

State of Connecticut



Governor's Action Committee on Drug Education

Final Report and
Recommendations

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Parisky & Daniels, a Hartford-based public policy consulting firm, was hired to conduct the research and coordinate the work of the Governor's Action Committee on Drug Education. The firm prepared this report and performed the contract under the auspices of the Justice Planning Division, Office of Policy and Management, State of Connecticut.

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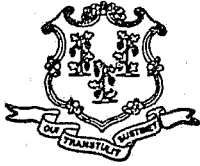
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Governor's Action Committee on Drug Education

Final Report and
Recommendations

January 1987



STATE OF CONNECTICUT

OFFICE OF POLICY AND MANAGEMENT
JUSTICE PLANNING DIVISION

January 16, 1987

The Honorable William A. O'Neill
Governor
State of Connecticut
State Capitol
Executive Chambers
Hartford, CT 06106

Dear Governor O'Neill:

It is with a great deal of pleasure and pride that we forward to you the enclosed recommendations of your Action Committee on Drug Education.


We are making eight recommendations that respond to your charge. The recommendations fall into two broad categories: a general call to mobilize and organize the state's leadership on prevention/education issues, and specific ways to reach our youth in schools and the community and our adults in colleges and the workplace. The estimated cost of implementing these recommendations is \$4.9 million in federal and state funds.


Your appointees to the Action Committee worked diligently and expeditiously to produce final recommendations within the deadline that you set for us. You had carefully chosen representatives from the appropriate disciplines, sectors, and institutions, resulting in most effective collective deliberations. Your task force members used this wide expertise in producing the final recommendations, and the unanimity in arriving at our final consensus was truly rare.

We received extraordinarily high caliber assistance from both William Carbone's office at the Office of Policy and Management and from Parisky & Daniels, the consulting firm hired for the project. The Action Committee could not have functioned without these two sources of support.

We know we speak for the entire Action Committee in thanking you for giving us this unique opportunity to put our best efforts forward in seeking solutions to the tragic problem of drug abuse.

Sincerely,


Thomas W. Bucci, Mayor
City of Bridgeport
Chairman
Governor's Action Committee on
Drug Education


Eileen M. Daily, First Selectman
Town of Westbrook
Vice Chairman
Governor's Action Committee on
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PREAMBLE AND CALL TO ACTION

Alcohol and drug abuse among Connecticut's students, youth and adults continues to be a persistent problem having devastating effects. The most profound impact is on the individual, but the broad effects of the growing incidence of substance abuse spread far beyond the individual. Substance abuse affects families, friends and co-workers, schools and workplaces, and society in general. We must recognize that alcohol and drug abuse are significant problems and are special health risks to our citizens.

Attacking the problem is more complex than a simple "Call to Action." It is more difficult than quickly developing a catchy slogan or providing the spotlight of a special Governor's Committee. There must be a recognition that substance abuse prevention needs a long-term effort to succeed. It must join the resources of all institutions -- family, religious, educational, business and social -- in a commitment to a variety of approaches to reach Connecticut residents of all ages.

We must truly understand that substance abuse has no simple, absolute cause and that no single formula exists to prevent substance abuse. Research underscores these facts: efforts should be aimed at reaching all youth and adults, not only those who are called "high-risk"; efforts should not be restricted to a single institution (only schools, only community, only workplace); and efforts should focus on the multiplicity of the causes of substance abuse. Especially for the young, there are many risk factors associated with drug and alcohol abuse; we must build broad-based, comprehensive and positive programs to reach youth.

Adults, both in institutions of higher education and in the workplace, require a special approach. They must be reached both for their own well-being and also for the example they present to our youth. The economic repercussions of adult substance abuse are enormous -- in loss of productivity in the workplace, in lost wages to the individual and family, and in loss of life.

Our schools have a major role to play. It is critical to develop and use effectively in our schools a comprehensive health education curriculum to address both substance abuse and the full range of health issues -- physical, emotional and psychological -- that affect youth.

While a great deal of responsibility can be placed upon the public sector and schools, all sectors in society must unite to provide a coordinated effort in substance abuse prevention that gives correct messages -- accurate, believable information -- and offers alternatives that work.

The time to begin this coordinated, comprehensive, long-term task is now.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The broad effects of substance abuse spread far beyond the individual, to families, friends and co-workers; schools, workplaces and the community; and society in general.

On September 5, 1986, Governor William A. O'Neill announced the formation of the Governor's Action Committee on Drug Education. The Governor issued a three-part charge to the committee including the investigation of drug education program options for use in Connecticut schools and workplaces; the development of recommendations for specific programs; and adoption of recommendations for implementation of these programs -- how much they would cost, and how they should be carried out.

The Action Committee heard public testimony at four hearings, reviewed existing efforts, and developed a comprehensive state mobilization plan. The recommended multi-year effort builds on the Governor's Initiative to Prevent Student Alcohol and Drug Abuse, begun in September, 1985 and responds to the national crusade on illegal drugs initiated by President Reagan in August, 1986.

Key to the Action Committee's proposals is the conviction that a "quick fix" is not possible. A multi-year infusion of funds and sustained attention will be required long after the current attention to this issue moves on to the next crisis.

Eight recommendations for state action are proposed to fulfill Governor O'Neill's charge to the Action Committee. The recommendations represent a call to action by the state and describe specific targets for substance abuse prevention education.

1. ESTABLISH A SUSTAINED, STATE-FINANCED SUBSTANCE ABUSE MOBILIZATION PROGRAM

A detailed multi-year program and financial plan must be developed and implemented as a collaborative effort directed by state government. This plan must demonstrate the public sector's long-term commitment to prevention of substance abuse, including a plan to effectively use federal funds, commit increased state funds and spark local and private sector financial investment in prevention of alcohol and drug abuse.

2. DECLARE THE ENTIRE RANGE OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE -- WITH EMPHASIS ON ALCOHOL AS WELL AS ILLICIT DRUGS -- CENTRAL TO ALL PREVENTION ACTIVITIES.

Among adults, and especially among youth, abuse of alcohol remains a persistent problem. Addressing all forms of substance abuse must be the central aim of the state's efforts in prevention.

3. DESIGN AN ORGANIZATIONAL MODEL TO FORMALLY JOIN AND COORDINATE MAJOR STATE AGENCIES INVOLVED IN WAGING A WAR TO PREVENT DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE.

The Department of Education, the Connecticut Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission and the Department of Children and Youth Services must unite on a common agenda to prevent substance abuse among our young. The Department of Higher Education, CADAC, and Departments of Economic Development and Administrative Services must join in efforts to reach adults with prevention programs.

4. LAUNCH A COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM TO PROVIDE CLEAR MESSAGES FOR PREVENTION AND TO ENLIST SUPPORT TO STOP SUBSTANCE ABUSE.

Media alone cannot halt substance abuse, but a strategic communications program will enhance efforts outlined in these recommendations. Communications can begin a public effort to convince people that abuse of alcohol and drugs is not acceptable behavior.

5. INITIATE AND HELP IMPLEMENT LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT ACTIVITIES TO PROVIDE TEACHER TRAINING IN SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND SPECIFIC CURRICULA FOR GRADES K THROUGH 12.

A comprehensive substance abuse curriculum and school education program at all grade levels will be implemented in every Connecticut public school district; in-service training in substance abuse prevention will be provided to every appropriate school teacher, administrator and counselor; and preservice education in substance abuse prevention will be required for all teacher education candidates.

6. DESIGN AN EXPANDED NETWORK OF PREVENTION/INTERVENTION PROGRAM SERVICES AIMED AT YOUNGSTERS, BOTH WITHIN SCHOOLS AND IN THEIR COMMUNITIES, REACHING ALL TOWNS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Substance abuse prevention/intervention services will be targeted to youth in every regional and individual Connecticut school system; the state-funded network of community-based youth and parent-serving agencies will be expanded to address health, emotional and developmental issues that impact on substance abuse; a comprehensive evaluation of Connecticut substance abuse prevention efforts directed at youth will be undertaken; and a regional/statewide information-collection survey and reporting system on substance abuse incidence by youth will be established.

7. INITIATE A PROGRAM FOR THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION TO DEVELOP WITH ALL INSTITUTIONS SPECIFIC POLICIES AND PROGRAMS TO INSURE THAT PUBLIC AND INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS OF HIGHER LEARNING PLACE IN OPERATION PREVENTION PROGRAMS FOR STUDENTS AND FACULTY.

Statewide guidelines and criteria for development of campus policies on alcohol and drug education/prevention will be established, adopted, and reviewed; independent institutions will be strongly encouraged to participate; new or strengthened alcohol and drug prevention referral programs will be implemented at all Connecticut public colleges and universities; an incidence and prevalence study among college students will be undertaken; formal memoranda of agreement will be developed to increase cooperation between campuses and law enforcement officials; and the need to expand degree-conferring capacity for the rehabilitation counselor program will be assessed.

8. CREATE A GOVERNORS'S PARTNERSHIP TO PREVENT SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN THE WORKPLACE.

The combined leadership of the Governor's office and major private sector and municipal leaders will be used to launch and encourage programs to reach adults in the workplace; a training program for the state workforce (including EAP liaisons, union service representatives or other designated personnel) will be created; and a municipal/private sector workplace grant program to expand education/prevention activities will be established.

The Action Committee developed a funding plan that responds to the urgency of the problem. A \$4.9 million combined state/federal funding plan is proposed to meet the costs of these initiatives in 1987-88. In addition, funds in the current 1986-87 budget also have been identified to allow state departments to initiate immediately activities required to prepare for the mobilization program. This will insure that the program moves ahead without delay upon adoption of the new state budget.

Funding is provided in three key areas:

Oversight/Communication	\$ 475,000
Schools/Community Programs	3,850,000
Higher Education/Workplaces	575,000

The plan and its funding represent a great step forward in the state's effort to halt substance abuse and the havoc it wreaks on our society. It will require the efforts and resources of all state institutions -- family, religious, educational, business and social -- to succeed.

1. BACKGROUND AND WORK OF COMMITTEE

- **Charge**
- **Structure/Work of Committee**
- **Summary of Public Hearings**

GOVERNOR'S ACTION COMMITTEE ON DRUG EDUCATION

In October, 1985, Governor William O'Neill, concerned with the growing problem of substance abuse, formed a Governor's Initiative to Prevent Student Alcohol and Drug Abuse. As a part of that initiative, the Subcommittee to Prevent Student Alcohol and Drug Abuse made several recommendations for action. They were:

- 1) Each city and town should convene a local council designated by the chief elected official to promote prevention of student substance abuse.
- 2) Increased public education on substance abuse prevention, including training and technical assistance for local councils, should be made available by the Connecticut Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission (CADAC).
- 3) Technical assistance and teacher training on substance abuse prevention programs in the schools should be made available to local councils and schools by the Connecticut Department of Education.
- 4) Increased programs to promote the positive development of Connecticut's children, including peer resistance skills training for children, and education and support centers for parents, should be made available to local agencies by the Department of Children and Youth Services (DCYS).

To help implement these recommendations, Governor O'Neill, in September, 1986, appointed the Governor's Action Committee on Drug Education. This committee is composed of 26 leaders from federal, state and local law enforcement, education, health, business, and labor. Since local communities must be an integral part of any drug education effort, Mayor Thomas W. Bucci of Bridgeport was appointed chairperson, and First Selectman Eileen M. Daily of Westbrook, vice-chairperson.

Parisky & Daniels, a Hartford-based public policy management and consulting firm, was hired to provide staff support, to gather information, perform research and analysis and oversee the committee's work. In addition, the Office of Policy and Management was an integral part of the project, with the Justice Planning Division directly involved in the work of the committee from its inception.

The Governor issued a three-part charge to the committee:

- Investigate existing and new drug education program options for use in Connecticut schools and in public and private workplaces to discourage illegal drug use. The focus will be in two areas: prevention; and finding ways to encourage citizens now using illegal drugs to stop.
- Develop recommendations for specific programs that can be used in Connecticut to convince people -- through public education, through activities in our public and private institutions -- to halt drug use.
- Recommend who should implement these programs, how much they will cost, and how they should be carried out.

The Action Committee was instructed to report to the Governor by the end of the year.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEE

At the committee's first meeting in September, two significant actions were taken. The prevention efforts of the Committee were amended to encompass all kinds of substance abuse, including, but not limited to, illicit drugs. This change was approved unanimously because of the consensus that alcohol abuse, as well as illicit drugs, represented a major concern. The committee also acted to establish two subcommittees to expedite its work. Subcommittee members are:

Subcommittee on Drug Education/ Prevention in Schools - Community

Eileen Daily, chair
Terry Cassidy
John Dow
Edward Dorsett
Karin Kyles
Mark Marcus
Jennifer Milne
Paul Newman
James O'Brien
Peg Perille
Paul Salute
Gerald Tirozzi

Subcommittee on Drug Education/ Prevention in Colleges/Workplaces

John Kelly, chair
John Ambrogio
Lester Forst
Norma Glasgow
Stanley Klein
Hernan LaFontaine
Joseph Lieberman
Anthony Milano
Walter Montieth
Donald McConnell
George Springer
David Lauler

The Schools Subcommittee was charged specifically with investigating existing and potential drug prevention and education programs for use in schools and integrating, in this new effort, previous recommendations of the Governor's Initiative to Prevent Alcohol and Drug Abuse. Its focus was on school-aged youth in the primary and secondary grades. This subcommittee met six times over the four-month period, focused on prevention/intervention to stop drug abuse among young persons, grades K-12, and on activities that can relate to youth, both in schools and in communities.

The charge to the Colleges* and Workplaces Subcommittee was to investigate existing and potential programs for use in colleges and in the workplace -- public, private and nonprofit. This subcommittee held six meetings, one of which was an open hearing in Hartford, specifically to receive input from institutions of higher education on their substance abuse policies and any suggestions they might have for improving them.

In addition, there were three meetings of the full committee. Public hearings were held in Bridgeport, Waterbury and Westbrook to allow the public an opportunity to express concerns and provide suggestions to the committee.

On December 18, 1986, the full committee held its final meeting. Recommendations from both subcommittees were reviewed, and the committee unanimously accepted the recommendations outlined in this report.

* The subcommittee is hereafter referred to as Higher Education/Workplaces.

PUBLIC HEARINGS

To obtain public views about drug education and prevention strategies, three public hearings were held by the Committee at different locations across the state. Additionally, the subcommittee on Higher Education/Workplaces held a special meeting for representatives from institutions of higher education to provide their leaders an opportunity to express ideas, identify strategies in use and answer questions of the subcommittee.

A total of 100 people testified at the three formal public hearings. Testimony was provided by: public and private agencies; individuals working in alcohol and drug prevention/rehabilitation; youth agencies; concerned citizens; parents; law enforcement officials; local task force representatives; regional committees; elected officials; candidates for public office; youth, civic organizations; and representatives of education. The hearings were held in Bridgeport, September 30; Westbrook, October 1; and Waterbury, October 2, 1986. Consistent themes expressed at all three hearings were needs to:

- Mandate prevention programs and prevention education curricula in public schools;
- Provide inservice training for teachers and other appropriate school personnel;
- Identify model prevention programs; monitor and evaluate these efforts;
- Continue local task forces as a means to strengthen community involvement.

Bridgeport City Hall

Task force members at the hearing included: George Springer, President, Connecticut State Federation of Teachers, AFT, AFL-CIO; Thomas W. Bucci, Mayor, Bridgeport; Eileen M. Daily, First Selectman, Westbrook; Karin R. Kyles, National Federation of Parents; John Dow, Jr., Superintendent, New Haven Public Schools; Anthony V. Milano, Secretary, Office of Policy and Management; Donald McConnell, Executive Director, Connecticut Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission; Stanley R. Twardy, Jr., United States Attorney; Mark J. Marcus, Commissioner, Connecticut Department of Children and Youth Services; and Margaret Perille, President, Connecticut Parent Teachers Organization.

Over 25 people offered testimony, most of whom were representatives of community-based programs, elected officials and the educational community. Many expressed the need for a coordinated effort by substance abuse prevention service providers, parents, teachers, students, elected officials, police and school systems. Also, many testified of the need to suggest model curricula, K through 12th grade, that would then be available for use in the schools. A request was made for a statewide incidence and prevalence survey.

Westbrook Town Hall

Present at the hearing were task force members: Mayor Bucci; First Selectman Daily; Karin Kyles; Paul Salute, Senior Agent, U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration; Donald McConnell.

Testimony was provided by individuals representing youth-serving agencies, local task forces, educational systems, law enforcement, concerned citizens and parents. The areas addressed most frequently were: teacher training in substance abuse education; the need for a coordinated effort by schools, law enforcement, parents, students and community-based organizations. Another common theme was the absence of substance abuse treatment spaces throughout the state, especially for adolescents and particularly for uninsured adolescents.* Many experienced in working with youth said alcohol must be included in any effort to prevent drug abuse because it is the drug youths use most frequently.

Waterbury City Hall

Task force members present included: Mayor Bucci; First Selectman Daily; Dr. Norma Foreman Glasgow, Commissioner, Department of Higher Education; Mr. Salute; Hernan LaFontaine, Superintendent, Hartford Public Schools; Edward Dorsett, President, Connecticut Education Association; Karin Kyles; and Donald McConnell.

Testimony was offered by elected officials, representatives of law enforcement agencies, local task forces, community-based organizations, parents, concerned citizens and representatives of the educational system.

One area frequently mentioned was the lack of coordination many believe exists between the three state agencies involved with youth and substance abuse prevention for youth: Connecticut Department of Education, Connecticut Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission, and the Department of Children and Youth Services. Many said there is a duplication of efforts that causes confusion. A recurrent theme was the need for schools to provide training for teachers and other professionals to enable them to teach effectively, and to increase their skills in working with community prevention efforts involving school staff and parents.

* Governor William A. O'Neill had directed a separate inventory and assessment of treatment services by CADAC

Higher Education Meeting

A special meeting of the Subcommittee on Higher Education/Workplaces was held at the State Capitol Annex, November 19, 1986. Representatives of universities and colleges were invited to address the subcommittee on strategies used in schools of higher education and to share ideas about how each might address this issue more effectively.

Task force members present were: John J. Kelly, Chief State's Attorney; Chief John P. Ambrosio, Connecticut Chiefs of Police Association; Dr. Glasgow; and Donald McConnell. Also present were Robert Kochiss from Mayor Bucci's office and Gordon Hall from the office of the Attorney General.

Representatives from eight schools provided testimony to the subcommittee representing all levels of higher education; public and private institutions; residential and non-residential facilities; four-year schools and two-year schools. Virtually all who testified said alcohol was the primary drug used by students.

Representatives of the state technical colleges and the community colleges said they did not recognize any overt problem on their campuses. They suggested the non-residential status of their schools, as well as the older age of the student body, contributed to this.

It was evident from testimony that a disparity of programs and services exists among college campuses. Some schools have staff to deal with substance abuse, other schools use existing counseling staff who may or may not have training in substance abuse. Testimony also revealed a disparity of policies and penalties for the illegal use, possession, or sale of illegal drugs and for the misuse of alcohol. Comment included the need to:

- Provide technical assistance for higher education staff in substance abuse prevention identification;
- Offer more financial resources for programs and educational materials;
- Assure more trained and certified staff;
- Conduct a substance abuse incidence and prevalence survey at the college university level; and,
- Improve communication between the schools and local police.

II. EXISTING SUBSTANCE ABUSE EDUCATION/PREVENTION

- **Program Descriptions**
 - **Schools and Community**
 - **Higher Education/Workplaces**
 - **Media and Communications**
 - **Governor's Initiative/Legislative Efforts**
- **Organizational and Fiscal Summary**

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

This section reviews existing program activities of state government directed at the prevention of substance abuse. It is the intention of this narrative not to duplicate other reports of state agencies,* but to highlight existing program activities. State programs in prevention of substance abuse generally are grouped in three broad areas: school and community activities directed towards youth; adult services in institutions of higher education and the workplace; and, state-based communications and media activities. Additionally, the Governor's Initiative of 1986-87 and legislative efforts are summarized later in this section.

School/Community Activities for Youth

Activities within the state's primary and secondary schools and youth activities in the community (some involving schools) are carried out by three state agencies -- Department of Education, CADAC and The Department of Children and Youth Services. Each shares some responsibility for youth activities. In general, each agency has operated its activities in isolation, although some projects are cooperative. Together they comprise an uncoordinated array of prevention programs for youth in substance abuse, most run by nonprofit agencies.

This section reviews key educational activities -- curriculum, in-school programs and teacher training for substance abuse prevention -- and highlights CADAC and DCYS activities relating to, (A) school-based activities and (B) community efforts.

A. School-Based Activities

The primary responsibility in state government for substance abuse prevention activities for youth in public schools rests with the Connecticut Department of Education. With respect to local school districts, the Legislature has outlined specific legal requirements to develop substance abuse prevention policies and teacher-training on the subject. The department's role generally has been to provide guidance, assistance to local districts and monitor compliance.

But in the area of substance abuse prevention, the General Assembly has established a strong role for the state education agency to develop substance abuse prevention education programs. Sec. 10-19 of the Connecticut General Statutes states:

* The Department of Education and CADAC have produced a joint report on substance abuse prevention mandated by the 1985 General Assembly.

Sec. 10-19. Effect of alcohol, nicotine or tobacco and drugs to be taught. Training of personnel. The effect of alcohol, of nicotine or tobacco and of drugs, as defined in subdivision (17) of section 21a-240 on health, character, citizenship and personality development shall be taught every academic year to pupils in all grades in the public schools; and, in teaching such subjects, textbooks and such other materials as are necessary shall be used. Institutions of higher education approved by the state board of education to train teachers shall give instruction on the subjects prescribed in this section and concerning the best methods of teaching the same. The state board of education and the board of governors of higher education in consultation with the commissioner of mental health and the state alcohol and drug abuse commission shall develop health education programs for elementary and secondary schools and for the training of teachers, administrators and guidance personnel with reference to the effects of nicotine or tobacco, alcohol and drugs.*

Thus, the statutes call on the Department of Education to take leadership in developing programs both for elementary schools and for the training of teachers in substance abuse prevention.

A review of recent state budgets prior to 1986-87, finds virtually no funds to implement Sect. 10-19 or, for that matter, for other mandates by the Department of Education relating directly to substance abuse prevention. Since at least 1985, the department has not employed a full-time health education curriculum consultant although health education is a required curriculum area (substance abuse has been a subcategory of health education). In 1986-87, the Governor's Initiative provided funds to hire a consultant to revise a health curriculum and work on substance abuse prevention, such funds to come from CADAC for use by the Department of Education to hire contract personnel. (As of December, 1986, no individual had started work.)

To date, there has been no formalized effort to ascertain to what extent substance abuse prevention programs are, in fact, being conducted for all grades in all public schools in the state. It is evident from the committee's review that programs vary widely both as to extent and quality; more important the responsibility for both development and implementation has rested solely on individual, local school districts.

* Underlined for emphasis.

The department, nevertheless, has provided guidance to local schools. In 1981, the department published, "A Guide to Curriculum Development in Health and Safety," one of a series of 12 guides to curricula provided to local schools to assist them in developing and implementing state mandates.

The guide is 95 pages long and has 11 substantive sections, one of which is devoted to substance abuse curriculum. This section is two pages in length and provides a brief outline of suggested curricula approaches for grades K through 12. (See Appendix A for full text).

Efforts to formally identify local and regional curricula in use and to understand the extent of these activities in Connecticut's schools have not been effective. In 1985, the General Assembly directed CADAC and the Department of Education jointly to "study the alcohol and drug prevention programs provided by local and regional boards of education"* and to recommend new statewide activities in substance abuse prevention. That report, adopted by both agencies and sent to the Legislature, does not inventory or analyze local school system activities.

Additionally, the General Assembly has directed local school districts to provide detailed plans for inservice professional development of teachers, calling for written plans to be submitted to the Department of Education by April, 1986, describing a five-year program, to include drug and alcohol abuse prevention.** A number of local districts provide teacher training on substance abuse prevention, although the state reports a low rate of compliance with Sect. 10-220a. As of September, 1986, the agency reported 12 percent of the state's 165 school districts (21 systems) in compliance with requirements for substance abuse prevention professional development activities. In its report to the Legislature, the department says the statute does not specifically require a "professional development plan" in alcohol and drug education by local school systems. Also, the department presently has no funded programs for inservice training in substance abuse education, although some minor activities exist in CADAC.

Although the picture is one of uncoordinated substance abuse prevention curricula, training and programs in schools, a broad range of efforts is being conducted through the efforts of CADAC and, to a lesser extent DCYS; by regional school systems; and nonprofit agencies. The committee found many of these were exemplary; at issue was the need for increased funding and uniform availability.***

While the statutory requirements for school-based programs rests with the education agency, CADAC has funded most state-assisted curricula and school-based prevention programs.

* P.A. 85-579, An Act implementing recommendations of the Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee concerning the Connecticut Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission and Certain Related Laws.

** Sect. 10-220a Connecticut General Statutes.

*** See list, Appendix B

CADAC served 57 school districts in 1985-86, with approximately 15,900 of the state's 560,000 students involved in these programs. This is just under 3 percent of the school-aged population in primary and secondary grades statewide. The services offered are delivered by 18 agencies; none of the projects provides curricula services through all 12 grades. CADAC reports 12 of 18 agencies run programs for pre-K through 8th grade; six agencies run programs for grades 8-12. In some schools, the programs are comprehensive; in others, a program operates in a single classroom. Four programs provide teacher training.

These primary prevention programs provide services in one or more of the following activities: health promotion with problem solving, decision making, and/or self-esteem development components for youth ages 3-10; alternative activities with health promotion components for youth age 3-13; refusal skills training (saying no) for youth age 9-13; refusal skills training for adolescents with little or no substance use history; peer leader, counselor, educator programs for adolescents; alternative activities to create and maintain a healthy lifestyle; teacher training; and related community parent education.

In addition to CADAC, DCYS provides "positive youth development programs" to serve priority school districts. In 1986-87, DCYS also initiated several pilot projects specifically for substance abuse prevention under the Governor's Initiative. These programs, strongly related to school systems, involve both school and community activities and the services represent a substantial initiative in preventive programs for youth begun in the past year.

Eight nonprofit agencies serve the 14 communities providing a wide range of prevention services. The programs apply a "positive youth development" model, aimed at addressing major adolescent indicators of potential problems. DCYS awarded \$150,000 to the eight agencies for programs in peer education, peer leadership, peer resistance, social skills training, parent education and training and/or school and community involvement projects. As part of the effort, DCYS has contracted with the University of Connecticut to evaluate the effectiveness of these new models.

A review of all preventive activities -- in Education, CADAC and DCYS -- revealed that community-based agencies using relatively small amounts of state aid are responsible for implementing a variety of curricula and substance abuse prevention efforts in the state school systems. In only one case was a program funded by CADAC or DCYS run by a school system. As the map in Appendix C shows, the services to schools do not form a uniform pattern, nor do they provide an integrated network that assures K-12 services in all school districts and adequate coverage of all parts of the state.

B. Community-Based Prevention Services

The Committee identified a range of community-based activities sponsored by the state, primarily through CADAC and DCYS. A network of local councils created in 1986 and existing Youth Service Bureaus across Connecticut also operate prevention programs in substance abuse. A brief explanation of what preventive/intervention services are and how they are described by the respective state agencies is useful. Prevention efforts generally are designed to contribute to the reduction of the incidence and prevalence of substance use. Substance use typically starts during adolescence, and research indicates it develops through the use of "gateway drugs", i.e., beer, wine, marijuana and progresses to so-called "hardcore" illicit drugs.

CADAC uses three major strategic delivery approaches to its prevention efforts: (1) community education and awareness activities to reduce community tolerance for substance use and abuse as acceptable behavior; (2) primary prevention activities directed at youth to reduce the numbers of new users and experimenters; and (3) early intervention activities directed at people experiencing personal, social and familial problems related to substance use and abuse.

DCYS prevention activities use a social development and positive youth development model. DCYS provides funds to Youth Service Bureaus to carry out the agency's prevention efforts, and in the last fiscal year has increased its emphasis in this area. The social development model provides youth with opportunities to become positively involved and helps them develop appropriate skills. Building these competencies is achieved through education, training or experiential learning, according to the agency.

During the 1986-87 FY, community efforts funded by CADAC totalled \$1.5 million. Of this amount, \$330,673 was awarded to ten organizations for community awareness activities. These organizations support and assist in developing and maintaining community-based parent groups and task forces, resource libraries. They sponsor information and resource referral efforts, community education events and act as a lead agency for drug and alcohol awareness "weeks" and "months" in various regions.

Additionally, CADAC awarded \$336,828 to 16 organizations for primary prevention programs, either school-based or community-based. (Many of these were discussed in the previous section.) The primary target audience is youth aged 9-13, but some programs focus on younger children and some activities are for adults.

CADAC also provided \$215,993 to six programs for early intervention services. Early intervention programs target youth who are beginning to experience behavioral and academic difficulties and parents who are beginning to experience problems with their children. These activities take place in school and community settings and range from counseling in schools (including student assistance programs) to "host homes". The majority of these activities are at least partly school-based.

By far, the most extensive single effort by CADAC began in 1986-87 with the Governor's Initiative to Prevent Student Alcohol and Drug Abuse. CADAC is in the process of awarding \$465,000 in grants to cities and towns to develop and support community awareness and prevention activities sponsored by the elected chief official in each town and a substance abuse prevention council. As of November, 1986, 108 such local councils had been started.

A major community effort also was initiated in the Bridgeport area under the leadership of the United Way of Eastern Fairfield County. The Regional Youth Substance Abuse Project (RYSAP) is a model collaborative of six towns in eastern Fairfield County with major support from local businesses, government and school districts. In 1986-87, the project received \$150,000 in state funds. This effort has linked mayors, school superintendents, local police officials and youth in a combined project.

DCYS also has initiatives in substance abuse prevention. DCYS provides funds to support local Youth Service Bureaus in 68 towns. The committee found that 16 of these agencies provide some specific prevention activities in substance abuse. The towns included are: Bloomfield, Branford, Bridgeport, East Hartford, Guilford, Hamden, Ledyard, Lyme, Madison, Milford, Newington, North Haven, Plainville, Stratford, Torrington and Trumbull. Twelve of the programs reported they work with the schools.

Programs include community-wide task forces, community education through the use of expert speakers, formal curricula, workshops, Safe Rides and Students Against Drunk Driving. In a significant number of instances, Youth Service Bureaus have become involved in the CADAC-sponsored local councils effort -- as have school officials -- but these initiatives generally have emerged independently and without formal linkage.

DCYS also funds a variety of projects aimed at supporting youth, and generally affecting family relationships. While these are not specifically targeted to substance abuse (all DCYS efforts are case-management based and work on substance abuse within the context of serving a child), such programs are part of the state's effort to prevent adolescent problems.

The so-called School/Home Liaison Project represents the most significant of these. In 1986-87, 12 community-based projects statewide are being established to promote positive youth development by increasing communication, coordination and linkage between school and family environments. The department believes these efforts will aid in preventing drug and alcohol abuse by harnessing the combined influence of families and schools through services such as Home-School Liaison Services, Home-Based Reinforcement Programs, Parent and Community Involvement Activities, Educational Support Projects For New Parents, School and Community Involvement Services for Students and Career Development Services for students.

In reviewing the projects outlined in this section, the committee saw a broad spectrum of well-intentioned, nonprofit-delivered preventive services. The efforts of each agency, however, were unconnected, either to other state agencies through a formal process, or to other similarly-funded programs. In addition, as outlined in the fiscal summary in this report, total funds provided to support these services until very recently have been small. The total number of children who can be reached in any given year, the committee found, was far below even the most conservative estimates of children who may be affected by substance abuse.

Higher Education/Workplace Services for Adults

Education efforts and action aimed to prevent substance abuse among adults have presented different problems and issues to the public and private sectors. Two state agencies currently provide services in this area, CADAC and the Board of Governors for Higher Education (through individual policies and budgets of the state institutions of higher education). In addition, state and local law enforcement agencies, other state agencies with responsibilities for employment, municipal, private agencies and the private business sector have a variety of workplace programs.

Current adult substance abuse prevention activities were reviewed in two major areas: (A) higher education and (B) the workplace and are described below.

A. Higher Education Activities

The recently-approved federal Higher Education Reauthorization Act requires that to participate in federal student aid programs a college or university must certify it has a comprehensive and viable drug abuse program.

The Action Committee, through the Commissioner of Higher Education, asked public and independent institutions to provide copies of their written policies and activities relating to prevention of substance abuse. Policies from more than 20 public and independent institutions of higher education were provided to the committee and information was compiled for review. This comparative information was returned to the institutions and a special hearing was convened to seek additional information from a wide range of higher education representatives.*

These policies on substance abuse in institutions of higher education vary widely in scope and detail, in the penalties or actions associated with substance abuse violations and in programs developed to provide education and services to students. Some policies have detailed information on state and campus law and regulation as well as consequences of violation. Others are vague.

In addition to the absence of clear policies themselves, the distribution of information was found to be uneven. Entering students may get a handbook or other written material, but in many cases campuses reported that information is left in dining halls or campus centers at random.

* The matrix tabulating information from institutions and a list of education representatives who appeared at the special committee meeting is contained in Appendices D and E.

Few schools have formalized programs on substance abuse prevention. The University of Connecticut has an alcohol education program, with a full-time coordinator using graduate and work/study students and trained volunteers (mostly students) to run educational groups and provide training to residence hall staff. The UConn coordinator's job is specific to alcohol education issues, but students with issues related to drug use also are assisted. The program reports 3,000 contacts yearly, but estimates a need for two additional full-time staff to handle the actual demand for services. Fairfield University also has a full-time person working in areas specific to drug and alcohol issues. The funds for this program are contained within the Dean of Student's budget. UConn and Fairfield were the only schools that reported use of full-time staff specific to drug and alcohol issues. Many other schools have drug and alcohol education activities during the school year, but most are "one shot" activities. Some campuses were candid about the lack of interest and participation of students in the occasional, one-day events that were offered, particularly "awareness week" type of activities.

Communication between local law enforcement officials and higher education campuses is very limited. Two campuses who called in law enforcement authorities to investigate on-campus drug use believed the action helped their policy, but believe that continued two-way communication with law enforcement officials did not occur.

Many of the schools have programs aimed at athletes as a result of a recent National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) regulation mandating testing of athletes on teams who reach tournament or post season play.

There also is an absence of documentation regarding the extent of substance abuse on campuses, which makes it difficult for schools to coordinate their efforts in an informed way. Also, few campus staff members are formally trained in the area of substance abuse. The representatives of the colleges/universities who provided information to the committee acknowledge these issues and report they want assistance (technical and financial) to begin to more effectively address what they believe is a serious issue.

B. Workplace Prevention Programs

The committee found the predominate media messages are that drug and alcohol use is a normal, even desirable adult activity; cocaine use is often depicted as glamorous behavior among the wealthy or prominent, particularly superstars in entertainment or athletics.

Workplace prevention and education programs largely are concentrated in efforts associated with employee assistance programs (EAPs). While EAPs initially were concentrated on responses and provision of help to employees with alcohol problems -- either the employee or that of a family member -- EAPs also offer assistance to address other kinds of substance abuse, marital or interpersonal problems and sometimes other needs such as legal or financial counseling. Since EAPs also may offer assistance to family members, EAPs can help parents in the workplace about how to counsel children regarding drugs and alcohol.

Connecticut has many examples of EAP programs, including some that are comprehensive and use outside staff resources. However, most Connecticut workers presently do not have access to such programs. There are over 4,000 workplaces in the state with 50 employees.* According to the latest report from CADAC, there are fewer than 150 Connecticut business sites that offer employee assistance programs.**

For businesses that institute EAPs, there is a sense of social responsibility to employees as well as an increasing realization of the potential cost/benefits of such programs. Cost savings result from problem prevention, early problem detection and corrective action before personal and monetary costs reach crisis proportions. Accidents in the workplace relating to drugs and alcohol moreover, can be prevented by effective EAP intervention, EAP staff also provide human resource support capacity to supervisors or employees. As previously stated, some programs have full-time management and supervisors. Some EAPs use part-time staff in a company, typically using a specifically-trained employee; others rely on contracted assistance from individuals or agencies.

CADAC is the state agency designated to handle EAP services for the 40,000 member State of Connecticut workforce. Each state agency designates a staff member to serve as the EAP representative; this usually is an added responsibility to the regular job. Many EAP representatives have minimal, if any, training in the area of substance abuse. CADAC has two full-time staff to provide services to state employees and they account for the major portion of referrals.*** There are approximately 600 referrals annually; 30-35 percent are alcohol specific. CADAC staff also is responsible for any training provided to agency EAP representatives.

Only 11 of the state's 169 towns report having employee assistance programs. CADAC has been instrumental in the expansion of EAP programs through the provisions of incentive grants to not only public sector employers; but the private sector as well. However, funding has been limited to \$80,000 per year, which allows CADAC to provide incentives to only one or two new programs each year. While the Committee believed that full-scale EAP programs went far beyond the scope of the substance abuse education and prevention activities which were the communities concern, workplace activities are believed to be one of the best ways to reach adults. The links between job performance, safety and concern for co-workers are believed to be strong incentives to adults to become more concerned about substance abuse.

* (See Appendix E.)

** Employee Assistance Programs in Connecticut, January, 1985 (see Appendix F).

*** 63 percent in CY 1985 (see Appendix G).

Media Activities

At the start of its work, the committee described the potential use of the mass media, the need for crisis intervention efforts, basic information and referral services as a critical components to prevent substance abuse. A review was conducted to determine the extent of communications-related activities by the state on substance abuse prevention, and the strategic nature of these efforts.

At present, CADAC is the sole agency in state government with a specifically-targeted communications effort in substance abuse. The Departments of Education and DCYS, among others, do not perform such functions. A number of local, nonprofit efforts have been initiated, operating primarily as information and referral agents.

CADAC reports 1986-87 expenditures for public awareness total approximately \$330,000 to support 11 independent organizations across the state that provide public awareness and information/referral services. These activities are connected through CADAC, but are not strongly linked to the CADAC communications operation, which consists of one-full-time professional. CADAC operates prevention information services through its Hartford office. The agency provides central information/referral services, but there exists no central highly publicized information referral capacity statewide, nor is there a state-run crisis intervention capacity for prevention or treatment services.

Annual efforts have been launched statewide and regionally -- to highlight substance abuse prevention through special "weeks", poster campaigns, etc. In 1986, the state ran a highly-publicized slogan contest involving the Office of the Governor.

No focused overall public strategy could be identified for mass communication and its potential for helping to prevent substance abuse, nor on the state's long-term role to assist in information services. A large body of existing materials, publications, films, etc., generally are available; few funds have been allocated to develop a central strategy and the means to implement it.

The Governor's Initiative and Legislative Efforts (1986-87)

During 1986-87, an initiative was launched by Governor William A. O'Neill to prevent substance abuse among youth. The initiative followed the work of a special Subcommittee to Prevent Student Alcohol and Drug Abuse.* Many of these efforts were contained in existing programs described on the preceding pages, but are summarized here. The projects represent a mix of federal and state funds and totaled \$800,000 in new, individual programs in the departments of Education, DCYS, CADAC, and one regional effort in Bridgeport. The projects included:

* See Section I, Background, Work of the Committee

- Creation of Local Councils. A total of \$465,000 in state funds was set aside for CADAC to establish local councils. A total of 108 municipalities by November, 1986, had been awarded grants ranging from \$1,500 to \$7,000
- Curriculum Development. A total of \$35,000 was allocated to CADAC for the Department of Education to hire contract personnel to assist in curriculum development.
- DCYS Juvenile Initiative. A total of \$150,000 in federal funds was made available to support local youth prevention projects in eight nonprofit agencies.
- Regional Efforts. The General Assembly awarded \$150,000 to the Regional Youth Substance Abuse Project (RYSAP) in Bridgeport and to five surrounding towns to increase school and community-based prevention programs.

A number of other activities were initiated in 1986-87 as part of the initiative. They included:

- The Governor's Conference to Prevent Student Alcohol and Drug Abuse, March 25, 1986. An estimated 300 persons from 118 of 169 cities and towns attended.
- A slogan contest for the Governor's Initiative was organized and materials distributed in February, 1986. More than 6,500 students, aged 10 to 18, from 148 cities and towns participated. United Technologies Corporation donated the prizes for the contest. The winning slogan, "Drugs Destroy Dreams," was announced on March 31, 1986. Plans for using the slogan included the purchase and distribution of bumper stickers and pens. United Technologies Corporation has agreed to sponsor a poster contest on the slogan and CADAC has organized this effort.

ORGANIZATIONAL AND FISCAL SUMMARY

This section describes the existing (or lack of) organizational structure between state departmental activities related to substance abuse and provides a three-year fiscal summary of drug prevention and education efforts by state agencies.

Existing Structure

At present, three state agencies share program activities and some responsibilities with respect to youth (in school and in the community) in substance abuse prevention. These are CADAC, the Department of Education and the Department of Children and Youth Services. In adult services, the Board of Governors for Higher Education also has responsibilities for the training of teachers on substance abuse and for overseeing state institutions of higher learning and their staffs. Both CADAC and the Department of Administrative Services work with about 40,000 state employees, the single largest workforce in the state.

Organizationally, these state agencies appear to be loosely coordinated. Representatives of DOE and DCYS are members of CADAC, but their focus is to react, approve and implement CADAC's efforts. DCYS and the Department of Education collaborate on projects involving youth. In 1986, CADAC and the Department of Education collaborated on a report on substance abuse prevention for the General Assembly. The Department of Higher Education, CADAC, and law enforcement agencies also began to develop joint plans while working on this special committee.

The existing organizational structure for prevention, however, finds no central body of authority or coordination. The agencies operate to the best of their individual abilities, but a common agenda on substance abuse, particularly one directed at youth, is not evident.

Fiscal Summary

A review of the last three years of funding for alcohol and drug education and prevention showed funding for these efforts in the three state agencies previously mentioned. In addition, some small funding is contained within the budgets of state institutions of higher education.

Total funding for substance abuse prevention increased from \$1.46 million in 1984-85 to \$2.88 million in 1986-87. The most significant contribution to this increase was the Governor's Initiative. This infusion of new money accounted for 43 percent of the funding expansion during 1986-87.

This data, summarized in Chart No. 1 on the following page, shows that from 90 to 96 percent of all prevention/intervention funding is contained within the CADAC budget. These funds are received from a variety of sources, including federal and state budgets, local contributions and the Governor's Initiative. These totals do not include client fees.

The total CADAC budget for these activities ranged from \$1.39 million in 1984-85, to \$2.58 million in 1986-87.

Chart 1. Prevention/Intervention Funding, 1984-1987

<u>Sources</u>	<u>84-85</u>	<u>85-86</u>	<u>86-87</u>
CADAC			
Federal/State	\$ 891,900	\$1,032,000	\$1,029,000
Local/Other	498,000	734,000	941,275
Governor's Initiative	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>615,000</u>
	\$1,389,900	\$1,766,000	\$2,585,275
DCYS			
State*	71,000	74,000	78,000
Governor's Initiative	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>150,000</u>
	\$ 71,000	\$ 74,000	\$ 228,000
DOE			
State	--	10,000	28,000
Governor's Initiative	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>35,000</u>
	--	\$ 10,000	\$ 63,000
BOARD OF GOVERNORS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION**			
	n/a	n/a	n/a
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Totals	\$1,460,900	\$1,850,000	\$2,876,275

* Calculation is based on an estimate of direct substance abuse efforts supported by DCYS in Youth Service Bureaus.

** A total of \$12,552,000 was available for all student services in 1986-87. The portion of this devoted to drug education/prevention is not available.

From 1984-86, DCYS allocated approximately \$70,000 per year to specific programs directed at the prevention of alcohol and drug abuse by youth. In 1986-87, the Governor's Initiative funding tripled this amount.

Until 1985-86, no funding was allocated specifically by the Department of Education for substance abuse prevention or education activities. In 1985-86, \$10,000 was used for this purpose by local school districts; in 1986-87, funding from the Governor's Initiative and departmental increases brought the total to \$63,500.*

There is no specific line item to fund substance abuse prevention/education activities in institutions of higher education. Agency officials estimate the total spent on these activities is a very small percentage of the allocation to student services.

State funding for workplace alcohol and drug prevention and intervention activities is limited to \$80,000 of seed money to develop employee assistance plans in the public and private sectors. Funds also support state government's Employee Assistance Program (EAP). Both functions are funded in the CADAC budget. No information is available on total municipal and/or private sector spending in this area.

A closer examination of the CADAC budget is useful in describing the existing state effort in prevention/intervention activities. Chart 2., "Funding Sources: Prevention/Intervention Activities", shows the percentage of funding by source. Local or federal funds supply 85 percent of the funding for prevention/intervention activities; only 7 percent of the funding is from state general funds. Chart 3, "CADAC Program Budget 1986-87," shows allocations for the agency's five main program categories: treatment/rehabilitation, pretrial alcohol program, support services/administration, long term care and prevention/intervention. Totals by funding source are listed, as is the percentage allocation by CADAC agency program category. In 1986-87, prevention/intervention activities were budgeted at \$2,152,620, less than seven percent of the total \$32.3 million CADAC budget. Nearly half, 44 percent (Chart 2), of the funding for prevention/intervention programs in 1986-87 came from other sources (local funding, United Way, etc.).

This analysis illustrates a history of prevention services depending on sources other than the state general fund and prevention/intervention funds heavily weighted to treatment and rehabilitation programs.

Chart 2. Funding Sources: Prevention/Intervention Activities

<u>Funding Source</u>	<u>% of Budget</u>
Local/Other	44
Federal Funds	41
Client Fees	8
General Fund	7

* Some of these funds went to local districts which used the funds for substance abuse education.

Chart 3. CADAC Program Budget 1986-87

Program	General Fund	Federal Funds	Client Fees	Other	% by program
Total	9,801,292	6,466,778	9,784,074	6,242,728	
Treatment/rehabilitation	5,670,108	3,534,417	8,989,124	4,723,301	71
Pretrial/alcohol	2,171,900	0	0	0	7
Support services	1,233,859	1,026,484	0	0	7
Long-term care	578,571	1,023,488	612,848	578,152	9
Prevention/intervention	146,854	882,389	182,102	941,275	7

III. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- General Findings
- Program Findings

In reviewing existing activities within state government regarding substance abuse prevention, the Governor's Committee made a number of findings. These findings are summarized in two broad categories: General, findings which includes fiscal findings, organizational issues and communications; and Program finding, including youth in school and community and adults in the workplace and higher education.

GENERAL FINDINGS

Public funding for prevention activities, the status of government organization, and communications are included in general findings.

- Prior to 1986-87, the vast majority of public funds for substance abuse prevention in Connecticut came from federal sources and client fees; most public funds (state and federal) are directed to treatment programs.
- Federal, state and major local funds for prevention/intervention activities totaled about \$2.8 million in 1986-87. This amount does not include smaller local efforts, supported either by school districts or by private organizations.
- Funding by state government for prevention/intervention has risen markedly, 97 percent, over the last two years. This was due primarily to the Governor's Initiative launched in 1986-87.
- Prior to 1986-87, no funds could be identified in the Connecticut Department of Education budget for curricula development and teacher training specifically on substance abuse prevention.
- No line item exists for alcohol and drug abuse education/prevention activities at public institutions of higher education.
- State funds to assist in developing municipal and private sector workplace prevention program models currently are limited to employee assistance program grants totaling \$80,000 in 1986-87.
- There is presently no coordinated plan to link existing or planned prevention programs and activities. A long-range public sector financial plan for substance abuse prevention activities does not exist.
- State public awareness and communication strategies are uncoordinated and untargeted.

PROGRAM FINDINGS

Youth in Schools and Community

- No reliable, aggregated information presently is available on local school district curricula and prevention activities directed at youth in Connecticut.
- Reliable statewide statistics do not exist on the number of children reached by substance abuse prevention education programs and at what grade levels. Educational programs are operating in many communities, but few are comprehensive and reach all grades.
- The state's major school prevention/intervention programs supported by CADAC operate in 57 towns and reached 15,900 students in 1985-86. Only one program is run directly by a school district. The CADAC effort reaches less than 3 percent of all children in primary and secondary schools.
- State-mandated substance abuse prevention program requirements for local school districts are strong. The state Department of Education, however, has neither a systematic method nor staff to assist local districts with implementing programs or monitoring compliance with state law.
- Little coordinated research exists in Connecticut to help communities and schools identify specific substance abuse programs that are effective.
- A total of 21 school districts, 12.8 percent, have met state-mandated inservice plans for teacher training in substance abuse prevention education.
- There exists no cumulative survey data (statewide or regional) on actual alcohol and drug use among youth. The one exception is the Bridgeport area, which conducted its own six-school-district survey which found elevated levels of drug/alcohol use.
- A wide range of local programs exist that focus on prevention/intervention of substance abuse. They are poorly linked. Many of these efforts address all kinds of substance abuse, both drugs and alcohol. Virtually all state-funded programs work to develop positive forces in children to help them resist substance abuse.

Adults in the Workplace, Higher Education

- Substance abuse policies vary widely at public and independent institutions of higher education. Some strong substance abuse policy models do exist, but most offer scant information. Distribution to students, in some instances, is incomplete.
- Prevention education activities at many campuses are limited to "one shot" informational displays or events tied to "awareness weeks". Few campuses report employment of certified personnel.
- Communications between institutions of higher education and law enforcement on substance abuse issues is sporadic at best.
- There is limited trained staff to assist state agencies in substance abuse prevention programs for employees. CADAC currently has two counselors to handle 50 percent of referrals from the state workforce of more than 40,000 employees.
- Only 11 municipalities currently are known to have employee assistance personnel.
- CADAC reported fewer than 150 private business sites with employee programs; in a 1985 survey, Connecticut has over 4,000 businesses with 50 or more employees.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROGRAM COSTS

- **Recommendations**
- **Substance Abuse Mobilization: Operations/Overview**
- **Program Components in Detail**
- **Program Costs and Budget**

RECOMMENDATIONS

Eight recommendations for state action are proposed to fulfill the charge established by the Governor. These recommendations represent a call to action by the state and describe specific targets for the substance abuse prevention education.

They are in two broad areas: first, a general call to mobilize and organize the state's leadership on prevention; second, specific recommendations to reach our youths in schools and the community and our adults in colleges and the workplace.

A Call To Mobilize

State government must organize and mobilize its human and financial resources -- now -- to begin a long-term campaign on the prevention of Substance abuse. The following four recommendations form the basis of that effort.

1. ESTABLISH A SUSTAINED, STATE-FINANCED SUBSTANCE ABUSE MOBILIZATION PROGRAM

A detailed multi-year program and financial plan must be developed and implemented as a collaborative effort directed by state government. This plan must demonstrate the public sector's long-term commitment to prevention of substance abuse, including a commitment to lead local schools, communities, higher education and to assist the workplace -- public and private in combating substance abuse. The plan must, over time, effectively use federal funds, commit increased state funds and spark local and private sector financial investment in prevention of alcohol and drug abuse.

2. DECLARE THE ENTIRE RANGE OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE -- WITH EMPHASIS ON ALCOHOL AS WELL AS ILLICIT DRUGS -- CENTRAL TO ALL PREVENTION ACTIVITIES.

Among adults, and especially among youth, abuse of alcohol remains a persistent problem. Addressing all forms of substance abuse must be the central aim of the state's efforts in prevention.

3. DESIGN AN ORGANIZATIONAL MODEL TO FORMALLY JOIN AND COORDINATE MAJOR STATE AGENCIES INVOLVED IN WAGING A WAR TO PREVENT DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE.

The Department of Education, the Connecticut Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission and the Department of Children and Youth Services must unite on a common agenda to prevent substance abuse among our young. The Department of Higher Education, CADAC, and Department of Economic Development and Administrative Services must join in efforts to reach adults with prevention programs.

4. LAUNCH A COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM TO PROVIDE CLEAR MESSAGES FOR PREVENTION AND TO ENLIST SUPPORT TO STOP SUBSTANCE ABUSE.

Media alone cannot halt substance abuse, but a strategic communications program will enhance efforts outlined in these recommendations. Communications can begin a public effort to convince people that abuse of alcohol and drugs is not acceptable behavior.

A Targeted Program to Reach our Citizens

To implement the mobilization program, the Action Committee proposes four recommendations containing specific approaches and objectives to begin the state's prevention program for youth and adults.

5. INITIATE AND HELP IMPLEMENT LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT ACTIVITIES TO PROVIDE TEACHER TRAINING IN SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND SPECIFIC CURRICULA FOR GRADES K THROUGH 12. THIS EFFORT MUST REACH ALL LOCAL DISTRICTS.

- Assure implementation of a comprehensive substance abuse curriculum and school education program in every Connecticut public school district, at all grade levels, by 1989.
- Provide capacity in every school district for in-service training in substance abuse prevention for every appropriate school teacher, administrator and counselor, by 1988.
- Implement preservice education in substance abuse prevention for all teacher education candidates, instituting improved certification requirements for all teachers, by 1988.

6. DESIGN AN EXPANDED NETWORK OF PREVENTION/INTERVENTION PROGRAM SERVICES AIMED AT YOUNGSTERS, BOTH WITHIN SCHOOL AND IN THEIR COMMUNITIES, REACHING ALL TOWNS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
 - Make available substance abuse prevention/intervention services targeted at youth for every Connecticut school system, operated regionally and by individual school districts, by 1989.
 - Expand a state-funded network of community-based youth and parent-serving agencies to address health, emotional and developmental issues that affect youth and impact on substance abuse, by 1989.
 - Implement a comprehensive evaluation of Connecticut substance abuse prevention efforts directed at youth to determine effective programs and to disseminate findings, by 1988.
 - Initiate and sustain a regional/statewide information-collection survey and reporting system on substance abuse incidence by youth, such system to begin in 1987.
7. INITIATE A PROGRAM FOR THE BOARD OF GOVERNMENTS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION TO DEVELOP WITH ALL INSTITUTIONS SPECIFIC POLICIES AND PROGRAMS TO INSURE THAT PUBLIC AND INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS OF HIGHER LEARNING PLACE IN OPERATION PREVENTION PROGRAMS FOR STUDENTS AND FACULTY.
 - Establish and adopt statewide guidelines and criteria for development of campus policies on alcohol and drug education/prevention for distribution to institutions, by September, 1987.
 - Complete review of proposed policies submitted by public institutions, by January, 1988. Encourage independent institutions to participate by linking adoption of approved policies to grants.
 - Implement new or strengthened alcohol and drug prevention referral programs at all Connecticut public colleges and universities, by 1989.
 - Conduct an incidence and prevalence study among college-aged adults to determine the extent of the problem on campuses, during academic year 1987-88.

- Increase cooperation between campuses and law enforcement officials through approval of formal memoranda of agreement at every campus, by December, 1988.
 - Assess the need to expand degree-conferring capacity for the existing drug and alcohol rehabilitation counselor program, by July, 1987.
8. CREATE A GOVERNORS'S PARTNERSHIP TO PREVENT SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN THE WORKPLACE.
- Use the combined leadership of the Governor's office and major private sector and municipal leaders to launch and encourage programs to reach adults in the workplace, to begin in 1987.
 - Link the Departments of Economic Development, CADAC and the Department of Administrative services to develop standards for a substance abuse prevention education model for adults in public and private workplaces, by September, 1987.
 - Create a training program for the state workplace (including EAP liaisons, union service representatives or other designated personnel) to provide alcohol and drug abuse education/prevention information services to all departments, by 1988.
 - Establish a municipal/private sector workplace grant program to expand education/prevention activities, by January, 1988.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE MOBILIZATION: OPERATIONS AND OVERVIEW

The Governor's Committee recommends immediate action to establish a centralized Substance Abuse Mobilization Program overseen by the Office of Policy and Management. This mechanism is recommended to link existing, isolated prevention program elements in state government to insure the most effective use of substantial new federal* and state funds necessary to implement this plan.

The operational goal is to set in motion a joint process to link agencies, coordinate use of new and existing funds and forge a mobilization program that will have the ability to achieve the three-year goals and objectives outlined in committee recommendations. OPM's function should extend for 18 months, (January 1, 1987 - June 30, 1988) whereupon appropriate state agencies will assume implementation.

The Committee also saw a critical need to centralize and provide substantial additional funding for a communications and mass media strategy on substance abuse prevention. The communications proposal is summarized following explanation of the OPM role.

OPM: Oversight and Coordination Duties

To carry out and implement the Governor's directives (see Appendices H and I) and to implement Committee recommendations, the Office of Policy and Management should coordinate and provide oversight to develop a comprehensive program for the use of funds directed at substance abuse prevention by the State of Connecticut.

Specifically, OPM shall:

- Coordinate the development and submission of a comprehensive three-year substance abuse prevention plan as required by federal law.
- Recommend all allocations and expenditures for new federal funds and for the more effective use of existing public dollars directed at substance abuse prevention by various state agencies.

* The federal Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 has allocated \$2.1 million in new federal funds to Connecticut for substance abuse prevention. Governor O'Neill has designated OPM as the coordinating agency to control use of these funds.

- Oversee and manage implementation of a comprehensive program of substance abuse prevention among these state agencies.

Youth/Education:
Community

Department of Education
CADAC
DCYS

Adult/Workplaces:

Department of Higher Education
CADAC
Department of Economic Development
Department of Administrative Services

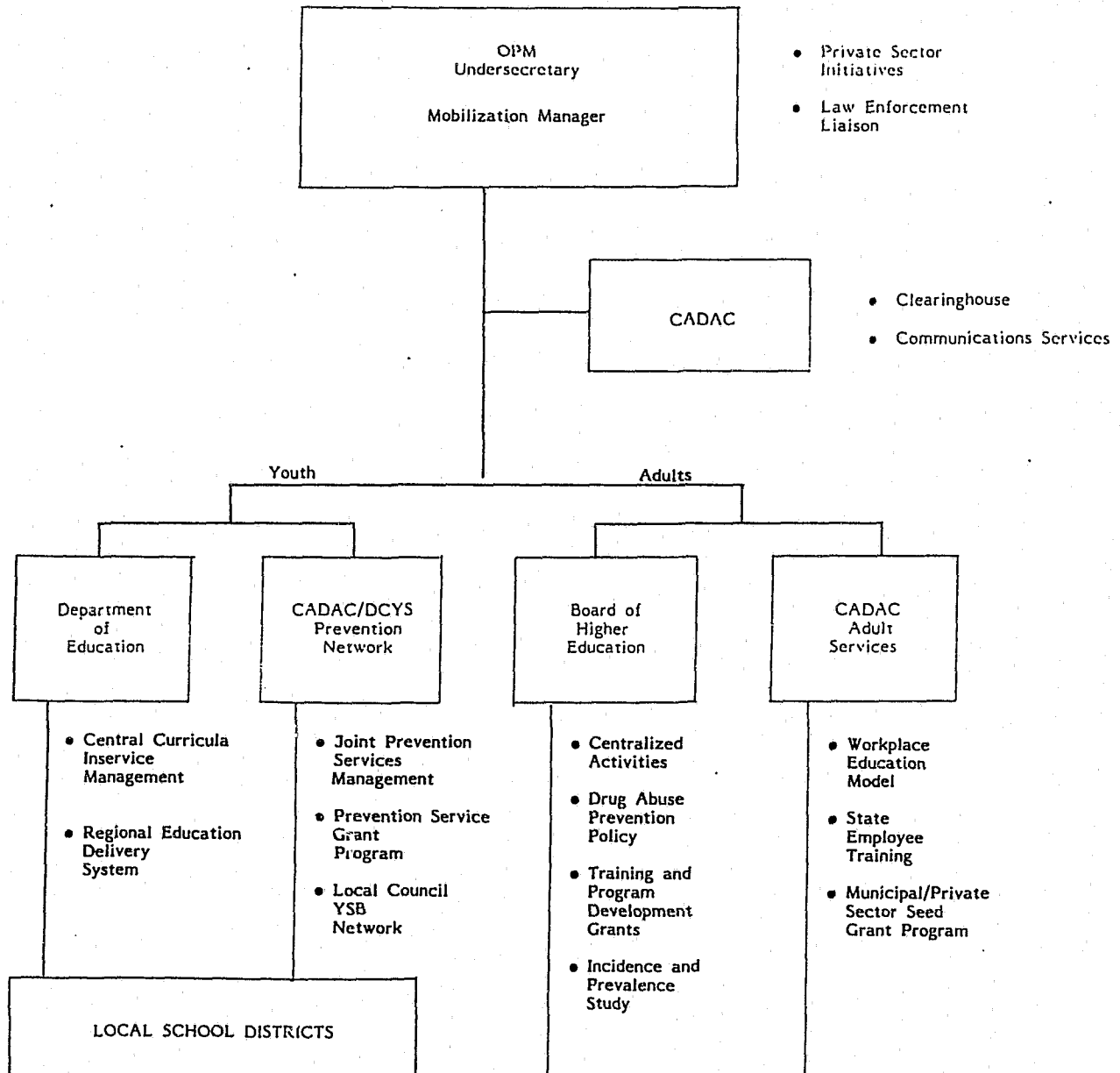
To accomplish this mobilization on behalf of the Governor, the following is recommended:

1. Create a substance abuse mobilization manager within OPM with sufficient staff and capacity to oversee and coordinate the plan and expenditures program.
2. Authorize an undersecretary, as needed, to convene commissioners and chief executive officers of appropriate agencies for the purpose of outlining and implementing programs in substance abuse prevention within their jurisdictions.
3. Provide such additional staff capacity as needed to implement the recommendations of the Governor's Action Committee on Drug Education and other activities as may be directed to OPM by the Governor.

Chart No. 4 on the next page outlines this network.

Chart 4

SUBSTANCE ABUSE MOBILIZATION PROGRAM



Communications Strategy and Program

The Committee found the development and implementation of a variety of communications strategies were an important element in prevention of substance abuse, among both youth and adults. This section outlines a response to three specific needs: a communications strategy (including mass media); a clearinghouse to provide basic information; and 24-hour crisis assistance and referral. Each is outlined below.

● Communications Plan and Strategy.

A single entity must have the responsibility to plan, implement and coordinate communications programs among state agencies involved in substance abuse prevention. The committee recommends CADAC be this entity.

CADAC should function as an in-house communications unit, looking upon each participating state agency as a client. In this way, CADAC can serve each client's individual needs, yet develop a comprehensive communications program that encompasses many "client" needs. Most important, this can allow the state to coordinate all communication efforts so that the state speaks with a single, consistent voice and message.

In constructing an effective program of communications, CADAC will need a blueprint or strategic communications plan. It should outline what the communications seek to accomplish and the ways in which those objectives will be met. The communications program needs to be tailored to each agency and to the different audiences the state wishes to reach. Such a program should be developed by synthesizing information from two sources: clients, to give input on their needs; and research to describe the condition and mindset of the market.

The plan should also outline expectations. Communications cannot change behavior overnight. It takes time to increase awareness, enhance image and eventually change behavior. Communications is not a singular force, but works in combination with other activities and helps to amplify the impact of those activities.

The Committee recommends: (1) Allocation of funds to develop a strategic communications plan; and (2) Allocation of funds to provide technical assistance to CADAC to enable it to assume its new role.

- Central Information Clearinghouse

The state should establish a single clearinghouse within CADAC where the public -- for a variety of prevention purposes -- can call a central number for information and referral. The clearinghouse would focus on prevention exclusively and would provide specific information and materials on request (free or at cost). It also would serve as a central repository for local and regional referral about ongoing prevention/intervention activities.

Until local sources become more widely known, the clearinghouse can provide information to public agencies, to teachers, and to the public about local, as well as state, prevention activities.

It is recommended that a five-day a week, 10-hour per day clearinghouse telephone line be established within CADAC and be highly-publicized. The 800-line should have a modest ability to provide informational materials and should have a six-month review/evaluation.

- 24-Hour Crisis Hotline

The state should study the efficacy of establishing a hotline directed at emergency and critical services, principally to individuals. The study should determine whether separate regional numbers should be established (or a single 800 number), review potential private sources of funding identified by the committee, identify existing in-kind sources of numbers which might be utilized, i.e., hospital pharmacies, poison control lines, etc., and, the flexibility of coordination with the clearinghouse described previously. Funds are proposed to establish a model hot line when the study is completed.

The committee recognized that a hotline is a crisis function and is primarily directed at treatment. However, the committee recommends this action to: a) determine whether prevention efforts may be assisted with this service; and, b) to fill a pressing need expressed to the committee during their study.

PROGRAM COMPONENTS IN DETAIL

The components that carry out the recommendations for operational activity are detailed below according to the two major program headings: schools and community; higher education and workplaces. A separate program cost and budget detail follows in the next section.

Schools and Community

This part explains the five major operational parts of the mobilization program to be directed at youth in schools and in the community. They are described in the following order: (A) Central Curricula/Inservice Management; (B) Regional Educational Delivery System; (C) Joint Prevention Services Management; (D) Preventive Services Grant Program; (E) Local Council/Youth Service Bureau Network.

A. Central Curricula Inservice/Management

It is the responsibility of the Department of Education to implement Sect. 10-19 and 10-220a of the Connecticut General Statutes. To accomplish this, a central capacity must be funded and maintained to develop and implement a three-year substance abuse prevention education plan and to link the education agency to OPM, DCYS, CADAC and proposed regional education delivery network.

The primary activities of this central management are:

- To disseminate to all school districts model curricula on substance abuse prevention education, grades K-12.
- To establish central capacity within the Department of Education to:
 - provide technical assistance to school districts in health education/substance abuse prevention curricula development;
 - prepare three-year plan components (for submission to OPM) to use federal funds and to implement program objectives outlined in this report;
 - provide liaison with CADAC/DCYS;
 - provide liaison with regional substance abuse education delivery system.

- To establish and monitor local school district implementation and compliance with schedules established by the state to institute a comprehensive K - 12 curriculum and teacher inservice program pursuant to 10-19 and 10-220a.
- To perform a 165-school district survey to inventory and assess existing K-12 curricula and prevention education programs required under Sect. 10-19, C.G.S. The survey and assessment should be completed by June, 1987.
- To develop and promulgate a revised "Guide to Curriculum in Health and Safety Education", including a detailed and substantial drug and alcohol abuse prevention section.
- To provide direct grants to local school districts for inservice teacher training (beginning summer, 1987) to enable each district to train teachers in substance abuse prevention education. Elements are to:
 - provide funds for local inservice training in each district, with supplemental use of funds for classroom materials;
 - allocate funds to districts upon submission of detailed plan for use of funds.
- To develop revised preservice education criteria on substance abuse prevention education to be used by institutions of higher education to insure teacher education graduates meet stronger certification requirements, by 1988.

B. Regional Educational Delivery System

The Department of Education will establish a regional model to deliver direct services on behalf of each school district to provide technical assistance in developing curricula, provide classroom materials and deliver inservice training for core teachers/administrators and counselors. The department shall provide these services to accomplish Sections 10-19, 10-16b and 10-220a of the Connecticut General Statutes. The department will develop contracts with regional education centers and other nonprofit organizations to perform these services.

The primary activities of the regional educational delivery system are:

- To contract with regional educational centers and other nonprofit organizations to employ staff for technical assistance units to serve all school districts in substance abuse prevention program development.

- To provide supplemental classroom materials and advice for all districts for inservice and for classroom teaching.
- To design and implement a "master" inservice training program for all districts using a statewide or regionally-based training system. The projected timetable is:
 - phase 1, summer, 1987;
 - statewide for every appropriate teacher, administrator and counselor, in 1988.
- To deliver technical assistance to assist each school district to meet the required five-year school district inservice plan for substance abuse as required in Sect. 10-220a.

C. Joint Prevention Services Management (CADAC-DCYS)

CADAC and DCYS, under the direction and oversight of OPM, shall develop and implement a joint prevention services network of substance abuse prevention programs for youth, to be available in 169 towns and to each school district.

The primary activities of the Joint Prevention Service Management component are:

- To perform a detailed assessment of existing CADAC/DCYS prevention efforts. The purposes will be to:
 - assess areas of duplication and overlap;
 - submit a plan for reorganization and establishment of a network to serve schools, communities;
 - review all existing curricula-based programs and activities and make orderly transfer of appropriate programs to school districts or the regional education networks established by the Department of Education.
- To develop and submit to OPM a three-year plan to establish and maintain a statewide network of services.
- To design and implement an incidence and prevalence survey of substance use and abuse among youth. The activities are to:
 - initiate the first survey in FY 1987-88;
 - design a regional data/survey component and methods to widely disseminate results.

- To implement program evaluation capacity for prevention service models and establish methods to regularly disseminate results.
- To design model programs to reach out-of-school youth.

D. Preventive Services Grant Program

To finance and implement substance abuse prevention services, particularly in schools, a special preventive services grant program will be established to incorporate existing programs and supersede existing CADAC/DCYS individual, community-based efforts. The program is intended to assure service availability to youth in all 169 towns and to involve all school districts. Program-related grants to local school districts will be used, with the option to districts to link contractually with local service providers.

It is recommended that all new funds in the FY, 1987-88 state budget be allocated to OPM for distribution to CADAC and DCYS according to the new statewide services model that will be developed and approved. In addition, a timetable should be established by OPM in the current fiscal year to complete an assessment and review of each existing prevention program of CADAC and DCYS, and to integrate these with the new funds.

Decisions as to the continuation, modification or transfer of existing youth-directed prevention programs in CADAC and DCYS should be made prior to July 1, 1987, and should be consistent with the plan submitted to and approved by OPM.

The primary activities for implementing the services grant program are:

- To develop a model and allocation formula to assure equitable funding of a service network across the state and to initiate a phased program of implementation, to be outlined by DCYS-CADAC in cooperation with OPM, which will have final approval authority.
- To develop criteria for grants to school districts, including:
 - specific types of prevention services to be allowed;
 - formal involvement of school districts, either directly or by joint contractual arrangements, with community-based organizations or with other service deliverers must be established;
 - links to local prevention councils and existing school curricula efforts must be demonstrated.
- To negotiate a mix of programs -- targeted to substance abuse and positive youth development -- between CADAC and DCYS, to be approved by OPM.

- To implement the grant program in such a manner that beginning July 1, 1988, such budget allocations may be transferred to the appropriate agencies and not remain in the OPM budget for FY 88-89.

E. Local Councils, Youth Service Bureau Network

CADAC and DCYS shall continue to fund local organizations to carry out substance abuse prevention activities. The two state agencies, under the direction of OPM, shall implement a joint effort to link existing local prevention councils established in 1986-87 with youth service bureaus and to expressly forge stronger formal relationships with local school districts.

The primary activities of the strengthened local council Youth Service Bureau Network are:

- To initiate joint programs of the CADAC local councils and youth service bureaus; continue Governor's Initiative by local councils.
- To establish new incentives and criteria for local council funding, including:
 - continued funding to require joint approval of local elected officials, school superintendent and local school board.
 - formal link between local Youth Service Bureau and local council must be established where such bureaus exist;
 - regional financial incentives should be provided in the grant process, with additional funding for towns that choose to regionalize or work jointly on programs;
 - a special urban area set-aside program should be established for larger grants to urban centers with populations exceeding 80,000.
- To establish a local council technical assistance and evaluation capacity within CADAC.
- To encourage local matching funds for local councils by municipalities and schools.

Higher Education and Workplaces

The major operational components and fiscal requirements for the mobilization program for higher education and workplaces in the private and public sectors are outlined. These components are: (A) Centralized Higher Education Management; (B) Substance abuse Prevention Policy Development and Implementation; (C) Higher Education Training and Grant Program; and (D) Governor's Partnership to Prevent Workplace Drug Abuse.

A. Centralized Higher Education Management

The Board of Governors for Higher Education shall lead a multi-agency effort to strengthen initiatives at each campus to address drug and alcohol education/prevention. This is necessary to insure wide-spread implementation among public and independent institutions of higher education.

The primary activities of this component are:

- To conduct an incidence and prevalence study, sampling all types of institutions to determine the extent of substance abuse on campuses and to provide baseline information. CADAC will provide assistance in developing the RFP for the study to be carried out during the academic year 1987-88.
- To increase cooperation between campuses and law enforcement officials through formal memoranda of understanding at every campus, by December, 1988. Technical assistance will be provided by the Connecticut Chiefs of Police Association and Connecticut State Police. These memoranda will provide for the following:
 - communication systems;
 - strategy for cooperation;
 - strict enforcement of state laws;
 - designated liaison between campus officials and local law enforcement authorities.
- To assess the need to expand degree-conferring capacity in the Drug and Alcohol Rehabilitator Counselor Program offered by the regional community colleges. The Board of Trustees of Regional Community Colleges will take the lead in this activity and report to the Board of Governors in time for the development of the fiscal 1989 budget.

B. Prevention Policy Development and Implementation

The Board of Governors for Higher Education shall establish guidelines and criteria for development of individual campus policies on alcohol and drug education/prevention, including a deadline for the submission and review of their policies. The board shall require state institutions to adoption policy following the state guidelines and criteria and independent institutions will be strongly encouraged. Participation by independent institutions in the special technical assistance training programs and grants shall be linked to Adopting of approved substance abuse policies.

The primary activities of the component are:

- To establish guidelines and criteria for policies with technical assistance from CADAC. The guidelines shall include the following elements:
 - Drug and alcohol offense definitions: illegal substances, limits of jurisdiction of schools and outside law enforcement involvement, and types of violations;
 - Consequences of violation: detailed description of institution actions, detailed description of state laws, and possibility of arrest and prosecution;
 - Disciplinary procedures;
 - Availability of campus programs on drug and alcohol education/prevention/referral;
 - Formal plans for community support, including communications and formal agreements with law enforcement;
 - Plans for campus-wide distribution of policies to students, faculty, staff;
 - Availability of inservice training for faculty and staff.
- To oversee adoption of policies by public and independent institutions:
 - Distribute guidelines and criteria for policy development to all campuses;
 - Required adoption of policies by the Board of Trustees for public institutions;
 - Adoption of policies strongly urged for independent institutions; linked to receipt or participation in special technical assistance/training programs.

C. Higher Drug Education Grant Programs

The Department of Higher Education shall administer a training and program development grant program to assist campuses to initiate activities to implement their policies. This grant program will be developed with technical assistance from CADAC and will include the following:

- To set the goal to have a certified counselor available on every campus by 1989.
- To fund scholarships for existing counseling staff to work towards certification in drug and alcohol counseling.
- To provide state/federal funds to each institution for certified consultants, materials, faculty/staff development, and other resources; grants to independent institutions will require commitments of in-kind and long-term matching funds.

D. Governor's Partnership to Prevent Substance Abuse in the Workplace

CADAC will lead the development of a Governor's Partnership to Prevent Substance Abuse in the Workplace. The Office of Policy and Management will oversee the collaborative effort of Department of Administrative Services, Department of Economic Development and various private sector organizations. The goal is to set standards, provide training and technical assistance, research and evaluate effective programs and offer seed money to spark program development.

- To develop standards for an education model for reaching adults in public and private workplaces to be completed by September, 1987. This includes three work elements:
 - research options;
 - set standards;
 - publicize.
- To create a training program for all state departments (including EAP* liaisons, union service representatives or other designated personnel) to provide alcohol and drug abuse education/prevention information services to all departments, by 1988.
- To create a municipal and private sector workplace grant program to expand prevention activities in the workplace. The activities will link nonprofit organizations representing towns and to CCM, COST, OPM's Intergovernmental Relations Divisions and to private sector business organizations; such program is to be operational January, 1988.

* Employment Assistance Program

PROGRAM COSTS AND BUDGET (NEW FUNDS)

	Components	Totals
OVERSIGHT, COMMUNICATIONS		\$ 449,461 (a)
Office of Policy and Management (OPM)		
● Mobilization Manager	(a)	
● Contractuals		
Media and Communications (CADAC)		
● Central Clearinghouse/Staff	\$ 99,461	
● Media Strategy, Program	250,000	
● Hotline	100,000	
SCHOOLS/COMMUNITY PROGRAMS		3,787,139
Central Curricula/Management		
-- DOE staff	106,764	
-- Surveys, materials	45,000	
-- Grants to districts	1,179,523 (b)	
Regional Education Delivery System		
-- Technical assistance	412,500	
-- Inservice teacher training	500,000	
Joint Prevention (CADAC-DCYS) Services Management		
-- Staff	126,674	
-- Evaluation survey	55,000	
Preventive Services Grant Program	1,261,378 (c)	
Local councils, YSB Network		
-- Youth Service Bureaus	100,000 (d)	

(a) Office of Policy and Management will fund its mobilization activities from related federal funds

(b) Grants to local schools has been increased to comply with probable interpretation as to uses of federal education funds for prevention. Expenditures will be subject to guidelines established by the state in its plan.

(c) This is nine-months funding in the 1987-88 budget. Funds are to be held within OPM for allocation to agencies upon approval of a state services plan.

(d) Funds here are new for Youth Service Bureaus; 1987-88 planned expenditures of \$465,000 for local councils are contained elsewhere in the state budget.

HIGHER EDUCATION/WORKPLACES

\$ 547,500

Centralized Management

-- Incidence/prevalence study	\$ 50,000
-- Law enforcement meetings	2,500

Policy Development/Implementation

-- Guidelines/materials	5,000 (e)
-- Staff support	15,000

Training and Grant Program

-- Faculty/staff training scholarships	40,000
-- Grants to institutions	125,000 (f)

Workplace Partnership

-- Education model	25,000
-- Training program/materials	35,000 (f)
-- Municipal/workplace grants	245,000

Fringe benefits (total package)

92,055

TOTAL

\$4,876,155

(e) Staff support for this activity is being provided in 1986-87.

(f) Staff positions to manage these activities are contained elsewhere in the state budget.

APPENDICES

Appendix A

TOPIC: Substance Use and Abuse

MAIN IDEA: Substances that modify mood, physical condition, or behavior are used and abused for a variety of reasons.

LIFE GOALS: The individual will

- make responsible decisions on the use of substances or appropriate alternatives to fulfill personal needs.
- refrain from the abuse of any potentially harmful substance.
- obey laws and regulations regarding the use of controlled substances.

RATIONALE: At all levels and ages, prevention is the primary objective of education in substance use and abuse. Programs should in-

Generalizations	Learning Objectives	
	Level: Grade: I K-3	II 4-6
Substances can be beneficial or harmful to humanity and should be handled with care and caution.	<p>The student will</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • differentiate between substances that are harmful and helpful. • identify common nonfood substances and plants that may be harmful or allergenic. • describe the correct use of medicines. 	<p>The student will</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compare the short- and long-term physical and mental effects of use/misuse of substances including medications. • analyze the effects and hazards of common substances used by youth. • discuss the legal and social offenses of using drugs, tobacco, and alcohol.
The decision to use and/or misuse a substance or to choose an alternative is made by the individual on the basis of values and needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • define habits and discuss their influence on health. • illustrate the influence of advertising on use or misuse of substances. • recognize that customs, values, rules, and laws influence the use of substances in our society. • practice activities that promote positive feelings during free time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evaluate the factors influencing an individual to use/misuse a substance. • rate pleasure-seeking activities as preferred alternatives to misuse of substances. • identify individuals and agencies providing assistance in prevention of substance abuse or related problems.

clude effective educational strategies that stress the concept of individual responsibility for the daily decisions that affect health.

Cigarette smoking is a crucial school health issue. Smoking has been identified as the cause of most cases of lung cancer and as a major factor which increases the risk of heart attack. Cigarette smoking, therefore, is the single most important preventable cause of death.

There is no question that drug and alcohol use and abuse are national problems. Both alcohol and drug misuse exact a substantial toll in the form of preventable deaths, illnesses and disabilities. This misuse also contributes to family problems, poor school and job performance, and can lead to long-term chronic disease. Since 1962, drug experimentation and frequency of use has increased greatly. Successful education may be one way to combat this trend.

Learning Objectives

III
7-9

The student will

- contrast social/psychological effects of substance use with physiological effects.
- compare the expected beneficial effects of prescribed medications with the hazards of self-treatment.
- illustrate the potential danger of substance use that interferes with normal body functioning.
- explain reasons for laws regulating drug use and handling of controlled substances.

IV
10-12

The student will

- classify acute and chronic health problems associated with substance use/misuse.
- compare/contrast the legal and illicit handling of controlled substances.
- discuss the medical, economic and social problems caused by drug abuse.
- formulate an action plan to prevent misuse of substances.

-
- analyze individual inner needs and acceptable methods for meeting those needs.
 - discuss the views of society concerning the use of controlled substances.
 - assess peer pressure on personal value system.
 - compare prevention programs and treatment programs available in community.
-

- evaluate ways of assisting others in meeting their inner needs.
 - develop a sense of responsibility for one's own welfare and that of others.
 - analyze the interaction between an individual's needs and the social environment as influences on the individual's use of substances.
-

CADAC/DCYS FUNDED PREVENTION PROGRAMS

Town	Source of Funds		Agency	Services
	<u>CADAC</u>	<u>DCYS</u>		
Ansonia	x	x	1. Lower Naugatuck Valley Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (LNVCA DA)	1. Community Awareness CADAC funded 2. Primary Prevention CADAC funded 3. Life Skills Development Project Days 4. Early Intervention CADAC funded
Bloomfield		x	Bloomfield Youth Services	Drug & alcohol seminars
Branford		x	Branford Counseling	Pathways - Positive Alternative to Harmful Substances Within Youth and Society
Bridgeport	x	x	1. Regional Network of Programs (Regional Alcohol Svcs.) 2. Regional Youth Substance Abuse Project (RYSAP) 3. Dept. of Youth Services	1. Community Awareness CADAC funded 1. Primary Prevention CADAC funded 2. Youth Programming CADAC funded 3. Substance Abuse Prev. Program DCYS funded

Town	Source of Funds		Agency	Services
	<u>CADAC</u>	<u>DCYS</u>		
Brooklyn	x		United Social & Mental Health Svcs. (USMHS)	Primary Prevention CADAC funded
Chaplin	x		Northeast CT Alcohol Council (NCAC)	Primary Prevention CADAC funded
Cos Cob	x		Alcoholism Council, Cos Cob	Community Awareness CADAC funded
Danbury	x	x	1. Danbury Youth Services, Inc. 2. Midwestern CT Council on Alcoholism	1. Here's Looking at You, Two DCYS funded 1. Early Intervention CADAC funded 2. Early Intervention CADAC funded
Darien	x		Liberation Programs	Primary Prevention CADAC funded Early Intervention CADAC funded
Derby	x		Lower Naug. Valley Council on Alcohol & Drug Abuse	Primary Prevention CADAC funded Early Intervention CADAC funded
East Hartford		x	East Hartford Youth Services	Alcohol & Drug Awareness; DCYS funded-under

Town	Source of Funds		Agency	Services
	<u>CADAC</u>	<u>DCYS</u>		
East Windsor	x	x	People for Youth	Primary Prevention CADAC Positive Youth Development Project DCYS funded Community Awareness CADAC funded
Enfield	x	x	People for Youth	Positive Youth Development Project DCYS funded Community Awareness CADAC funded Primary Prevention CADAC funded Early Intervention CADAC funded
Easton	x		Regional Youth Substance Abuse Project	Youth Programming CADAC funded
Fairfield	x		1. Regional Youth Substance Abuse Program 2. Alcoholism Council - Mid Fairfield	1. Youth Programming CADAC funded 2. Primary Prevention CADAC funded
Greenwich	x		Liberation Programs	Primary Prevention CADAC funded Early Intervention CADAC funded

Town	Source of Funds		Agency	Services
	<u>CADAC</u>	<u>DCYS</u>		
Guilford		x	Guilford Youth Services Bureau	Safe Rides DCYS funded
Hamden		x	Hamden Youth Services Bureau	Drug, Alcohol and Tobacco Committee DCYS funded Hamden Safe Rides DCYS funded
Hartford	x	x	1. Hispanic Health Council 2. R.A.D.A.A. 3. Community Health Services 4. Hartford Board of Education	1. Peer Prevention Project DCYS funded 2. Community Awareness CADAC Funded 2. Primary Prevention CADAC funded 3. Early Intervention CADAC funded 4. Primary Prevention CADAC funded
Killingly	x	x	1. United Social & Mental Health Services 2. Quinnebaug Valley Youth Services Bureau	1. Primary Prevention CADAC funded 2. Natural Helpers DCYS funded
Ledyard		x	Ledyard Youth Services	Safe Rides DCYS funded

Town	Source of Funds		Agency	Services
	<u>CADAC</u>	<u>DCYS</u>		
Lyme		x	Lyme Youth Services Bureau	Students Against Drunk Driving (SADD) DCYS funded
Madison		x	Madison Youth Services	1. Choices: DCYS funded 1. Drug & Alcohol Abuse Prevention DCYS funded
Manchester	x		Crossroads of Manchester	Primary Prevention CADAC funded
Meriden		x	Child Guidance Clinic for Central Connecticut	Drug & Alcohol Education Enhancement Project: DCYS funded
Middletown	x		Tri-County Alcohol Council	1. Community Awareness CADAC funded 1. Primary Prevention CADAC funded
Milford	x	x	1. Milford Youth Services 2. Milford Mental Health Clinic	1. Alcohol/Drug Awareness and Education DCYS funded 2. Primary Prevention CADAC funded
Monroe	x		1. Regional Network of Program 2. Regional Youth Substance Abuse Project (RYSAP)	1. Monroe Builds Communication CADAC funded 2. Youth Programming CADAC funded

Town	Source of Funds		Agency	Services
	<u>CADAC</u>	<u>DCYS</u>		
New Canaan	x		Liberation Programs	1. Youth Options Program CADAC funded 2. Early Intervention CADAC funded
New Haven	x	x	1. Community Consultation Board 2. Alcohol Services Org. So. Cent. Conn. 3. Department of Mental Health (Hispanic Clinic of Conn. Mental Health Center) 4. Latino Youth Development	1. Middle School Positive Youth Dev. Project; DCYS funded 1. Primary Prevention CADAC funded 2. Community Awareness CADAC funded 3. Primary Prevention CADAC funded 4. Primary Prevention CADAC funded
Newington		x	Newington Youth Svcs. Bureau	Values and Decisions - Substance Use and Abuse
North Haven		x	North Haven Community Services	Outreach Stress Program
Norwalk	x	x	1. City of Norwalk Dept. of Youth Services 2. Alcoholism Council - Mid Fairfield	1. Norwalk Substance Abuse Prevention Project, DCYS funded 2. Primary Prevention CADAC funded

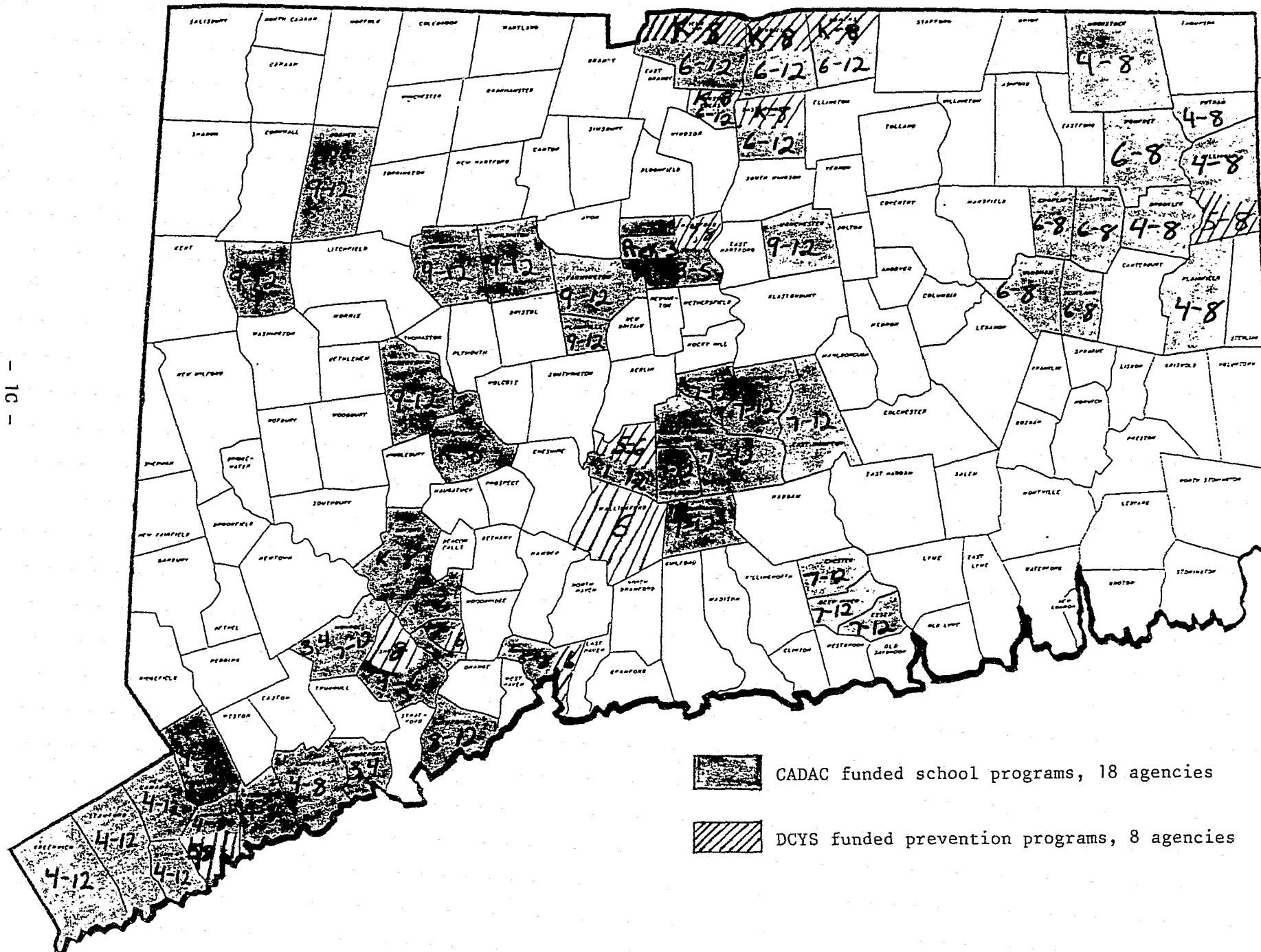
Town	Source of Funds		Agency	Services
	<u>CADAC</u>	<u>DCYS</u>		
Oxford	x		Lower Naug. Valley Council on Alcohol & Drug Abuse	1. Primary Prevention CADAC funded 2. Early Intervention CADAC funded
Plainfield		x	United Social & Mental Health Services	Primary Prevention CADAC funded
Plainville	x		1. Plainville Youth Services 2. Wheeler Clinic	1. Chemical People Task Force DCYS funded 2. Primary Prevention CADAC funded
Pomfret	x		Northeast Connecticut Alcohol Council	Primary Prevention CADAC funded
Putnam	x		United Social & Mental Health Services	Primary Prevention CADAC funded
Scotland	x		Northeast Connecticut Alcohol Council	Primary Prevention CADAC funded
Seymour	x		Lower Naug. Valley Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse	Primary Prevention CADAC funded Early Intervention CADAC funded

Town	Source of Funds		Agency	Services
	<u>CADAC</u>	<u>DCYS</u>		
Shelton	x	x	1. Lower Naug. Valley Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse	1. Life Skills Development Project DCYS funded 1. Primary Prevention CADAC funded 1. Early Intervention CADAC funded
Somers	x	x	People for Youth	Positive Youth Development Project DCYS funded Community Awareness CADAC funded Primary Prevention CADAC funded
Southport	x		Alcoholism Council of Mid- Fairfield County	Primary Prevention CADAC
Stamford	x		Liberation Programs (Youth Options Program)	Primary Prevention CADAC funded Early Intervention CADAC funded
Stratford	x	x	1. Stratford Community Services 2. Regional Youth Substance Abuse Project	1. Stratford Citizens to Prevent Substance Abuse DCYS funded 2. Youth Programming CADAC

Town	Source of Funds		Agency	Services
	<u>CADAC</u>	<u>DCYS</u>		
Suffield	x	x	People for Youth	Positive Youth Development Project DCYS funded Community Awareness CADAC funded Primary Prevention CADAC funded
Torrington		x	Torrington Youth Services Bureau	Drug-Alcohol Task Force DCYS funded
Trumbull	x	x	1. Trumbull Counseling Center 2. Regional Youth Substance Abuse Project	1. Project Choice--a substance abuse prevention program DCYS funded 2. Youth Programming CADAC funded
Wallingford		x	Child Guidance Clinic for Central Connecticut	Drug and Alcohol Education Enhancement Project DCYS funded
Waterbury	x		Central Naug. Valley Consortium	Community Awareness CADAC funded
Westport	x		Alcoholism Council of Mid-Fairfield	Community Awareness CADAC funded Primary Prevention CADAC funded

Town	Source of Funds		Agency	Services
	<u>CADAC</u>	<u>DCYS</u>		
Willimantic	x		Northwestern CT Alcohol Council	Community Awareness CADAC funded. Primary Prevention CADAC funded.
Wilton	x		Alcoholism Council of Mid-Fairfield	Primary Prevention CADAC funded
Windham	x		Northeast CT Alcohol Council	Primary Prevention CADAC funded
Windsor Locks	x	x	People for Youth	Positive Youth Development Project DCYS funded Community Awareness CADAC funded Primary Prevention CADAC funded
Woodstock	x		United Social & Mental Health Services	Primary Prevention CADAC funded

School-Based Prevention Programs



HIGHER EDUCATION POLICY SURVEY

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

	<u>Written Policy</u>		<u>How Students are Informed</u>	<u>Programming</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Outcomes</u>
	<u>Alcohol, Drugs</u>					
UConn	consequences are unspecific		student handbook given to each resident made available to commuters	alcohol education program, 1981, multi-service including peer education training committee to coordinate & monitor info. & services related to drug use committee to study possibility of drug testing for athletes employee assistance	alcohol ed. prog. \$5,500 printing/travel, plus salaries, fringes	750 students participated in Residence Hall training 100-150 students in mandated alcohol groups as result of alcohol related behavior problems A.C.O.A. groups operating; waiting list 3000 students contacted per yr. E.A.P. person on campus part time.
Central Conn.	prohibited on campus	could be arrested	letter from Dean of Student Affairs	health hot-line campus alcohol Task Force		
	unspecified consequences		informed at freshman seminars	peer counselors offer training & written guidelines Dir. Health Services offers treatment, assistance and referral		

Western
Conn.
State
Univ.

Policy Statement		How Students are Informed	Programming
<u>Alcohol</u>	<u>Drugs</u>	<u>Student Rights & Responsibilities Statement</u>	
Violation of published Univ. policies, rules & regulations relating to alcohol. Behavior is subject to the judicial system.	Possession, sale, use, transfer, purchase or delivery of drugs except as expressly permitted by law, is a violation. If student is found guilty, subject to maximum penalty: expulsion/any other penalty/combination of penalties.	Student Handbook Statement of Rights & Responsibilities Residence Halls Policies & Reg. Handbook	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Campus police responsible for offering educational programs to WCSU community. 2. In-service training program for resident assistants. 3. Alcohol Awareness Week in residence halls. 4. Health services offers programs throughout year on drug information/ special information sessions for student athletes. 5. A.A. community group meets on campus. 6. Special brochures designed by Housing, Health Services, Counseling Center distributed each semester. Additional information pieces purchased/distributed. 7. Counseling Center - students counseled on individual basis/ referred to community agencies.
<p>After hearing, Judicial Officer may recommend imposition of any of the disciplinary sanctions: expulsion, suspension, disciplinary probation, disciplinary warning, residence hall separation, residence hall probation, residence hall warning or restitution.</p> <p>Campus police enforces Conn. General Statutes, violations of statutes usually resulting in criminal arrest/referral to Student Affairs & Housing.</p>			

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

	<u>Written Policy</u>	<u>How Students are Informed</u>	<u>Programming</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Outcomes</u>
	<u>Alcohol, Drugs</u>				
Southern Conn.	may require counseling for student with a problem student may be arrested	student handbook univ. housing literature	A.A. groups on campus Univ. counseling office offers counseling & referral alcohol & drug education literature made available through counseling, Health Services & Housing Office when possible periodic programs held to educate students, 10/86 crack/cocaine Health Services developing brochures related to health issues will include sub-abuse exploring feasibility of purchasing or renting audio-visual material		

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

	<u>Written Policy</u>	<u>How Students are Informed</u>	<u>Programming</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Outcomes</u>
	<u>Alcohol, Drugs</u>				
Community Colleges Board of Trustees	can be used with permission following guidelines Specific procedure for violation of proscribed behavior <u>Penalties</u> expulsion suspension removal of college privileges disciplinary probation disciplinary warning		they don't recommend any specific program		
Mohegan C.C.	utilizes policy on student rights & discipline of Board of Trustees, Regional Community Colleges. There are specific procedures to follow		none		
State Technical Colleges Board of Trustees	not sure of penalties Same as Community Colleges state statues covers drugs and alcohol use by minors		distribution of pertinent literature displaying available posters providing counseling on request; referral when appropriate		

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

	<u>Written Policy</u> <u>Alcohol, Drugs</u>	<u>How Students are Informed</u>	<u>Programming</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Outcomes</u>
Norwalk State Technical College	paragraph in student handbook proscribing alcohol & drug use on campus	handbook	none presently		
New Haven State Technical College	Same as other State Tech's		1. Alcohol and Drug Awareness Day 2. Referral service maintained by Counseling Office 3. Occasional posters regarding responsible use of alcohol and dangers of drug use 4. Inclusion in the Psychology course taken by all matriculating students, a section on the uses and abuses of alcohol and other drugs		

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

	<u>Written Policy</u>		<u>How Students are Informed</u>	<u>Programming</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Outcomes</u>
	<u>Alcohol</u>		<u>Drugs</u>			
Hartford Graduate Center	none	none		none		
Univ. Hartford	grounds for probation or expulsion must have non-alcohol beverages available when serving alcohol	20% of alcohol budget must be spent on food; specific procedures for staff are spelled out	student handbook "The Source" draft: Alcohol & Drug Abuse: A Handbook for Concerned Individuals, will be used to educate students, faculty & staff	task force on substance & alcohol abuse filed reports 5/15/86 Alcohol & Drug Awareness Week. 10/20-26/86 plan on establishing a Bacchus Chapter in near future workshop provided on "Drug & Alcohol Abuse within the Construction Industry: The Problem, Impact & Solutions" Drug & Alcohol Education Committee for athletes identify presence or absence of a problem on campus arranging for counseling, treatment, & stronger measures R.N. works w/ freshman groups, frats. & sororities residence hall groups counseling Dept. offers counseling		

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

Written Policy	How Students are Informed	Programming	Budget	Outcomes
<u>Alcohol, Drugs</u>				
University of Bridgeport	open letter to all undergraduates on drug use from Dean of Student Life	inservice training to staff - cocaine symptomology statewide Narcotics Task Force worked undercover on campus in early spring - 4 arrests - widely publicized staff attended cocaine conf. at Univ. of Htfd.	\$3,200:	Consultant Mr. Pacheco 30 evals a yr.& training for staff.
alcohol related incidence categories of discipline	students "Key to UB" caught selling or using drugs were separated from school; Residence Hall meetings on campus; student policies are reviewed with them	freshman orientation - warned against drugs looking at drug testing for athletes Alcohol Awareness Week counseling and evaluation memo on alcohol and cocaine - Published in student newspapers	\$1,400	production of educational materials and presentations
rewrote policies to clarify and expand		Policy for interviewing Resident Assts. was changed so they are now questioned about the drug & alcohol policy and their willingness to enforce it.		Achieved heightened awareness, increase direct services. Counseling center reports more activity. Friends bringing in friends -more than last year.
very specific policies penalties - probation, suspension, expulsion - may seek criminal prosecution also includes copies of state law and penalties alcohol violations - loss of privilege to conduct future events sponsors can be held legally				Flagrant abuse appears to be decreasing as a result of arrest on campus
responsible for misconduct held financially responsible for any property damage disciplinary sanctions				

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

	<u>Written Policy</u> <u>Alcohol Drugs</u>	<u>How Students are Informed</u>	<u>Programming</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Outcomes</u>
Wesleyan University		<p>Bluebook</p> <p>admin. distributes yearly to all members of Univ. a brochure concerning risks, liabilities & responsibilities associated w/alcohol use</p> <p>Resource fact sheet distributed yearly for individuals w/a problem</p>	<p>TAPP (Alcohol Awareness Program)</p> <p>ACOA meeting on campus</p> <p>alcohol issues are part of orientation program for training residence advisors</p> <p>Alcohol Advisory & Review Board provides advisory assistance concerning public laws & Univ. policy on alcohol serving and monitoring</p> <p>health advisors and peer counselors</p> <p>members of Health Center, Office of Student Mental health, Chaplaincy, & Dean's Office are available to any member of Univ. with problem</p>		
Farifield Univ.	<p>violations referred to Judicial Board</p> <p>do have specific policy on alc. & drugs contained in student handbook - violators are handled thru the judicial system</p> <p>referrals are made to alcohol & drug counselors by Dean of Students as part of the judicial process</p>	<p>Student Handbook</p>	<p>comprehensive alcohol education & counseling network - alcohol specific peer counselor program</p> <p>drug awareness program for athletes</p> <p>alcohol counselor on staff provides counseling & supervision - 5 yrs.</p> <p>E.A.P. services available to employees & their families</p> <p>alc. counselors time 70% spent on peer counseling 30% E.A.P.</p> <p>Drug testing for intercollegiate student athletes</p>	<p>\$1,200 excluding salary of Y.T. counselor</p> <p>1 work study student</p> <p>1 social work student intern</p> <p>Budget line item is under dean of students</p> <p>30% of salary comes from contracts with Fairfield Univ. & Fairfield Prep</p>	<p>65 trained Peer Educators/Counselors</p> <p>15 presently going through training</p> <p>300 student contacts for 85-86 yr.</p> <p>2 A.A. meetings on campus - open to the community</p> <p>1 ACOA meeting on campus - open to the community</p>

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

	<u>Written Policy</u> <u>Alcohol, Drugs</u>	<u>How Students are Informed</u>	<u>Programming</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Outcomes</u>
Trinity College	suspension specific regulation against self-destructive behavior student may be arrested can use alcohol at college functions with permiss.	handbook orientation includes info. on drugs & alcohol	college counselor available		
Univ. of New Haven			none reported		
St. Joseph College	non-specific penalties	student handbook	Campus Alcohol Awareness Team - now a sanctioned club promotes responsible drinking student life coordinator is responsible for preparing drug awareness programs		
Bridgeport Engineering Institute	none none		none		
Sacred Heart	disciplinary probation - enrollment in treatment program		testing student athletes if positive, suspended from participation in sports		

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

	<u>Written Policy</u> <u>Alcohol; Drugs</u>	<u>How Students are Informed</u>	<u>Programming</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Outcomes</u>
Conn. College	temp. liquor non- permit for specific social consequences gatherings 2 wks prior to event \$35 - 4 per yr. disciplinary action fraudulent I.D. card used to obtain alcohol - \$50 fine bar on campus No kegs indoors OK for outdoor events	obtained in Student Affairs Office Handbook available from chairman of SAC Council - Student Activities	pamphlet - <u>"Minimize Liability & Maximize Responsibility in Serving Alcohol"</u> peer exchange - 40 students program on alcohol & other drugs <u>Strategies for 86-87 yr.</u> Drug Education Committee a) determine severity of problem on campus b) offer recommendations on prevention, intervention & treatment collect data on students' cocaine habits educate key students, leaders, i.e. housefellows SGA officers, Peer Educators & athletes facilitate discussions for coaches, staff, faculty courses on alcohol & other drugs, health & fitness peer educators facilitating forums on cocaine abuse supply health resource centers w/materials on cocaine abuse create pamphlet on student cocaine abuse produce campus forums in drug prevention A.V. material related to cocaine 2-day conference on cocaine in spring 87		

	Written Policy		How Students are Informed	Programming
	<u>Alcohol</u>	<u>Drugs</u>		
Yale Univ.	<p>providing alcohol to somebody under 21 in violation of state law is subject to legal penalties</p> <p>no alcohol sold in residential colleges, college annexes, old campus</p> <p>no admission can be charged to cocktail parties</p> <p>no serving of alcohol to intoxicated person</p> <p>at functions where alcohol is served, must have student I.D. with proper age</p> <p>service to be provided by authorized bartender administered by Div. of University Dining Halls.</p> <p>no privately owned beverages may be brought into an organized social function. No advertising of alcohol at social functions.</p>	<p>disciplinary action for distribution of drugs and any misconduct relating to drugs</p>	<p>1. undergraduate regulations</p>	<p>1. circulation of publication "Alcohol and the Yale Student" to every entering freshman</p> <p>2. freshman counselors provide peer counseling and sponsor health awareness programs, counselor orientation devoted to early detection of drug and alcohol abuse</p> <p>3. preventive health initiatives organized at Univ. Health Services Center</p> <p>4. group counseling services to Yale undergraduate students and families since spring of 1986</p> <p>5. alcohol coordinator in Dept. of Undergraduate Medicine</p> <p>6. health educator - develops outreach programs regarding major problems, including drug and alcohol abuse</p>

Appendix E

GOVERNOR'S ACTION COMMITTEE ON DRUG EDUCATION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COLLEGES AND THE WORK PLACE

Wednesday, November 19, 1986

11:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

State Capitol - Annex W-54

ATTENDEES:

Dr. Mario Yannello
Central Connecticut State College

Dr. Daniel Harris, Deputy Director
State Technical College
1380 Asylum Ave.
Hartford, CT

Arthur H. Napier (Tim)
Assistant Dean
Wesleyan University
Middletown, CT

Joan Lemoine, Dean of Students
Western CT State University
Danbury, CT

John Wallace, Director of Housing
Western CT State University
Danbury, CT

Henry Krell, Dean of Students
Fairfield University

John Pacheco
Alcohol & Drug Abuse Counselor
Fairfield University

Chester Schnep
Student Services Assoc.
Greater New Haven State Technical College
New Haven, CT

Dr. George Harris, Deputy Exec. Director
Board of Trustees for State Technical Colleges
1380 Asylum Avenue
Hartford, CT

Donald Blumenthal, Assoc. Dean of Students
Quinnipiac College
Hamden, CT

Richard Cooper, Acting Provost
Tunxis Community College

Dr. Del Highan, Dean of Students
Tunxis Community College

David Brailey, Director of Health Education
Connecticut College

Jane Fried, Director of Residential Life
University of Hartford

John Saddlemire, Assistant Director of Residential Life
University of Hartford

Mr. Michael Murphy, Counselor
So. Central Community College

Mr. Peter Powers, Dean of Student Affairs
Mitchell College, New London



STATE OF CONNECTICUT

CONNECTICUT ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE COMMISSION

Employee Assistance Programs

in Connecticut

January 1985

PUBLIC SECTOR

State of Connecticut
Town of Bloomfield
City of Bridgeport
City of Bristol
Bristol Board of Education
Brookfield Board of Education
Town of Greenwich
Hartford Police Department
Killingly Board of Education
Town of Mansfield
Mansfield Board of Education
City of New Haven
City of New London
Town of North Haven
City of Norwalk
Stamford Board of Education
Town of West Hartford
Town of Wethersfield
U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban Development

HOSPITALS

Bachus Hospital/Norwich
Greenwich Hospital
Griffin Hospital
Hartford Hospital
Institute of Living/Hartford
Meriden-Wallingford Hospital
Middlesex Memorial Hospital
Mt. Sinai Hospital
Park City Hospital/Bridgeport
St. Francis Hospital/Hartford
St. Mary's Hospital/Waterbury
St. Vincent Hospital/Bridgeport
St. Vincents Hospital, School of Nursing
W.W.II Veterans Memorial Hospital/Meriden
Yale-New Haven Hospital



999 Asylum Avenue, Hartford, Ct. 06105

The Commission is an independent agency attached to the Department of Mental Health

PRIVATE SECTORBRIDGEPORT AREA

American Frozen Foods, Stratford
Avco-Lycoming
Beckson Manufacturing, Inc.
Bodine Corp.
Bridgeport Hydraulic Co.
Bunker Ramo Information Systems
Carpenter Technology
City Trust
Dresser Industries
Eastern Steel & Metal Co./Milford
Lacey Mfg. Co.
Mechanics & Farmers Bank
Remington Arms Co., Inc.
Sikorsky Aircraft
Southern Ct. Gas Co.
Universal Thread & Grinding Co.

DANBURY AREA

Bardon Corp.
Becton-Dickinson
Branson Sonic Power Co.
Candlewood Valley Bus.Co.
Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Co.
Greater Danbury Area Building and Trades Union
Kimberly-Clark Corp.
Perkin-Elmer Corp.
Pitney Bowes
Marcus Dairy Co.
The Risdon Corporation
Union Carbide Corp.
Viking Wire Co.

GREENWICH AREA

Amax, Inc.
American Can Co.
Anaconda-Ericsson (Temporarily not functioning because of funds)
General Cable International Inc.
U.S. Tobacco Co.

HARTFORD AREA

Aetna Life & Casualty
American Nuclear Insurance Co./Farmington
Apex Machine Tool/Farmington
Conn. Bank & Trust Co.

HARTFORD AREA (continued)

3.

Cerock Wire & Cable Group Inc.
Chandler Evans Control Systems
Ct. General Life Insurance Co.
Ct. Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Ct. Natural Gas Co.
Emhart-Hardware Division/Windsor
Ensign-Bickford Industries/Simsbury
Fletcher Terry Company/Farmington
Frank B. Hall of Conn./Hartford
Hartford Courant
Hartford Distributors, Inc.
Hartford Insurance Group
Hartford Steamboiler Inspection & Insurance
Liberty Bank for Savings/Middletown
Monsanto Chemicals
Northeast Utilities
Phoenix Mutual Insurance
Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Group
Simsbury Bank & Trust
Society for Savings
Stanadyne
Standard-Knapp (Middletown)
The Travelers Insurance Co.
United Bank & Trust
United Technology Corp.

NAUGATUCK VALLEY

Anaconda
Lord Aerospace Corporation
Uniroyal
Vicks Research & Development
W.E. Bassett Co.

NEW HAVEN/MERIDEN AREA

Allegheny Ludlum Steel
Conrail
Dahill Construction Co.
De Chello Distributing (Milford)
Marlin Firearms
New Haven Housing Authority
Olin Corporation
Sargents
Southern Connecticut Gas Co.
Southern New England Telephone Co.
United Illuminating Co.
United States Repeating Arms Co.
Times Fiber Communication, Inc. (Wallingford)
Wallace Silversmith Co.
Warner Lambert (Milford)
Whitney Blake Co.
Miller Co. (Meriden)

NEW LONDON AREA

Connecticut National Bank
E.B. Electric Boat

NEW LONDON AREA (continued)

Navel Underwater Systems Center
Northeast Utilities
Pfizer Corp.
Phillips-Park/Essex
SCADD
United Nuclear Corp.

PLAINVILLE/NEW BRITAIN AREA

Andrew House
Barnes Group
Bristol Savings Bank
Carpenter Construction
Emhart
Fafnir Bearing
General Electric
New Britain National Bank
Newcomb Spring
Pa-Ted Co.
Peck-Spring
Rohm & Haas Conn. Inc./Kensington
Stanley Works
Tilcon Tomasso
Wasley Products, Inc.

STAMFORD AREA

Abex Corp.
Champion International Corp.
Continental Group Inc.
General Telephone & Electronics (G.T.E.)
Olin Corporation
The Singer Co.
XEROX

WATERBURY/TORRINGTON AREA

Beckton-Dickinson/Canaan
Century Brass
Colonial Bank
Duracell, U.S.A.
Naugatuck Chemical
Torin Corp.
Torrington Co.
Scovills
Wheeler Group-Pitney Bowes/New Hartford

WESTPORT/FAIRFIELD COUNTY AREA

Ed Mitchell, Inc.
James River Corporation
Marketing Corporation of America
National CSS
Richardson Vicks Corporate Hdq. & Sales Force
State National Bank
Vectron
The Weston Group

Appendix G

REFERRAL REPORT (Employee Referred to Program This Quarter)

Coordinator's Name _____

Quarter Ending YEARLY 1985AGENCY STATEWIDE

MAJOR PROBLEM AREAS

		ALCOHOL	DRUG	FAMILY	MEDICAL	PSYCHO- LOGICAL	OTHER*	TOTAL
TOTAL REFERRED		188	63	126	21	153	64	615
Referred by:	SELF	115	33	99	13	78	43	381
	SUPV	59	26	25	7	63	15	195
	UNION	2	1	1	1	6	3	14
	OTHER	12	3	1		6	3	25
REASON	SELF REQUEST	92	31	98	12	66	34	333
	JOB PERFORMANCE	94	30	27	9	83	29	272
	OTHER	2	2	1		4	1	10
SEX	MALE	132	42	45	7	57	27	310
	FEMALE	56	21	81	14	96	37	305
AGE	UNDER 25	13	8	9		21	5	56
	25-34	79	39	51	6	49	23	247
	35-44	53	9	49	8	40	23	182
	45-54	37	6	11	4	35	11	104
	55-64	6	1	6	3	8	2	26
	65 and over							
RACE	CAUCASIAN	145	40	94	20	124	38	461
	BLACK	34	19	24	1	17	20	115
	SPANISH SURNAME	9	4	6		10	5	34
	ORIENTAL			1		2		3
	AMERICAN INDIAN						1	1
	OTHER (SPECIFY)			1				1
SALARY	5,000 - 10,000	2		3		6	1	12
	10,000- 15,000	54	16	28	5	34	17	154
	15,000- 18,000	47	20	51	7	50	23	198
	18,000- 22,000	31	16	27	7	30	11	122
	22,000 +	54	11	17	2	33	12	129
LENGTH OF STATE SERVICE	Under 6 mos	2	3	8		10	4	27
	6 mos - 2 yrs	38	14	25	3	21	9	110
	2 yrs - 5 yrs	45	24	35	7	45	19	175
	5 yrs - 10 yrs	51	14	39	8	51	19	182
	10 yrs - 15 yrs	21	5	8	2	16	8	60
	15 yrs +	31	3	11	1	10	5	61
REFERRAL #	1st	154	58	114	19	125	55	525
	2nd	27	4	11	1	22	9	74
	3rd	7	1	1	1	6		16

* Specify "OTHER" problem areas _____

** A case will be considered closed one year after referral. After closure
a referral of the same client will be considered a 2nd or 3rd referral.

SUMMARY TABLES

Total EAP Referrals	Quarter Ending 12/31	Previous Quarter 9/30	Year to Date CY 85
EAP Referrals (Depts)	47	22	227
EAP Referrals (CADAC)	105	101	388
TOTAL EAP REFERRALS	152	123	615

Referrals by Department Reporting This Period

<u>Name of Dept. Reporting this Quarter</u>	<u>Total # of Referrals</u>
Department of Transportation	17
Mansfield Training School	6
Corrections Department (Somers)	5
UConn Health Center	3
Human Resources	3
Department Unknown	3
Department of Human Resources	2
Motor Vehicle Department	2
Ct Mental Health Center	2
Revenue Services	1
Greater Bridgeport Comm. Mental Health	1
Veterans Home & Hospital	1
Mental Retardation - Region 3	1
State Library	NR
Hartford Regional Center	NR
Whiting Forensic Institute	NR
Mental Retardation	NR
North Central Regional Center	NR
Mental Health	NR
Judicial Department	NR
Policy and Management	NR
Thames Valley State Tech.	NR
Health Services	NR
State Comptroller's Office	NR
Environmental Protection	NR
Education Department	NR

Profile of EAP Referral Population (all referrals)

	Quarter Ending 12/31	Previous Quarter 9/30	Year to Date CY 85
MALE	87 (57%)	48	319 (52%)
FEMALE	65 (43%)	75	296 (48%)
Ages:			
Under-25	22 (14%)	6	56 (9%)
25-34	67 (44%)	49	246 (40%)
34-44	39 (26%)	37	182 (30%)
45-54	18 (12%)	24	105 (17%)
55-64	6 (4%)	7	26 (4%)
65 & over	0	0	0
Race:			
Caucasian	111 (73%)	90	459 (73%)
Black	33 (22%)	23	116 (19%)
Spanish	8 (5%)	6	35 (6%)
Other	0	1	3 (.3%)
Not reported	0	3	3 (.4%)

Appendix H

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT



WILLIAM A. O'NEILL
GOVERNOR



December 1, 1986

Mr. Dick Hays
Office of Elementary and
Secondary Education
U. S. Department of Education
Mail Stop 6257
400 Maryland Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D. C. 20202

Dear Mr. Hays:

Pursuant to Secretary William J. Bennett's letter concerning the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986, I would like to designate two individuals as primary contact people for carrying out the state's responsibilities under this act:

Gerald N. Tirozzi, Commissioner
State Department of Education
165 Capitol Avenue
Hartford, Connecticut 06106

and

William H. Carbone
Undersecretary for Justice Planning
Office of Policy and Management
80 Washington Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06106

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Will. A. O'Neill", written over a horizontal line.

WILLIAM A. O'NEILL
Governor



WILLIAM A. O'NEILL
GOVERNOR

Appendix I
STATE OF CONNECTICUT
EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT



December 4, 1986

Commissioner Gerald N. Tirozzi
Department of Education
165 Capitol Avenue
Hartford, Connecticut 06106

Donald J. McConnell
Executive Director
Connecticut Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission
999 Asylum Avenue
Hartford, Connecticut 06105

Acting Commissioner Deborah J. Carr
Department of Mental Health
90 Washington Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06106

Dear Commissioners:

With the new federal Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, a substantial amount of new money will be coming into the state for drug abuse prevention, education and treatment. To this end, I have designated the Connecticut Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission and the Department of Education as the state agencies to receive some of these monies. There will also be an additional appropriation in the 1987 federal fiscal year under the existing Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health (ADAMH) Block Grant which is received by the Department of Mental Health and CADAC.

The receipt of these additional federal dollars will significantly enhance Connecticut's fight against drug abuse. Therefore, this new effort should be coordinated among your state agencies so that there can be a comprehensive approach to developing programs and services in the most effective way. For that reason, I have asked Anthony Milano, Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management to oversee and coordinate the development of a comprehensive plan for these new federal funds.

I am assured that you will cooperate with Secretary Milano in this effort and that he will be contacting you in the near future.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM A. O'NEILL
Governor