dr. Victor DeNoble, also spoke.

In Midland/Odessa and El Paso free oral cancer screenings were held for teens and adults at the minor league ballpark in each city. More than 350 people participated in the events. Tables were set up with visual displays to aid teens and adults in visualizing the amount of tar that goes into one's lungs after smoking for only a short period of time.

School and Community Outreach

Nimitz High School students in the Aldine Independent School District in Houston conducted a mock trial for their peers in April 2002. The scenario was a student was caught smoking on a repeat offence. Students played the part of the judge, prosecutor, defense lawyer, defendant and court reporter. More than 100 teens attended the mock trial that was conducted by 25 students from the school's NOT (Not on Tobacco) program. A Houston police officer talked to students after the trial about the laws and a Houston television station covered the event. TDH regional staff in Houston provided technical expertise to the students about tobacco use and the law.

Judson High School students in San Antonio conducted a mock funeral. "Mr. Butts," a tobacco icon, was laid to rest in front of 2000 other students and faculty. Sixty-two students and 8 adult volunteers conducted the somber funeral procession. Speeches educated the audience about Mr.

Butts' manipulation, lies and the dangerous health effects from smoking and dipping tobacco. Three local TV stations covered the funeral and talked to students about their event.

Center for Safe Communities and Schools (CSCS)

Paramount to the outreach of *Worth It?* is the partnership developed with the Center for Safe Communities and Schools (CSCS). CSCS created a unique program that helps to recognize enthusiastic and motivated teens to help with tobacco prevention among their peers. CSCS coordinates the Ambassador program through a grant by TDH. The Teen Ambassadors are a group of 20 teens from around the state that receive training in tobacco prevention, leadership skills and public speaking. To be an ambassador, teens are voted by peers or complete an application and interview. The teen ambassadors are role models for a tobacco and drug free lifestyle to other teens. The ambassadors assist CSCS and TDH at tobacco prevention events, leadership camps, tobacco prevention summits and other outreach opportunities throughout the state.

Conclusion

The *Worth It?* campaign is off to an enthusiastic start. Continued expansion of the campaign to more areas of the state remains a top priority for TDH staff. Creating effective vehicles for the *Worth It?* message that resonate with the teen audience is also a priority. The success of the campaign will continue to be measured through data collected bi-annually during the Texas Youth Tobacco Survey, during which youth are asked about their knowledge and experience with tobacco, the state's tobacco laws and awareness of tobacco messages in general and from specific state and national media campaigns. Earlier surveys have shown that youth do hear messages and when those messages are combined with community level activities (prevention, enforcement, etc.), there is a measurable increase in knowledge and decrease in tobacco use.



Tobacco Initiatives

According to the Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, each year the tobacco industry spends in excess of \$719.2 million in marketing dollars within the state. These dollars in turn generate billions of dollars in tobacco product sales. The results of these sales were discussed earlier in this report.

There are a number of state agencies, large and small, which are conducting numerous activities aimed at both preventing and controlling tobacco abuse, in the process learning more about tobacco abuse and how to help those addicted to tobacco.

Texas Department of Health

To meet the challenge of reaching across Texas' 267,277 square miles, the Texas Department of Health's Office of Tobacco Prevention and Control (OTPC) staff work in concert with local coalitions and other organizations to implement the "best practices" identified from both the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and from the state's tobacco settlement initiative. OTPC staff members have been trained as trainers of the American Cancer Society's national coalition building model, *Communities of Excellence in Tobacco Control*. This training provides a framework for helping local communities develop their own organizations to address tobacco issues identified at the local level.

In addition, OTPC staff worked with schools, employers and community groups on a host of tobacco topics ranging from second-hand tobacco smoke to the dangers of using tobacco products. The underlying goals of these outreach projects are to keep persons who don't use tobacco products from starting and assist those wanting to quit using tobacco products in quitting. In fiscal year 2002, OTPC staff provided 5,833 technical assist interventions reaching an estimated 251,521 Texans, and provided 211,777 pieces of literature and materials.

Highlights of the many activities of the past biennium include:

- Providing technical assistance to the Amarillo Hospital District in the design and initiation of a comprehensive tobacco prevention and control¹ project using funds the hospital district received from the state's tobacco settlement. At the suggestion of a

¹ A comprehensive tobacco prevention and control program includes community and school prevention activities, enforcement of state and local tobacco statutes, cessation programs for current tobacco users, media outreach and evaluation components.

resident of Amarillo, the hospital district initiated a request for proposals and awarded the comprehensive project to a local coalition, Tobacco Free Amarillo, with representatives from the voluntary health organizations, school district, education service center, cancer treatment center, law enforcement and other interested parties. The \$400,000 in funding from the hospital district was matched with an additional \$100,000 from the Amarillo Foundation. Evaluation of the project is being conducted by West Texas A&M University with assistance from the tobacco settlement evaluation team². **Early results indicate the Tobacco Free Amarillo initiative is getting similar results as TDH did in Port Arthur with reductions in youth tobacco use, youth tobacco initiation and increasingly more and more youth and adults quitting tobacco.**

- Providing education to community leaders about second hand tobacco smoke this contributed to the passage of a “no-smoking in public places” ordinance in Lubbock that was upheld by Lubbock voters by a 2 to 1 margin. The restriction on public smoking will be phased in over a two-year period. Clean indoor air ordinances were also passed in El Paso, Kerrville, Round Rock, Dallas, Waco and other communities throughout the state.
- Facilitating the creation of an extensive and unified network of key stakeholders along with traditional and non-traditional partners in tobacco control in Bexar County. This coalition has taken ownership to implement a comprehensive program in and around San Antonio. Using the *Communities of Excellence* framework, the network has taken steps to identify: tobacco prevention and control activities within Bexar County; the resources that are currently available; and to make plans for the future of tobacco prevention and control. The initial summit meeting of these groups also identified the gaps in the community’s current approach to tobacco issues. As a result of the creation of this network, community groups are working with each other to better utilize limited resources and coordinate efforts to enhance their outcomes. TDH regional staff in San Antonio plans to replicate this network in the other counties in the region.
- Supporting the activities of youth on a number of fronts throughout the state. Youth in Eagle Pass, supported by TDH and the Maverick County Health Department, educated restaurant owners about the effects of second hand smoke, how tobacco smoke has affected them personally and worked with those restaurants to go tobacco-free for the Great American Smoke-out, if not permanently. All but two of the restaurants in Eagle Pass made the change. Youth from six Bexar County schools also took part in the Great American Smoke-out by writing letters to their city council representatives regarding how second hand smoke has affected their lives.
- Facilitating the collaboration of entities in Edinburg. The local school district teamed with several city departments (police, fire, parks and recreation) and the Boys and Girls Club to hold a tobacco education fair at four middle schools during the 2001-2002 school year. Students got involved through poster and essay contests with the winners being recognized at the campus events. The events drew about 1,000 kids per campus to the half-day fair.

² The tobacco settlement evaluation team includes researchers from the University of Texas Health Science Center Houston School of Public Health, University of Texas at Austin, Texas A&M System Health Science Center School of Rural Public Health, Baylor College of Medicine, University of Houston, Prairie View A&M University, Southwest Texas State University and Texas Southern University. These researchers conduct detailed evaluations of the tobacco settlement initiative in southeast Texas.

- Providing technical assistance to a Weslaco Independent School District event revolving around the National Kick Butts Campaign. Working with partners from TDH, Weslaco Boys and Girls Club Pinnacle Program, and the Texas Department of Public Safety, events were held at the district's three middle schools. Students not only participated by attending the events, three students developed their own rap song on the dangers of tobacco and sang it for their peers. The district's media staff videotaped the three student singers and aired their song later in the school year. Weslaco ISD followed this event with participation the following fall in the Great American Smoke-out, adding two elementary schools and the Career and Technology Education High School campuses to the mix.
- Providing technical assistance to the Dallas Tobacco Control Coalition in their efforts to initiate a Youth Access Law program that is certified by the Arlington Police Academy for continuing education credit for law officers. The program can be presented by judges, law enforcement officers, health educators, tobacco awareness instructors or volunteers and is aimed at law enforcement officials, city and county officials, school personnel, counselors as well as community workers. The program is designed to increase awareness about the state's tobacco laws and empower the participants with the knowledge they need in working with youth. It is also presented using the point of view from each phase of the process, such as the tobacco laws from a police officer or judge's points of view or about the awareness classes from an instructor who teaches the program.

Partnership with local councils on alcohol and drug abuse

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) community grant funds assisted four local Texas Commission for Alcohol and Drug Abuse (TCADA) funded councils in their tobacco prevention efforts. These councils are located in Abilene, Del Rio, Midland/Odessa and San Angelo. Each council is a member of a local coalition working on family health issues. With the inclusion of the CDC funds, the coalitions increased their efforts in tobacco prevention. Community wide events in each city included information on the effect of tobacco use and the dangers posed by exposure to second hand smoke. The coalitions placed particular emphasis on the effects of second hand smoke on small children, babies and pregnant women.

Additionally, each coalition works to educate the community at large and community leaders on the benefits of clean indoor air. The TCADA councils provide a resource for information and materials regarding clean indoor air.

In November a fifth council, the East Texas Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, located in Longview, was added to the contract. Like the other four councils, the East Texas Council works, both independently and as part of a local coalition, to inform and educate the community on the effects of tobacco use and the benefits of clean indoor air.

Office of the Attorney General

The Office of the Texas Attorney General has been active in their fight to keep tobacco out of the hands of minors by use of the justice system to stop illegal sales and secure agreements from retailers for their active involvement in preventing illegal sales.

The Attorney General's Consumer and Protection Division has joined with attorneys general of most other states and territories to develop agreements of assurance with the Walgreen Company (Walgreens drug stores), ExxonMobil Corporation and BP Amoco (gas station convenience stores). These agreements, both filed in Travis County district courts, outline the steps these corporations will take to ensure their employees do not sell tobacco products to those under the legal limits in the state they are operating. Violations of this agreement are then punishable through the state's Consumer Protection statutes.

As part of these agreements, the companies involved will:

- Hire only those old enough to purchase tobacco for positions involving tobacco sales.
- Train their employees on applicable state laws and company policies, which include retraining or termination for selling tobacco to minors.
- Screen management positions for previous violations for selling tobacco to minors.
- Develop a comprehensive training program for employees who sell tobacco products, including how to spot fake identification and how to turn down tobacco sales.
- Introduce new technology that can lock cash registers when tobacco products are scanned until an appropriate date of birth (from the purchasers identification card) is entered and verified.
- Develop self-monitoring measures to ensure that employees are complying with the state law and company policies, including reporting all violations to corporate channels.
- Conduct internal screening checks through direct observation by supervisors and by using undercover minors and/or adults to make purchases to determine whether identifications are being checked and if so, are sales to minors still being made despite presenting identification showing the purchaser is under the legal age to purchase tobacco.
- Be subject to external compliance checks that are reported both to the company and the Attorney General. These checks are to be conducted by an independent entity each six months at 150 or more randomly selected stores, with each store being checked twice.
- Review tapes from security store cameras at least twice a year for each employee to provide a realistic assessment of the employee's performance in complying with state laws and this agreement.
- Ban all vending machines used to sell tobacco products in their stores.
- Develop written corporate policies about following state laws and what the specific laws are dealing with selling tobacco products. These policies will be made available to the attorneys general and to each employee.
- Pay the states to cover legal costs and future costs for investigations related to this agreement or to be placed in a fund to be used for consumer education, public protection or local consumer aid as it related to prevention tobacco use and sales to minors.

In addition, General Cornyn's staff undertook a process with the tobacco industry to clarify part of the state's original 1997 tobacco settlement agreement. As a result, the state received approximately \$39 million additional funds in 2002 to be deposited in the state's Tobacco Settlement Permanent Trust Account. This account distributes interest earned by the permanent trust to county governments and hospital districts that fund indigent health care. An additional \$75 million will be deposited in this account over the next three years, resulting in a net increase of \$114 million over the original \$2.5 billion agreement which established this trust fund. (Agencies receiving funds from this account will be covered elsewhere in this report.)

Texas Cancer Council

In 1985, the Texas Legislature created the Texas Cancer Council, charged by statute with creating and working to implement the Texas Cancer Plan. The Texas Cancer Council promotes implementation of the plan in two primary ways: direct intervention, and funding cancer control projects.

Tobacco related activities funded by the Texas Cancer Council during the past few years include:

Fiscal Year 2003

- **Spit Tobacco Prevention Network**, Baylor College of Dentistry, Texas A&M University Health Science Center, focuses on Texas children by providing a centralized clearinghouse on spit tobacco prevention and cessation information that can be used by communities throughout the state.
- **Youth Cancer Prevention Program**, Fleishman-Hillard, Inc., empowers girls in Travis, Hays and Williamson counties, in partnership with *GENaustin*, with information about smoking to ensure a healthier future.

Fiscal Year 2002

- **Spit Tobacco Prevention Network**, Baylor College of Dentistry, Texas A&M University Health Science Center, working towards reducing oral cancers, particularly in children, caused by spit tobacco through statewide, collaborative education and public policy initiatives.
- **Texas Tobacco Use Cessation at Universities**, University of Houston, to develop a tobacco use cessation program to reach college students at Texas institutions of higher education.

Fiscal Year 2001

- **Spit Tobacco Prevention Network**, Baylor College of Dentistry, Texas A&M Research Foundation, is a collaboration of agencies within the state whose main goal is to eliminate use of spit tobacco.
- **Texas Tobacco Use Cessation at Universities**, University of Houston, to develop a tobacco use cessation program to reach college students at Texas institutions of higher education.

In addition to these tobacco specific projects, Texas Cancer Council funds numerous comprehensive cancer prevention and awareness programs that target health behaviors related to cancer, including tobacco use. The cancer council also has provided long-term support for comprehensive professional training for physicians, nurses and dentist in their profession specific oncology education programs.

Texas Education Agency and the State Board for Teacher Certification

The Texas Education Agency, charged with educating Texas youth, and the Texas Board for Teacher Certification, charged with certifying those who teach Texas youth, work in tandem to create a system to provide quality educational opportunities for the future leaders of our state.

Both organizations rolled out new tests in 2002 to measure the progress and capabilities of those they are charged with educating and certifying. Included in both of these tests are sections dealing with knowledge of the effects of tobacco, preventing tobacco use and the factors that are involved in this negative health behavior.

For youth, the Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills tests (TEKS)³ measures tobacco knowledge in the elementary grades with an understanding of tobacco, alcohol and other abused substances. This knowledge base is expanded in the middle school years to include information on how tobacco and other drugs can affect one's health, and steps youth can take to prevent becoming addicted to tobacco and other drugs. In the high school curriculum, the knowledge base is again expanded to include information on how tobacco can impact an unborn baby during pregnancy.

During 2002, incoming Texas teachers can become certified by either taking the Examination for the Certification of Educators in Texas, (ExCET) which was first legislated in 1981, or taking the new test, Texas Examinations of Educator Standards (TExES) which will be the only examination after September 1, 2003. The ExCET tests for secondary teachers in health education requires an understanding of personal well-being which includes an understanding of substance use, misuse and abuse including over-the-counter and prescription medications, alcohol, tobacco and illegal drugs (Domain 1, Competency 003). For teachers certifying under the TExES test, tobacco is included in the health competency sections for Generalist instructors for Early Childhood through 4th Grades, 4th through 8th Grades, Physical Science and Life Science teachers for grades 8-12.

Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse

TCADA oversees the provision of substance abuse prevention and treatment within the state of Texas. Many of these activities are conducted through 41 TCADA funded Outreach, Screening and Referral Programs. These programs work at the local level to provide retailer education (2,293 visits in fiscal year 2002 alone), community education (9,629 presentations to nearly 24,000 adults and more than 133,000 youth in fiscal year 2002), and the availability of public educational materials.

Since these providers are also residents of the communities they serve, their message is that of a neighbor and customer rather than from a bureaucracy or law enforcement agency, thus breaking down barriers that other education programs may face.

At the state level, TCADA is facilitating the development and implementation of a comprehensive state plan to reduce the demand for abused substances along with a statewide funding program for local coalitions to prevent substance abuse⁴.

Created by Senate Bill 558 of the 77th Texas Legislature, the Drug Demand Reduction Advisory Committee was established to develop and coordinate a statewide strategy to reduce drug

³ The Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills test includes the Texas Assessment of Knowledge and Skills (TAKS) test starting in fiscal year 2003 and the Texas Assessment of Academic Skills (TAAS) test prior to fiscal year 2003.

⁴ The definition of substance abuse for these initiatives includes both the use of illegal drugs and the illegal use of legal drugs including tobacco and alcohol.

demand in Texas. The committee includes representation from state agencies dealing with law enforcement, justice, corrections, public health, mental health, substance abuse and local advocates from across the state. The report, which is being submitted to the leadership of the 78th Texas Legislature by TCADA, evaluated in great detail prevention, treatment, enforcement and integration issues, looking for commonalities and mechanisms to improve both program and interagency collaborations. The key points of the drug demand strategy include:

- Build partnerships.
- Invest for results.
- Strengthen the legal framework and social environment.
- Expand and strengthen community coalitions.
- Intervene early.
- Match people to appropriate and effective services.
- Break the cycle of addiction and crime.
- Develop a strong workforce.
- Confront discrimination.

In developing this plan, the members of this advisory committee identified reasonable short-term goals, which can be accomplished within the next biennium with limited fiscal resources, and long-term goals for the next decade that will require both a dedication of resources and changing paradigms to accomplish.

During the spring of 2002, the Governor’s Office entered into a cooperative agreement with the federal Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Center for Substance Abuse Prevention to oversee the State Incentive Grant program. This project is administered by TCADA with an advisory committee made up of individuals who were active on the drug demand reduction prevention sub-committee as well as other representatives from state and local agencies. This program will provide nearly \$3.4 million annually in grants to community coalitions for community planning and implementation of comprehensive, science-based programs. This would allow local agencies the resources needed to implement and evaluate projects at the local level that have a proven track record of success in preventing substance abuse. The first year of funding is to be awarded in the spring of 2003.

Texas Based Federal Tobacco Related Research Initiatives

National Institutes of Health

The National Institutes of Health, through its various institutions, provides funding to a large number of tobacco related research projects within the state of Texas. Agencies receiving funds range from smaller private research funds to large academic and medical institutions. Just as varied are the type of projects they are working on, from understanding the effects of the chemicals in tobacco on the human body’s intricate systems to how to help an adult stop smoking. Below is a table of funded projects.

Institution Funded	Investigator	Funding Institution	Title
Baylor College of Medicine (COM)	Dani, John A.	National Institutes on Drug Abuse (NIDA)	Nicotinic Cholinergic Systems in Mutant Mice

Baylor COM	Dani, John A.	NIDA	Properties of Nicotinic Receptors in Mutant Mice
Baylor COM	Dani, John A.	NIDA	Cellular and Molecular Aspects of Nicotine Addiction
Baylor COM	De Biasi, Mariella	NIDA	Nicotinic Subunits and Nicotine's Cardiovascular Effects
Lifetechniques, Inc.	Brue, Vesta	National Cancer Institute (NCI)	A Novel Harm Reduction Approach for Resistant Smokers
Lifetechniques, Inc.	Brue, Vesta	NCI	A Novel Harm Reduction Approach for Resistant Smokers
Lifetechniques, Inc.	Brue, Vesta	NIDA	Duration Adjustments in Scheduled Reduced Smoking
Lifetechniques, Inc.	Brue, Vesta	NIDA	Electronic Smoking Cessation Monitor and Communicator
Lifetechniques, Inc.	Karlson, Kevin	NIDA	Electronic Smoking Cessation Monitor and Communication
University of Texas (UT)-Austin	Spence, Richard	NIDA	Drug Attitudes and Behavior on US/Mexico Border
UT-Austin	Fleschler, Robin	National Institute on Nursing Research (NINR)	Comprehensive Prenatal Health Behaviors Instrument
University of Texas Health Science Center-Houston	McAlister, Alfred	NCI	Texas Multi-cultural Regional Community Tobacco Studies
UTHSC-H	Murray, Nancy G.	NCI	Parent Assisted Smoking Cessation
UTHSC-H	Stotts, Angela	NCI	Motivational Enhancements Therapy for Pregnant Smokers
UTHSC-H	Schmitz, Joy M.	NIDA	Prevention of Smoking Relapse in Women
University of Texas Health Science Center-San Antonio	Flores, Christopher	NIDA	Mechanisms of Nicotine-Induced Neurogenic Inflammation
University of Texas Medical Branch-Galveston	Au, William W.	National Center for Research Resources (NCRR)	Ethnic Differences in Genotype and Disease Risk
University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center	Carter, Brian	NCI	Effects of Nicotine on Emotional Reactivity

UTMDACC	Prokhorov, Alex	NCI	Motivational Intervention for High Risk Young Smokers
UTMDACC	Wetter, David	NCI	Treatment of Nicotine Dependence Among Hypertensives
UTMDACC	Wu, Xifeng	NCI	Markers of Susceptibility as Predictor of Bladder Cancer
UTMDACC	Wu, Xifeng	NCI	Genetic Influence on Mutagen Sensitivity - A Twin Study
UTMDACC	Wu, Xifeng	NCI	Genetic Susceptibility to Bladder Cancer
UTMDACC	Wetter, David	NIDA	Race/Ethnicity and the Process of Smoking Cessation
UTMDACC	Wei, Qingyi	National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS)	Molecular Epidemiology of Head and Neck Cancer
University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center- Dallas	Kurie, Jonathan M.	NCI	Retinoid Prevention of Lung Cancer in Former Smokers
UTSWMC-Dallas	Victor, Ronald, G.	NIDA	Cocaine and Sympathetic Nerve Activity in Humans
UTMDACC	Hong, Wuan K.	NCI	Impact of Smoking on Lung Cancer Chemoprevention
UTMDACC	Lippman, Scott	NCI	Translational Study of Retinoid Reversal or Oral Carcinogenesis
UTMDACC	Prokhorov, Alex	NCI	Teen Smoking Prevention & Cessation via CD-ROM Program

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Individual behaviors and environmental factors cause many chronic diseases, such as cancer, heart disease, arthritis, and diabetes, as well as injuries and some infections. Prevention researchers develop strategies to help people reduce risk factors in their lives and their communities. Congress first authorized the Prevention Research Centers in 1984, and the first three centers were funded two years later. By involving community members, academic researchers, and public health agencies in study projects, the Prevention Research Centers find innovative ways to promote health and prevent a wide range of chronic and disabling diseases. Together the partners design, test, and disseminate strategies, which often become new policies or recommended public health practices.

Today 26 centers associated with schools of public health, medicine, or osteopathy are located throughout the country. Each center, selected through a competitive process, conducts at least one core research project with an underserved population that has a disproportionately large burden of death and disability. In many of these populations, the health disparities are related to adverse socioeconomic conditions. The centers work with groups as diverse as women, adolescents, and the elderly, and in areas as geographically distinct as Harlem, Appalachia, and the Southwest.

In addition to conducting core research, the centers work with partners on special interest projects defined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and other agencies of the federal Department of Health and Human Services. Expertise gained from this work makes the centers competitive for additional research funding from other sources. The centers balance principles of scientific rigor, community acceptance, and practical application to find ways to improve the quality of life for Americans today and for future generations.

In Texas, the University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston has received funding for two research projects based at the University of Texas at Austin. One project, the "Prevention Centers Tobacco Network," was created to develop an ongoing linkage of expertise on tobacco control research between the researchers and community and state level tobacco control leaders. The second project, "Texas Partnership on Tobacco Surveillance and Evaluation," will design a comprehensive tobacco surveillance and evaluation plan in partnership with the Texas Department of Health's Office of Tobacco Prevention and Control.



Tobacco Settlement Initiatives

Permanent Fund for Tobacco Education and Enforcement

Article XII, Section 11 of Senate Bill 1, the General Appropriations Act, 77th Legislature, detailed goals for state funded tobacco cessation and reduction efforts. The goals specified in Section 11 include:

- In areas where the state funds tobacco cessation programs at a level of \$3.00 per capita, there should be a demonstrated reduction in underage use of cigarettes, snuff, and smokeless tobacco of 60 percent by the year 2010 by all Texans 22 years and younger.
- In areas where the state funds tobacco prevention and cessation programs at a level of \$3.00 per capita, the use of cigarettes, snuff and smokeless tobacco by all Texans 22 years and younger should be eliminated by the year 2018.

The 76th Legislature appropriated interest from the \$200 million Permanent Endowment for Tobacco Education and Enforcement to the Texas Department of Health (TDH) to prevent tobacco use and promote cessation. Working with eight state university partners, TDH conducted a pilot study in eighteen East Texas communities to evaluate the effectiveness of various combinations of tobacco prevention programs.

In Port Arthur, TDH and its local partners developed and implemented comprehensive programs at a total cost of three dollars per capita, calculated based on the population of the community. This comprehensive program included school/community interventions, cessation programs, enhanced law enforcement, intensive media campaigns, surveillance and evaluation and a statewide infrastructure.

In other communities, lower levels of expenditure ranging from \$0.25 to \$2.50 per capita supported lower intensity combinations of interventions, otherwise termed “not comprehensive.” These included a less intensive media campaign, and single-focus community or school programs.

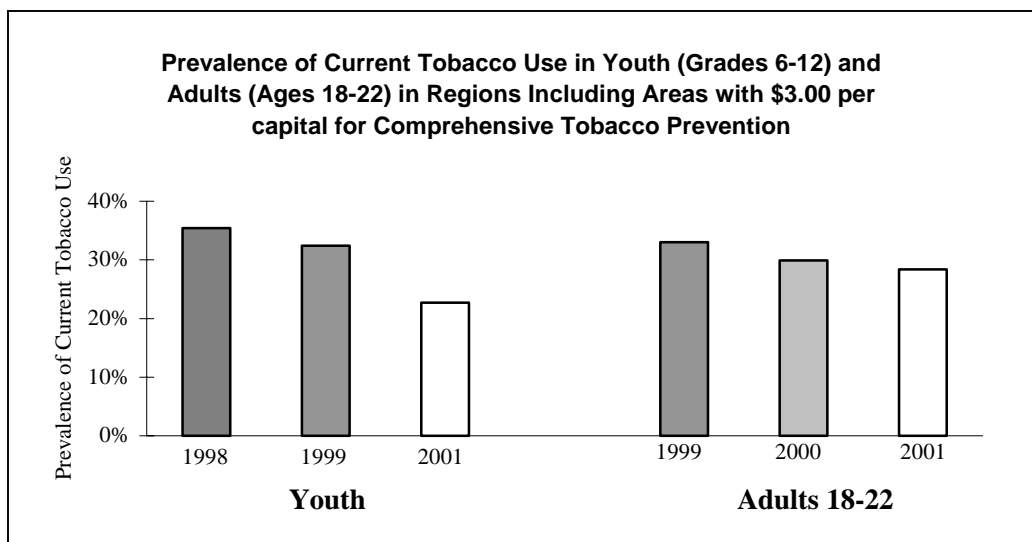
The comprehensive tobacco prevention program implemented in Port Arthur achieved significant results: a 40 percent decline in tobacco usage among 6th and 7th graders and a significant increase in tobacco cessation among older youth and adults. In contrast, the results from the communities with the less-intensive programs did not show a measurable reduction in tobacco usage or cessation among either adults or children.

Additional funding appropriated by the 77th Legislature was used to expand the successful \$3 per capita comprehensive program beyond its original boundaries to include Harris, Fort Bend, Jefferson and Montgomery Counties. These counties account for approximately one-fifth of the Texas population and are located in Public Health Regions 4, 5 and 6. To implement these programs, TDH contracted with local health departments, Education Service Centers, law enforcement agencies, a media firm (for the development of tobacco prevention and cessation messages) voluntary health organizations (for telephone cessation) and state institutions of higher education (for evaluation studies).

To evaluate the success of activities in achieving the goals of Article XII, Section 11, TDH conducted a number of surveys eliciting data on tobacco use among specific populations. Such surveys were conducted in 1998, 1999 and 2001 (Texas Youth Tobacco Survey) and included between 2,000 and 4,000 youth enrolled in grades 6 to 12 in regions where the comprehensive tobacco prevention program was implemented. In addition, TDH conducted a telephone survey of adults ages 18 and older each year in Texas with approximately 1,000 adults in the comprehensive tobacco prevention program regions participating in the survey each year⁵. TDH has also conducted 2 surveys of approximately 9,000 Texas adults specifically focused on tobacco use. In the pilot areas, a survey of middle school students (grades 6-8) was completed in Spring 2002 and a survey of high school students was completed in November 2002. The data obtained through these surveys clearly shows success in achieving the Section 11 goals.

The chart below shows the prevalence of current tobacco use, defined as the use of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars or pipes within 30 days of participating in the survey, by year among youth in grades 6-12 and adults ages 18-22 in the public health regions that include the counties where state funds at a level of three dollars per capita were used to implement the comprehensive tobacco prevention program. From 1999 to 2001, current use of any tobacco products showed a 30% reduction (from 32.4% to 22.7%) among youth, and a 14% reduction (from 33% to 28.4%) among adults ages 18-22 in public health regions 4, 5, and 6. From 1998 to 2001, current use of any tobacco products decreased by 36% (from 35.4% to 22.7%) among youth in the pilot areas.

A survey conducted in Spring 2002 of middle school students (grades 6-8) in the pilot areas estimated that current tobacco use among these students decreased 31% from 2000 to 2002 in the pilot areas. A survey



⁵ Public Health Regions 4, 5 and 6.

of high school students in pilot areas was completed in October 2002 and results are expected in early 2003.

A University of Texas School of Public Health study released in August 2002 showed that the average reduction in any tobacco use (including cigarettes, chewing tobacco or snuff, cigars, and pipe use) among youth in grades 6-12 was 30% in public health regions 4/5 and 6, but only 17% in other Texas regions, thus the rate of reduction in tobacco use was nearly doubled where pilot activities were conducted compared to the rest of the state.

Additional data from school and adult surveys obtained in the fall of 2002 are currently being analyzed and will be included in a more comprehensive report to be issued in January 2003.

In summary:

- Current tobacco use among youth in grades 6-12 decreased 30% from 1999 to 2001 (36% from 1998 to 2001) in the public health regions that include the counties where state funds at a level of three dollars per capita were used to implement the comprehensive tobacco prevention program.
- Current tobacco use among adults ages 18-22 decreased 14% from 1999 to 2001 in the public health regions that include the counties where state funds at a level of three dollars per capita were used to implement the comprehensive tobacco prevention program.
- If the current trends continue, a 60% decrease in current tobacco use among youth in areas of Texas where state funds at a level of three dollars per capita are currently used to implement the comprehensive tobacco prevention program will be realized by 2005, and an 83% reduction could be seen in 2010. In adults ages 18-22, a 60% decrease in current tobacco use could be realized by 2011 with continued funding of a comprehensive program.

Currently, comprehensive efforts funded at \$3 per capita in Harris, Montgomery, Jefferson and Fort Bend counties impact approximately twenty percent of the Texas population. Expansion of the \$3 per capita comprehensive tobacco prevention program to other areas of Texas would require additional resources.

Permanent Fund for EMS And Trauma Care

House Bill 1676 (76th Legislative Session) established the Permanent EMS and Trauma Care Tobacco Endowment to expedite the implementation of the Texas EMS/Trauma Care System to reduce morbidity and mortality due to injuries. HB-1 appropriated up to \$5 million in annual interest earned to Texas Department of Health (Strategy E.2.2.) for FY00/01 and up to \$4.5 million for FY02/03. The actual interest accrued/distributed for FY01 was \$4,451,234 and \$3,578,856 for FY02. The programs in the EMS and Trauma Care Tobacco Endowment include the Hospital System Development Grant Program, the Regional Advisory Council Development Grant Program and the Emergency Care Attendant Training Program. Descriptions of these programs and funding levels reported by the TDH Bureau of Emergency Management are below.

Hospital System Development Grant Program

The Texas Department of Health (TDH), Bureau of Emergency Management (BEM) established the Hospital System Development Grant (HSDG) program for the purpose of promoting quality trauma care through facility designation, thereby supporting and improving the development of the Texas EMS/Trauma Care System. Projects funded by this grant are aimed at increasing the availability and quality of hospital trauma care, demonstrating a positive impact on the delivery of trauma care, increasing the coordination of regional systems, and/or decreasing the incidence of trauma. Eligible projects include the purchase of durable medical equipment; provision of education, training, and injury prevention activities; and participation in regional and state trauma system activities required to achieve or maintain trauma designation.

Hospital projects receiving funds from this program include:

Fiscal Years 2000-2001

Organization Name	Amount	Project
Alice Regional Hospital	\$7,875.00	Trauma Nurse Core Curriculum (TNCC) instructor training, injury prevention program, computer, trauma patient care equipment
Atlanta Memorial Hospital	\$4,800.00	Emergency Nurse Pediatric Course (ENPC) and TNCC training, computer, reference material
Baptist Health System	\$2,000.00	ENPC and TNCC training
Bowie Memorial Hospital	\$2,000.00	Advance Trauma Life Support (ATLS) training
Brazos Valley Regional Advisory Council	\$9,000.00	TNCC and TNCC instructor training, computer
Clay County Memorial Hospital	\$12,154.00	ENPC and TNCC training, trauma beds
Comanche Community Hospital	\$23,054.00	blood pressure machine, blanket warmer, monitor defibrillator, intravenous pump, ophthalmoscope, otoscope, pulse oximetry, stretcher
Covenant Hospital Plainview	\$2,915.00	ATLS, ENPC, TNCC and trauma/critical care training
Covenant Medical Center	\$16,254.00	TNCC training, safety goggles, student safe school, buckle-up gear
D.M. Cogdell Memorial Hospital	\$5,745.00	computer, software, blanket warmer
Dimmit County Memorial Hospital	\$6,108.00	TNCC training, computer, blood/fluid warmers
East Texas Medical Center Jacksonville	\$15,200.00	ENPC and TNCC training, computer
East Texas Medical Center Fairfield	\$13,067.00	dynamaps, blood/fluid warmers, ophthalmoscope, otoscope, stretcher, blood pressure wall unit
East Texas Medical Center Mt. Vernon	\$8,914.00	Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS), Certified Emergency Nurse (CEN), ENPC and TNCC training, blood pressure machine, cricothyrotomy, pulse oximetry, papoose board

East Texas Medical Center Pittsburg	\$6,259.00	ACLS, CEN, ENPC and TNCC training, equipment, patient cassette ID camera
Falls Community Hospital	\$18,042.00	monitor defibrillator, IV stand and pump, stretcher
Fisher County Hospital District	\$13,975.00	ACLS, ATLS, TNCC and Pediatric Life Support (PALS)/ENPC training, computer, monitor defibrillator
Fort Duncan Medical Center	\$4,124.00	TNCC training, computer
Frio Regional Hospital	\$12,795.00	blood pressure machine, stretcher
Georgetown Healthcare System	\$1,500.00	Computer
Graham Regional Medical Center	\$9,397.00	PALS and TNCC training, computer, blood pressure machine
Hardeman County Memorial Hospital	\$20,692.00	blood pressure machine, monitor defibrillator, intravenous pump, stretcher
Heart of Texas Regional Advisory Council	\$54,697.00	ATLS, ENPC, PALS, and TNCC training, helmets, blood pressure machine, Broselew pedi system, stretcher
Hemphill County Hospital District	\$16,187.00	ACLS, ATLS, PALS, and TNCC training, blood/fluid warmers, Broselew pedi system, stretcher, traction splints, pedi immobilization
Henderson Memorial Hospital	\$11,084.00	ACLS, PALS and TNCC training, stretcher
Hi-Plains Hospital	\$6,898.00	Stretcher
JPS Health Network	\$1,550.00	injury prevention project
Lamb Healthcare Center	\$5,370.00	TNCC training, blood/fluid warmers
LBJ General Hospital	\$1,800.00	blood/fluid warmers
Linden Municipal Hospital	\$20,000.00	Oxygen tank
Medical Arts Hospital	\$6,168.00	respirator/ventalator
Medina Community Hospital	\$13,566.00	ENPC and TNCC training, monitor defibrillator, intravenous pump, stretcher
Memorial Hermann Foundation - The Woodlands Hospital	\$7,980.00	ENPC training, injury prevention program, printed material, lap top computer
Mercy Health Center	\$12,970.00	computer, car seats, helmets, billboards, education material
Muleshoe Area Medical Center	\$14,743.00	monitor-defibrillator, stretcher
Northwest Texas Healthcare System	\$6,450.00	ENPC and PALS training, lap top computer
Ochiltree General Hospital	\$4,369.00	blood pressure machine
Parkland Health & Hospital System	\$19,500.00	ATLS Registered Nurse, injury prevention project
Permian General Hospital	\$7,000.00	ATLS, ENPC, and TNCC training, helmets, blood/fluid warmers
Refugio County Memorial Hospital District	\$14,820.00	monitor defibrillator, suction equipment
Rice Medical Center	\$13,264.00	PALS and TNCC training, computer, software, blood pressure machine, stretcher

Schleicher County Medical Center	\$17,789.00	computer, blood pressure machine, monitor defibrillator
Shannon Medical Center	\$17,460.00	ENPC, TNCC, and ATLS training, lap top computer, pamphlets, stickers
Southwest Texas Regional Advisory Council	\$25,000.00	computer software
W. J. Mangold Memorial Hospital	\$1,950.00	ACLS, ENPC and PALS training, helmets
William Beaumont Army Medical Center	\$6,900.00	ENPC and ENPC instructor training, slide training

Fiscal Years 2001-2002

Organization Name	Approved	Project
Baptist Health System	\$12,881.00	St. Luke, North Central Baptist, Baptist Health System, South East Baptist, North East Baptist
Brazos Valley Regional Advisory Council	\$32,006.00	Trinity, St. Joseph, Madison, College Station, Grimes, Burleson
Covenant Hospital Levelland	\$12,724.00	monitor, trauma stretchers
Culberson Hospital District	\$8,325.00	stretcher, telemetry monitor, TNCC, ACLS, PALS, CEN
D. M. Cogdell Memorial Hospital	\$7,650.00	Stretchers
East Texas Medical Center Fairfield	\$11,250.00	Life Pack 12, slit lamp and table
Golden Plains Community Hospital	\$9,403.00	TNCC, stretcher, monitor
Harris County Hospital District - LBJ & BT General Hospitals	\$7,425.00	blood pressure machine, EC stretcher
Heart of Texas Regional Advisory Council	\$39,596.00	Goodall Witcher, Hillcrest Regional, Hillcrest Baptist, Limestone, Parkview
Kimble Hospital	\$12,551.00	monitor defibrillator, trauma and emergency stretcher
Lamb Healthcare Center	\$6,761.00	monitor, car seats, conference registration fee
Las Palmas Medical Center	\$2,925.00	ACLS, PALS, TNCC, CEN, Critical Care Registered Nurse (CCRN)
Lillian M. Hudspeth Memorial Hospital	\$9,739.00	Analyzer
Medical Arts Hospital	\$8,180.00	radio, traction splint, monitor
Medina Community Hospital	\$11,160.00	portable clinical analyzer, portable monitor, stretcher
Memorial Hermann The Woodlands Hospital	\$3,600.00	TNCC, ENPC, ENT cart
Mercy Health Center	\$11,100.00	stretchers, Life Pak 12, TNCC
Mother Frances Hospital/Trauma Services Department	\$16,601.00	ultrasound system, microcurve array, video printer, docking station
Mulshoe Area Medical Center	\$8,550.00	monitor, portable stand, blood fluid warmer

Shannon Medical Center	\$10,695.00	trauma seminar (honorariums), TNCC/ENPC (manual and indirect fee)
Stamford Memorial Hospital	\$5,321.00	pediatric resuscitation system, deluxe hospital stretcher, TNCC, ENPC, ACLS, ATLS
TSA - O	\$26,614.00	St. David, Georgetown, Brackenridge
Uvalde Memorial Hospital	\$9,619.00	color-code cart, monitor, TNCC, ENPC
Wadley Regional Medical Center	\$13,500.00	ultrasound

EMS Local Projects Grants Program

The purpose of the Local Projects Grants (LPG) program is to support and improve the development of the Texas EMS/Trauma Care System. This program supplies money and technical assistance to licensed EMS providers providing 911 services, registered First Responder Organizations (FROs), and other approved EMS organizations. Acceptable projects for funding include EMS personnel certification training, specialty training related to pre-hospital health management, purchase of EMS equipment, injury prevention projects, continuing education programs and the purchase of ambulances.

Fiscal Years 2000-2001

Organization Name	Amount	Project
356 Volunteer Fire Department	\$6,863.00	automated external defibrillators, a Kendrick Extrication Device, a backboard, oxygen equipment and extrication equipment
84 East Volunteer Fire Department	\$2,190.00	radios
Alamo Heights Fire/EMS	\$35,000.00	ambulance
Aspermont Ambulance	\$35,000.00	ambulance
Associated Ambulance Authority	\$3,650.00	12 lead cardiac monitor, oxygen equipment, a Kendrick Extrication Device, backboards, an ambulance cot and medical equipment
Austin / Travis EMS	\$4,500.00	hosting the EMS conference
Austin County EMS	\$18,050.00	Emergency Medical Technician training
Avery VFD First Responders	\$2,610.00	oxygen tank and regulator, blood pressure cuffs and an automated external defibrillator
Bagwell Volunteer Fire and First Responders	\$4,843.00	radios, an automated external defibrillator, splints, backboard and oxygen equipment
Bailey County EMS Organization	\$1,161.00	backboards and a stretcher
Balcones Heights, City of	\$2,070.00	automated external defibrillator
Balmorehea Volunteer EMS	\$999.00	spinal immobilization device
Bandera County Emergency Medical Service	\$3,398.00	Intravenous trainer, audio/visual equipment, intubation head, suction unit and oxygen equipment

Beach City Volunteer Ambulance Service	\$35,000.00	ambulance
Bellmead Volunteer Fire Department	\$10,990.00	extrication equipment
Big Country EMS Provider Organization	\$42,018.00	Kendrick Extrication Devices, suction unit, backboards, oxygen equipment, splints, blood pressure kits, radios, pulse oximeter
Blue Ridge Volunteer Fire Dept.	\$2,899.00	training equipment, oxygen equipment, CPR mannequins and a basket stretcher
Boxelder Volunteer Fire Department	\$1,900.00	automated external defibrillators
Brazos Valley RAC	\$34,752.00	suction kits, a pulse oximeter, splints, an automated external defibrillator, backboards, and a blood pressure kit
Brownsville EMS, City of	\$4,820.00	computer equipment
Burleson County	\$33,250.00	ambulance
Byers Volunteer Fire Dept.	\$2,675.00	paggers, radios and a scoop stretcher
C-5 Red Lick - Leary VFD	\$1,770.00	radios
Centerville First Responders	\$2,708.00	radios, backboards, oxygen equipment and a blood pressure kit
Central Texas Trauma Council	\$23,092.00	backboards, oxygen equipment, global positioning systems, training classes, cardiac monitor, splints, laryngoscopes, CPR mannequin
Charlie Thornberry Volunteer Fire Department	\$2,190.00	medical bags, backboards, suction units, splints and paggers
Childress Regional Medical Center	\$1,066.00	radios
Clay County Memorial Hospital EMS	\$20,234.00	Life Pak 12 monitor and an automated external defibrillator
Coastal Bend Regional Advisory Council Trauma Service Area U, Inc	\$49,861.00	computer equipment, a 12 lead cardiac monitor, automated external defibrillators, radios, a suction unit, splints, a Kendrick E
Coleman County First Responders Organization	\$2,665.00	oxygen equipment, paggers, a blood pressure set and splints
Comanche County Hospital District	\$18,450.00	ambulance
Community Four Volunteer Fire Department	\$2,252.00	automated external defibrillator, a Kendrick Extrication Device and oxygen equipment
Cross Plains, City of	\$3,829.00	backboards, pediatric seats and a blood pressure machine
DCBE/Acton Volunteer Fire Department	\$600.00	suction device
Dickens County Ambulance Service	\$10,000.00	automated external defibrillators

Douglasville Volunteer Fire Department	\$575.00	suction unit
Dumas Fire Department	\$1,500.00	automated external defibrillators
Eagle Pass, City of	\$12,279.00	CPR mannequins, training equipment, automated external defibrillators, splints, a Kendrick Extrication Device, stretchers
Elm Creek Citizens Association	\$950.00	radios
Fairchilds Fire Dept	\$678.00	educational material and a suction device
Faught Volunteer Fire Dept. First Responders	\$942.00	radios
Fayette County Emergency Medical Services	\$17,625.00	stretcher and 12 lead cardiac monitors
Frio County EMS	\$35,000.00	ambulance
Gonzales County EMS	\$19,970.00	remounting an ambulance
Graham Regional Medical Center	\$5,621.00	automated external defibrillators (AEDs), AED trainers, splints, oxygen equipment and a laryngoscope set
Grand Falls Volunteer Fire Department	\$2,339.00	computer equipment and an ambulance cot
Grand Saline Fire & EMS Dept	\$7,040.00	cardiac monitor
Hall County EMS	\$4,000.00	Emergency Medical Technician - Basic course
Hamilton EMS	\$35,000.00	ambulance
Happy, City of	\$2,108.00	splints and radios
Harrison County First Responders	\$3,790.00	automated external defibrillator batteries, oxygen equipment, splints, a Kendrick Extrication Device, a blood pressure kit and
Harrold First Responders	\$3,456.00	automated external defibrillator, splints, suction units, a blood pressure set and radios
Heart of Texas Regional Advisory Council	\$40,899.00	cardiac monitors, AED's, pulse oximeter, ACLS training
Hereford Emergency Medical Service	\$3,381.00	backboards, oxygen equipment and automated external defibrillator batteries
Highway 321 Volunteer Fire Dept.	\$1,208.00	paggers, a medical bag, backboards, a blood sugar monitor and a global positioning system
Hughes Springs EMS	\$3,105.00	CPR mannequins and a stair chair
Huntsville-Walker County Emergency Medical Service	\$46,067.00	an ambulance and a 12 lead cardiac monitor
Indian Springs Volunteer Fire Dept.	\$690.00	radio and a global positioning system
Iraan Volunteer Fire and EMS	\$6,375.00	Emergency Medical Technician class
Jacksonville, City of	\$13,149.00	12 lead cardiac monitor
Jolly Volunteer Fire Department	\$6,871.00	extrication equipment

Kendall County EMS	\$35,000.00	ambulance
Kenefick Volunteer Fire Department	\$2,115.00	radios
Kennedale Fire Department	\$13,000.00	automated external defibrillator and a 12 lead cardiac monitor
Kimble County EMS	\$1,500.00	suction unit
Kinney County	\$10,963.00	CPR mannequins, a projector and training material, computer equipment, automated external defibrillators, an airway trainer, a traction splint
Kopperl VFD EMS	\$250.00	radios
Lake Whitney Medical Center	\$8,566.00	automated external defibrillator
Lee County First Responders	\$2,385.00	oxygen equipment
Life Ambulance Service, Inc.	\$4,500.00	12 lead cardiac monitor
Littlefield EMS	\$9,000.00	ambulance
Lumberton Emergency Medical Services, Inc.	\$35,000.00	ambulance
Lynn County Hospital District EMS	\$35,000.00	ambulance
Marble Falls Area EMS	\$35,000.00	ambulance
Martin County Emergency Medical Service	\$35,000.00	ambulance
Mason Ambulance Service	\$1,185.00	scoop stretcher and a portable resuscitation device
McGregor Volunteer Emergency Medical Services	\$9,299.00	cardiac monitor and medical equipment
Medilife of Houston, Inc.	\$1,065.00	DWI Awareness Program
Medina Valley Emergency Medical Services, Inc.	\$6,250.00	Emergency Medical Technician - Intermediate course
MEDPRO Medical Services, Inc.	\$3,285.00	Life Pak 10
Merit Volunteer Fire Department	\$1,545.00	global positioning system and radios
Milford Volunteer Fire Department	\$8,127.00	Emergency Medical Technician class, an extrication class, an automated external defibrillator, a Kendrick Extrication Device
Montalba Volunteer Fire Dept. 1st Responders	\$1,612.00	blood pressure kit, oxygen equipment, a scoop stretcher and a stokes stretcher
Nacogdoches Memorial Hospital	\$12,388.00	automated external defibrillators, a stair chair, a scoop stretcher, a Kendrick Extrication Device and radios
NCRFD #4 EMS	\$22,500.00	ambulance
Neches Volunteer Fire Dept.	\$1,169.00	scoop stretcher and oxygen equipment
Nocona General Hospital	\$35,000.00	ambulance
NORTEX Regional EMS Provider's Association	\$10,075.00	backboards, a 12 lead monitor, an automated external defibrillator trainer and Emergency Medical Technician training

Northwoods Volunteer Fire Department	\$768.00	oxygen equipment
Ogburn Volunteer Fire Dept	\$3,799.00	extrication equipment, a blood pressure kit, automated external defibrillators and radios
Olton Volunteer Ambulance Association, Inc.	\$1,884.00	education equipment
Omaha Volunteer Fire Dept.	\$7,071.00	extrication equipment
Ora VFD & EMS	\$2,995.00	suction units, an automated external defibrillator trainer with spare battery and an EMS field guide
Osage Fire - Rescue Dept Inc.	\$5,668.00	extrication equipment
Peoples Volunteer Ambulance Service, Inc.	\$4,614.00	CPR mannequins, intubation training heads, a Kendrick Extrication Device, backboards, a laryngoscope set and a casualty simulat
Pilot Point EMS	\$1,666.00	computer equipment
Plainview Fire/EMS	\$1,770.00	automated external defibrillator
Port Bolivar Volunteer Fire Department and EMS	\$35,000.00	ambulance
Possum Kingdom Westlake Vol. EMS	\$35,000.00	ambulance
Punkin Center VFD First Responders	\$4,613.00	radios, pagers, a pulse oximeter, backboards and a stokes basket
Reagan County	\$4,768.00	repeater
Refugio Memorial Hospital District EMS	\$7,993.00	communication tower
Rendon Fire Department	\$36,250.00	ambulance and a cardiac monitor
Rio Hondo Fire Dept., City of	\$4,465.00	automated external defibrillator, oxygen equipment, backboards and suction kits
Roberson EMS	\$21,588.00	ambulance
Ropes Volunteer EMS Service	\$8,150.00	Emergency Medical Technician course and training classes
SAFES EMS	\$11,250.00	Emergency Medical Technician class
Sanger Volunteer Fire Department	\$6,474.00	Emergency Medical Technician class and automated external defibrillators
Saragosa Mission Volunteer Ambulance Service	\$3,150.00	Emergency Medical Technician class
Seguin Fire/EMS Department, City of	\$35,000.00	ambulance
Shackelford County Hospital District	\$5,000.00	automated external defibrillator
Shepherd EMS	\$31,500.00	ambulance
Sinton, City of	\$28,859.00	ambulance
Southwest Texas Regional Advisory Council (TSA-P)	\$45,000.00	training classes

Spearman Emergency Medical Service Association, Inc.	\$10,178.00	12 lead cardiac monitor
SPEMS RRAMS Team	\$4,820.00	emergency warning equipment, splints, a backboard, a Kendrick Extrication Device and a suction unit
Starr County Memorial Hospital	\$47,833.00	ambulance, a 12 lead cardiac monitor, radios and an ambulance cot
Stinnett EMS	\$12,568.00	automated external defibrillator and a 12 lead cardiac monitor
Stockdale Volunteer Ambulance Service	\$35,000.00	ambulance
Sudan EMS	\$7,220.00	computer equipment, radios and pagers
Sutton County EMS	\$5,590.00	Intravenous pump and radios
Taft Volunteer EMS, Inc.	\$35,000.00	ambulance
Texoma CISM Team	\$4,500.00	Emergency Medical Technician classes
Trauma Service Area H Regional Advisory Council	\$2,123.00	child safety seat and computer software/printer
Tri-City Emergency Medical Services	\$3,036.00	CPR mannequins and intubation training equipment
Val Verde Regional Medical Center EMS	\$3,960.00	computer equipment
Valley Mills Volunteer EMS	\$1,150.00	backboards and pediatric seats
Venus Volunteer Fire Department	\$2,695.00	suction unit and automated external defibrillators
Washington County EMS	\$960.00	CPR mannequins and a projector
Waskom VFD/EMS, Inc.	\$11,514.00	extrication equipment and water rescue equipment
Wayside Emergency Team, Inc.	\$8,222.00	training equipment, automated external defibrillator charger, battery & electordes, and medical equipment
Wellington EMS, Inc.	\$5,905.00	Emergency Medical Technician class and automated external defibrillator
Westlake EMS	\$8,532.00	Emergency Medical Technician class, a Prehospital Advanced Life Support class, a Basic Trauma Life Support class and splints
Westside Volunteer Fire Department/1st Responder	\$1,398.00	rescue equipment and radios
Wheeler County Vol. Amb. Serv.	\$3,500.00	automated external defibrillators
Wilson County Volunteer Ambulance Association	\$9,000.00	Emergency Medical Technician course
Woden VFD	\$806.00	backboards and a Kendrick Extrication Device
Wylie Fire Department EMS	\$2,100.00	global positioning system and CPR mannequins

Fiscal Years 2001-2002

Organization Name	Amount	Project
Adrian EMS	\$4,700.00	extrication equipment
Ambulance Service of Hale Center	\$2,838.00	ambulance climate control system, backboards and communication equipment
Aransas County Medical Services, Inc.	\$30,000.00	ambulance
Bastrop County First Responders	\$3,287.00	automated external defibrillators
Big Country EMS Providers Organization	\$23,143.00	oxygen equipment, communications equipment, head immobilizers, vital sign monitor, glucose meters, air splint kit, and a global
Big Country Regional Advisory Council	\$10,500.00	backboards and straps
Borden County EMS	\$30,000.00	ambulance
Brazos Valley Regional Advisory Council	\$62,963.00	automated external defibrillators, monitor defibrillators, oxygen equipment, extrication equipment, education videos and medical communication equipment
Canton Volunteer Fire Department	\$4,424.00	ambulance
Canyon Lake Fire / EMS, Inc.	\$30,000.00	ventilator
CareFlite - North Central Texas Services	\$4,633.00	
Church Hill Volunteer Fire Department	\$2,419.00	automated external defibrillator, oxygen equipment and a global positioning system
Citizens Emergency Medical Services	\$30,000.00	ambulance
Coahoma Fire and EMS	\$1,007.00	lightbar, siren, speaker, drug bag and glucose meter
Coastal Bend College EMS Program	\$6,000.00	manikins and a monitor defibrillator training model
Coastal Bend Regional Advisory Council on Trauma Service Area U	\$23,381.00	automated external defibrillators, a monitor defibrillator, computer and medical equipment and a pulse oximeter
Comanche County Hospital District	\$4,500.00	environmental system
Crosbyton Clinic Hospital EMS	\$30,000.00	ambulance
Cross Plains Emergency Medical Service	\$30,000.00	ambulance
Dumas FD, City of	\$4,308.00	automated external defibrillators, backboards, airway equipment, Kendrick Extrication Equipment, splints and straps
Duncanville Fire Department	\$3,085.00	ventilator, extrication equipment and medical equipment
Eagle Creek Volunteer Emergency Services	\$2,054.00	communication equipment and pediatric equipment
Fairview Volunteer Fire Department	\$3,500.00	automated external defibrillators

Fisher County Hospital District EMS	\$30,000.00	ambulance
Floydada Emergency Medical Services	\$8,727.00	monitor defibrillator
Fredericksburg EMS	\$4,450.00	automated external defibrillator and communication equipment
Happy, City of	\$1,782.00	automated external defibrillator and battery
Heart of Texas Regional Advisory Council	\$25,000.00	training
Hemphill County EMS	\$1,840.00	ambulance stretcher and stair chair
Henderson Memorial Hospital	\$29,096.00	ambulance and a monitor defibrillator
Hopkins County EMS	\$1,318.00	pediatric and infant intubation trainers and a emergency medical technician casualty kit
Inter Community Volunteer Fire Dept	\$1,743.00	automated external defibrillator, battery, modem, case and a Kendrick Extrication Device
Jacksonville Fire/EMS Department, City of	\$30,000.00	ambulance
Jeff Davis County Ambulance	\$3,321.00	projector and notebook computer
Keene Fire/Rescue	\$5,469.00	monitor defibrillator upgrade and an automated external defibrillator
Kent County EMS	\$4,000.00	climate controlled reffridgerators
Klondike Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	\$2,000.00	communication equipment
LaBelle-Fanette Fire Department/EMS	\$30,000.00	ambulance
Lake Whitney Medical Center EMS	\$4,405.00	communications equipment, pediatric transport devices, backboards and cots
Laredo Fire Department, City of	\$30,000.00	ambulance
LaSalle County	\$30,000.00	ambulance
Lazbuddie Volunteer EMS	\$25,715.00	ambulance
League City Volunteer EMS	\$2,585.00	projector and cart
LifeNet, Inc.	\$3,070.00	stair chairs
Littlefield EMS	\$2,250.00	automated external defibrillator trainer and a video projector
Marble Falls Area EMS, Inc.	\$3,268.00	ambulance stretcher, pediatric backboards, and fetal doppler
Mathis EMS, City of	\$30,000.00	ambulance
McCulloch County First Responders Association	\$1,080.00	adult and pediatric manikins
Mitchell County Ambulance Service	\$2,395.00	laryngoscope blade set
Motley County Hospital District	\$30,000.00	ambulance
Nortex Regional EMS Provider's Association	\$12,500.00	CPR training
North Blanco County-EMS	\$10,036.00	monitor defibrillator
Northeast Texas Community College	\$4,499.00	monitor defibrillator

Northeast Texas Regional Advisory Council	\$7,413.00	pulse oximeters, backboards, and pediatric immobilizers
NTRAC TSA-C, Inc.	\$8,030.00	car seats and back boards
Odessa Fire Department, City of	\$2,386.00	advanced cardiac life support equipment and a manikin
Olton Volunteer Ambulance Association	\$3,378.00	stretchers and mounts
Panhandle Vol EMS, City of	\$9,552.00	monitor defibrillator
Pearland, City of	\$27,300.00	ambulance
Port Aransas EMS	\$4,204.00	automated external defibrillators
San Marcos/Hays County EMS, Inc.	\$10,286.00	monitor defibrillators
Seagoville Fire Department	\$1,677.00	automated external defibrillator
Snyder EMS Inc	\$2,500.00	automated external defibrillators
Stinnett EMS	\$1,900.00	advanced life support simulator
Taft Volunteer EMS, Inc.	\$7,784.00	monitor defibrillator
Texline, City of	\$30,000.00	ambulance
Town of Pantego Fire Department	\$7,971.00	monitor defibrillator
Trauma Service Area H Regional Advisory Council	\$3,400.00	pocket masks and an LCD projector
Tri-County Emergency Medical Service, Inc.	\$30,000.00	ambulance
Tule Creek EMS	\$8,922.00	monitor defibrillator
Val Verde Regional Medical Center EMS	\$30,000.00	ambulance
Waller County Volunteer EMS	\$30,000.00	ambulance remounts
Wayside Emergency Team, Inc.	\$5,758.00	monitor defibrillator
Weatherford College	\$4,096.00	heart simulators
West Coke County EMS	\$775.00	computer equipment
West Shore First Responders Organization	\$1,265.00	trauma bags, communication equipment and a global positioning system
White Deer Volunteer EMS	\$25,715.00	ambulance
Whitewright EMS, City of	\$30,000.00	ambulance
Zapata County Fire Department and Ambulance Service	\$32,786.00	ambulance, an automated external defibrillator and a stretcher

Regional Advisory Council Development Grant Program

The purpose of the Regional Advisory Council Development Grant Program is to support and improve the development of the Texas EMS/Trauma Care System and thus reduce injury-related morbidity and mortality. The program supplies money and technical assistance to the Regional Advisory Councils (RACs) for use in developing trauma care in their respective Trauma Service Areas (TSAs).

Applicable projects are those that will demonstrate a positive impact on the delivery of emergency health care in the TSAs. The projects can include injury prevention and public education programs, education for trauma care providers, local grant programs to trauma care

providers, regional communications systems, regional data collection systems, the programs to address any weaknesses identified through a regional needs assessment or system evaluation survey, and projects to implement and/or evaluate any Trauma System Plan component as described in 25 Texas Administrative Code, §157.123.

Fiscal Years 2001 – 2002

TSA	RAC	FY 2001	FY 2002
A	Panhandle Regional Advisory Council	\$139,135.00	\$110,140.00
B	SPEMS Regional Advisory Council	\$132,134.00	\$103,701.00
C	North Texas Regional Advisory Council	\$56,938.00	\$44,718.00
D	Big Country Regional Advisory Council	\$92,180.00	\$72,574.00
E	North Central Texas Trauma Regional Advisory Council	\$247,589.00	\$204,687.00
F	Northeast Texas Regional Advisory Council	\$50,882.00	\$39,853.00
G	Piney Woods Regional Advisory Council	\$129,562.00	\$102,129.00
H	Deep East Texas Regional Advisory Council	\$48,865.00	\$37,442.00
I	Far West Texas & Southern New Mexico Regional Advisory Council	\$50,912.00	\$39,554.00
J	Texas J RAC	\$123,632.00	\$97,158.00
K	Concho Valley Regional Advisory Council	\$89,301.00	\$35,402.00
L	Central Texas Trauma Council	\$47,255.00	\$37,634.00
M	Heart of Texas Regional Advisory Council	\$31,658.00	\$24,718.00
N	Brazos Valley Regional Advisory Council	\$42,801.00	\$34,207.00
O	Capital Area Trauma Regional Advisory Council	\$90,353.00	\$77,840.00
P	Southwest Texas Regional Advisory Council	\$190,807.00	\$152,021.00
Q	Southeast Texas Regional Advisory Council	\$178,187.00	\$144,492.00
R	East Texas Gulf Coast Regional Advisory Council	\$79,387.00	\$61,867.00
S	Golden Crescent Regional Advisory Council	\$30,595.00	\$24,024.00
T	Seven Flags Regional Advisory Council	\$29,276.00	\$12,101.00
U	Coastal Bend Regional Advisory Council	\$73,964.00	\$57,556.00
V	Lower Rio Grande Valley Regional Advisory Council	\$44,587.00	\$38,680.00

Emergency Care Attendant Training Program

The Emergency Care Attendant Training (ECAT) program was designed to increase the availability of certified EMS personnel in rural and underserved areas of Texas where training was not available locally. Eligible applicants consist of organizations located in rural or underserved areas that are directly or indirectly responsible for providing emergency medical services. Classes must contain at least three students who have committed to working with the local EMS provider or First Responder Organization (FRO) for at least a year following certification. Classes are provided free to the students at times/places that are convenient to them.

Fiscal Year 2002

Provider Name	Class Date
Black Jack	5/2/2002
Blanco EMS - Class 1	1/17/2002

Blanco EMS - Class 2	4/30/2002
Bogata FRO	3/18/2002
Boonesville VFD	4/19/2002
Bovina EMS	12/11/2001
Brazos Co VFD	6/10/2002
Bruceville Eddie EMS	2/4/2002
Canton VFD	5/14/2002
China Springs VFD	7/20/2002
Coahoma EMS	4/16/2002
Culberson EMS	5/3/2002
Deleon EMS	1/7/2002
Devine EMS	5/20/2002
Doublin EMS	1/3/2002
Eueula EMS	6/11/2002
Faith Community Hospital EMS	1/2/2002
Fort Hancock EMS	4/11/2002
Freer EMS	3/25/2002
Garison EMS	3/15/2002
Hamby EMS	3/5/2002
Hardeman Co EMS	1/8/2002
Hughes Springs EMS	5/23/2002
Imperial EMS	3/24/2002
Irion Co EMS	7/15/2002
Itasca EMS	5/31/2002
Jewett EMS	12/13/2001
Karnes Co EMS	3/2/2002
Laferia VFD	3/26/2002
Lake Meredith	4/8/2002
Mart EMS	3/15/2002
Merkel EMS	1/29/2002
Milford VFD	2/8/2002
Mims VFD	2/5/2002
New Waverly VFD	4/9/2002
Nocana Hill FD/EMS	7/1/2002
North East TX Comm College	6/4/2002
Oglesby VFD	5/13/2002
Palestine Regional Medical Center - Class 1	6/21/2002
Palestine Regional Medical Center - Class 2	7/27/2002
Port Bolavir EMS	5/8/2002
Possum Kingdom EMS	1/8/2002
Rio Bravo FD	5/5/2002
Rural Hill EMS	11/16/2001
San Elizario FD	5/7/2002
San Jacinto Co FRO	7/13/2002
Socorro FD	1/20/2002

South Mayo FD	2/19/2002
Southern Oaks VFD	4/2/2002
Spearman Co EMS	3/4/2002
Stamford EMS	11/20/2001
Stockdale EMS	1/3/2002
Waller Co EMS	6/10/2002
Wellington EMS	1/31/2002

Children’s Health Insurance Program

The Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) is a national program that is administered through the Texas Health and Human Services Commission to provide health insurance for families that might not otherwise be able afford coverage. The Texas plan was created by the 76th Texas Legislature using funds from the state’s tobacco settlement to leverage federal dollars from Title XXI of the Social Security Act.

The State of Texas developed the TexCare Partnership to raise awareness of this program and to help families obtain affordable coverage for their children ages 0-19. The TexCare Partnership offers a comprehensive benefits package with a full range of coverage, including regular checkups, immunizations, prescription drugs, eyeglasses, lab tests, X-rays, hospital visits, dental care and mental health care, provided through a broad choice of doctors.

As of December 1, 2002, this program has served more than 500,000 Texas children.

Tobacco Settlement Permanent Trust Account

The 76th Texas Legislature created the Tobacco Settlement Permanent Trust Account as a cooperative project between the Texas Department of Health and the State Comptroller of Public Accounts in order to provide local health departments and hospital districts a portion of the payments from the state’s tobacco settlement. These funds can be used by the local agency to offset dollars that they have dedicated to indigent health care. While the first year’s funds were from a lump sum payment of \$450 million from the tobacco industries, the payments from the permanent fund, are based on the amount of unreimbursed health care expenditures the local health agency reports to the Texas Department of Health; estimated funds available from the permanent endowment are \$1.8 billion in 2003.

In this unique partnership, the Texas Department of Health is responsible for certifying to the State Comptroller’s office the percentage of the annual distribution to be paid to each qualified recipient. The Comptroller’s office is responsible for managing the trust funds and issuing the payments.

According to the Texas Department of Health’s Office of Policy and Planning, entities that receive payments from this fund include:

Tobacco Settlement Payee	FY 2000 Distribution	FY 2001 Distribution	FY 2002 Distribution	Total FY 00-02
Amarillo Hospital District	\$1,247,520.82	\$712,678.22	\$212,860.96	\$2,173,060.00
Angleton Danbury Hospital District	\$157,590.19	\$78,119.77	\$24,473.34	\$260,183.30

Ballinger Memorial Hospital District	\$37,202.00	\$18,518.93	\$5,131.89	\$60,852.82
Baylor County Hospital District	\$38,355.80	\$20,786.92	\$4,908.62	\$64,051.34
Bellville Hospital District	\$20,573.97	\$35,439.60	\$9,220.91	\$65,234.48
Bexar County Hospital District	\$9,822,792.96	\$5,964,162.12	\$1,518,912.52	\$17,305,867.60
Big Bend Regional Hospital District	\$63,545.33	\$29,698.97	\$7,670.73	\$100,915.03
Booker Hospital District	\$25,471.92	\$15,825.81	\$3,661.43	\$44,959.16
Burleson County Hospital District	\$78,065.15	\$46,376.92	\$11,246.89	\$135,688.96
Caprock Hospital District	\$14,342.80	\$7,858.16	\$1,992.64	\$24,193.60
Castro County Hospital District	\$111,254.70	\$62,171.69	\$14,602.74	\$188,029.13
Chambers County Hospital District	\$81,523.15	\$41,728.02	\$13,155.38	\$136,406.55
Childress County Hospital District	\$10,707.10	\$6,189.51	\$1,628.67	\$18,525.28
Chillicothe Hospital District	\$36,668.84	\$20,404.98	\$5,493.91	\$62,567.73
Cisco Hospital District	\$19,058.24	\$9,076.82	\$2,158.27	\$166,699.88
Coleman Hospital District	\$45,892.33	\$27,709.70	\$6,307.30	\$79,909.33
Collingsworth County Hospital District	\$35,340.49	\$21,472.34	\$5,572.51	\$62,385.34
Comanche County Hospital District	\$48,068.69	\$26,836.67	\$7,387.15	\$82,292.51
Concho County Hospital District	\$20,675.00	\$16,283.53	\$4,767.75	\$41,726.28
Culberson County Hospital District	\$51,572.28	\$45,264.21	\$0.00	\$96,836.49
Dallam/Hartley Counties Hospital District	\$116,220.70	\$56,046.23	\$14,927.68	\$187,194.61
Dallas County Hospital District	\$17,883,603.54	\$11,267,864.18	\$3,380,263.30	\$32,531,731.02
Darrouzet Hospital District	\$2,478.33	\$1,043.48	\$232.89	\$3,754.70
Deaf Smith Hospital District	\$105,783.93	\$63,073.36	\$16,256.20	\$185,113.49
DeLeon Hospital District	\$21,675.93	\$12,111.41	\$3,006.63	\$36,793.97
DeWitt Medical District	\$26,121.89	\$16,926.80	\$3,692.74	\$46,741.43
Donley Hospital District	\$21,240.89	\$9,111.94	\$3,113.44	\$33,466.27
East Coke County Hospital District	\$29,090.62	\$15,122.60	\$4,256.34	\$48,469.56
Eastland Memorial Hospital District	\$36,908.77	\$22,146.63	\$4,949.49	\$64,004.89
Ector County Hospital District	\$982,969.14	\$617,945.09	\$157,808.17	\$1,758,722.40
El Paso County Hospital District	\$3,308,822.85	\$1,666,010.23	\$478,279.55	\$5,453,112.63
Electra Hospital District	\$36,005.48	\$17,179.39	\$4,378.13	\$57,563.00
Fairfield Hospital District	\$62,628.64	\$32,488.98	\$8,186.87	\$103,304.49
Farwell Hospital District	\$2,964.99	\$1,460.60	\$364.30	\$4,789.89
Fisher County Hospital	\$82,485.44	\$47,134.47	\$10,454.86	\$140,074.77

District				
Foard County Hospital District			\$0.00	\$0.00
Follett Hospital District			\$0.00	\$0.00
Frio Hospital District	\$17,037.44	\$9,143.24	\$2,332.70	\$28,513.38
Gainesville Hospital District	\$91,735.51	\$75,384.03	\$25,892.89	\$193,012.43
Garza Hospital District	\$57,560.10	\$21,663.74	\$5,531.39	\$84,755.23
Gonzales County Hospital District	\$65,424.34	\$50,174.25	\$15,561.78	\$131,160.37
Grapeland Hospital District	\$2,073.54	\$1,561.19	\$288.51	\$3,923.24
Hall County Hospital District	\$23,477.02	\$13,013.72	\$3,278.92	\$39,769.66
Hamilton County Hospital District		\$18,514.00	\$4,468.83	\$22,982.83
Hamlin Hospital District	\$34,449.05	\$20,802.65	\$5,435.45	\$60,687.15
Harnsford Hospital District	\$95,265.73	\$61,710.07	\$14,731.41	\$171,707.21
Hardeman Hospital District	\$48,051.56	\$36,848.93	\$10,234.00	\$95,134.49
Harris County Hospital District	\$18,348,372.38	\$13,114,552.82	\$4,591,505.29	\$36,054,430.49
Haskell Memorial Hospital District	\$60,782.74	\$35,774.34	\$8,171.16	\$104,728.24
Hemphill County Hospital District	\$10,456,373.00	\$60,012.98	\$14,226.15	\$10,530,612.13
Higgins/Lipscomb Hospital District	\$2,447.85	\$1,690.70	\$346.27	\$4,484.82
Hood County Hospital District	\$25,885.51	\$28,327.73	\$14,340.40	\$68,553.64
Hopkins County Hospital District	\$86,222.55	\$62,985.75	\$15,607.32	\$164,815.62
Houston County Hospital District	\$35,833.44	\$39,277.01	\$13,469.80	\$88,580.25
Hunt County Memorial Hospital District	\$269,365.14	\$161,285.74	\$50,880.92	\$481,531.80
Hutchinson County Hospital District	\$122,798.28	\$72,657.23	\$16,801.75	\$212,257.26
Jack County Hospital District	\$64,630.12	\$38,720.88	\$7,948.49	\$111,299.49
Jackson County Hospital District	\$119,202.15	\$76,332.39	\$22,824.29	\$218,358.83
Jasper Hospital District	\$7,805.02	\$5,006.02	\$1,143.85	\$13,954.89
Karnes County Hospital District	\$69,694.47	\$38,219.43	\$9,504.13	\$117,418.03
Kimble County Hospital District	\$24,322.11	\$11,661.79	\$4,753.89	\$40,737.79
Knox County Hospital District	\$56,755.13	\$32,937.85	\$7,908.75	\$97,601.73
Lavaca County Hospital District	\$44,782.45	\$26,316.64	\$5,507.89	\$76,606.98
Lockney General Hospital District	\$34,598.28	\$20,059.04	\$4,707.37	\$59,364.69

Lubbock County Hospital District	\$659,119.34	\$400,938.59	\$96,359.90	\$1,156,417.83
Lynn County Hospital District		\$29,666.36	\$7,287.44	\$36,953.80
Marion County Hospital District	\$12,446.13	\$5,700.91	\$1,873.37	\$20,020.41
Martin County Hospital District	\$70,411.65	\$41,504.14	\$11,884.42	\$123,800.21
Matagorda County Hospital District	\$398,476.99	\$237,248.96	\$39,516.17	\$675,242.12
Maverick County Hospital District	\$139,687.26	\$102,364.43	\$23,573.80	\$265,625.49
McCamey Hospital District	\$213,967.33	\$112,059.84	\$29,580.58	\$355,607.75
McCullouch Hospital District	\$38,277.39	\$24,101.41	\$5,382.31	\$67,761.11
Menard County Hospital District	\$26,712.15	\$15,785.06	\$3,791.58	\$46,288.79
Midland Hospital District	\$673,786.75	\$414,645.55	\$87,270.79	\$1,175,703.09
Mitchell County Hospital District	\$123,508.05	\$69,709.73	\$18,747.00	\$211,964.78
Montgomery County Hospital District	\$1,765,321.70	\$861,641.24	\$264,051.89	\$2,891,014.83
Moore County Hospital District	\$53,956.67	\$24,809.34	\$6,059.25	\$84,825.26
Motley County Hospital District	\$6,598.15	\$3,318.84	\$728.15	\$10,645.14
Moulton Community Medical Clinic District		\$2,513.47	\$686.16	\$3,199.63
Muenster Hospital District	\$31,573.12	\$18,573.36	\$6,041.88	\$56,188.36
Muleshoe Area Hospital District	\$51,308.92	\$31,605.84	\$7,375.68	\$90,290.44
Nacogdoches County Hospital District	\$402,617.63	\$246,981.50	\$57,184.79	\$706,783.92
Nixon Hospital District	\$4,246.17	\$2,362.94	\$564.86	\$7,173.97
Nocona Hospital District	\$20,624.37	\$14,155.77	\$3,158.67	\$37,938.81
Nolan County Hospital District		\$79,030.13	\$17,570.19	\$96,600.32
North Runnels Hospital District	\$27,662.07	\$18,017.89	\$5,825.03	\$51,504.99

North Wheeler County Hospital District	\$40,225.00	\$37,442.82	\$8,385.04	\$86,052.86
Nueces County Hospital District	\$2,337,524.37	\$1,500,015.04	\$348,791.68	\$4,186,331.09
Ochiltree County Hospital District	\$65,120.57	\$42,509.00	\$9,573.82	\$117,203.39
Olney-Hamilton Hospital District	\$11,746.78	\$6,155.90	\$1,698.43	\$19,601.11
Palo Pinto Hospital District	\$122,607.60	\$145,579.53	\$33,593.79	\$301,780.92
Parker County Hospital District	\$291,561.75	\$337,339.96	\$80,423.70	\$709,325.41
Parmer County Hospital District	\$42,353.38	\$24,725.84	\$5,687.63	\$72,766.85
Randall County Hospital District	\$97,623.89	\$64,829.48	\$0.00	\$162,453.37
Rankin Hospital District	\$119,940.54	\$59,568.35	\$14,515.26	\$194,024.15
Reagan Hospital District	\$73,755.70	\$46,495.27	\$11,020.41	\$131,271.38
Reeves County Hospital District	\$145,936.96	\$85,288.42	\$20,218.87	\$251,444.25
Refugio County Memorial Hospital District	\$157,411.11	\$90,967.85	\$22,541.09	\$270,920.05
Rice Hospital District	\$49,880.51	\$31,547.29	\$6,795.82	\$88,223.62
Rockdale Hospital District (dba Richards Memorial Hospital District)	\$17,888.81	\$0.00	\$6,473.63	\$24,362.44
Rolling Plains Memorial Hospital District	\$145,298.37			\$145,298.37
Sabine County Hospital District	\$27,466.97	\$17,682.57	\$4,872.90	\$50,022.44
San Augustine County Hospital District	\$81,443.97	\$62,710.17	\$0.00	\$144,154.14
Schleicher County Hospital District	\$62,518.16	\$37,103.63	\$8,159.81	\$107,781.60
Seminole Memorial Hospital District	\$294,578.31	\$147,545.49	\$38,066.19	\$480,189.99
Shackelford County Hospital District	\$32,461.48	\$19,345.46	\$0.00	\$51,806.94
South Limestone County Hospital District	\$119,877.77	\$69,943.88	\$17,677.20	\$207,498.85
South Wheeler County Hospital District	\$51,005.63	\$31,868.05	\$7,563.56	\$90,437.24
Stamford Hospital District	\$43,928.72	\$28,325.14	\$6,980.44	\$79,234.30
Starr County Hospital District	\$148,264.62	\$83,993.70	\$21,058.70	\$253,317.02
Stonewall County Hospital District	\$63,850.09	\$39,015.98	\$9,210.13	\$112,076.20
Stratford Hospital District	\$34,505.35	\$20,351.07	\$5,455.51	\$60,311.93
Sutton County Hospital District	\$94,983.91	\$49,749.98	\$16,979.95	\$161,713.84
Sweeny Hospital District	\$259,595.73	\$149,433.66	\$37,583.71	\$446,613.10
Swisher Memorial Hospital District		\$36,478.62	\$8,803.09	\$45,281.71

Tarrant County Hospital District	\$11,598,393.15	\$8,065,597.27	\$1,947,612.61	\$21,611,603.03
Teague Hospital District	\$18,445.28	\$7,746.17	\$1,830.62	\$28,022.07
Terry County Hospital District	\$112,449.20	\$62,468.14	\$16,048.55	\$190,965.89
Texhoma Memorial Hospital District		\$500.68	\$99.72	\$600.40
Titus County Memorial Hospital District	\$110,767.00	\$91,190.25	\$24,108.33	\$226,065.58
Trinity Hospital District	\$72,753.65	\$42,778.82	\$8,974.41	\$124,506.88
Tyler County Hospital District	\$35,478.92	\$23,044.89	\$5,018.03	\$63,541.84
Val Verde County Hospital District	\$167,357.27	\$101,388.62	\$23,010.80	\$291,756.69
Walker County Hospital District	\$132,185.44	\$129,639.38	\$40,196.67	\$302,021.49
West Coke County Hospital District	\$28,897.97	\$14,118.07	\$3,734.17	\$46,750.21
West Wharton County Hospital District	\$50,759.71	\$33,785.82	\$8,682.80	\$93,228.33
Wilbarger General Hospital District	\$109,389.09	\$61,271.81	\$14,241.22	\$184,902.12
Willacy County Hospital District	\$20,304.91	\$13,398.68	\$2,422.44	\$36,126.03
Wilson County Hospital District	\$125,031.53	\$78,271.65	\$17,156.54	\$220,459.72
Wood County Central Hospital District	\$11,247.81	\$6,263.02	\$1,419.33	\$18,930.16
Yoakum Hospital District	\$117,278.96	\$71,027.86	\$17,839.41	\$206,146.23
Subtotal Hospital Districts	\$77,053,786.23	\$50,061,567.67	\$14,429,599.07	\$141,544,952.97
City of Austin	\$2,452,649.70	\$1,912,322.70	\$429,823.93	\$4,794,796.33
City of Graham		\$2,350.41	\$635.56	\$2,985.97
City of Hondo		\$0.00		\$0.00
City of Kilgore	\$18,280.94	\$224,698.30	\$0.00	\$242,979.24
City of Seguin	\$31,637.12	\$24,460.02	\$5,638.76	\$61,735.90
Subtotal Cities	\$2,502,567.76	\$2,163,831.43	\$436,098.25	\$5,102,497.44
Anderson County	\$33,194.78	\$14,276.49	\$4,464.05	\$51,935.32
Andrews County	\$230,178.06	\$178,356.67	\$7,004.80	\$415,539.53
Angelina County	\$139,595.42	\$92,871.13	\$22,746.88	\$255,213.43
Aransas County	\$58,877.77	\$28,050.84	\$8,269.01	\$95,197.62
Archer County	\$8,781.07	\$5,050.24	\$2,055.09	\$15,886.40
Armstrong County	\$712.21	\$359.77	\$80.09	\$1,152.07
Atascosa County	\$60,071.82	\$40,744.04	\$8,627.08	\$109,442.94
Austin County	\$79,839.64	\$39,320.48	\$7,479.77	\$126,639.89
Bailey County	\$13,590.74	\$9,337.27	\$2,463.03	\$25,391.04
Bandera County	\$19,309.72	\$10,356.68	\$2,945.02	\$32,611.42
Bastrop County	\$117,572.91	\$85,453.68	\$18,801.65	\$221,828.24
Bee County	\$42,885.09	\$12,469.83	\$2,463.77	\$57,818.69
Bell County	\$272,479.68	\$222,398.01	\$55,308.61	\$550,186.30
Blanco County	\$52,344.24	\$15,857.07	\$5,039.58	\$73,240.89
Borden County	\$1,078.32	\$684.69	\$538.47	\$2,301.48
Bosque County	\$19,309.72	\$9,318.82	\$1,587.20	\$30,215.74

Bowie County	\$162,013.58	\$80,790.97	\$22,882.19	\$265,686.74
Brazoria County	\$284,864.79	\$208,386.13	\$54,461.58	\$547,712.50
Brazos County	\$142,361.43	\$129,153.28	\$33,252.14	\$304,766.85
Briscoe County		\$218.75	\$16.44	\$235.19
Brooks County	\$45,006.38	\$26,846.81	\$5,773.39	\$77,626.58
Brown County	\$45,398.65	\$35,856.81	\$10,601.42	\$91,856.88
Burnet County	\$58,031.62	\$43,248.68	\$10,669.16	\$111,949.46
Caldwell County	\$45,775.56	\$23,964.04	\$7,033.28	\$76,772.88
Calhoun County	\$206,346.26	\$131,802.93	\$37,184.06	\$375,333.25
Callahan County	\$13,813.78	\$8,267.32	\$1,635.83	\$23,716.93
Cameron County	\$353,196.31	\$273,800.35	\$67,511.75	\$694,508.41
Camp County	\$65,063.79	\$32,777.00	\$5,769.62	\$103,610.41
Carson County	\$1,746.44	\$719.30	\$593.81	\$3,059.55
Cass County	\$33,499.15	\$17,011.08	\$3,195.16	\$53,705.39
Chambers County	\$59,989.73	\$41,970.77	\$32,661.54	\$134,622.04
Cherokee County	\$41,171.79	\$23,876.30	\$4,842.38	\$69,890.47
Clay County	\$49,093.14	\$28,651.40	\$6,192.21	\$83,936.75
Collin County	\$394,479.06	\$245,351.04	\$68,966.79	\$708,796.89
Colorado County	\$23,207.31	\$21,443.57	\$2,954.63	\$47,605.51
Comal County	\$115,115.40	\$67,701.82	\$21,607.12	\$204,424.34
Comanche County	\$1,694.44	\$2,113.97	\$945.66	\$4,754.07
Coryell County	\$51,210.87	\$25,775.35	\$6,481.71	\$83,467.93
Cottle County	\$18,025.90	\$8,621.48	\$1,649.44	\$28,296.82
Crane County	\$173,215.36	\$78,263.92	\$40,238.05	\$291,717.33
Crockett County	\$131,786.82	\$70,248.86	\$16,375.79	\$218,411.47
Crosby County	\$10,446.92	\$5,616.57	\$2,107.33	\$18,170.82
Dawson County	\$58,125.14	\$39,830.92	\$9,285.72	\$107,241.78
Delta County	\$5,060.12	\$4,495.24	\$1,231.84	\$10,787.20
Denton County	\$483,130.26	\$333,978.53	\$87,691.37	\$904,800.16
DeWitt County	\$19,716.15	\$11,827.85	\$3,141.43	\$34,685.43
Dickens County	\$5,808.95	\$2,101.59	\$477.02	\$8,387.56
Dimmit County	\$20,026.77	\$12,383.93	\$2,911.97	\$35,322.67
Duval County	\$33,879.74	\$19,328.97	\$4,638.42	\$57,847.13
Eastland County	\$13,117.24	\$8,772.75	\$2,678.86	\$24,568.85
Edwards County	\$6,154.10	\$5,995.76	\$554.99	\$12,704.85
Ellis County	\$143,135.42	\$95,172.03	\$24,137.00	\$262,444.45
Erath County	\$38,221.82	\$22,252.61	\$5,498.36	\$65,972.79
Falls County	\$33,659.22	\$19,025.94	\$2,823.94	\$55,509.10
Fannin County	\$44,677.11	\$19,096.24	\$6,251.62	\$70,024.97
Fayette County	\$50,454.16	\$25,007.01	\$8,929.55	\$84,390.72
Fort Bend County	\$652,403.97	\$542,993.71	\$116,113.97	\$1,311,511.65
Franklin County	\$18,736.47	\$12,128.12	\$2,692.19	\$33,556.78
Freestone County		\$4,911.52	\$1,654.09	\$6,565.61
Frio County	\$24,740.94	\$15,649.59	\$0.00	\$40,390.53
Gaines County	\$29,484.34	\$16,951.71	\$4,255.59	\$50,691.64
Galveston County	\$692,855.74	\$370,686.78	\$105,617.85	\$1,169,160.37
Gillespie County	\$19,067.69	\$16,699.43	\$6,537.51	\$42,304.63
Glasscock County			\$0.00	\$0.00
Goliad County	\$41,150.63	\$33,225.83	\$5,974.71	\$80,351.17
Gonzales County	\$3,027.49	\$3,438.57	\$0.00	\$6,466.06
Gray County	\$21,998.58	\$11,515.76	\$3,108.43	\$36,622.77
Grayson County	\$317,886.48	\$206,756.73	\$44,146.23	\$568,789.44

Gregg County	\$207,115.63	\$115,252.74	\$25,014.28	\$347,382.65
Grimes County	\$27,431.39	\$13,682.52	\$3,068.84	\$44,182.75
Guadalupe County	\$113,116.66	\$69,349.09	\$21,287.74	\$203,753.49
Hale County	\$55,381.58	\$37,840.20	\$9,674.85	\$102,896.63
Hamilton County	\$5,582.54	\$2,906.98	\$858.85	\$9,348.37
Hardin County	\$70,431.99	\$36,255.11	\$9,283.15	\$115,970.25
Harrison County	\$148,796.80	\$92,760.78	\$16,789.82	\$258,347.40
Hays County	\$182,162.99	\$117,313.95	\$31,428.63	\$330,905.57
Henderson County	\$307,079.34	\$220,724.14	\$88,314.79	\$616,118.27
Hidalgo County	\$1,160,501.28	\$547,967.85	\$143,216.63	\$1,851,685.76
Hill County	\$36,155.21	\$26,205.35	\$6,163.37	\$68,523.93
Hockley County	\$59,781.63	\$41,326.36	\$13,825.34	\$114,933.33
Howard County	\$42,714.80	\$26,978.69	\$6,422.23	\$76,115.72
Hudspeth County	\$21,989.84	\$6,441.14	\$1,619.32	\$30,050.30
Irion County	\$2,495.75	\$1,416.03	\$278.31	\$4,190.09
Jasper County	\$34,049.37	\$18,507.49	\$6,505.47	\$59,062.33
Jeff Davis County	\$9,006.26	\$4,310.17	\$1,307.10	\$14,623.53
Jefferson County	\$749,823.48	\$347,631.37	\$98,946.85	\$1,196,401.70
Jim Hogg County	\$21,437.85	\$14,896.00	\$3,343.17	\$39,677.02
Jim Wells County	\$79,201.53	\$39,210.46	\$10,383.11	\$128,795.10
Johnson County	\$235,896.81	\$117,142.19	\$29,142.82	\$382,181.82
Jones County	\$17,782.62	\$8,497.46	\$829.27	\$27,109.35
Kaufman County	\$28,674.57	\$19,211.59	\$6,766.00	\$54,652.16
Kendall County	\$25,733.44	\$15,735.63	\$5,203.78	\$46,672.85
Kenedy County			\$0.00	\$0.00
Kent County	\$38,559.66	\$22,114.60	\$13,649.45	\$74,323.71
Kerr County	\$45,933.82	\$37,110.54	\$8,465.20	\$91,509.56
King County		\$0.00	\$6.43	\$6.43
Kinney County	\$14,944.97	\$12,412.62	\$2,183.79	\$29,541.38
Kleberg County	\$119,243.81	\$72,540.86	\$16,240.08	\$208,024.75
La Salle County	\$16,240.44	\$8,024.00	\$995.30	\$25,259.74
Lamar County	\$106,559.17	\$69,940.77	\$17,573.70	\$194,073.64
Lamb County	\$125,424.78	\$73,920.27	\$16,910.25	\$216,255.30
Lampasas County	\$13,859.75	\$9,781.60	\$3,115.22	\$26,756.57
Lavaca County	\$31,775.83	\$19,618.04	\$6,222.13	\$57,616.00
Lee County	\$26,605.81	\$13,066.29	\$2,997.64	\$42,669.74
Leon County	\$14,571.99	\$11,313.25	\$3,326.04	\$29,211.28
Liberty County	\$62,704.72	\$39,487.32	\$9,137.84	\$111,329.88
Limestone County	\$34,985.27	\$17,420.72	\$4,440.73	\$56,846.72
Live Oak County	\$44,337.19	\$23,758.85	\$7,307.52	\$75,403.56
Llano County	\$12,468.98	\$3,136.81	\$7,131.06	\$22,736.85
Loving County			\$0.00	\$0.00
Madison County	\$13,470.60	\$9,879.36	\$2,058.35	\$25,408.31
Mason County	\$2,407.52	\$2,094.10	\$653.87	\$5,155.49
McLennan County	\$316,092.98	\$195,481.40	\$42,012.41	\$553,586.79
McMullen County	\$14,289.79	\$5,363.53	\$1,654.75	\$21,308.07
Medina County	\$58,260.74	\$47,525.83	\$3,558.21	\$109,344.78
Milam County	\$52,737.74	\$40,734.93	\$4,812.57	\$98,285.24
Mills County	\$28,433.16	\$14,262.59	\$1,722.65	\$44,418.40
Montague County	\$33,796.48	\$12,606.24	\$3,905.20	\$50,307.92
Morris County	\$19,567.12	\$9,628.95	\$1,516.40	\$30,712.47
Navarro County	\$81,976.60	\$63,823.93	\$12,309.52	\$158,110.05

Newton County	\$25,070.15	\$11,294.31	\$1,989.85	\$38,354.31
Oldham County	\$4,350.63	\$544.46	\$76.33	\$4,971.42
Orange County	\$198,010.92	\$122,242.74	\$23,087.75	\$343,341.41
Panola County	\$42,068.50	\$57,837.33	\$13,019.12	\$112,924.95
Pecos County	\$812,861.27	\$374,549.98	\$54,244.49	\$1,241,655.74
Polk County	\$117,288.27	\$89,175.45	\$17,131.52	\$223,595.24
Rains County	\$5,593.28	\$2,303.18	\$504.02	\$8,400.48
Randall County	\$26,480.83	\$14,790.75	\$3,356.15	\$44,627.73
Real County	\$6,092.78	\$3,998.16	\$344.07	\$10,435.01
Red River County	\$24,064.62	\$11,316.11	\$2,158.78	\$37,539.51
Roberts County	\$1,599.18	\$678.28	\$252.81	\$2,530.27
Robertson County	\$33,617.68	\$18,024.21	\$5,489.29	\$57,131.18
Rockwall County	\$43,312.68	\$21,878.83	\$6,815.33	\$72,006.84
Runnels County	\$4,400.55	\$2,444.41	\$661.85	\$7,506.81
Rusk County	\$13,069.25	\$7,564.19	\$2,387.61	\$23,021.05
San Jacinto County	\$15,675.58	\$16,731.35	\$3,647.87	\$36,054.80
San Patricio County	\$190,145.29	\$88,551.93	\$22,993.16	\$301,690.38
San Saba County	\$9,754.25	\$9,127.11	\$1,565.11	\$20,446.47
Scurry County	\$104,636.79	\$51,487.01	\$12,943.44	\$169,067.24
Shelby County	\$26,815.38	\$24,164.95	\$6,328.11	\$57,308.44
Smith County	\$378,978.69	\$203,771.09	\$45,005.13	\$627,754.91
Sovernell County	\$146,678.21	\$296,682.38	\$14,417.14	\$457,777.73
Stephens County	\$70,859.35	\$0.00	\$11,768.46	\$82,627.81
Sterling County	\$43,358.43	\$34,651.53	\$9,935.89	\$87,945.85
Taylor County	\$246,015.13	\$149,985.62	\$34,211.38	\$430,212.13
Terrell County	\$1,939.81	\$1,594.62	\$1,092.12	\$4,626.55
Throckmorton County	\$44,904.00	\$31,039.95	\$6,828.95	\$82,772.90
Tom Green County	\$177,487.87	\$141,999.33	\$23,968.41	\$343,455.61
Travis County	\$3,788,621.23	\$1,691,427.77	\$395,430.61	\$5,875,479.61
Trinity County	\$5,181.41	\$5,628.58	\$1,353.39	\$12,163.38
Upshur County	\$16,217.00	\$11,985.12	\$2,816.71	\$31,018.83
Uvalde County	\$116,130.97	\$80,074.04	\$18,842.78	\$215,047.79
Van Zandt County	\$36,518.94	\$26,916.19	\$6,173.00	\$69,608.13
Victoria County	\$442,617.16	\$214,288.60	\$51,221.33	\$708,127.09
Waller County	\$73,177.07	\$52,375.08	\$11,535.91	\$137,088.06
Ward County	\$76,115.93	\$95,539.28	\$12,678.31	\$184,333.52
Washington County	\$35,582.67	\$31,756.36	\$5,202.01	\$72,541.04
Webb County	\$422,595.15	\$268,874.19	\$45,012.50	\$736,481.84
Wharton County	\$78,392.50	\$53,703.68	\$11,496.00	\$143,592.18
Wichita County	\$228,758.16	\$112,654.71	\$35,768.08	\$377,180.95
Williamson County	\$363,469.27	\$292,144.77	\$90,001.43	\$745,615.47
Winkler County	\$167,486.44	\$113,044.22	\$25,160.18	\$305,690.84
Wise County	\$115,159.12	\$57,959.08	\$11,715.33	\$184,833.53
Wood County	\$41,866.49	\$26,717.34	\$3,574.78	\$72,158.61
Yoakum County	\$133,399.44	\$54,448.41	\$35,410.73	\$223,258.58
Young County	\$17,796.19	\$11,226.92	\$2,376.83	\$31,399.94
Zapata County	\$59,705.92	\$48,434.62	\$0.00	\$108,140.54
Zavala County	\$14,982.61	\$16,258.72	\$2,899.36	\$34,140.69
Subtotal Counties	\$20,443,646.01	\$12,081,108.96	\$2,894,302.68	\$35,419,057.65
TOTAL	\$100,000,000.00	\$64,306,508.06	\$17,760,000.00	\$182,066,508.06

Unreimbursed Health Care Expenditures				
Hospital Districts	\$861,539,913.46	\$958,788,614.13	\$1,200,141,060.40	\$3,020,469,587.99
Cities	\$27,981,259.88	\$41,442,108.83	\$36,518,952.37	\$105,942,321.08
Counties	\$228,580,810.98	\$231,379,682.59	\$240,941,915.00	\$700,902,408.57
TOTAL	\$1,118,101,984.32	\$1,231,610,405.55	\$1,477,601,927.77	\$3,827,314,317.64

Permanent Fund for Rural Health Facility Capital Improvements

The 76th Texas Legislature established the Permanent Fund for Rural Health Facility Capital Improvement using \$50 million from the state's tobacco settlement to assist rural hospitals to make renovations or purchase updated equipment, which is less expensive than having to build new facilities. By doing this, rural hospitals can improve the quality of care for the residents they serve, and help provide more advanced care to their residents, thus preventing costly expenditures to both the patient, their family and health care payers resulting from having to travel to larger cities for care.

Since the \$50 million fund was established, the Office of Rural Community Affairs has awarded \$5.838 million dollars to hospitals across the state. While all of the grants in fiscal year 2000 and fiscal year 2001 were used to support capital improvements of rural non-profit hospitals, approximately one-third of the funds awarded in fiscal year 2002 were utilized for emergency grants to address Life Safety Code violations. Below is a listing from the Office of Rural Community Affairs of those hospitals and hospital districts receiving funds:

Fiscal Year 2000

Hospital	City	Award Amount
Permian General Hospital	Andrews	\$20,000.00
Stonewall Memorial Hospital	Aspermont	\$49,800.00
McCulloch County Hospital District	Brady	\$38,908.50
Stephens Memorial Hospital	Breckenridge	\$12,655.00
Terry Memorial Hospital District	Brownfield	\$46,200.00
Dimmit County Memorial Hospital	Carrizo Springs	\$129,894.00
Childress Regional Medical Center	Childress	\$50,000.00
Chillicothe Hospital District	Chillicothe	\$20,000.00
Mitchell County Hospital	Colorado City	\$100,800.00
Val Verde Hospital Corporation	Del Rio	\$150,000.00
Wilson County Memorial Hospital District	Floresville	\$3,508.00
Somervell County Healthcare Authority	Glenrose	\$50,000.00
Gonzales Healthcare Systems	Gonzales	\$150,000.00
Graham Regional Medical Center	Graham	\$146,301.00
Lavaca Hospital District	Hallettsville	\$50,000.00
Sabine County Hospital District	Hemphill	\$50,000.00
Deaf Smith County Hospital District	Hereford	\$50,000.00
Pecos County General Hospital	Iraan	\$45,446.00
Kimble Hospital	Junction	\$50,000.00
Knox County Hospital District	Knox City	\$49,755.55
Medical Arts Hospital	Lamesa	\$150,000.00

Linden Municipal Hospital	Linden	\$50,000.00
Lamb County Hospital	Littlefield	\$143,259.50
McCamey County Hospital District	McCamey	\$84,000.00
Hall County Hospital	Memphis	\$50,000.00
Ward County Hospital	Monahans	\$49,139.00
Nocona Hospital District	Nocona	\$50,000.00
Frio Hospital District	Pearsall	\$49,851.00
Hale County Hospital Authority	Plainview	\$50,000.00
Starr County Memorial Hospital	Rio Grande City	\$121,000.00
Cogdell Memorial Hospital	Snyder	\$40,823.40
Throckmorton County Memorial Hospital	Throckmorton	\$43,606.00
Whitney Hospital Authority	Whitney	\$99,953.00
	Total	\$2,144,946.95

Fiscal Year 2001

Hospital	City	Award Amount
Ballinger Memorial Hospital District	Ballinger	\$48,815.85
Bellville Hospital District	Bellville	\$50,000.00
Reagan Hospital District	Big Lake	\$50,000.00
East Texas Medical Center - Carthage	Carthage	\$50,000.00
Coleman County Medical Center District	Coleman	\$125,590.00
Dallam-Hartley Counties Hospital District	Dalhart	\$49,614.00
De Leon Hospital District	De Leon	\$50,000.00
Decatur Hospital Authority	Decatur	\$49,000.00
Castro County Hospital District	Dimmitt	\$81,000.00
Rice Medical Center	Eagle Lake	\$49,042.07
Eastland Memorial Hospital District	Eastland	\$36,858.00
Concho County Hospital	Eden	\$48,275.00
Pecos County Memorial Hospital	Fort Stockton	\$45,894.00
Coryell County Memorial Hospital Authority	Gatesville	\$49,830.00
South Limestone Hospital District	Groesbeck	\$49,713.05
Medina Community Hospital	Hondo	\$150,000.00
Kimble Hospital	Junction	\$27,071.28
Karnes County Hospital District	Kenedy	\$90,523.00
Winkler County Memorial Hospital	Kermit	\$50,000.00
Medical Arts Hospital	Lamesa	\$50,000.00
Lockney General Hospital District	Lockney	\$35,032.00
Henderson Memorial Hospital	Longview	\$49,000.00
Falls Community Hospital	Marlin	\$150,000.00
Palo Pinto County Hospital District	Mineral Wells	\$150,000.00
Muenster Hospital District	Muenster	\$39,591.00
Muleshoe Area Hospital District	Muleshoe	\$50,261.00
Ochiltree Hospital District	Perryton	\$150,000.00
Fisher County Hospital District	Rotan	\$50,000.00
Baylor County Hospital District	Seymour	\$150,000.00
Swisher Memorial Hospital	Tulia	\$50,000.00
Collingsworth County Hospital District	Wellington	\$38,756.00

Tyler County Hospital District	Woodville	\$49,000.00
	Total	\$2,162,866.25

Fiscal Year 2002

Hospital	City	Award Amount
Capital Improvement Awardees		
ETMC- Carthage	Carthage	\$99,931.00
Goodall-Witcher Helathcare Foundation	Clifton	\$127,316.00
Cuero Community Hospital	Cuero	\$150,000.00
WJ Mangold	Lockney	\$78,129.00
Madison St. Joseph	Madisonville	\$63,221.00
Falls Community Hospital	Marlin	\$74,000.00
Palo Pinto County Hospital District	Mineral Wells	\$66,000
Titus Regional Medical Center	Mount Pleasant	\$100,000.00
Fisher County Hosptial District	Rotan	\$127,500.00
Stamford Memorial Hospital	Stamford	\$150,000.00

Emergency Grant Awardees

Anson General Hospital	Anson	\$34,681.25
Coleman County Medical Center	Coleman	\$93,396.00
Columbus Community Hospital	Columbus	\$95,760.00
Karnes County Hospital District	Kenedy	\$19,530.00
Hardemann County Hospital	Quanah	\$50,817.00
Lynn County Hospital District	Tahoka	\$60,000.00
Swisher Memorial Hospital	Tulia	\$40,000.00
	Total	\$1,430,281.25

Higher Education Grants

The Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board was provided tobacco settlement funds to award grants under the Minority Health Research and Education Grant Program and the Nursing, Allied Health and Other Health-Related Education Grant Program. Both programs were established by the 76th Legislature with proceeds from the Texas tobacco lawsuit settlement.

Proposals were selected for funding based on peer reviews and legislative intent to support health research and education at the state's historically black institutions through the Minority Health Research and Education Grant Program. Below is a listing from the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board of grants awarded through this initiative.

Fiscal Years 2000-2001

Minority Health Research and Education Grant Program

The Coordinating Board received 94 applications from 22 institutions for grant awards totaling \$2.25 million for the 2000/01 biennium. Thirty of those applications proposed partnerships with other institutions or organizations. The nine grant award winners are:

- **Freeland-Graves, Jeanne and Walker, Lorraine**, The University of Texas at Austin, *Early Prevention of Obesity in Young Children Utilizing Minority Low Income Mothers as Agents of Change*. Award Amount: \$240,569.
- **Gaines, Chloe**, Prairie View A&M University in partnership with The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, *Brief Interventions for Heart Healthy Living*. Award Amount: \$177,036.
- **Harvey, Carolyn and McCasland, Jalana**, The University of Texas Health Center at Tyler in partnership with Texas College, *Prevention Through Mentoring Health Promotion Project*. Award Amount: \$274,357.
- **Lau, Daryl**, The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston, Racial Prevalence and Clinicopathological Evaluation of Nonalcoholic Steatohepatitis (NASH) in Patients with Type II Diabetes Mellitus. Award Amount: \$258,779.
- **Lee, Bang-Ning and Reuben, James**, The University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, Impact of Smoking on Immunity of Women with Human Papillomavirus-Related Cervical Neoplasia. Award Amount: \$188,000.
- **Mehta, Chander**, Texas Southern University, *Tobacco Outreach Program for Teenagers in the African-American Community*. Award Amount: \$199,010.
- **Ordway, George**, The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas in partnership with Paul Quinn College, *Paul Quinn-UT Southwestern Partnership: An Educational Enrichment Program for Healthcare Professions*. Award Amount: \$371,648.
- **Ramirez, Amelie**, Baylor College of Medicine in partnerships with Laredo Independent School District and Laredo Gateway Community Health Center, Inc., *Sin Fumar: Preventing Tobacco Use Among Border Youth*. Award Amount: \$352,870.
- **Wesson, Donald and Simoni, Jan**, Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, *Smoking Cessation and the Risk of Diabetes-Related Kidney Disease in African Americans*. Award Amount: \$187,731.

Nursing, Allied Health and Other Health-Related Education Grant Program

The Coordinating Board received 26 applications from 15 institutions for grant awards totaling \$4.05 million for the 2000/01 biennium. Five of those applications proposed partnerships with other institutions or organizations. The nine grant award winners are:

- **Erickson, Carlton and DiNitto, Diana**, The University of Texas at Austin, *Chemical Dependency C. E. Programs for Pharmacists, Social Workers, and Nurses: Making Up for Lost Time*. Award Amount: \$305,552 for fiscal year 2000 only.
- **Green, Alexia and Tucker, Gary**, Lamar University at Beaumont in partnership with the City of Beaumont, *Southeast Texas Allies Against Asthma*. Award Amount: \$463,569.
- **Harkins, Lynda and Harkins, Cade**, Southwest Texas State University in partnership with Hendrick Medical Center and Gonzales Warm Springs Rehabilitation Hospital, *SWTelehealth Asthma Management Program*. Award Amount: \$554,618.
- **Klemm, William and Sis, Raymond**, Texas A&M University, *Bridging the Gap Between Community College and Health-Related Careers*. Award Amount: \$392,698.

- **Roeser, Ross**, The University of Texas at Dallas, *Early Intervention Through Health Education in the Detection of Hearing Loss in Infants*. Award Amount: \$229,639.
- **Sportsman, Susan**, Midwestern State University, *PPIP for Specialty Populations*. Award Amount: \$241,823.
- **Taylor, Heidi**, West Texas A&M University in partnership with Texas A&M University - Corpus Christi, Prairie View A&M University, Texas A&M International University, and Tarleton State University, *Tobacco Curriculum Project for Nursing Students*. Award Amount: \$397,231.
- **Walker, Glenda and Duggleby, Wendy**, Stephen F. Austin State University, *East Texas Center for Pulmonary Health*. Award Amount: \$510,318.
- **Williamson, Celia and Gibson, Michael**, University of North Texas, *A Texas Middle School Youth Smoking Prevention and Cessation Program*. Award Amount: \$355,573.

Fiscal Years 2002-2003

Minority Health Research and Education Grant Program

The Coordinating Board received 59 applications from 25 eligible institutions for grant awards totaling \$2.25 million for the 2002/03 biennium. Twenty-eight of those applications proposed partnerships with other institutions or organizations. The eight grant award winners are:

- **Arredondo, Rudy and Bacchi, Donna**, Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, *Analysis of Cultural Specific Guidelines to Motivate African-American and Hispanic Smokers to Seek Treatment*. Award Amount: \$330,562.
- **Brooks, Ernestine**, Texas A&M University System Health Science Center in partnership with Prairie View A&M University, *Bridge to Dentistry: Awareness to Graduation*. Award Amount: \$307,862.
- **Eissa, Mona and Brosnan, Christine**, The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston in partnerships with Aldine Independent School District and Incarnation Health Center, *Early Detection of Obesity Complications: Hypertension and Type 2 Diabetes in Ethnic Minority Middle & High School Students*. Award Amount: \$111,080.
- **Kudolo, George and Mckenzie, Shirlyn**, The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio in partnerships with DNA Reference Laboratory; San Antonio Metropolitan Health/Bexar County; and General Clinical Research Center, Veteran's Health Care System; *Mitochondrial Genome and Early Diabetes Intervention in Minority School-Age Children in San Antonio*. Award Amount: \$335,360.
- **Saldaña, Delia**, The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, *Evaluation of Access to Minority Mental Health Care in the Lower Rio Grande Valley*. Award Amount: \$244,808.
- **Victor, Ronald**, The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas, *Efficacy of a Barbershop Intervention in Controlling Hypertension in Black Men*. Award Amount: \$337,436.
- **Wetter, David**, The University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, *Smoking Cessation Services for Hispanic Smokers in Texas*. Award Amount: \$301,389.
- **Williams-Willis, Linda and Nobles, Carolyn**, Prairie View A&M University in partnership with The Texas Agricultural Extension Service, *Managing Hypertension in Minority Communities Through Faith-Based Outreach*. Award Amount: \$ 319,013.

Nursing, Allied Health and Other Health-Related Education Grant Program

The Coordinating Board received 30 applications from 18 eligible institutions for grant awards totaling \$1.05 million for the 2002/03 biennium. Twelve of those applications proposed partnerships with other institutions or organizations. The seven grant award winners are:

- **Blume, Art**, The University of Texas at El Paso, *Adapting the Alcohol Skills Training Program for a Borderland University*. Award Amount: \$126,442.
- **Harkins, Lynda and Harkins, Cade**, Southwest Texas State University, *Improving Access to Asthma Care*. Award Amount: \$157,446.
- **Kilgore, Lon**, Midwestern State University, *Re-Cycle Texas: University Based Health and Fitness Intervention*. Award Amount: \$123,581.
- **Morrow, James and Martin, Scott**, University of North Texas in uncompensated partnership with University of North Texas Health Science Center – Fort Worth, *Participation and Training in Health (Project PATH)*. Award Amount: \$123,186.
- **Schmalig, Karen**, The University of Texas at El Paso in partnership with Community Partnership Fabens Health Education Center, *Detection and Treatment of Depression in a Community Clinic*. Award Amount: \$135,152.
- **Walker, Glenda and Ellison, Patty**, Stephen F. Austin State University in uncompensated partnerships with the University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston, Sacred Heart Catholic Church, and East Texas Community Health Services, *East Texas Center for Pulmonary Health: Hispanic Outreach*. Award Amount: \$154,802.
- **Williamson, Celia and Gibson, Michael**, University of North Texas, *A Texas Middle School Smoking Prevention and Cessation Program: A Continuation*. Award Amount: \$157,497.

Nursing Innovation Grant Program (NIGP) Awards

The Coordinating Board received 59 Category A and 30 Category B applications from eligible institutions. Thirty-two grants were awarded, totaling \$2,392,400.

- **Category A – Community Colleges (18 awards)**
 - **Cordell, Barbara**, Panola College, Grant No. AC14: *Growing Our Own Nurses: Recruitment of Local Students and Under-represented Minorities*, \$25,586.
 - **Etzel, Judy**, Lee College, Grant No. AC33: *Stipends for Transitional Entry Nursing Students*, \$48,715.
 - **Hallman, Annette and Russell, Mary**, Covenant School of Nursing, Grant No. AC11: *Tutorial Assistance of Nursing Students*, \$48,376.
 - **Hammer, Jere**, Austin Community College, Grant No. AC18: *Nursing Faculty and Student Recruitment: Preparing the Future Workforce*, \$48,755.
 - **Hardin, Jeanie, and Gerig, Dickie**, Grayson County College, Grant No. AC08: *CAMP "I CAN" – "Can Achieve Nursing,"* \$25,024.
 - **Harris, Carol**, Angelina College, Grant No. AC21: *Nursing Community Academic Partnership (NCAP)*, \$28,752.
 - **Hobbins, Bonnie**, Lee College, Grant No. AC35: *Development of an Internet-Based Distance Education ADN Curriculum*, \$47,123.
 - **Kline, Roger**, Houston Community College, Grant No. AC04: *A Pre-Nursing Program to Reduce Attrition of First Semester Nursing Students*, \$48,528.

- **Miller, Dianna, and Luna, Marlene**, Laredo Community College, Grant No. AC09: *Nursing Student Hotline*, \$47,274.
- **Olesen, Paula and Del Socorro Rodriguez, Maria**, South Texas Community College, Grant No. AC29: *Pre-Entry Nursing Institute (PENI)*, \$46,637.
- **Parrott, Thena**, Blinn College, Grant No. AC25: *"Operation REACH Program,"* \$47,383.
- **Prado, Bessie and Pelayo, Lula**, San Antonio College, Grant No. AC28: *Recruitment and Summer Prep Program For At-Risk Nursing Students*, \$48,521.
- **Reeves, Gay**, College of the Mainland, Grant No. AC15: *Nurse Counselor Program*, \$48,506.
- **Reid, Helen**, Trinity Valley Community College, Grant No. AC39: *Target: Two Years*, \$24,843.
- **Robeson, Maurice**, North Central Texas College, Grant No. AC06: *Learning Resource Personnel (LRP)*, \$47,024.
- **Skelton, Joanne**, Kilgore College, Grant No. AC22: *Increase Nursing Enrollment By Adding One New Faculty Position*, \$42,799.
- **Wagner, LeAnn**, The Victoria College, Grant No. AC12: *Project: More For Less*, \$48,556.
- **Wagner, LeAnn**, The Victoria College, Grant No. AC13: *Project SOS (System of Support)*, \$48,559.
- **Category B – Community Colleges (3 awards)**
 - **Hammer, Jere and Klien, Eileen**, Austin Community College, Grant No. BC06: *ADN Student Retention Model*, \$218,213.
 - **Joy, Dorothy**, Midland College, Grant No. BC09: *Nursing Innovation Initiative*, \$209,328.
 - **Robeson, Maurice and Shepard, Pam**, North Central Texas College, Grant No. BC04: *Camp CARE*, \$96,530.
- **Category A – Universities (7 awards)**
 - **Alfred, Danita and Brindle, Sharon**, The University of Texas at Tyler, Grant No. AU18: *Developing Academic Discipline for Nursing Education*, \$44,479.
 - **Light, Kathleen and Strickland, Sandra**, The University of Incarnate Word, Grant No. AU19: *Recruitment and Retention of Under-Represented Nurses to the Faculty Role*, \$47,665.
 - **Poster, Elizabeth**, The University of Texas at Arlington, Grant No. AU06: *A Recruitment Project to Annually Admit 200 New Ethnically Diverse Students*, \$48,189.
 - **Ryser, Faun and Marfurt, Stephanie**, The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, Grant No. AU01: *Innovative Approaches for Retention of "at risk" Nursing Students*, \$46,947.
 - **Scott Tilley, Donna and Amos, Elizabeth**, Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, Grant No. AU03: *READS: Retention and Excellence in Academics for Disadvantaged Students*, \$45,853.
 - **Sutherland, Judith and Hamilton, Mary Jane**, Texas A&M University – Corpus Christi, Grant No. AU17: *Promoting Educational Progress*, \$48,349.
 - **Wilsker, Donna and Rivers, Dianna**, Lamar University, Grant No. AU08: *Students Participating in Nursing (SPIN Project)*, \$47,877.

- **Category B - Universities (4 awards)**
 - **Baldwin, Kathleen and Walker, Charles**, Texas Christian University, Grant No. BU08: *Increasing Faculty in Rural Nursing Schools Through Online Graduate Nursing Education*, \$166,717.
 - **Green, Alexia and Amos, Elizabeth**, Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, Grant No. BU13: *A Unique Partnership In Developing a Diverse RN Workforce on the South Plains of Texas*, \$218,874.
 - **Marcott, Edith and Tschirch, Poldi**, The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston, Grant No. BU12: *Having Opportunities, Producing Excellence (HOPE) Program*, \$219,402.
 - **Symes, Lene and Carr, Suzanne**, Texas Woman's University, Grant No. BU14: *More Nurses for Texas: TWU Student Success Program*, \$163,016.

Permanent Health Fund for Higher Education

The data below are from the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board's *Research Assessment Program – 2002* final report and the various funding institutions.

Texas A&M University System Health Science Center \$1,125,000 annual appropriation

The Texas A&M University System (TAMUS) uses tobacco settlement proceeds to support a peer-reviewed pilot grant program, the Cardiovascular Research Institute, alcohol and nicotine research and the Institute of Biosciences and Technology (IBT). In the seed grant program, emphasis was placed on tobacco-related health issues, collaboration, junior faculty or new directions for established faculty, and potential for external funding. Grants were awarded for up to \$75,000 for one to two years.

The recently organized Cardiovascular Research Institute draws faculty, staff, residents and students from the TAMUS Health Science Center College of Medicine, the Scott and White Hospital and Clinic and the Olin Teach Veterans Administration Medical Center in Temple. Research is focused on cardiovascular function, cancer and developmental biology.

The IBT is located in Houston and houses an Office for Commercialization of Technologies and five research centers: Environmental and Genetic Medicine, Cancer Biology and Nutrition, Extracellular Matrix Biology, Structural Biology and Genome Research. In fiscal year 2002, the IBT drew its support from \$1.9 million in tobacco settlement funds (16 percent of total support for the IBT), \$1.4 million in other state funds, and \$8.4 million in grant funds (up 59 percent from fiscal year 2000), including \$2.4 million in indirect costs. The IBT has faculty members conducting research in cancer prevention and treatment, birth defects, genetic causes of disease and drug/vaccine development.

The institution reports that a majority of the tobacco settlement funds were used to support tobacco-related health issues.

Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center
\$1,125,000 annual appropriation (other than El Paso)
\$1,125,000 annual appropriation (El Paso)

Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center used the proceeds from two tobacco settlement funds: one fund provides support for activities in Lubbock, Amarillo and Odessa, and the second support activities in El Paso.

In the Lubbock, Amarillo and Odessa locations, tobacco settlement funds support tobacco prevention and cessation programs, advanced drug delivery research, cancer-related research, facilities development, and faculty recruitment. Research is targeted toward identifying and characterizing genes that control cancer cell division and developing new diagnostic and therapeutic agents for cancer. The Tobacco Cessation Program is being conducted as an education and research project. The Department of Health Services Research and Management was established to conduct focused population-based research. Research projects include surveys to detect health disparities in a cohort of 5,000 older persons and risk factors in West Texas for pediatric asthma and diabetes.

In El Paso, tobacco settlement prevention and cessation programs and research programs that address border health issues, including infectious diseases, environmental health and diabetes mellitus.

Approximately 35 percent of the tobacco settlement funds are devoted to tobacco-related health issues for programs at the Lubbock, Amarillo and Odessa locations. In El Paso, approximately 10 percent is devoted to tobacco-related health issues.

The University of North Texas Health Science Center at Fort Worth
\$1,125,000 annual appropriation

The University of North Texas Health Science Center at Fort Worth is using funding from tobacco settlement receipts to provide partial salary support for faculty involved in tobacco-related disease research and patient care, matching funds for an endowed chair grant from the Robert A. Welch Foundation, and an intramural tobacco research seed grant program. Thirty-seven faculty members, four staff members and three students received partial salary support. Most were members of the Cardiovascular Research Institute and the Institute for Cancer Research.

The institution set aside \$1 million for its intramural seed grant program. The seed grant program provides small, two-year grants to competitively selected, peer-reviewed tobacco research projects. All faculty members are eligible to compete. Priority is given to collaborative teams, new investigators, and investigators in need of bridge funding between grants. In both the first and second years, approximately one-quarter of the funding set aside for the seed grant program was awarded to seven and six projects, respectively. Faculty who were supported by the seed grants are actively publishing papers, submitting grant applications to external funding agencies, and involved in patent and other technology transfer activities. The institution reports that 73 percent of the seed grants are followed up with extramural grant proposals within the first year. Awards in excess of \$250,000 have been received at this early stage.

The institution reports that all funds derived from tobacco settlement receipts are being used to support tobacco-related health issues, including smoking cessation programs.

The University of Texas at El Paso

\$1,125,000 annual appropriation

The University of Texas at El Paso is using tobacco settlement proceeds to build capacity for interdisciplinary biomedical and health science research focusing on the needs of the Texas/Mexico border region with particular emphasis on El Paso/Ciudad Juarez. Research topics include infectious diseases, toxicology, and neural and metabolic disorders including diabetes. Research supported by the tobacco settlement have led to grants from the National Institutes of Health, the Welch Foundation and the Keck Foundation; publications; patent disclosures on an anti-infective drug design project; and commercialization from a project on rapid prototyping of anatomical structures to provide practice opportunities for surgeons and thereby reduce surgery times.

The institution reports that it is using tobacco settlement funds for issues that are not tobacco related because of a variety of area-specific diseases and disorders that the institution feels far outweigh the health impact of tobacco-related illnesses. Its tobacco-related work is being supported with other funds.

The University of Texas Health Center at Tyler

\$1,125,000 annual appropriation

The University of Texas Health Center at Tyler, known for its emphasis on pulmonary disease, is using tobacco settlement proceeds for patient care (\$1 million per biennium), research (\$900,000 per biennium), and education (\$500,000) per biennium. Current or former smokers account for two-thirds of all patients with cardiopulmonary disease or cancer at their facilities. The education program includes continuing medical education, smoking cessation programs, and public outreach in cardiopulmonary and cancer issues.

Over the last two years, the clinical research program has funded 60 clinical trials with more than 95 percent in tobacco-related diseases. Tobacco settlement monies have funded four new positions in clinical research in the health center's drive to recruit long-term smokers or individuals who have been exposed to secondhand smoke to clinical trials. The institution is now engaging in National Institute of Health investigator-initiated trials, such as its Medical Outcomes Study in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), which focuses on smoking cessation and regaining functional abilities and quality of life for 125 individuals with long-term exposure to cigarette smoke.

The institution reports that 25 to 30 percent of the tobacco settlement funds are being used to support tobacco-related health issues.

The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston
\$1,125,000 annual appropriation

The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston is using tobacco settlement funds to provide 1) support for three centers of excellence: the Texas Heart Institute in cardiovascular diseases, the Computational Neuroscience Core Facility, and the Structural Biology Research Center; 2) startup funding for four faculty recruits involved in genetics, immunology and cancer epidemiology research; and 3) research infrastructure support for the Office of Sponsored Projects, the Animal Welfare Committee, the Committee for the Protection of Human Subjects, the Center for Computational Biomedicine, the Office of Technology Transfer and the Office of International Affairs.

The cardiovascular research being conducted at the Texas Heart Institute is directed at developing novel gene therapies to repair injured blood vessels. Smoking causes arterial and endothelial injury as well as thrombosis, heart attacks, and strokes. Scientists at the Institute have discovered gene therapy methods that restore capabilities to injured blood vessels.

The Structural Biology Research Center was established in 2000 to study the fundamental architecture, structure and function of “molecular machines” of the cardiovascular system, pathogenic viruses, and proteins encoded by mutated genes. The center determined the high-resolution crystal structure of a protein from the anthrax bacterium, identified components in *Clostridium botulinum* responsible for toxicity, and developed a model for designing drugs to treat stroke and vascular disorders.

The Computational Neuroscience Core Facility was established with tobacco settlement funds to provide resources for the Department of Neurobiology and Anatomy at the medical school. Research projects in this department aim to understand the neural basis of memory, learning and addiction. The faculty has characterized neuronal properties involved in classical and visual conditioning.

The Texas Heart Institute reports that 100 percent of its tobacco settlement funds are devoted to tobacco-related health issues, whereas less than 5 percent of the Structural Biology Research Center’s tobacco settlement funds are devoted to tobacco-related health issues. The Computational Neuroscience Core Facility is indirectly invested in tobacco-related health issues because its work related to human behavior and environmental responses.

In addition, the institution utilizes approximately \$705,000 in tobacco funds annually to support non-research activities in prevention, education and outreach. The four projects supported by these funds include Intercon (Interconnections with Universities and Public Schools), CATCH (Coordinated Approach To Child Health), CARS (Center for Academic and Reading Skills) and CIRCLE (Center for Improving Readiness of Children for Learning and Education).

The InterCon program partners the university’s resources with public schools from kindergarten through 12th grade as a means to improve the science and basic academic skills of the students; provide unique opportunities for undergraduate students; prepare college students for professional or graduate schools; and increase the number of college bound high school students academically prepared to pursue health-related careers. A long-range goal of this project is to

increase the diversity found in the institution's student body. The university has leverage their \$500,000 in tobacco settlement funds for this project to obtain approximately \$2 million in extramural funding to support 21 educational programs serving students in the Houston, Kingsville, Odessa and Rio Grande Valley areas.

The CATCH program is an extensive statewide program designed for elementary school children. By coordinating the physical education, nutrition and health education messages in schools through a coordinated school health approach involving parents, children learn the skills needed to fight obesity and chronic diseases. Utilizing \$5,000 in annual funding for teacher training, CATCH is reaching 900 or 21 percent of Texas elementary schools reaching approximately 450,000 Texas children. The Texas Education Agency, the Texas Department of Health and the Texas Medical Association also support CATCH.

Literacy is a linchpin skill that is tightly associated with one's personal ability to learn, abuse of substances, vocational outcomes and the behavior of adolescents and adults. Those that can lead have positive outcomes in these life skills categories. Those who lack literacy often face negative outcomes. Thus the CARS program provides a statewide resource for early reading instruction targeting teachers, parents and children in kindergarten through third grade. Using \$100,000 in tobacco settlement funding, this initiative researches reading curriculums, maintains a clearinghouse for dissemination of best practices, implements methods for teacher training and monitoring and develops and evaluates methods for assessing student progress and outcomes in real-life school settings.

CIRCLE is actively involved in numerous research and training activities related to the goal of promoting quality learning environments for preschool children. The program, using \$100,000 in tobacco funds, promotes comprehensive approaches to early childhood development, with a balance of emphases on early language and pre-literacy skills, social development and health and nutrition, and parental involvement. Children with developmental difficulties in early childhood are at high risk for a variety of difficulties later in development. Facilitating early childhood development and school readiness is a major component of preventing tobacco use.

The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio \$9,000,000 annual appropriation

Tobacco settlement funds at the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio are being used to establish the Children's Cancer Research Center (CCRC). The mission of the center is "to reduce the health-care burden of childhood cancer through research, and to address the special needs of children with cancer in Texas, particularly minorities and those living in poverty."

The center is developing a research program focused on determining the molecular transformations that lead to pediatric cancers, designing and testing novel treatments, drug and vaccine development, and collecting and evaluating data related to the incidence of pediatric cancers. The program is recruiting established researchers, has hired an internationally known director, and is building a state-of-the-art facility to house the CRCC. The projected occupancy date is the fall of 2003.

Tobacco settlement funds supported 29 pilot research grants across nine departments at the Health Science Center, five start-up packages for researchers, and equipment including a high-field nuclear magnetic resonance machine to determine protein structures.

The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston
\$1,125,000 annual appropriation

The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston uses tobacco settlement funds for 1) bioinformatics and computations biology research and 2) genomics and proteomics research. Genomics and proteomics research is being conducted in neuroscience and at the Sealy Center for Environmental Health and Medicine. The bioinformatics program developed an analytical method to identify subsets of genes that may control cellular processes, constructed a state-of-the-art genomics/proteomics database management capability, and developed a genomics basis for respiratory inflammation.

The neuroscience program is using tobacco settlement funds to purchase equipment, including a phosphor-imager and laser capture system, and to invite expert speakers to visit the program and provide insight into future clinical and research directions.

Tobacco settlement funds provide some support for the Sealy Center for Environmental Health and Medicine, which investigates the roles genes, lifestyle, and environmental exposures play in human disease. Its scientists have discovered 1) a new mechanism that cells can use to avoid mutagenic and carcinogenic effects of some DNA lesions and 2) the molecular trigger responsible for the onset event in asthma.

The amount of tobacco settlement funded work devoted to tobacco-related health issues is approximately 40 percent for the bioinformatics program and 25 to 30 percent for the environmental health and medicine program. Approximately two-thirds of the tobacco settlement funds in the neuroscience program are used for research in neural factors in respiratory disorders and substance abuse and addiction.

The University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center
\$4,500,000 annual appropriation

The University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center is using tobacco settlement funds for six research areas: lung and oral cancer, patient access to appropriate palliative and rehabilitative care, new behavioral and pharmacological treatments for nicotine dependence and prevention youth tobacco use, genetic susceptibility to tobacco carcinogenesis and nicotine addiction, genomics to define the profile of mutations and altered expressions of genes in cancer cells, and biochemical and molecular mechanisms of tobacco carcinogenesis. In addition, funds are also being used to support pilot research projects on tobacco-related diseases and to provide support for physician-scientist program in tobacco-related diseases.

The Tobacco Research and Treatment Program is evaluating three interventions for tobacco use cessation: nicotine replacement, scheduled smoking, and combined therapy. The Tobacco Outreach and Education Project is involved in hosting educational events, increasing physician knowledge of and physician-based interventions for smoking cessation, producing educational

materials such as videotapes and web-based interactive training, and providing pre- and postdoctoral training.

The Genetic Susceptibility Research Program is concentrating efforts on a very large Mexican-American Cohort Study. More than 2,000 subjects were enrolled by August 2002. The goal is to enroll 30,000. This study will examine diet, medical history, smoking and exposures. Most subjects are providing samples (oral swab or blood) for DNA analysis.

Five higher education institutions participate in the Center for Health Inequalities in Mexican Americans: the University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, the University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, Baylor College of Medicine, Rice University and the University of Houston.

The institution reports that all tobacco settlement funds are earmarked for tobacco-related health issues.

**The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas
\$2,250,000 annual appropriation**

The legislation that established tobacco settlement fund endowments for health-related institutions included a provision that permitted the funds to be used as state matching contributions for eminent scholars endowments. The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas is using its tobacco settlement proceeds to match approximately \$7.7 million in more than 175 endowments certified under the Texas Eminent Scholars Program. The funds provide various levels of support for 141 investigators, including 10 members of the National Academy of Sciences and four Nobel laureates. The investigators hold faculty appointments in almost all of the academic departments and centers at UT Southwestern.

The institution reports the majority of tobacco settlement funds are being used to perform research in tobacco-related medical issues through the current research interests of the supported faculty.



Future Goals and Plans

Building on a Strong Foundation

In October 1998, The Texas Inter-Agency Tobacco Task Force developed a plan to utilize tobacco settlement funds to effectively address tobacco prevention and control in Texas. The Task Force plan was based on evidence-based practices and identified the following essential elements for a comprehensive tobacco control initiative:

- Community and Local Coalitions and Programs Including School-Based Youth/Parent Programs
- Public Awareness Campaign and Media Resource Center
- Tobacco Use Cessation and Nicotine Addiction Treatment
- Efforts Targeted to Diverse/Special Populations Such as Minorities, Persons in Rural Areas, and Youth in Alternative Settings
- Surveillance, Evaluation, and Research
- Enforcement of Tobacco Control Policies and Laws
- Statewide Program Coordination Including Training and Assistance

In June 2002, as a follow up to the original Tobacco Task Force plan, the Texas Department of Health (TDH) convened a team of tobacco control experts from local, regional and state levels to develop a five-year, TDH Strategic Plan for Tobacco Use Prevention and Control. The goal of the plan is to develop a roadmap for logically and systematically expanding the “Texas Tobacco Prevention Initiative” statewide.

The following TDH Strategic Plan is the first step in a series of activities designed to create an ongoing, data based, program development cycle at the state, regional and local levels.

Highlights of the TDH Strategic Plan for Tobacco Use Prevention & Control

Vision: A Tobacco-Free Texas

- **Prevent Youth Tobacco Use**
 - Educate youth and adults who influence youth about tobacco prevention and control issues.
 - Increase adherence to federal, state and local youth tobacco sales, product placement and possession laws.

- Identify and recruit youth organizations, including non-school based, to promote tobacco prevention activities.
- **Increase Cessation Among Youth and Adults**
 - Educate youth and adults to quit using tobacco products.
 - Increase the number of health professionals who assess and counsel youth and adults for cessation.
 - Increase awareness, availability and access to cessation resources, including the American Cancer Society (ACS) Quitline, for adults and youth.
 - Educate the public and community leaders on evidence-based tobacco control programs and strategies, such as the effect of tobacco price increase on reductions in tobacco use and overall public health impact.
 - Increase social support for youth cessation.
 - Identify and recruit youth organizations, including non-school based, to promote tobacco cessation activities.
- **Eliminate Exposure to Secondhand Smoke**
 - Increase enforcement of federal, state, and local secondhand smoke laws.
 - Educate the public, including parents, business owners and community leaders about the harmful effects of secondhand smoke and the laws prohibiting or restricting smoking.
 - Provide technical assistance to give evidenced-based programs and strategies to communities.
 - Educate health professionals to assess and counsel situations where secondhand smoke may need to be eliminated.
- **Reduce Tobacco Use in Diverse and Special Populations to Eliminate Disparities**
 - Educate youth and adults from diverse and special populations about tobacco prevention and control.
 - Increase awareness, availability and access to cessation resources, including the ACS Quitline, with an emphasis on diverse and special populations.
 - Educate diverse and special populations about the harmful effects of secondhand smoke and the laws prohibiting or restricting smoking.
 - Provide technical assistance to give evidenced-based programs and strategies to communities with diverse and special populations.
 - Develop demographic and geographic profiles of diverse and special populations in Texas that experience the greatest adverse impact of tobacco, or in which the impact is increasing.
 - Collaborate with Texas colleges and universities to develop partnerships for comprehensive, campus-wide tobacco prevention and control.
 - Decline in the percentage of 18-24 year-olds who are current users of any tobacco product.
- **Develop and Sustain a Coordinated, Comprehensive Statewide Tobacco Prevention and Control Initiative**
 - Identify current state, regional and local tobacco prevention and control initiatives and facilitate dissemination of information about state and local tobacco prevention and control activities, resources and opportunities among participating agencies and organizations.

- Build state, regional and local capacity to plan, implement and evaluate effective tobacco prevention and control initiatives.
- Track national and international state-of-the-art advances in tobacco prevention and control and facilitate timely access to new information, skills and resources.
- Maintain an infrastructure for coordinating tobacco prevention and control activities in Texas.
- Reduce the burden of tobacco-related chronic diseases on communities.
- Develop a common, recognizable identity for statewide tobacco prevention and control initiatives.
- Organize, monitor and evaluate implementation of the strategic plan and annual action plan and report on progress.
- Enhance the research foundation for planning and implementation of tobacco prevention and control programs specific to Texas.
- Communicate and collaborate with comprehensive substance abuse activities at the state, regional and local levels.

While all of these activities are already occurring at various levels throughout the state, the ability to implement them comprehensively is based on the fiscal resources available. At current funding levels, the state health department is limited to providing comprehensive programs to 20 percent of the state's population. With increased funding, the number of Texans receiving comprehensive activities can increase proportionately; decreasing funding would obviously have the converse affect on program activities. As noted earlier in this report, comprehensive programs can make an impact on the health of Texans by increasing the number of adults and youth who do not use tobacco products, helping those who do use tobacco to quit, and thus positively impacting the health cost equation of the state.



Who To Contact

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Definitions

ATLS: Advance Trauma Life Support

ACLS: Advance Cardiac Life Support

CCRN: Critical Care Emergency Nurse

CEN: Certified Emergency Nurse

Comprehensive Tobacco Control: A program that includes all elements of a comprehensive tobacco program: community and school based prevention, enforcement of state and local tobacco statutes, media, cessation and evaluation.

CPR: Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation

ENPC: Emergency Nurse Pediatrics Course

NCI: National Cancer Institute

NCRR: National Center for Research Resources

NIDA: National Institute on Drug Abuse

NIEHS: National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences

NIRR: National Institute of Nursing Research

PALS: Pediatric Advance Life Support

TNCC: Trauma Nurse Core Curriculum



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Office of Rural Community Affairs
Rural Health Unit

Office of the State Comptroller of Public Accounts
Accounts Maintenance Division
Criminal Investigations Division
Enforcement Division

Southwest Texas State University
Center for Safe Communities and Schools
Texas Statewide Tobacco Education & Prevention

Texas A&M University System Health Science Center

Texas Department of Health
Bureau of Emergency Management
Bureau of Chronic Disease and Tobacco Prevention
Epidemiology Program
Office of Tobacco Prevention & Control
Office of Health Information and Analysis
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
Office of Strategic Health Planning

Texas Department of Insurance
Office of the State Fire Marshall

Texas Department of Transportation
Tourism Division

Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board
Division of Finance, Campus Planning and Research
Division of Universities and Health-Related Institutions

Texas Tech University Health Science Center

The University of North Texas Health Science Center at Fort Worth

The University of Texas at El Paso

The University of Texas Health Center at Tyler

The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston

The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio

The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston

The University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center

The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas

United States Department of Health & Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Office on Smoking and Health
Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration



“Who’s throwing away all these butts”

Texans and Tobacco

A report to the 78th Texas Legislature, January 2003
As mandated by the
Health and Safety Code, 161.0901

Texas Department of Health
Associateship for Disease Control and Prevention
Bureau of Chronic Disease and Tobacco Prevention
Office of Tobacco Prevention and Control