

**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**

**Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration**

**Report to Congress**

**Interim Report on the Development of a Plan for Combating Underage Drinking**



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## **Introduction**

The conference report accompanying H. R. 2673, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2004, expressed the conferees' concern about underage drinking and the need to take immediate steps to better coordinate Federal efforts to address this problem. The report directed the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) to establish an Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Prevention of Underage Drinking (ICCPUD) and to issue an annual report summarizing all Federal agency activities concerning the issue. The report also directed the Secretary to prepare a plan for combating underage drinking, including the projected costs and next steps to be taken, and to report progress on such a plan within 90 days of the enactment of the Act.

On April 22, HHS submitted a report to Congress as required by the statute. In that report, the Department proposed the following steps in the development of a plan to combat underage drinking:

- Developing a set of broad goals for the plan, and a framework that includes short, intermediate, and long-term strategies and interventions.
- Identifying strategies and interventions that could be implemented by the Federal Government in the short term.
- Developing more detailed planning for the intermediate and long-term phases of the plan.

This interim report provides an overview of the Federal coordination effort, including the activities of the ICCPUD. The report also presents work to date on the plan, including the most current draft of the plan itself that has been annotated to display Federal programs that correspond to each of its objectives, and an analysis of Federal programs by agency, plan goals and objectives.

## **The Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Prevention of Underage Drinking**

At Secretary Thompson's request, the Administrator of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Mr. Charles G. Curie, M.A., A.C.S.W., convened the ICCPUD, that is made up of representatives from the Office of the Surgeon General (OSG), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Administration for Children and Families (ACF), and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE), the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, the Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (DOJ/OJJDP), the Department of Education/Office of Safe and Drug Free Schools (ED/OSDFS), the Department of Transportation/National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (DOT/NHTSA), and the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP). Representatives from the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Defense, and, *ex officio*, the Federal Trade Commission will be invited to join the group.

### *Interagency Coordinating Committee Meetings*

As noted in the April 22 report, the first meeting of the ICCPUD took place on April 13, 2004, at the Hubert H. Humphrey Building in Washington, D.C. Because the National Academy of Sciences/ Institute of Medicine (NAS/IOM) report, *Reducing Underage Drinking: A Collective Responsibility*, has made a major contribution to the dialogue about this issue, Mr. Richard Bonnie, who chaired the NAS/IOM Committee, was invited to provide an overview of the report. The agenda also included brief presentations from advocacy groups and the alcohol beverage industry. Advocacy groups presenting to the committee included Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD), the Center for Science in the Public Interest (CSPI), the Center on Alcohol Marketing and Youth, Students Against Destructive Decisions (SADD), National Liquor Law Enforcement Association (NLLEA), and the *Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free*. Industry groups presenting included the American Beverage Institute, the Beer Institute, the Beer Wholesalers Association, the Century Council, and the Distilled Spirits Council of the United States.

The second meeting of the ICCPUD took place on June 21. Topics of discussion included the plan to combat underage drinking, the Ad Council's initiative, and the role of Federal leadership. It was agreed that information about underage drinking and the initiative should be incorporated into speeches to strengthen public and constituent awareness about the issue and current efforts. As a result of the discussion, the agency representatives are working on a list of key information that principals and others can use in their presentations.

The next meeting of the ICCPUD is being planned for November 2004. The purpose of the meeting will be to review progress to date and to consider interim and longer-term efforts to address the problem.

### *The Agency Representatives Group*

The work of ICCPUD is supported by a group of agency representatives, who meet weekly and report to the members of the Committee. This group, which consists of agency staff with expertise and responsibilities in the area of alcohol prevention, is chaired by the Associate Administrator for Alcohol Policy at SAMHSA.

### *The Draft Plan*

As a result of the interagency coordinating process, HHS developed a draft plan to combat underage drinking (see Appendix A). During plan development, the Department considered information from a variety of sources, including the NAS/IOM report and information provided by a wide range of interested parties, including advocacy groups and the alcohol beverage industry; and the ICCPUD. The plan includes the following three goals:

Goal 1: Strengthen a national commitment to address the problem of underage drinking.

Goal 2: Prevent underage drinking and its negative consequences.

Goal 3: Use research, evaluation, and surveillance to improve the effectiveness of programs and policy designed to reduce underage drinking.

Under each goal, and its component objectives, Federal strategies are identified for accomplishing each objective. Proposed measures to evaluate progress are also included. Since it is important to quickly establish a baseline, these measures are drawn from existing surveys wherever possible.

#### *Why the Plan Does Not Use a Developmental Approach*

There is a broad consensus that underage drinking is addressed best when both planning and interventions are informed by a developmental approach. Therefore, the ICCPUD first attempted to develop a plan that was structured by developmental stages. However, it became apparent that the information and research to support current planning is not sufficient at this time. Fortunately, NIAAA has undertaken a major effort to analyze the evidence base related to underage drinking, using a developmental approach. After NIAAA releases their report next year, the plan will be updated to reflect this developmental perspective. In the meantime, a more general approach is being pursued, with the understanding that the plan could be revised in light of new information resulting from this effort.

#### *The Plan with Program Annotations*

The plan has been annotated to include various Federal programs that address underage drinking (Appendix B). Since this stage of the planning process has focused on what the Federal Government could implement in the short term, many, but not all, of these programs were identified in the April 22 report. A few of the additions, which have emerged from the planning process, are highlighted below:

- Fostering A National Commitment to Reducing Underage Drinking. HHS and the ICCPUD believe the Federal government must play a key role in strengthening a national commitment to addressing the problem of underage drinking, and that it is important that all appropriate Federal agencies seek opportunities to convey the same messages at the same time. Therefore, the leadership of these agencies are increasing efforts to: 1) highlight the need to prevent underage drinking and its negative consequences in speeches and meetings across the country; 2) ensure that the Administration is speaking with a common voice on the issue; 3) reinforce the messages that the ICCPUD developed; and, 4) publicize programs/events, research results, etc., that address the underage drinking issue.

- Measuring Outcomes. An analysis of all existing Federal data sets related to underage drinking is underway, both to ensure that the appropriate measures for the plan are identified and to provide information for coordinated development of measures in the future. As noted above, the guiding principle for identifying the draft plan's initial measures is to begin with existing data sources, or ones that could be quickly and inexpensively implemented. As a result, outputs are used to measure progress on some objectives. Because it is the effectiveness rather than the number of the activities that will lead to the achievement of the plan's objectives, consideration will be given to replacing output measures with outcome measures at a later date.

In addition, exploring ways to align outcome measurement across agencies and their programs will be part of the effort. For example, SAMHSA has introduced common measures in its Access to Recovery (ATR) and Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) programs, and is moving toward alignment of measures in other programs as well. Both this approach, and the measures themselves may serve as a model for aligning measures of various programs' contributions to reducing underage drinking.

- Facilitating Access to Information and Resources. Many individuals and communities would like to help prevent underage drinking, but don't know how to access available resources. To assist them, agencies represented on the ICCPUD will create a web site dedicated to the issue of underage drinking. This web site will include a searchable database of Federal programs/resources related to the prevention of underage drinking and contain sections on core messaging, information on resources and materials, college drinking, as well as information for groups such as parents, communities, and youth.
- Supporting Evidence Based Programming. Fortunately, there are programs that have demonstrated effectiveness in preventing underage drinking. Therefore, the plan calls for creating a Federal registry of effective programs for use by States and communities. The ICCPUD is currently reviewing SAMHSA's National Registry of Effective Programs and Practices (NREPP) as a possible model.
- Providing Training for Schools. As a result of the ICCPUD process, the Office of Safe and Drug Free Schools and SAMHSA have committed to developing national web-based training for schools on the prevention of underage drinking.

#### *Federal Programs by Agency, Plan Goals and Objectives*

Included in Appendix C, is an analysis of Federal programs by agency, plan goals, and objectives. This analysis, and the plan that has been annotated to display Federal programs, are being used to identify gaps in programming by objective and by target age. For example, there are very few underage drinking-specific activities targeting youth in settings outside the educational system, including the workplace, and the ICCPUD is currently seeking ways to address this important gap.

### *The Next Steps in the Planning Process*

HHS believes this draft plan provides a reasonable framework for combating underage drinking and that it is sufficiently comprehensive to accommodate interim and longer-term planning. Finally, it should be noted that the plan remains a draft, and can be edited before it is submitted to Congress in its final form.

Since the overall plan and the formats for presenting programs found in Appendices A and B are useful in identifying gaps and duplication, they will be maintained on an ongoing basis – both to provide a structure for the planning process over time, and for use in preparing the annual report. Although the current list of programs is extensive, other programs will be added as other agencies join the process. For example, information from the Department of Labor (DOL) has recently been added, and the Indian Health Service (IHS) has been asked to provide information on programs for American Indians.

The next major step in the process is to work on more detailed intermediate and long-term planning. Given the need to plan within the parameters of the Federal budget process, ICCPUD's goal is not only to encourage agencies to align their programming that targets underage drinking with the overall structure of the plan, but to use the interagency process to identify and address gaps and duplication, and to collaborate on projects that will have greater chances of success as the result of support from multiple agencies.

Appendix A - The Draft Plan for Combating Underage Drinking

Appendix B - The Plan with Program Annotations

Appendix C - Federal Programs by Agency, Plan Goals and Objectives

## **APPENDIX A**

# DRAFT PLAN FOR COMBATING UNDERAGE DRINKING

## **Goal 1: Strengthen a national commitment to address the problem of underage drinking.**

Rationale: A broad national commitment will be needed if reductions in underage drinking and its negative consequences are to be achieved. To be effective, it is critical that all strategies and interventions be culturally and developmentally appropriate for the groups they are intended to reach.

**Objective 1:** Increase awareness of underage drinking and its negative consequences, enhance broad-based support for addressing the issue, and strengthen leadership in the effort to prevent the problem in all sectors of society.

1A. Federal strategy: Exercise Federal leadership in promoting awareness of underage drinking and its negative consequences.

1B. Federal strategy: Increase awareness of underage drinking and its negative consequences through Public Service Announcements (PSAs) targeting parents and other adults.

1C. Federal strategy: Support States, tribes, and communities in providing leadership to address underage drinking.

1D. Federal strategy: Engage and support youth and youth-service organizations in providing leadership to combat underage drinking.

### **Goal 1, Objective 1 Measures:**

- Number of underage drinking PSAs.  
*Data source: To be determined (TBD)*

- Number of community programs/coalitions focused on reducing underage drinking.  
*Data source: TBD*

**Objective 2:** Increase cooperation, coordination, and collaboration among all levels of government and private entities, including faith-based organizations, by encouraging participation in and providing support to programs/projects that address the reduction of underage drinking.

2A. Federal strategy: Enhance governmental cooperation, coordination, and collaboration, in order to reduce duplication of effort, generate cross-agency and departmental activities that build on the unique talents and resources of each, and address gaps in services.

2B. Federal strategy: Foster cooperation, coordination, and collaboration between government and private entities, including faith-based organizations.

2C. Federal strategy: Create a Federal web site dedicated to the issue of underage drinking supported by all participating agencies. The web site would include a searchable database of all Federal programs/resources related to the prevention of underage drinking and contain sections on core messaging, information on resources and materials, college drinking, as well as information for groups such as parents, communities, and youth.

### **Goal 1, Objective 2 Measures:**

- Number of interagency coordination/working groups related addressing underage drinking at the national, State, and local levels.  
*Data source: TBD*
- Number of Federal cross-department/agency programs and activities to prevent and reduce underage drinking.  
*Data source: TBD*

### **Goal 2: Prevent underage drinking and its negative consequences.**

Rationale: Underage drinking is harmful to youth, their families and their communities. To best impact this problem, it is essential that prevention efforts begin early and are appropriate to the developmental stages of the youth to whom the programs are directed. Furthermore, these efforts must address demand for alcohol, reduction in drinking opportunities for those under age 21, and availability of alcohol to underage youth. To be effective, it is critical that all strategies and interventions be culturally and developmentally appropriate to the groups they are intended to reach.

**Objective 1:** Reduce use of alcohol by those under the age of 21 by increasing awareness of the negative consequences of underage drinking, by providing skills training, and by reducing the social acceptance of underage drinking.

1A. Federal strategy: Provide developmentally and culturally appropriate information on underage drinking and its consequences to all adults emphasizing their responsibility to help prevent it, with more specific information to parents/caregivers of those under age 21.

1B. Federal strategy: Provide youth in kindergarten through high school with developmentally and culturally appropriate information and skills training to enhance protective factors and help change attitudes regarding underage drinking.

1C. Federal strategy: Provide college students with developmentally and culturally appropriate information and skills training to enhance protective factors and help change attitudes regarding underage drinking.

1D. Federal strategy: Provide youth in settings outside the education system, including those in the workplace, with developmentally and culturally appropriate information and skills training to enhance protective factors and help change attitudes regarding underage drinking.

**Goal 2, Objective 1 Measures:**

- Increase in the percentage of those 12-20 who perceive a great risk from having four or five drinks of alcohol nearly every day.  
*Data source:* National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)
- Increase in the percentage of eighth, tenth, and twelfth graders who see “great risk” in having five or more drinks in a row once or twice each weekend.  
*Data source:* Monitoring the Future (MTF)
- Increase in the percentage of those 12-17 who strongly disapprove of someone their own age having one or two drinks of alcohol early every day.  
*Data source:* NSDUH
- Increase in the percentage of eighth, tenth, and twelfth graders disapproving of having five or more drinks in a row once or twice each weekend.  
*Data source:* MTF
- Increase in the percentage of those 12-17 who believe their parents would strongly disapprove of their having one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day.  
*Data source:* NSDUH

**Objective 2:** Reduce access to alcohol by those under age 21, and strengthen accountability in enforcing underage drinking laws.

2A. Federal strategy: Inform States and local communities about effective policies and procedures for reducing access to alcohol to those under age 21.

2B. Federal strategy: Assist States and local communities in enforcing underage drinking laws.

1. Assist States and local communities in training local retail establishments about underage drinking laws and how to comply with the laws.
2. Assist States and local communities in enforcing retail establishment compliance with underage drinking laws.
3. Assist States and local communities in using graduated sanctions in the enforcement of underage drinking laws.
4. Provide information to States and communities on the range of options for laws that address underage drinking.

2C. Federal strategy: Promote partnerships to effectively address underage drinking at the State and local levels, including partnerships between enforcement and those interested in underage drinking prevention, and partnerships between enforcement and other justice agencies.

2D. Federal strategy: Support improvement of justice system responses to underage drinking as well as improved adjudication by appropriately including the judiciary.

2E. Federal strategy: Support programs that dissuade adults from providing alcohol to those under 21.

### **Goal 2, Objective 2 Measures:**

- Decrease in the percentage of eighth, tenth, and twelve graders who say that it is “fairly easy” or “very easy” to get alcohol.

*Data source:* MTF

**Objective 3:** Increase community support to prevent and reduce underage drinking by reducing risk factors and promoting protective factors.

3A: Federal strategy: Provide support for States and communities to address underage drinking in their prevention activities.

**Objective 4:** Provide opportunities for early identification of alcohol abuse and brief interventions or treatment as appropriate.

4A: Federal strategy: Provide opportunities for early identification of alcohol abuse and brief interventions or treatment as appropriate.

### **Goal 2 Overall Measures:**

#### A. Measures of Use:

- Increase in average age of first use.

*Data source:* NSDUH

- Reduction in prevalence of drinking by those under age 21.

*Data source:* NSDUH

- Reduction in prevalence of drinking by eighth, tenth, and twelfth graders.

*Data source:* MTF

- Reduction in the percentage of those under 21 reporting binge alcohol use<sup>1</sup> in the past 30 days.

*Data source:* NSDUH

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<sup>1</sup> Binge Use – Five or more drinks on the same occasion (or in a row) at least once in the past 30 days (includes heavy use).

- Reduction in binge drinking by eighth, tenth, and twelfth graders.<sup>2</sup>  
*Data Source:* MTF
- Reduction in the percentage of those under 21 reporting heavy alcohol<sup>3</sup> use in the past 30 days.  
*Data source:* NSDUH

B. Measures of Reduced Direct and Secondary Negative Consequences:

- Reduction in unplanned and unwanted sexual activity associated with alcohol consumption.  
*Data source:* Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS), Youth Risk Behavioral Survey (YRBS)
- Reduction in violence, including sexual assault, associated with alcohol consumption by the aggressor and/or victim.  
*Data source:* PRAMS, YRBS
- Reduction in school problems associated with alcohol consumption.  
*Data source:* YRBS
- Reduction in alcohol use during pregnancy and in Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) births to underage mothers.  
*Data source:* Fetal Alcohol Syndrome/FAS Syndrome Network, PRAMS, PNSS
- Reduction in alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes, injuries and fatalities for those under age 21.  
*Data source:* Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS)
- Reduction in the rate of driving under the influence of alcohol by drivers under 21.  
*Data source:* NSDUH
- Reduction in other alcohol-related injuries and fatalities among youth.  
(Developmental)
- Reduction in alcohol-related emergency department visits among youth.  
(Developmental)

**Goal 3: Use research, evaluation, and surveillance to improve the effectiveness of programs and policies designed to prevent and reduce underage drinking.**

Rationale: Research, evaluation, and surveillance will serve to inform and improve the delivery of programs to prevent and reduce underage drinking.

**Objective 1:** Increase knowledge of effective approaches to prevent and reduce underage drinking and its consequences, with an emphasis on developmentally and culturally appropriate strategies and interventions.

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<sup>2</sup> Binge Drinking (MTF) – Five or more drinks in a row during the prior 2-week period.

<sup>3</sup> Heavy Alcohol Use – Five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 5 different days in the past 30 days.

- 1A. Federal strategy: Analyze the current knowledge base regarding preventing and reducing underage drinking, with an emphasis on developmentally and culturally appropriate strategies and interventions.
- 1B. Federal strategy: Support research to address gaps in the knowledge base that have been identified in 1A.

**Objective 2:** Increase the use of evidence-based programs.

- 2A. Federal strategy: Create a Federal registry of effective programs for use by States and communities to establish programs to reduce underage drinking.
- 2B. Federal strategy: Through resources and expertise, encourage and support the rigorous evaluation of innovative and promising programs.
- 2C. Federal strategy: Use funding guidelines that (1) require the use of either evidence-based programs, or rigorously evaluated programs that are innovative and promising and (2) require the use of evaluation in all programs as a mechanism for identifying and correcting problems in design and/or implementation.

**Objective 3:** Increase surveillance of underage drinking, contributing factors, and consequences.

- 3A. Federal strategy: Continue to use national surveys to monitor age of first use, prevalence, binge use, and heavy use.
- 3B. Federal strategy: Explore the possibility for surveying younger children than are queried currently.
- 3C. Federal strategy: Explore the option of expanding national surveys to ask about second-hand effects of alcohol use by youth.
- 3D. Federal strategy: Explore options for monitoring alcohol-related incidents on college campuses.
- 3E. Federal strategy: Explore options for requiring the recording of alcohol-related emergency department visits.
- 3F. Federal strategy: Explore options for monitoring every unnatural death under age 21 for the presence of alcohol.

3G. Federal strategy: Explore options for examining the role of messages in the media in reinforcing cultural support for prevention of underage drinking.

**Goal 3 Measures:**

- Number of analyses of current knowledge base conducted.  
*Data source: TBD*
- Existence of a registry for effective programs.  
*Data source: TBD*
- Federal support for the rigorous evaluation of innovative and promising programs.  
*Data source: TBD*
- Percentage of grant announcements that (1) require the use of either evidence-based programs, or rigorously evaluated programs that are innovative and promising and/or (2) require the use of evaluation in all programs as a mechanism for identifying and correcting problems in implementation.  
*Data source: TBD*

Data Sources Identified As of September 2004:

Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS)

Monitoring the Future (MTF)

National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES)

National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Pregnancy Nutrition Surveillance System (PNSS)

Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)

Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

## **APPENDIX B**

## **A DRAFT PLAN FOR COMBATING UNDERAGE DRINKING – With Programs**

### **Goal 1: Strengthen a national commitment to address the problem of underage drinking**

Rationale: A broad national commitment will be needed if significant reductions in underage drinking and its negative consequences are to be achieved. To be effective, it is critical that all strategies and interventions be culturally and developmentally appropriate for the groups they are intended to reach.

**Goal 1 Objective 1.** Increase awareness of underage drinking and its negative consequences, enhance broad-based support for addressing the issue, and strengthen leadership in the effort to prevent the problem in all sectors of society.

**Goal 1 Objective 1A.** Federal strategy: Exercise Federal leadership in promoting awareness of underage drinking and its negative consequences.

#### **Activities Specific to Underage Drinking:**

- **Department of Education (ED), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Department of Justice (DOJ), Department of Labor, Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), and the Department of Transportation (DOT)** -- To strengthen a national commitment to addressing the problem of underage drinking, it is important that Federal agencies seek opportunities to convey the same messages at the same time. Therefore, the leadership of these agencies will increase efforts to: 1) highlight the need to prevent underage drinking and its negative consequences in speeches and meetings across the country; 2) ensure that the Administration is speaking with a common voice on the issue; 3) reinforce the messages that the Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Prevention of Underage Drinking (ICCPUD) has developed; and, 4) publicize programs/events, research results, etc. that address the underage drinking issue.
- **ED, HHS, DOJ, DOL, ONDCP, and DOT** -- Agency leadership will continue to develop and utilize messaging that supports a 21-year-old drinking age and will promote this in speeches and message points.
- **DOL and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Teen Worker Web site** -- OSHA launched a Young Worker Initiative to reduce the risk of injuries and illnesses among workers ages 14- to 24-years. As part of that initiative, now a part of the agency's strategic plan, an innovative *Teen Worker* web site was developed. This web site specifically targets teens, their employers, their educators, and their parents with age and audience-appropriate information about potential workplace hazards and how to reduce these occupational risks.

A new addition to the web site incorporates text and links recognizing *alcohol and drug use* as a workplace hazard. The message to teens is that in order to work, they must be alcohol and drug-free. Embedded links take users to government web sites for more information: employers to DOL's Working Partners for an Alcohol- and Drug-Free Workplace web site; teens to ONDCP's National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign *Freevibe* web site; and educators and parents to ONDCP's *TheAntidrug* web site, respectively.

The addition of these messages in the *Teen Worker* web site are expected to increase awareness of the need to prevent underage drinking and will direct these audiences to specific resources to enable them to change behaviors.

- **DOT/National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)** -- NHTSA implemented congressionally mandated programs to encourage States to enact 21 Minimum Drinking Age and Zero Tolerance Laws (Zero Tolerance laws make it unlawful for a person under the age of 21 to drive with any detectable alcohol in their system. Minimum Drinking Age laws make it unlawful for a person under age 21 to purchase or publicly possess alcohol). Currently all 50 States and the District of Columbia have enacted both of these laws. NHTSA continues to monitor State compliance with these Federal mandates. Failure to comply results in financial sanctions to the States.
- **DOJ/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) Enforcing the Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL)** -- The Underage Drinking Enforcement Training Center maintains a small library of radio and television PSAs aimed at increasing awareness of underage drinking and its consequences among parents and other adults. These PSAs are voluntarily forwarded to the Center by EUDL State Coordinators and EUDL-funded communities. Information about the Center's library of PSAs is made available to State Coordinators and others who request guidance or assistance related to the development of PSAs. The Center instructs recipients to contact the producer of the PSA if they would like to use the recording or tailor it in any way.
- **Office of the Surgeon General (OSG)** -- As the nation's leading doctor, the Surgeon General will continue to address underage drinking in speeches and meetings across the country, with a focus on the issue as a public health problem. For example, he addresses childhood and adolescent drinking prevention in his 50 schools/50 States tour.

#### **Activities Related to Underage Drinking:**

- **DOT/NHTSA and HHS/National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), OSG** -- On February 12, 2004 these Federal agencies convened a

national meeting of national health organizations to promote alcohol screening and brief intervention as a part of routine medical practice.

**Goal 1 Objective 1B.** Federal strategy: Increase awareness of underage drinking and its negative consequences through Public Service Announcements (PSAs) targeting parents and other adults.

**Activities Specific to Underage Drinking:**

- **NIAAA Radio PSAs** -- NIAAA developed two underage drinking prevention PSAs for parents and three for children. These PSAs, which have been focused-tested, are 30 seconds each and are scheduled for release in late fall 2004. They will be included in ONDCP's pro-bono media match program.
- **NIAAA and SAMHSA Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free** -- Launched in March 2000, the *Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free* is a nationwide initiative spearheaded by 49 current and past Governors' spouses that has been supported by seven public and private funding organizations. The four goals of the initiative are: 1) make prevention of alcohol use by children a national health priority; 2) focus the attention of State and national policy makers and opinion leaders on the seriousness of the early onset of alcohol use; 3) educate the public about the incidence and impact of early alcohol use by children 9- to 15-years of age; and 4) mobilize the public to address these issues within their families, schools, and communities in a sustained way and to work for change. The Governors' spouses produced television PSAs directed at parents and other adults to be aired in their respective States.
- **ONDCP National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign** -- This Campaign addresses underage drinking prevention in the context of illicit drug use through web sites ([www.theantidrug.com](http://www.theantidrug.com), [www.freenvibe.com](http://www.freenvibe.com), [www.laantidroga.com](http://www.laantidroga.com)) and brochures, including the popular booklet titled "Keeping Your Kids Drug Free—A How To Guide for Parents and Caregivers." Paid advertising for parents includes messages aimed at building monitoring skills and parent efficacy. These skills can positively affect a host of youth behavioral issues. In addition, ad time and space has been donated for underage drinking-related advertising as part of the Campaign's media match program, which has benefited such groups as Mother's Against Drunk Driving (MADD), the National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, Alateen and Al Anon. With the start of the Early Intervention Initiative in February 2004, the Campaign addresses underage drinking along with illicit drug use. This effort targets youth 12- to 18-years-old, as well as the parents of this age group.
- **SAMHSA Development of an Underage Drinking Public Service Campaign Directed at Parents** -- This project supports the Ad Council in the development of an underage drinking campaign directed at parents. In developing the

campaign, the Ad Council is consulting with interested parties, including advocates and the industry. This effort targets parents of youth 9- to 15-years-old.

#### **Activities *Related* to Underage Drinking:**

- **DOT/NHTSA Impaired Driving Communications** -- The Ad Council and NHTSA will consolidate impaired driving prevention communications into a coordinated and effective social marketing campaign. The campaign's aim is to influence behavior in high-risk populations, including underage drinkers. Messages will be delivered primarily through three complementary campaigns: "You Drink and Drive. You Lose" (addresses general deterrence); "Friends Don't Let Friends Drive Drunk" (addresses personal responsibility); and "Zero Tolerance Means Zero Chances." This effort targets youth 15- to 20-years-old.

**Goal 1 Objective 1C.** Federal strategy: Support States, tribes, and communities in providing leadership to address underage drinking.

#### **Activities *Specific* to Underage Drinking:**

- **HHS** -- Department leadership will encourage the Regional Health Administrators and all relevant agencies to emphasize the prevention of underage drinking as a strategy for improving the public health.
- **NIAAA and SAMHSA Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol-Free** -- Launched in March 2000, the Leadership is a nationwide initiative spearheaded by 49 current and past Governors' spouses that has been supported by seven public and private funding organizations. The four goals of the initiative are: 1) make prevention of alcohol use by children a national health priority; 2) focus the attention of State and national policy makers and opinion leaders on the seriousness of the early onset of alcohol use; 3) educate the public about the incidence and impact of early alcohol use by children 9- to 15-years of age; and 4) mobilize the public to address these issues within their families, schools, and communities in a sustained way and to work for change.
- **OJJDP EUDL** -- Each State and the District of Columbia has designated an agency to implement the EUDL initiative. Each designated agency implementing the initiative has a EUDL Coordinator. The contact for each agency designated to work with EUDL is listed on The Underage Drinking Enforcement Training Center web site: [www.udetc.org](http://www.udetc.org). EUDL targets those under 21-years of age.
- **SAMHSA Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF)/State Incentive Grant Program (SIG) (new in FY 2004)** -- The SPF SIG grants build on the successful State Incentive Cooperative Agreements which have given the governors of 44 States and Territories the opportunity to enhance their States' substance abuse prevention systems and fill gaps in programs with evidence-based services to address the widespread problems related to substance abuse. SAMHSA's FY

2004 SPF SIG grants will give States and communities the opportunity to focus resources on critical needs identified through an epidemiologically-based State Needs Assessment. Subsequently, they will target populations and ages across the life span with evidence-based prevention and early intervention policies, programs, and practices. SPF SIGs will also support States by providing prevention resources and facilitating systems improvement to help ensure successful transition from the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant to Performance Partnerships. The grants will receive support for up to five years, subject to availability of funding. As such, they are intended to fulfill SAMHSA's overall goal of increasing the capacity and effectiveness of States and communities as they respond to critical problems and needs by implementing the SPF. The SPF SIG grant offers an excellent vehicle for supporting the goals of this underage drinking initiative. State applicants must include the prevention of underage alcohol consumption in their SPF SIG project and provide a comprehensive strategy that addresses this problem, in addition to other SPF SIG priorities. All tasks, including needs assessment, consensus building, planning, funding allocations, implementation and evaluation must be carried out with a consideration for the issue of underage drinking.

#### ***Activities Related to Underage Drinking:***

- **DOT/NHTSA State Highway Safety Funding** -- This initiative provides Federal funding to States and local communities through State Highway Safety Offices. Funds may be used for activities related to underage drinking and driving under the following programs: 402 (State and community programs); 410 (impaired driving incentive grants); 154 (open container transfers); 157 (occupant protection incentive grants); 164 (repeat offender transfer); and 163 (.08 BAC incentive grants).
- **ONDCP Drug-Free Communities Program (DFC)** -- In October 2004, SAMHSA took responsibility for administering the Drug-Free Communities grant program. This program, which is made up of two types of grants—coalitions and mentoring—provides resources to local coalitions. The purpose of the program is to: 1) reduce substance abuse (including alcohol) among youth and, over time, among adults by addressing the factors in a community that increase the risk of substance abuse and promoting the factors that minimize the risk of substance abuse; and 2) establish and strengthen collaboration among communities, private non-profit agencies, and federal, state, local and tribal governments to support the efforts of community coalitions to prevent and reduce substance abuse among youth. With nearly 750 grants in separate and distinct communities, SAMHSA will begin working to apply its Strategic Prevention Framework to the community-based process within these grants, in order to link local needs with programs and services that have proven effective at addressing substance abuse problems.

**Goal 1 Objective 1D.** Federal strategy: Engage and support youth and youth-serving organizations in providing leadership to combat underage drinking.

**Activities *Specific* to Underage Drinking:**

- **DOT/NHTSA Support for SADD (Students Against Destructive Decisions)** -- This effort reaches youth organizations in local communities and schools with peer-to-peer messages and activities to help prevent underage drinking and driving. This program targets high school age youths.
- **DOT/NHTSA Support for BACCHUS & GAMMA Peer Education Network** -- This network reaches underage college youth with a positive social norming message about underage drinking and driving. The target age for this effort is college-age youth.
- **DOT/NHTSA Latino Strategies** -- NHTSA and ASPIRA will utilize the ASPIRANTE (Youth) program around the country to research, develop, test, and promote specific Latino youth underage drinking and impaired driving information. ASPIRA, with NHTSA's support, produces a quarterly newsletter in both English and Spanish for parents and another for students, each addressing multiple traffic safety issues, including guidance for preventing underage drinking and driving. The target ages for this effort are 15- to 20-year-olds.
- **OJJDP EUDL** -- A standard component of EUDL discretionary programming at the local level is the development and utilization of youth leadership in planning and implementation of the EUDL program in their community. Youth assist law enforcement with compliance checks, utilize media to promote underage drinking prevention, hold alcohol-free events, and participate in training events that educate them on underage drinking issues. EUDL targets youth under 21-years of age.
- **NHTSA Traffic Safety Curriculum for School Resource Officers** -- NHTSA and National Association of School Resource Officers (NASRO) are developing a traffic safety school curriculum for 15- to 18-year-olds for delivery by School Resource Offices. The curriculum emphasizes impaired driving and occupant protection issues. The target for this effort is adult training for all school ages.
- **NIAAA and SAMHSA Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free** -- This effort provide support for youth centered events such as the Smart and Sober Youth Conference in Ohio and a State-wide poster contest in Alaska. In addition, the Leadership provided the keynote speaker and educational materials for the 2004 Pride Youth Conference.
- **SAMHSA Preventing Underage and Binge Drinking and Alcohol Problems Among Youth and College Students in El Paso and Brownsville, Texas** -- In 1997, "Operation Safe Crossing" was developed in San Diego/Tijuana to reduce

the number of youth (ages 18 to 25) from crossing the US/Mexico border to drink in Mexico. Beginning in 2001, a series of replications were developed using the San Diego environmentally-oriented prevention approach in El Paso and Brownsville, Texas. Laredo, Texas was added this year. An additional goal along the US/Mexico border is to reduce the harm associated with cross-border and binge drinking behaviors (e.g., impaired driving, date rape, and fights). The original program was highly successful, reducing cross-border drinking by 37 percent, and was named a SAMHSA Model Program in 2002. Funding additionally supports community coalitions in each city, including law enforcement, local policy-makers, alcohol beverage workers (bartenders and bar owners), as well as representatives from the prevention field who manage and ensure overall program effectiveness.

#### **Activities *Related* to Underage Drinking:**

- **HHS/Administration for Children, Youth, and Families (ACF)/Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) Mentoring Children of Prisoners --** FYSB supports the Mentoring Children of Prisoners Program. The living conditions, family configurations, and problems faced by incarcerated parents make it likely that significant numbers of children of prisoners will suffer emotional and behavioral difficulties. Data indicate that mentoring programs have reduced first time alcohol use by 33 percent. The target ages for this effort are 4- to 15-years-old.
- **ACF/FYSB National Youth Summit --** Each year, FYSB sponsors a National Youth Summit to promote leadership opportunities for youth ages 15 to 24 and provide them with alternatives to risky behavior. The Summit celebrates America's youth and their achievements, strengths, and leadership. In 2004, the Summit theme was s Youth Leadership in America's Communities.
- **DOT/NHTSA (in partnership with several agencies within HHS and ED) Support of National Organizations for Youth Safety --** This Federal collaboration supports a national coalition of youth-serving organizations to address youth-related health and safety issues, including underage drinking. The coalition, National Organizations for Youth Safety (NOYS), which has a membership of more than 30 active national organizations and Federal agencies; engages youth leaders in reaching other youth through positive youth development actions to promote safe and healthy lifestyles. Member organizations represent culturally, ethnically, and geographically diverse youth through groups such as United National Indian Tribal Youth, National Asian Pacific Americans Against Substance Abuse, Farm Safety 4 Just Kids, 100 percent Drug-Free Clubs, National 4-H, and ASPIRA. These coalitions target youth from middle school through college ages.
- **DOT/NHTSA Support for NASRO --** NHTSA supports the development and training of School Resource Officers to more effectively reach students in their

assigned schools with safety messages, including underage drinking and driving. This effort targets adult training for all school ages.

- **DOT/NHTSA American Indian Strategies** -- NHTSA and the National Indian Education Association are developing leadership training for American Indians. Training for *Road Warriors: Indian Youth for Traffic Safety* will be provided at several key conferences in 2002-2004. Mini grants will facilitate dissemination efforts. This strategy targets high school age youths.

**Goal 1 Objective 2.** Increase cooperation, coordination, and collaboration among all levels of government and private entities, including faith-based organizations by encouraging participation in and providing support to programs/projects that address the reduction of underage drinking.

**Goal 1 Objective 2A.** Federal strategy: Enhance governmental cooperation, coordination, and collaboration, in order to reduce duplication of effort, generate cross-agency and departmental activities that build on the unique talents and resources of each, and address gaps in services.

#### **Activities Specific to Underage Drinking:**

- **DOL/OSHA Federal Network Group for Young Worker Safety and Health (FedNet)** -- Many Youth Offender Demonstration Project (YODP) sites provide alternative activities for youth at times when they are most likely to consume alcohol – on weekends and evenings. These include community service activities, social outings, picnics and even youth conferences. As well, there are traditional counseling and intervention services provided for youth who feel they may have a problem with substance abuse. Many youth engaged in YODP, are required to provide some manner of restitution as part of their adjudication. Sites coordinate community service activities in part to serve as the restitution and, also use the time to emphasize the value of the efforts to the community being served as well as the positive self-esteem that comes from a job well done. YODP sites also offer traditional case management and assessment services for youth that focus on the mental health needs of the youth and provide referrals when appropriate. YODP targets ages 14-28.
- **HHS Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Prevention of Underage Drinking** -- At Secretary Thompson's request, the Administrator of SAMHSA, Mr. Charles G. Curie, M.A., A.C.S.W., has convened an Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Prevention of Underage Drinking (ICCPUD). The Committee is made up of representatives from: DOJ/OJJDP, ED/Office of Safe and Drug Free Schools, DOT/NHTSA, ONDCP, HHS/OSG, CDC, ASPE, ACF, NIAAA, and SAMHSA. This ICCPUD is intended to serve both as a mechanism for coordinating Federal efforts and as a resource for the development of a plan for combating underage drinking, which has been mandated by

Congress. To provide ongoing, high-level leadership on this important issue, HHS intends that the ICCPUD be a standing committee.

- **SAMHSA Governors' Spouses Initiative** -- In addition to supporting the *Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free* initiative through an Interagency Agreement with NIAAA, SAMHSA funds an effort to link this initiative with prevention programs funded by the SAPT Block Grant in the States and with other SAMHSA programs, such as Too Smart to Start and the Reach Out Now Teach-Ins. This initiative targets youth 9- to 15-year-olds.
- **OJJDP/NIAAA Collaboration Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL)** -- NIAAA is conducting an evaluation of OJJDP's EUDL program that targets youth under 21-years-old.

#### **Activities *Related* to Underage Drinking:**

- **SAMHSA SAPT Block Grant** -- This block grant is a primary source of funding for alcohol prevention and treatment in the United States. While there is no set-aside for adolescent treatment, States have the option of using this resource to treat alcohol use disorders among youth.

**Goal 1 Objective 2B.** Federal strategy: Foster cooperation, coordination, and collaboration between government and private entities, including faith-based organizations.

#### **Activities *Specific* to Underage Drinking:**

- **DOT/NHTSA Underage Drinking Enforcement** -- NHTSA and the National Liquor Law Enforcement Association (NLLEA) are developing a best practices manual and training program to assist State and local alcohol beverage control and law enforcement agencies in enforcing underage drinking laws.
- **DOT/NHTSA Support for the International Association of Chiefs of Police** -- NHTSA provides support for the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) to encourage enforcement of underage drinking laws. This effort targets youth 15- to 20-years-old
- **DOT/NHTSA Youth Data Compendium** -- DOT will compile a compendium of data relevant to youth programs and underage drinking will be compiled. This report will address a comprehensive range of data concerning traffic safety problems among youth 8- to 24-years-old.
- **SAMHSA Governors' Spouses** -- In addition to supporting the Leadership initiative itself through an Interagency Agreement with NIAAA, SAMHSA funds an effort to link this initiative with prevention programs funded by the SAPT Block Grant in the States and with other SAMHSA programs, such as Too Smart

to Start and the Reach Out Now Teach-Ins. This effort targets youth 9- to 15-years-old.

- **OJJDP EUDL** -- OJJDP, through the Underage Drinking Enforcement Training Center, conducts an annual National Leadership Conference that provides training opportunities and promotes cooperation, coordination, and collaboration between such partners as highway safety offices, health agencies, justice agencies, enforcement, schools, youth advocacy groups, health care professionals, and alcohol prevention service providers. This cooperation, coordination, and collaboration are enhanced further by monthly web-enhanced audio-conferences on a wide range of topics that address the various aspects of underage drinking issues and science-based approaches for addressing those issues.
- **SAMHSA Youth Underage Drinking Prevention Campaign: Too SMART to START (TSTS)** -- This effort is a national community education program targeting children and youth 9- to 13-years-old. The campaign has been tried and tested in nine communities nationwide and provides professionals, volunteers, and parents with tools and materials that can help shape healthy behaviors regarding alcohol use for a lifetime. TSTS includes a web page, technical assistance, and a community action kit to help plan, develop, promote and support local underage alcohol use prevention. The program includes materials and strategies that are flexible for use in communities of all sizes and actively involves entire communities in sending clear, consistent messages about why children should reject underage drinking.
- **SAMHSA SPF SIG (new in FY 2004)** -- The SPF SIG Grants build on the successful State Incentive Cooperative Agreements, which have given the governors of 44 States and Territories the opportunity to enhance their States' substance abuse prevention systems and fill gaps in programs with evidence-based services to address the widespread problems related to substance abuse. The grants will give States and communities the opportunity to focus resources on critical needs identified through an epidemiologically-based State Needs Assessment, and they will subsequently target populations and ages across the life span with evidence-based prevention and early intervention policies, programs and practices. SPF SIGs will also support States by providing prevention resources and facilitating systems improvement to help ensure successful transition from the SAPT Block Grant to Performance Partnerships. The grants will receive support for up to five years, subject to availability of funding. As such, they are intended to fulfill SAMHSA's overall goal of increasing the capacity and effectiveness of States and communities as they respond to critical problems and needs by implementing SAMHSA's SPF. The SPF SIG grant offers an excellent vehicle for supporting the goals of this underage drinking initiative. State applicants must include the prevention of underage alcohol consumption in their SPF SIG Project and provide a comprehensive strategy that addresses this problem, in addition to other SPF SIG priorities. All tasks, including needs assessment, consensus building, planning, funding allocations,

implementation and evaluation must be carried out with a consideration for the issue of underage drinking.

#### **Activities Related to Underage Drinking:**

- **DOT/NHTSA American Indian Strategies** -- NHTSA and the National Indian Education Association are developing leadership training for American Indians. Training for *Road Warriors: Indian Youth for Traffic Safety* will be provided at several key conferences in 2002-2004. Mini grants will facilitate dissemination efforts. This strategy targets high school aged youths.
- **ED Learning Education Agreements and Grants** -- In FY 2004, the Office of Safe and Drug Free Schools Initiative Grants to Reduce Alcohol Abuse in Secondary Schools provided funding to 10 additional Learning Education Agreements (LEAs) and continued funding to 47 LEAs. The major goals of the program are to implement SAMHSA model programs to reduce underage drinking in secondary schools. Additionally, funds have been appropriated to support Grants to Reduce Alcohol Abuse, the Higher Education Grants (GRAAP) and, the Alcohol and Drug abuse Prevention Models in Higher Education. Performance reports for the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act State Grants (SDFSCA) do not break down expenditures for alcohol-related programming. State and local educational agencies and community-based recipients under the SDFSCA State Grants Program may elect to use funds to address alcohol and other drug prevention as well as violence. Districts overwhelmingly used funds to address both alcohol and other drug use and violence. In FY 2002 and FY 2003, Education transferred funds to SAMHSA/CSAP under this Interagency Agreement to serve 47 GRAAP grantees implementing 21 Model programs, including multiple program implementations. In FY 2004, USED made an additional 10 new awards in the GRAAP initiative and transferred funds to support all 57 grants to Reduce Alcohol Abuse in Secondary Schools.

**Goal 1 Objective 2C.** Federal strategy: Create a Federal web site dedicated to the issue of underage drinking supported by all participating agencies. The web site would include a searchable database of all Federal programs/resources related to the prevention of underage drinking and contain sections on core messaging, information on resources and materials, college drinking, as well as information for groups such as parents, communities, and youth.

#### **Goal 2: Prevent underage drinking and its negative consequences**

Rationale: Underage drinking is harmful to youth, their families, and their communities. To best impact this problem, it is essential that prevention efforts begin early, and are appropriate to the developmental stages of the youth to whom the programs are directed. Furthermore, these efforts must address demand for alcohol, reduction in drinking opportunities for those under 21-years-old, and availability of alcohol to underage youth.

To be effective, it is critical that all strategies and interventions be culturally and developmentally appropriate to the groups they are intended to reach.

**Goal 2 Objective 1.** Reduce use of alcohol by those under the age of 21 by increasing awareness of the negative consequences of underage drinking, by providing skills training, and by reducing the social acceptance of underage drinking.

**Goal 2 Objective 1A.** Federal strategy: Provide developmentally and culturally appropriate information on underage drinking and its consequences to all adults emphasizing their responsibility to help prevent it, with more specific information to parents/caregivers of those under age 21.

### **Activities Specific to Underage Drinking:**

- **NIAAA Publications** -- NIAAA disseminates information for adults about the prevention of underage drinking through a variety of publications including the NIAAA parent booklet, *Make a Difference – Talk to Your Child About Alcohol – Parents' Booklet*, *Alcohol Alert* including issues entitled “Underage Drinking: A Major Public Health Challenge” (2003) and “Changing the Culture of Campus Drinking” (2002), as well as the widely cited report from the college drinking task force, *A Call to Action: Changing the Culture of Drinking at U.S. Colleges*.
- **NIAAA Web site** -- The NIAAA web site, [www.niaaa.nih.gov](http://www.niaaa.nih.gov), provides adults with information about the science and prevention of underage drinking. There is a link to the NIAAA college web site, [www.collegedrinkingprevention.gov](http://www.collegedrinkingprevention.gov), as well as a link to the NIAAA web site targeted to kids, [www.thecoolspot.gov](http://www.thecoolspot.gov).
- **NIAAA Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free** -- As part of its role in educating and raising awareness, the Leadership disseminates information for adults about prevention of childhood drinking through a variety of publications including: *How Does Alcohol Affect the World of a Child* (available in English and Spanish), *Keep Kids Alcohol Free: Strategies for Action* (available in English and Spanish) and *Science, Kids and Alcohol Research Briefs*. In 2002 and 2003, over a million copies of these materials were distributed. Additionally, the Leadership placed 207 dioramas on childhood drinking in 41 airports nationwide. It also distributes weekly-electronic updates to 336 recipients including Governors' spouses, national organizations, State officials, members of the prevention community and other stakeholders in the childhood drinking prevention issue. The Leadership's web site [www.alcoholfreechildren.org](http://www.alcoholfreechildren.org) also provides information for adults, from parents to policymakers.
- **NIAAA Project Northland** -- Project Northland, completed prior to 2004, is a comprehensive universal prevention program tested in 22 school districts in northeastern Minnesota in a randomized trial. The intervention, delivered to a single cohort in grades six through twelve, included: innovative social behavioral school curricula; peer leadership; parental involvement programs; and

community-wide task force activities to address community norms and alcohol availability. Significant differences were observed between intervention and comparison communities during each project period for “tendency to use alcohol” (a composite measure that combined items about intentions to use alcohol and actual use) and “five or more in a row.” Growth rates were lower in the intervention communities during phase 1; higher during the interim period (suggesting a “catch-up” effect while intervention activities were minimal); and lower again during phase 2 when intervention activities resumed. Based on its success, Project Northland is designated as a model program by SAMHSA, and its materials have been adapted for a general audience and marketed by Hazelden. This model is targeted to youths in grades 6 through 12.

- **NIAAA Project Northland for Urban Youth** -- Project Northland is now being replicated in ethnically diverse urban neighborhoods. Similarly to the original Northland, this project includes parental involvement programs and community-wide task force activities. The purpose is to adapt, enhance, implement, and evaluate Project Northland in racially diverse and economically disadvantaged urban neighborhoods of Chicago. In addition to using the Project Northland plan, the design of the intervention builds on recent results from other large-scale randomized trials on youth alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use. In addition to the cultural adaptations, the original strategies are enhanced, particularly those outside of the classroom setting.

The design is a randomized community trial that will evaluate an adapted and enhanced Project Northland in 10 intervention and 12 control units (schools and surrounding neighborhoods) with sizable African American and Hispanic populations. Approximately 4,400 students and their families will be involved. A supplement was received from OBSSR (NIH) to support an additional component to analyze the effects of alcohol marketing in the participating neighborhoods. This effort targets youth in grades 6-12.

- **NIAAA Iowa Strengthening Families Program (ISFP)** -- NIAAA supported this program as part of its research portfolio. Participants were given instruction on various communication, problem-solving, and perspective-taking skills. The first hour of each program session consisted of separate parent and adolescent training. Among other issues, parents were taught limit-setting, communication, encouraging good behavior, and using community resources; adolescents received training on goal-setting, appreciating parents, dealing with stress, and how to deal with peer pressure. The subsequent hour of joint training focused on appreciating others, understanding family values, conflict resolution, and various communication skills.

Delivered when students were in grade six, ISFP has shown long-lasting preventive effects on alcohol use, suggesting that the intervention succeeded in changing the normative environment of schools in which the program was offered since even students whose families did not participate benefited. In addition, the

increase in effect size over time and the duration of effects into high school compares favorably with school-based interventions. This effort is targeted toward families with a sixth grade student.

- **OJJDP EUDL** -- A major component of the EUDL program is the training and technical assistance provided by the Underage Drinking Enforcement Training Center. The Center identifies science-based strategies, publishes supporting documents, delivers training, and provides technical assistance. These resources may be accessed at [www.udetc.org](http://www.udetc.org).
- **SAMHSA Reach Out Now Fifth and Sixth Grade *Scholastic Supplements*** -- SAMHSA and *Scholastic Magazine* have developed a special edition targeting 10- and 11-year-olds and their parents. Known as *Reach Out Now: Talk with Your Fifth Graders about Underage Drinking*, these materials have been focus group-tested with parents and teachers, and include a classroom discussion guide for teachers, activity sheet for students, and a take-home packet for parents. In March 2002, the package was sent for the first time to every fifth grade class in the country and to the States participating in the *Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free* Initiative. In the spring of 2004, packages were sent to every fifth and sixth grade class in the country.
- **SAMHSA Building Blocks for a Healthy Future** -- Building Blocks for a Healthy Future is an early childhood substance abuse prevention program that educates parents and caregivers about the basics of risk and protective factors, ways to reduce risk factors, and how to reinforce skills that will enable caregivers to better nurture and protect their children and promote healthy lifestyles. Designed for parents and caregivers of children 3- to 6-years-old, Building Blocks is designed to help open up the lines of communication with young children and make it easier to keep those lines of communication open as they grow older. Building Blocks collaborates with the National Head Start Association, the National Association for Elementary School Principals, the League of Cities, and the American Medical Association Alliance to facilitate the training and dissemination efforts of the materials and products.
- **SAMHSA The Health Communication Initiative for Preventing Underage Alcohol Use** (new in FY 2004) -- SAMHSA's CSAP new effort will provide resources, message development, and public education for preventing underage alcohol use for ages 0- to 21-years-old. This project will provide ongoing support for the Too Smart Too Start initiative and Reach Out Now Teach Ins. In addition, it will provide multi-faceted evidence-based approaches that communities in the nation can use to build resiliency and enhance protective factors and reduce the risk factors associated with underage alcohol use. The new effort will develop a cadre of trainers and facilitators to assist communities in providing evidence-based strategies for preventing underage alcohol use.

### **Activities *Related* to Underage Drinking:**

- **DOT/NHTSA Stop Impaired Driving Web Site** -- NHTSA provides public information and education to the public, including parents and other caregivers and adults who interact with youth, through its [www.stopimpaireddriving.org](http://www.stopimpaireddriving.org) web site. The web site also provides direct links with other Federal agencies and national organizations that have additional information.
- **SAMHSA MADD** -- In FY 2004 CSAP is providing support for one year to MADD to assist them in building a partnership with three American Indian reservations. In 2002, these tribes were awarded funding to implement Protecting You/Protecting Me (PYPM), a MADD alcohol-use prevention curriculum for elementary students that is a CSAP Model Program. The project entails observation, analysis and documentation of the transcultural process leading to modifications of the curriculum. The target age for this effort is elementary school children.

**Goal 2 Objective 1B.** Federal strategy: Provide youth in kindergarten through high school with developmentally and culturally appropriate information and skills training to enhance protective factors and to help change attitudes regarding underage drinking.

### **Activities *Specific* to Underage Drinking:**

- **Education/SAMHSA Training and Technical Assistance** -- The Grants to Reduce Alcohol Abuse in Secondary Students, ED, through an Interagency Agreement with SAMHSA/CSAP's five regional Centers for the Application of Prevention Technologies, provide training and technical assistance to local school districts implementing SAMHSA model programs in preventing alcohol abuse by secondary school students.
- **Education Prevention Programs** -- The Office of Safe and Drug Free Schools provides grants to local educational agencies (LEAs) to develop and implement innovative and effective alcohol abuse prevention programs for secondary school students. Under this program, LEAs develop programs to implement activities that include one or more proven SAMHSA model programs and strategies for reducing underage alcohol abuse. Since 2002, 57 school districts across 28 States have received grants under this program.
- **DOT/NHTSA Peer-to-Peer Strategies** -- NHTSA and SADD are supporting the *Think About It* campaign, a peer-to-peer student awareness program focused on underage drinking and impaired driving. A *SADD and the Law* campaign encourages student support of underage drinking enforcement mobilizations. SADD is also establishing a cadre of youth student leaders to initiate anti-drinking and driving activities at the local level. This effort targets high school aged youths.

- **DOT/NHTSA Skills Training for Youth Leaders** -- NHTSA, through the National Organizations for Youth Safety (NOYS) provides skills training for national youth leaders to use to train peers in how to help prevent underage drinking and driving; provides additional leadership materials on the NOYS web site; and developed the first component of an online program, “Project U-Turn; Turn a Tragic Event into a Teachable Moment” which enhances protective factors to help change attitudes regarding underage drinking and driving. This effort targets youth 8- to 24-years-old.
- **DOT/NHTSA Information for Employers** -- NHTSA, through a partnership with Network for Employers of Traffic Safety (NETS) and additional input from OSHA, developed and distribute materials for employers to use with underage workers regarding the issues of drinking and driving. One educational resource under development is designed for employees who are parents of teens, “Teens at Risk: A Parent’s Guide to Underage Drinking,” and provides guidance to employees and their families on how to deal with this issue. This effort targets youth who are in high school and college.
- **DOT/NHTSA Drug Impairment Training for Educational Professionals** -- NHTSA and the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) developed an educational training program designed to recognize drug abuse among students and provide appropriate intervention. The program offers school administrators and nurses a systematic approach to recognizing and evaluating drug abuse. This effort targets adult training.
- **DOT/NHTSA Teen/Youth Court Program and Training** -- Youth Courts are programs in which peers sentence juvenile offenders. NHTSA is developing National Youth Court Guidelines in conjunction with the ED, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, the DOJ/ OJJDP, and the American Probation and Parole Association. The national guidelines were designed to help elevate the standard of youth court program operations and practices. OJJDP took the lead in continued support for teen/youth court programs. (See full description under OJJDP.) This initiative focuses on youth under age 21.
- **DOT/NHTSA Training for Judges** -- NHTSA, in partnership with the National Judicial College, supports the “Courage to Live” program that trains judges to provide education and information to youth in their community about underage drinking and driving and its negative consequences. This effort targets youth in high school.
- **NIAAA Project Northland** -- Project Northland, completed prior to 2004, is a comprehensive universal prevention program tested in 22 school districts in northeastern Minnesota in a randomized trial. The intervention, delivered to a single cohort in grades 6 through 12, included: innovative social behavioral school curricula; peer leadership; parental involvement programs; and community-wide task force activities to address community norms and alcohol

availability. Significant differences were observed between intervention and comparison communities during each project period for “tendency to use alcohol” (a composite measure that combined items about intentions to use alcohol and actual use) and “five or more in a row.” Growth rates were lower in the intervention communities during phase 1; higher during the interim period (suggesting a “catch-up” effect while intervention activities were minimal); and lower again during phase 2 when intervention activities resumed. Based on its success, Project Northland has been designated a model program by SAMHSA, and its materials have been adapted for a general audience and marketed by Hazelden. This program targets youth in grades 6 through 12.

- **NIAAA Project Northland for Urban Youth** -- Project Northland is now being replicated in ethnically diverse urban neighborhoods. Similarly to the original Northland, this project includes parental involvement programs and community-wide task force activities. The purpose is to adapt, enhance, implement, and evaluate Project Northland in racially diverse and economically disadvantaged urban neighborhoods of Chicago. In addition to using the Project Northland plan, the design of the intervention builds on recent results from other large-scale randomized trials on youth alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use. In addition to the cultural adaptations, the original strategies are enhanced, particularly those outside of the classroom setting.

The design is a randomized community trial that will evaluate an adapted and enhanced Project Northland in 10 intervention and 12 control units (schools and surrounding neighborhoods) with sizable African American and Hispanic populations. Approximately 4,400 students and their families will be involved. A supplement was received from OBSSR (NIH) to support an additional component to analyze the effects of alcohol marketing in the participating neighborhoods. This program targets youth in grades 6 through 12.

- **NIAAA Iowa Strengthening Families Program (ISFP)** -- NIAAA supported this program as part of its research portfolio. Participants were given instruction on various communication, problem-solving, and perspective-taking skills. The first hour of each program session consisted of separate parent and adolescent training. Among other issues, parents were taught limit-setting, communication, encouraging good behavior, and using community resources; adolescents received training on goal-setting, appreciating parents, dealing with stress, and how to deal with peer pressure. The subsequent hour of joint training focused on appreciating others, understanding family values, conflict resolution, and various communication skills.

Delivered when students were in grade six, ISFP has shown long-lasting preventive effects on alcohol use, suggesting that the intervention succeeded in changing the normative environment of schools in which the program was offered since even students whose families did not participate benefited. In addition, the increase in effect size over time and the duration of effects into high school

compares favorably with school-based interventions. This effort targets families with sixth-grade students.

- **NIAAA Cool Spot web site for kids** -- The NIAAA web site [www.thecoolspot.gov](http://www.thecoolspot.gov) provides information on underage drinking as well as refusal skills, targeted to kids 11- to 13-years-old.
- **NIAAA Radio PSAs for Youth** -- NIAAA developed two underage drinking prevention PSAs for parents and three for children. These PSAs, which have been focused-tested, are 30 seconds each and are scheduled for release in late fall 2004. They will be included in ONDCP's pro-bono media match program.
- **SAMHSA Reach Out Now Fifth and Sixth Grade Scholastic Supplements** -- SAMHSA and *Scholastic Magazine* have developed a special edition targeting ten and eleven year olds and their parents. Known as *Reach Out Now: Talk with Your Fifth Graders about Underage Drinking*, these materials have been focus group-tested with parents and teachers, and include a classroom discussion guide for teachers, activity sheet for students, and a take-home packet for parents. In March 2002, the package was sent for the first time to every fifth grade class in the country and to the States participating in the *Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free* Initiative. In the spring of 2004, packages were sent to every fifth and sixth grade class in the country.

#### **Activities Related to Underage Drinking:**

- **SAMHSA Outreach to Children of Parents in Treatment (OCPT)** -- In collaboration with the National Association for Children of Alcoholics (NACoA), the OCPT project has developed a kit that includes prevention materials that target the children of parents in substance abuse treatment and covers school-age youth under 18-years-old. The materials are being disseminated to substance abuse treatment centers to use for staff in-services and for children of parents in treatment. The kit includes a promising practices program list which identifies existing prevention and support services to children of substance abusing parents in various settings (e.g., treatment centers, faith/community settings, private voluntary organizations); a practice manual and resource packet; videos; and colorful announcement posters. Additionally, in August 2004, a three-day training was provided for trainers on the use of SAMHSA/CSAP's Children's Program Kit -- Supportive Education for Children of Addicted Parents. Representatives from CSAP's Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies (CAPTs), One Sky Center, and CSAT's Addiction Technology Transfer Centers (ATTCs) attended and learned the structure, philosophy, and goals of a children's supportive education program; program implementation strategies, how to train group facilitators to run educational support groups for children of parents who are alcohol or drug dependent using the Children's Program Kit; and how to engage treatment providers, schools, and community-based prevention programs to partner in providing groups.

**Goal 2 Objective 1C.** Federal strategy: Provide college students with developmentally and culturally appropriate information and skills training to enhance protective factors and help change attitudes regarding underage drinking.

**Activities Specific to Underage Drinking:**

- **DOT/Education Guidebook for Colleges and Universities** -- DOT's NHTSA and Education's Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools, through its Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention, released NHTSA Alcohol Prevention Handbook for Colleges and Universities: the *Safe Lanes on Campus: A Guide for Preventing Impaired Driving and Underage Drinking*. Grounded in research literature, the 60-page guidebook describes strategies for combating underage drinking and impaired driving. This effort targets youth who are college age.
- **DOT/NHTSA: NHTSA and the BACCHUS and GAMMA Peer Education Network** -- This network will demonstrate combined strategies to combat high-risk and underage drinking among the 18- to 24-year-old population. Launched in the fall of 2004, the 18-month project focuses on enforcement, local policy, and peer Education strategies at the University of California at Riverside, University of Tampa, and Texas A&M University. This effort targets youth who are college age.
- **DOT/NHTSA College Binge Drinking Prevention Initiative** -- NHTSA is working with the North American Interfraternity Conference to develop programs focused on reducing high-risk and underage drinking on campuses. Alcohol summits have been conducted on college 18 campuses. As a result, various programs, activities, events and policies were developed and implemented. The results and experiences of the participating fraternities and sororities will be featured in a new publication, *The Alcohol Summit: A Roadmap for Fraternities and Sororities*, scheduled for release in summer 2004. This effort targets youth who are college age.
- **DOT/NHTSA Guidelines for Colleges and Universities** -- To contribute to the efforts of reaching the national goal of reducing alcohol-related traffic fatalities to no more than 11,000 by the year 2005, DOT/NHTSA provided funds to the Department of Education, as part of a two-year Interagency Agreement. In FY 2004, an underage drinking and impaired driving prevention manual titled *Safe Lanes on Campus*, which was the result of this partnership, was made available to help college campuses and their surrounding communities to implement effective impaired driving and underage drinking prevention programs. This effort targets college-age youths.
- **DOT/NHTSA --Techniques for Effective Alcohol Management (TEAM)** -- This effort supports the development of effective alcohol service training for

public assembly facilities; primarily sports arenas; including effective means of deterring underage drinking. This effort targets adults.

- **Education/Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse and Violence Prevention** -- The Center's mission is to help colleges and universities in their efforts to prevent alcohol and other drug abuse and violence on their campuses and in their surrounding communities using comprehensive prevention strategies. The Center achieves this by providing technical assistance; training; publication and dissemination of prevention materials; and assessment, evaluation, and analysis activities. The target for this effort is college-age youths.
- **NIAAA's College Drinking Initiative** -- Undertaken in FYs 2000-2002, this initiative continues to support and stimulate studies of the epidemiology and natural history of college student drinking and related problems with the ultimate goal of designing and testing interventions to prevent or reduce alcohol-related problems among college students. Currently NIAAA's portfolio in this area includes more than 30 projects. This effort targets college-age youths.
- **NIAAA National Alcohol Screening Day (NASD)** -- The goal of NASD is to create public awareness of and provide education about alcohol problems and provide the opportunity to screen and refer, when indicated, for further assessment and treatment (if indicated). NASD screening programs are held on college campuses, in community settings, and in private and public primary care practices to reach college students, adults, and older adults. When the results of the screening test indicate, participants are referred to local alcohol treatment through the treatment Referral Locator program funded by SAMHSA. Since its inception in 1999, nearly 100,000 people from 50 States have participated in the educational component of NASD. Of the 100,000 participants over 55,000 persons have been screened. Of those persons screened more than 13,000 have been referred for further assessment and diagnosis. In 2003, approximately 750 people were trained on "How to Conduct a NASD Event" in various cities across the country. In 2003, screening occurred on almost 900 college campuses; nearly 1000 colleges and universities have signed up for 2004. In 2004, over 5,300 colleges, community, and primary care settings registered to conduct NASD screening program. Of the 112,241 participants over 70,821 persons have been screened. The major vehicle for assessment and treatment diagnosis referral is the SAMHSA locator web site at: [www.samhsa.gov](http://www.samhsa.gov).
- **NIAAA Research Partnership Awards for Rapid Response to College Drinking Problems** -- In August 2003, NIAAA issued RFA AA-03-008 that facilitates collaboration between alcohol researchers and universities/colleges to support intervention studies on college campuses that can capitalize on natural experiments (e.g., unanticipated adverse events, policy changes, new media campaigns). The next steps will include matching these researchers and their designed intervention to a natural environment on a college/ university campus that is experiencing a college drinking related issue. This cooperative agreement

will continue until July 2008; a Policy Steering Committee of Federal partners was constituted in spring, 2004. This effort targets college-age youths.

- **NIAAA Deliberations of the Task Force of the National Advisory Council on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism** -- These deliberations resulted in the seminal report *A Call to Action: Changing the Culture of Drinking At U.S. Colleges* released in 2002. NIAAA continues to disseminate this report as well as other information related to alcohol consumption by college students through its college web site. This effort targets college-age youths.
- **OJJDP EUDL** -- The Underage Drinking Enforcement Training Center has published the following documents that address underage drinking on college campuses. *Environmental Strategies to Prevent Alcohol Problems on College Campuses* includes a comprehensive review of the literature regarding the whole range of environmental prevention programs that can be used on college campuses. It provides guidance to planners and policy makers as to the expected effectiveness and acceptability of various approaches on campus and in the communities surrounding campuses. *Finding Common Ground to Address Underage Drinking on Campus* attempts to describe the unique point of view of law enforcement agencies and college leaders as they attempt to address student drinking and the related problems.
- **SAMHSA/NIAAA Environmental Prevention of College Alcohol Problems** -- CSAP and NIAAA provided joint funding from FY 1999 to FY 2003, to support a comprehensive environmental prevention strategy aimed at reducing binge drinking and resulting alcohol problems among college students at San Diego State University. The research design provided for a quasi-experimental study employing New Mexico State University as a comparison site.
- **SAMHSA/NIAAA Safer Colleges and Universities** -- This five-year program was initiated in FY 2002 to evaluate the impact of a comprehensive, community-based campus intervention among 14 campuses from the University of California and California State University System. The efforts are to understand how educational and risk management strategies may work alone and in combination in the context of a campus-wide effort to prevent heavy drinking or reduce alcohol-related problems among college students. Evaluations may involve changes of campus/community policies and practices to directly address factors contributing to abusive drinking or changes in campus systems/structures to promote non-drinking norms. Multi-component interventions may be tested that combine environmental strategies or link them with interventions that focus on individuals.

#### **Activities Related to Underage Drinking:**

- **ONDCP “Challenges in Higher Education” Booklet** -- In June 2004, ONDCP released this booklet that is focused on college-aged drug and alcohol use. The

booklet on campus substance abuse issues will contain information on underage drinking and policy/program directions to address binge drinking on campus. Outreach activities continue to find venues to bring ONDCP's perspective on youth alcohol and drug use to college health professionals, BACCHUS-GAMMA and the Inter-Association Task Force, who together represent over 35 national organizations with members from colleges representing the areas of student personnel, student activities, campus health centers, college presidents, college administrators, and college students.

**Goal 2 Objective 1D.** Federal strategy: Provide youth in settings outside the education system, including those in the workplace, with developmentally and culturally appropriate information and skills training to enhance protective factors and help change attitudes regarding underage drinking.

**Activities Specific to Underage Drinking:**

- **DOL/ETA/Office of Youth Services Youth Opportunity Grants (YOGs) --** These grants represent a major commitment on the part of the DOL to serve youth growing up in high-poverty urban and rural communities. They provide both in-school and out-of-school youth 14- to 21-years-old with a variety of employment, education, and youth development services. Currently, there are 36 grants in the United States with a combined enrollment of close to 40,000 youth.

YOGs differ from traditional formula-funded youth programs in two fundamental ways: (1) rather than distribute a relatively small amount of money across the entire U.S., they concentrate a large amount of funds in specific high-poverty communities; and (2) rather than restricting eligibility based on family income, they are open to all youth residing in the target area. These grants serve some of the poorest communities in the United States, including Watts in Los Angeles, Philadelphia's West Side, Detroit's Central Corridor, the Hough section of Cleveland, the Westside of Baltimore, the Third and Fifth Wards of Houston, the Navajo and Pine Ridge Indian Reservations, a rural section of California near the Mexican border, Southeastern Arkansas, and a rural area of Louisiana in the Mississippi Delta that has been called by *Time Magazine* the poorest place in America. There is also a set-aside in the Youth Opportunity appropriation for projects serving youth from migrant and seasonal farm worker families.

Various YOG sites work with local partnering agencies that utilize assessment tools to indicate whether youth are engaging in underage drinking or drug use or at risk of engaging in such behavior and refer these youth to contracted counseling services. As well, sites provide information on the connection between employment problems and underage drinking (i.e. the inability to be hired due to citations for underage drinking, problems with obtaining or keeping a driver's license for the same reasons, etc.). Sites also contract services with certified addictions counselors and set aside dollars to treat substance abuse.

### **Activities Related to Underage Drinking:**

- **ACF Runaway and Homeless Youth Program** -- This program provides funding to local communities to support young people, particularly runaway and homeless youth, and their families. Basic Center Program grants offer assistance to at-risk youth (up to age 18) in need of immediate shelter. They provide family and youth counseling and refer them to services like substance abuse treatment. Through the Street Outreach Program, FYSB awards grants to private, nonprofit agencies to conduct outreach designed to build relationships between grantee staff and street youth up to 21-years-old. The goal of these efforts is to help young people leave the streets. The Transitional Living Program (TLP) supports projects that provide longer-term residential services to homeless youth 16- to 21-years-old for up to 18 months. These services are designed to help youth who are homeless make a successful transition to self-sufficient living. TLPs enhance youths' abilities to make positive life choices through education and awareness programs and the support they provide youth; they include services such as substance abuse education and counseling. Alcohol is not allowed at any of the FYSB grantee sites and it is expected that after participating in these programs, youth will be prepared to make better choices regarding alcohol use.
- **DOL/ETA/Office of Youth Services Youth Opportunity Grant (YOG) Sites** -- YOG sites utilize support groups and team building methods to create a positive atmosphere and promote healthy living as well as mentoring activities that emphasize increasing self-esteem and providing safe adult role models. Workshops are held to support healthy lifestyles and family values in a culturally sensitive manner. Other activities also include educational classes on alcohol awareness sponsored by local non-profits, focus groups to allow youth the chance to express frustrations positively, surveillance of local liquor stores to crack down on the selling of alcohol to minors, and the use of "party patrols" in which sites work with local police to step up their neighborhood presence on weekends and holidays when alcohol is more likely to be consumed. YOG is targeted to both in-school and out-of-school youth 14- to 21-years-old.
- **DOT/NHTSA Parents Guide** -- In partnership with Network of Employers for Traffic Safety (NETS), NHTSA developed "Teens at Risk: A Parent's Guide to Prevent Underage Drinking" to deliver underage drinking and driving information to parents at work. This effort is targeted toward adults.
- **DOT/NHTSA Techniques for Effective Alcohol Management (TEAM)** -- NHTSA provides support to develop effective alcohol service training for public assembly facilities --primarily sports arenas-- including effective means of deterring underage drinking. This effort is targeted toward adults.
- **NIAAA National Alcohol Screening Day (NASD)** -- The goal of NASD is to create public awareness of and provide education about alcohol problems and provide the opportunity to screen and refer, when indicated, for further

assessment and treatment (if indicated). NASD screening programs are held on college campuses, in community settings, and in private and public primary care practices to reach college students, adults, and older adults. When the results of the screening test indicate, participants are referred to local alcohol treatment through the treatment Referral Locator program funded by SAMHSA. Since its inception in 1999, nearly 100,000 people from 50 States have participated in the educational component of NASD. Of the 100,000 participants over 55,000 persons have been screened. Of those persons screened more than 13,000 have been referred for further assessment and diagnosis. In 2003, approximately 750 people were trained on "How to Conduct a NASD Event" in various cities across the country. In 2003, screening occurred on almost 900 college campuses; nearly 1000 colleges and universities have signed up for 2004. In 2004, over 5,300 colleges, community, and primary care settings registered to conduct NASD screening program. Of the 112, 241 participants over 70,821 persons have been screened. The major vehicle for assessment and treatment diagnosis referral is the SAMHSA locator web site at: [www.samhsa.gov](http://www.samhsa.gov).

**Goal 2 Objective 2.** Reduce access to alcohol by those under age 21, and strengthen accountability in enforcing underage drinking laws.

**Goal 2 Objective 2A.** Federal strategy: Inform States and local communities about effective policies and procedures for reducing access to alcohol to those under age 21.

**Activities Specific to Underage Drinking:**

- **DOT/ NHTSA Underage Drinking Enforcement** -- NHTSA and the National Liquor Law Enforcement Association (NLLEA) are developing a best practices manual and training program to assist State and local alcohol beverage control and law enforcement agencies in enforcing underage drinking laws. This effort is targeted toward adults.
- **NIAAA Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free** -- Governors' spouses of the *Leadership* convene policy forums in their respective States bringing together policy-makers, law enforcement officials, substance abuse officials, and educators among others to discuss effective measures for preventing and reducing underage drinking, especially by 9- to 15-year-olds.
- **OJJDP EUDL** -- The Underage Drinking Enforcement Training Center has published the following document that provides information about effective policies and procedures for reducing access to alcohol to those under 21-years-old. Published in both English and Spanish, *Strategies to Reduce Underage Alcohol Use: Typology and Brief Overview* provides a summary of the various strategies commonly used to reduce underage drinking and indicates the level of effect that might be expected from each strategy, based on existing research and evaluation.

### **Activities *Related* to Underage Drinking:** NONE

**Goal 2 Objective 2B.** Federal strategy: Assist States and local communities in enforcing underage drinking laws.

1. Assist States and local communities in training local retail establishments about underage drinking laws and how to comply with the laws.
2. Assist States and local communities in enforcing retail establishment compliance with underage drinking laws.
3. Assist States and local communities in using graduated sanctions in the enforcement of underage drinking laws.
4. Provide information to States and communities on the range of options for laws that address underage drinking.

### **Activities *Specific* to Underage Drinking:**

- **DOT/NHTSA Zoning and Ordinance Plans to Prevent Underage Drinking and Impaired Driving** -- NHTSA and the Responsible Hospitality Institute will develop a web-based resource guide and recommendations on local community policies and processes to address underage drinking and impaired driving. Demonstrations of these strategies will be conducted in selected sites.
- **OJJDP EUDL** -- The Underage Drinking Enforcement Training Center has published the following documents that assist States and local communities in enforcing retail establishment's compliance with underage drinking laws: The *Guide to Responsible Alcohol Sales: Off Premise Clerk, Licensee, and Manager Training* provides training tools for all retail sales personnel, with an emphasis on establishing and supporting management policies that prevent sales of alcohol to minors. *Preventing Sales of Alcohol to Minors: What You Should Know about Merchant Education Programs* discusses Merchant Education programs and their role in comprehensive community strategies to reduce underage drinking. The document discusses the effectiveness of Merchant Education, identifies necessary components, and provides resources for more information.

### **Activities *Related* to Underage Drinking:**

- **DOT/NHTSA Teachable Moment** -- Project U-Turn: Turning a Tragedy into a Teachable Moment, is a web-based campaign developed by National Organizations for Youth Safety (NOYS). The campaign focuses on teaching local media, school and community officials, and other volunteers to turn a tragic event into a teachable moment. The online package provides youth ready-to-use templates and information on how to communicate their positive safety message to other teens, the media, government officials, and community groups. NOYS

will demonstrate the project in at least two communities. This effort targets high school and college-age youths.

**Goal 2 Objective 2C.** Federal strategy: Promote partnerships to effectively address underage drinking at the State and local levels, including partnerships between enforcement and those interested in underage drinking prevention, and partnerships between enforcement and other justice agencies.

**Activities *Specific* to Underage Drinking:**

- **DOL/Employment Training Administration (ETA)/Office of Youth Services Youth Offender Demonstration Project (YODP)** -- Since 1999, DOL/ETA has funded 52 youth offender pilot projects designed to provide comprehensive services to youth between the ages of 14 and 24 who are offenders, gang members, or at-risk of criminal involvement that will assist them with their transition into long-term employment at wage levels that are likely to break the cycle of crime and juvenile delinquency. The youth offender initiative was originally funded through the Office of Policy Development, Evaluation, and Research as a demonstration project and by design, collected limited, quantifiable local or national program outcomes. In July 2002, ETA began Round III of YODP, which consists of 29 grantees that are funded to deliver alternatives to incarceration and re-entry transition options through such vehicles as aftercare, route counseling, and/or gang suppression/prevention services to court-involved and at-risk youth.

Sites have begun utilizing “youth courts” in which youth are held accountable to each other for minor infractions, including underage drinking. This helps to create a positive peer environment to potentially cut down on some of the peer pressure to engage in risk behaviors such as underage drinking. As well, probation officers come to schools in the local communities and teach underage drinking prevention classes to the youth offenders in the YODP program. YODP Career Preparation classes have a component about alcohol/drug use on-the-job and what constitutes a drug-free workplace. The DeKalb County YODP works with the DeKalb County Taskforce to Reduce Underage Drinking to promote alcohol abstinence among the program’s youth. Further, the DeKalb County school system has an in-house prevention department that conducts in-school activities with youth around underage drinking.

- **NIAAA Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free** -- Governors’ spouses convene policy forums in their respective States bringing together policymakers, law enforcement officials, substance abuse officials, educators and other stakeholders to discuss effective measures for preventing and reducing underage drinking, especially by youth ages 9- to 15-years-old.
- **OJJDP EUDL** -- The EUDL program design encourages partnerships between enforcement and those interested in underage drinking prevention. One design

element required in the discretionary program component is the utilization of multi-disciplinary coalitions to promote a comprehensive approach to underage drinking prevention at the local level. OJJDP is directed by Congress to focus on developing statewide task forces of State and local law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies, conducting public advertising programs that include informing alcohol retailers about laws pertaining to underage drinking and their consequences, and encouraging innovative programming. EUDL targets youth under age 21-years-old.

- **OJJDP Juvenile and Family Drug Courts** -- In November 2004, OJJDP will assume management of the juvenile and family drug court program for OJP. Though drug courts were initially implemented to address adult drug offenders, the approach has been modified over time to operate within the juvenile justice system to address the unique needs of juvenile substance abusers and within the civil justice system to address the substance abuse of parents who are charged with abuse and neglect of their children. Youth who participate in juvenile drug courts generally are between 14- and 17-years-old. A high percentage of these youth are multi-substance abusers with the vast majority having engaged in alcohol abuse. The drug court program uses the coercive power of the judicial branch to foster abstinence and helps alter destructive behavior through a combination of escalating sanctions, mandatory drug testing, treatment, and effective aftercare.

OJJDP manages approximately 135 juvenile and family drug court grants. In addition, OJJDP will sponsor training to courts that are planning to initiate either a juvenile or family drug court program. It is estimated that approximately 80 courts will participate in these training sessions during 2005.

- **OJJDP Youth Courts** -- Youth courts, also called teen, peer, and student courts, are programs in which youthful offenders are sentenced for minor delinquent and status offenses or problem behaviors by their peers. Over the past ten years, as a result of a Federal initiative by the DOJ/OJJDP in collaboration with DOT/NHTSA there has been over a 1000 percent increase in the number of youth court programs. In 1994, there were approximately 78 youth courts operating in the United States. As of July 2004, there were more than 965 youth courts operating in 48 States and the District of Columbia and hundreds of jurisdictions are in various operational stages of establishing a youth court. A recent national data collection survey indicated of these 965 communities with operational youth courts, 73 percent now handle alcohol related crimes and offenses by minors. The average age of youthful offenders who appeared in youth court in 2003 was between 13- and 17-years-old.

OJJDP contracted with the Urban Institute to conduct the Evaluation of Youth Courts Project that investigated how teen courts respond to young offenders and measured the effect of teen court sanctions and services on recidivism. In May 2002, the results from the first National Youth Court Evaluation were released by

the Urban Institute. The results indicated youth handled by Youth Court were less likely to re-offend. In Alaska, Youth Court participants were re-referred to the juvenile justice system in only six percent of the cases, compared with 23 percent of those handled by the traditional process. In Arizona, the outcome was 9 percent recidivism among Youth Court cases versus 15 percent in the comparison group. In Missouri, the results were 9 percent for teen court and 27 percent for the regular process. This evaluation is available at [www.urban.org](http://www.urban.org) and [www.youthcourt.net](http://www.youthcourt.net).

### **Activities Related to Underage Drinking:**

- **DOL/ETA/Office of Youth Services Youth Offender Demonstration Project (YODP)** -- Many YODP sites provide alternative activities for youth at times when they are most likely to consume alcohol – on weekends and evenings. These include community service activities, social outings, picnics and even youth conferences. As well, there are traditional counseling and intervention services provided for youth who feel they may have a problem with substance abuse. Many youth engaged in YODP are required to provide some manner of restitution as part of their adjudication. Sites coordinate community service activities in part to serve as the restitution and also use the time to emphasize the value of the efforts to the community being served as well as the positive self-esteem that comes from a job well done. YODP sites also offer traditional case management and assessment services for youth that focus on the mental health needs of the youth and provide referrals when appropriate. YODP targets youth 14- to 21-years-old.
- **DOT/NHTSA Drug Impairment Training for Educational Professionals** -- NHTSA and the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) developed an educational training program designed to recognize drug abuse among students and provide appropriate intervention. The program offers school administrators and nurses a systematic approach to recognizing and evaluating drug abuse. This effort is targeted toward adult training.
- **DOT/NHTSA Underage Drinking Enforcement** -- The IACP developed a training program to assist mid-level law enforcement managers address youth impaired driving problem in their community. IACP will form a cadre of course facilitators to deliver the Youth Enforcement Resource Kit. This initiative targets youth under 21-years-old.
- **DOT/NHTSA Partnership with the National Judicial College** -- NHTSA, in partnership with the National Judicial College, supports the “Courage to Live” program that trains judges to provide Education and information to youth in their community about underage drinking and driving and its negative consequences. This effort targets high school age youth.

**Goal 2 Objective 2D.** Federal strategy: Support improvement of justice system responses to underage drinking as well as improved adjudication by appropriately including the judiciary.

**Activities *Specific* to Underage Drinking:**

- **OJJDP EUDL** -- In FY 2004, the EUDL discretionary program is partnered with NIAAA to address underage drinking in rural communities. As part of the program design, rural communities are to assess and improve judicial responses to underage drinking offenses, such as establishing one sentencing standard for all youth offenders. EUDL targets youth under 21-years-old.
- **OJJDP/NHTSA Video *Beyond the Bench*** -- OJJDP in partnership with NHTSA funded a video produced by the Police Executive Research Forum titled *Beyond the Bench*. This video, featuring two judges who have exercised leadership on the underage drinking issue, highlights appropriate judicial leadership activity in developing a community response to preventing underage drinking. The video may be accessed through NHTSA.

**Activities *Related* to Underage Drinking:**

- **DOT/NHTSA Juvenile Holdover Program** -- NHTSA is working with the Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America (CADCA) to promote the Juvenile Holdover Program as an alternative to the use of traditional juvenile detention, jails, or lockups when such facilities are inappropriate, unnecessary, or unavailable. CADCA provides training to its member coalitions on how to implement the program in their communities. This program is targeted toward adults.
- **DOT/NHTSA Teen/Youth Court Program and Training** -- Youth Courts are programs in which their peers sentence juvenile offenders. NHTSA is developing National Youth Court Guidelines in conjunction with ED's, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, DOJ/OJJDP, and the American Probation and Parole Association. The national guidelines were designed to help elevate the standard of youth court program operations and practices. OJJDP took the lead in continued support for teen/youth court programs. (See full description under OJJDP.) This initiative targets youth under 21-years-old.

**Goal 2 Objective 2E.** Federal strategy: Support programs that dissuade adults from providing alcohol to those under 21-years-old.

**Activities *Specific* to Underage Drinking:**

- **NIAAA Research Studies** -- NIAAA supports research studies on programs that decrease youth access to alcohol. Programs may target parents, retailers, community members and others to decrease access.

- **OJJDP EUDL** -- The Underage Drinking Enforcement Training Center has published the following document that dissuades adults from providing alcohol to underage persons. *Strategies for Reducing Third-Party Transactions of Alcohol to Underage Youth* discusses the problem of non-retail sources of alcohol for underage drinkers. The document includes the essential elements of shoulder tap operations and other techniques to deter adults from buying or providing alcohol for underage drinkers.

**Activities Related to Underage Drinking:** NONE

**Goal 2 Objective 3.** Increase community support to prevent and reduce underage drinking by reducing risk factors and promoting protective factors.

**Goal 2 Objective 3A.** Federal strategy: Provide support for States and communities to address underage drinking in their prevention activities.

**Activities Specific to Underage Drinking:**

- **Education Strategies for Grantees** -- All ED grantees are required to implement, as part of their overall program, one or more of the proven strategies for reducing underage alcohol abuse as determined by the SAMHSA. Furthermore, they are required as part of the application process to explain how other activities to be carried out under the grant will be effective in reducing underage alcohol abuse, including references to the past effectiveness of the activities. In addition to the discretionary grants, ED uses an Interagency Agreement with SAMHSA, to provide alcohol abuse resources and start-up assistance to grantees through a technical assistance network operated by CSAP.
- **NIAAA Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free** -- NIAAA provides support to Governors' spouses for support of programs within their States, e.g., policy forums, Smart and Sober Youth Conference.

**Activities Related to Underage Drinking:**

- **Education National Meeting on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse and Violence Prevention in Higher Education** -- Each year, the Department sponsors the National Meeting to assist grantees and other campus communities and share information on effective strategies related to drug abuse and violence prevention in higher education.
- **Education Grant Competition to Prevent High-Risk Drinking or Violent Behavior Among College Students** -- In FY 2001 and FY 2003, the goal of this grant competition was to provide funds to individual institutions of higher education, consortia thereof, as well as public and private nonprofit organizations (including faith-based organizations), or individuals to develop or enhance,

implement, and evaluate campus- and/or community-based prevention strategies. Grantees focused attention on and developed solutions to reduce high-risk drinking or violent behavior among college students.

- **Education Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention Models on College Campuses**  
**Grant Competition** -- The goals of this funding opportunity are to identify models of innovative and effective alcohol and other drug abuse prevention programs at institutions of higher education, and disseminate information about these programs to parents of prospective college students and to other colleges and universities where similar efforts may be adopted.
- **NIAAA Alcohol Policy Information System (APIS)** -- APIS is an electronic resource that provides authoritative, detailed, and comparable information on alcohol-related policies in the United States, at both State and Federal levels. Designed primarily as a tool for researchers, APIS is intended to encourage and facilitate research on the effects and effectiveness of alcohol-related policies. Although not dedicated to underage drinking policies, APIS does provide information on all policies relevant to underage drinking, for example policies and procedures in retail alcohol outlets for preventing alcohol sales and service to minors.
- **ONDCP Drug Free Communities Program (DFC)** -- In October 2004, SAMHSA took responsibility for administering the Drug-Free Communities grant program. This program, which is made up of two types of grants—coalitions and mentoring—provides resources to local coalitions. The purpose of the program is to: 1) reduce substance abuse (including alcohol) among youth and, over time, among adults by addressing the factors in a community that increase the risk of substance abuse and promoting the factors that minimize the risk of substance abuse; and 2) establish and strengthen collaboration among communities, private non-profit agencies, and federal, state, local and tribal governments to support the efforts of community coalitions to prevent and reduce substance abuse among youth. With nearly 750 grants in separate and distinct communities, SAMHSA will begin working to apply its Strategic Prevention Framework to the community-based process within these grants, in order to link local needs with programs and services that have proven effective at addressing substance abuse problems. The target age varies with each coalition.
- **SAMHSA SPF SIG (new in FY 2004)** -- The SPF SIG Grants build on the successful State Incentive Cooperative Agreements, which have given the governors of 44 States and Territories the opportunity to enhance their States' substance abuse prevention systems and fill gaps in programs with evidence-based services to address the widespread problems related to substance abuse. SAMHSA's FY 2004 SPF SIG grants will give States and communities the opportunity to focus resources on critical needs identified through an epidemiologically based State Needs Assessment, and they will subsequently target populations and ages across the life span with evidence-based prevention

and early intervention policies, programs and practices. SPF SIGs will also support States by providing prevention resources and facilitating systems improvement to help ensure successful transition from the SAPT Block Grant to Performance Partnerships. The grants will receive support for up to five years, subject to availability of funding. As such, they are intended to fulfill SAMHSA's overall goal of increasing the capacity and effectiveness of States and communities as they respond to critical problems and needs by implementing SAMHSA's SPF. The SPF SIG grant offers an excellent vehicle for supporting the goals of this underage drinking initiative. State applicants must therefore include the prevention of underage alcohol consumption in their SPF SIG Project and provide a comprehensive strategy that addresses this problem, in addition to other SPF SIG priorities. All tasks, including needs assessment, consensus building, planning, funding allocations, implementation and evaluation must be carried out with a consideration for the issue of underage drinking.

- **SAMHSA SAPT Block Grant** -- The SAPT Block Grant contains a prevention set-aside that reserves a minimum of 20 percent of each State's block grant allocation for prevention activities. While the majority of the programs supported by these funds are designed to prevent substance abuse in general, many can be expected to have an impact on the reduction of underage drinking. The SAPT Block Grant application has historically asked States to report voluntarily on underage drinking strategies. Examples include State's implementation of public education and/or media campaigns; State laws against consuming alcohol on college campuses; policies or enforcement of laws reducing access to alcohol by minors, including event restrictions, product price increases, or penalties for sales to minors; estimated age of drinking onset; and, statutes restricting alcohol promotions to underage audiences. Data on States' answers to these questions are in CSAP's "e-prevention" Block Grant database.

**Goal 2 Objective 4.** Provide opportunities for early identification of alcohol abuse and brief interventions or treatment as appropriate.

**Goal 2 Objective 4A.** Federal strategy: Provide opportunities for early identification of alcohol abuse and brief interventions or treatment as appropriate.

**Activities *Specific to Underage Drinking:***

- **NIAAA Brief Intervention Research** -- This research is providing the evidence base for effective brief interventions with adolescents. For example, one important study is seeking to develop effective interventions for reducing problem drinking and associated problems among adolescents and young adults, and enhance intervention approaches by identifying effective elements of treatment derived from cognitive behavioral social learning theory. Current approaches to behavior change in this area frequently rely on school-based primary prevention programs that do not address cessation/reduction issues for adolescents who are already drinking, rarely address motivational issues related to use and abuse, and

cannot target school dropouts. The population to be studied consists of older adolescents who have been treated in an Emergency Department following an alcohol-related event. This effort is targeted toward high school dropouts.

- **SAMHSA Treatment of Adolescent Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism**  
**Replication of Effective Alcohol Treatment Interventions for Youth** -- In FY 2003, CSAT developed the Adopt/Expand Effective Adolescent Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment program. This grant program builds on effective interventions for youth experiencing alcohol or other drug problems. Twenty-two sites were funded to provide training and certification on using Motivational Enhancement Therapy/Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, a proven effective intervention. This program will increase the availability and effectiveness of treatment for youth with alcohol and drug problems and will treat approximately 2,000 teens and their families per year. This initiative targets youth under 21-years-old.
- **SAMHSA Potential Interventions for Underage Drinkers in Emergency Rooms** -- A white paper about the interventions that could be used with underage drinkers admitted to emergency rooms has been developed. The paper includes next steps/recommendations, the barriers to recruiting underage drinkers into adolescent emergency room brief intervention programs, variables that increase participation rates in these interventions, whether or how these interventions impact adolescents' movement through the continuum of the stages of change, and the role of significant others.

#### **Activities Related to Underage Drinking:**

- **CDC Project BALANCE** (Birth Control and Alcohol Awareness) -- Project Balance (Birth Control and ALcohol Awareness: Negotiating Choices Effectively) consists of (1) a brief epidemiological survey, (2) focus groups, and (3) a randomized controlled trial of a motivational intervention directed at Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU) college students from 18to 24years-old. Project BALANCE's objectives are to identify the prevalence of risky drinking and contraceptive behaviors in this population, and to test the efficacy of an intervention in a randomized trial comparing a group receiving both assessment and one face-to-face session with a group receiving assessment only. The intervention focuses both on drinking and unprotected sex, allowing a woman to modify either or both behaviors.
- **CDC/NHTSA/NIAAA/NIDA/SAMHSA Uniform Accident and Sickness Policy Provision Law (UPPL) Working Group** -- CDC chairs an ongoing working group of Federal and nonfederal partners to evaluate the effects on screening of patients for alcohol problems of insurance regulations allowing denial of payment for medical services for alcohol-related conditions. The goal of this working group is to monitor the impact of current and changing insurance regulations on screening and interventions for substance use disorders in

emergency departments and trauma centers, and to recommend improvements that reduce barriers to screening and brief interventions.

- **CDC Recommendations and Conference Proceedings on Screening and Brief Intervention for Trauma Patients** -- In May 2003, CDC organized a three-day conference to promote screening of hospitalized trauma patients for alcohol and drug problems and providing on-site brief interventions, referral, and treatment. The conference was co-sponsored by Agency for Health Care Research and Quality (AHRQ), Center for Medicaid Services (CMS), Health Resource Services Administration (HRSA), NHTSA, NIAAA, NIDA, ONDCP, and SAMHSA as well as Join Together, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJ), and the American Association for the Surgery of Trauma. Representatives from government agencies, advocates, professional organizations, and leading trauma surgeons attended and presented at the conference, and devised a set of recommendations for research and practice in this area. In late 2004, the final recommendations and the complete proceedings of the conference will be published as a special supplement of the *Journal of Trauma*.
- **DOT/NHTSA Screening & Brief Intervention** -- DOT partnered with the American College of Emergency Physicians, Emergency Nurses Association, American Academy of Family Physicians and the National Hispanic medical Association to conduct screening and brief intervention activities, including providing intervention for underage youth. This effort is targeted toward adults.
- **SAMHSA SAPT Block Grant** -- The SAPT Block Grant contains a prevention set-aside that reserves a minimum of 20 percent of each State's block grant allocation for prevention activities. While the majority of the programs supported by these funds are designed to prevent substance abuse in general, many can be expected to have an impact on the reduction of underage drinking. The SAPT Block Grant application has historically asked States to report voluntarily on underage drinking strategies. Examples include State's implementation of public Education and/or media campaigns; State laws against consuming alcohol on college campuses; policies or enforcement of laws reducing access to alcohol by minors, including event restrictions, product price increases, or penalties for sales to minors; estimated age of drinking onset; and, statutes restricting alcohol promotions to underage audiences. Data on States' answers to these questions are in CSAP's "e-prevention" Block Grant database.
- **SAMHSA Access to Recovery (ATR)** -- ATR is a Presidential initiative to provide consumer choice among substance abuse clinical treatment and recovery support service providers, expand access to a comprehensive array of clinical treatment and recovery support options (including faith-based programmatic options), and increase substance abuse treatment capacity. States and Tribal Organizations may implement the program statewide or may target geographic areas of greatest need, specific populations in need, or where there is a high degree of readiness to implement a voucher program. Through the ATR grants,

these entities will have flexibility in designing and implementing voucher programs to meet the needs of consumers in the State/tribal community. They are encouraged to support any mixture of traditional clinical treatment and recovery support services that can be expected to achieve the program's goal of achieving successful outcomes for the largest number of people at the lowest available cost.

- **SAMHSA National Association of Insurance Commissioners Effort** -- CSAT provided experts to educate State legislators who also serve as State insurance commissioners about the repeal of a model insurance law that does not support reimbursement for medical care following an alcohol-related traffic crash resulting in injury. The existing and now repealed Model Law was based on the 1950's premise that alcohol problems were due to a moral failing rather than the current disease model of alcohol problems. With the repeal of this Model, State insurance laws will provide for reimbursement of alcohol-related events and the opportunity for the attending emergency room provider to conduct a brief intervention surrounding the person's injury and drinking pattern.
- **SAMHSA Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders (FASD)** -- The largest of CSAP's alcohol programs addresses Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders (FASD) for teens/women of childbearing 11-to 44-years-old to decrease drinking by pregnant women. Communities, States and juvenile justice systems will embed evidence-based screening, diagnosis, programs and services in existing systems for children, youth and adults. Programs include an FASD Center for Excellence, and Alaska's Five-Year FAS Cooperative Agreement, which is jointly funded by CSAP and CSAT. While these programs do not specifically target underage drinkers, they can be expected to reach this population as well as adults.
- **SAMHSA Targeted Capacity Expansion Program (TCE)** -- CSAT's TCE program addresses emerging substance abuse trends and the disparity in some areas between the demand for and the availability of appropriate treatment. It is designed to address gaps in treatment capacity by supporting rapid and strategic responses to demands for both alcohol and drug treatment services in communities with serious, emerging drug problems as well as communities with innovative solutions to unmet needs. Adolescents are one of the target populations for the TCE grants. In 2003, the TCE programs served approximately 300 adolescents, of which approximately one-third were alcohol involved.
- **SAMHSA Screening, Brief Intervention, Referral, and Treatment (SBIRT) Grants** -- SBIRT involves implementation of a system within community and specialist settings that screens for and identifies individuals with substance use-related problems. Depending on the level of problems identified, the system either provides for a brief intervention within the generalist setting, when appropriate, or motivates and refers the individual with a high level of problems and probable diagnosis of a substance dependence disorder to the specialist setting for assessment and diagnosis and either brief or long-term treatment. This includes training in self-management and involvement in mutual help groups, as

appropriate. (Workgroup on Substance Abuse Self-Help Organizations, 2003) Several SBIRT grantees have developed programs that are available to individuals under 21-years of age.

- **SAMHSA Programs for Improving Addiction Treatment** -- CSAT supports a variety of programs to improve transfer of science to services and improve addiction treatment nationally. For example, the Addiction Technology Transfer Center (ATTC) Network is dedicated to identifying and advancing opportunities for improving addiction treatment. The Network is designed to upgrade the skills of existing practitioners and other health professionals and to disseminate the latest science to the treatment community. The ATTC Network provides both academic (pre-service) and continuing education opportunities as well as technical assistance to multiple disciplines working in the addictions field. In addition several Treatment Improvement Protocols (TIPS) address these concerns (e.g., **16: Alcohol and Drug Screening of Hospitalized Trauma Patients**, **24: A Guide to Substance Abuse Services for Primary Care**, **26: Substance Abuse Among Older Adults**, **31: Screening and Assessing Adolescents for Substance Use Disorders**, **32: Treatment of Adolescents With Substance Use Disorders**, **34: Brief Interventions and Brief Therapies for Substance Abuse**.)
- **SAMHSA National HELPLINE - 1-800-662-HELP** -- Individuals in need of treatment for alcohol or illicit drug problems can call the SAMHSA National HELPLINE for referral to appropriate treatment services. In addition individuals seeking treatment can go to the SAMHSA web site [www.samhsa.gov](http://www.samhsa.gov) to locate treatment services in their area.
- **SAMHSA Partnership for Drug-Free America (PDFA)** -- In conjunction with PDFA, CSAT is working on the development of a consumer-related interactive web site. The site, an interactive online treatment resource, will be targeted to friends, family and other caring influencers of dependent youth and young adults. Using SAMHSA resources, attention will be paid to culturally appropriate information and culturally specific links and resources. The site will seek to assist the influencer to find encouragement, access to general expertise on substance use disorders and information to help them navigate their way towards additional help and resources. The overall strategy of the site is "the earlier you seek help for an individual with a substance abuse disorder you care about the better. Don't wait. Learn more about how you CAN help now."
- **SAMHSA Program to Provide Treatment Services for Family, Juvenile, and Adult Treatment Drug Courts** -- Drug Courts are designed to combine the sanctioning power of courts with effective treatment services to break the cycle of child abuse/neglect or criminal behavior, alcohol and/or drug use, and incarceration or other penalties. Motivational strategies are developed and utilized to help adolescents deal with often powerful negative influences of peers, gangs, and family members.

- **SAMHSA Young Offender Reentry Program (YORP)** -- This program addresses the needs of sentenced substance-abusing juveniles and young adult offenders from the ages of 14 to 21 who are returning to their families and community from adult or juvenile incarceration in facilities including prisons, jails, or juvenile detention centers. YORP is designed to form partnerships that will plan, develop and provide community-based substance abuse treatment and related reentry services for the targeted population.

**Goal 3: Use research, evaluation, and surveillance to improve the effectiveness of programs and policy designed to prevent and reduce underage drinking**

Rationale: Research, evaluation, and surveillance will serve to inform and improve the delivery of programs to prevent and reduce underage drinking.

**Goal 3 Objective 1.** Increase knowledge of effective approaches to prevent and reduce underage drinking and its consequences, with an emphasis on developmentally and culturally appropriate strategies and interventions.

**Goal 3 Objective 1A.** Federal strategy: Analyze the current knowledge base regarding preventing and reducing underage drinking, with an emphasis on developmentally and culturally appropriate strategies and interventions.

**Activities Specific to Underage Drinking:**

- **NIAAA Research Studies to Examine the Brain Mechanisms of Adolescent Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism** -- It is now understood that adolescence is a time of powerful developmental forces that go well beyond the traditional conceptualization of “raging hormones,” and include significant changes to the brain and nervous system. These changes include increased myelination of neural cells and “pruning” of synapses and neural pathways that are infrequently used. Due to these processes of neural development, adolescence may be a particularly vulnerable time for exposure to alcohol. The newly funded studies build on findings in animal studies that show that: (1) heavy binge-like episodes of ethanol consumption produce damage in areas of the brain affecting cognition and memory; and (2) adolescent alcohol drinking in genetically predisposed rats has long-lasting effects into adulthood, potentially increasing alcohol-seeking behavior, making it more difficult to stop drinking, and increasing the probability of relapse.
- **NIAAA Research Studies to Examine Cognitive Changes Associated with Adolescence that may Influence Risk for Alcohol Abuse** -- Adolescents are more likely to have logical thinking disrupted by emotional activity, thereby leading to poor decision-making. The influence of such processes on risk for alcohol abuse is being studied. Changing expectations of outcomes from drinking in adolescents are also being investigated, along with methods for altering these expectations as part of prevention efforts.

- **NIAAA Research Partnership Awards for Rapid Response to College Drinking Problems** -- In August 2003, NIAAA issued RFA AA-03-008 that facilitates collaboration between alcohol researchers and universities/colleges to support intervention studies on college campuses that can capitalize on natural experiments (e.g., unanticipated adverse events, policy changes, new media campaigns). The next steps will include matching these researchers and their designed intervention to a natural environment on a college/ university campus that is experiencing a college drinking related issue. This cooperative agreement will continue until July 2008; a Policy Steering Committee of Federal partners was constituted in spring, 2004. This effort targets college-age youths.
- **NIAAA New Initiative on Underage Drinking in Rural and Small Urban Areas** -- In FYs 2004/2005 NIAAA will address underage drinking in rural and small urban areas, as directed by FY 2004 House Appropriation language. Recent findings from NIAAA that indicate that alcoholism has its peak onset in late adolescence, coupled with increased understanding of adolescence itself, leads to a reexamination of alcoholism as a developmental disorder of youth. To follow-up on these recent advances in the science of alcohol abuse and dependence, this 36-month initiative, based in rural health care settings, will examine the risk factors for underage alcohol consumption among children in rural and small urban areas and will develop and test community-based, longitudinal prevention and intervention programs. This initiative targets youth under 21.

#### **Activities *Related* to Underage Drinking:**

- **CDC/NIH Initiative on Research Designs for Complex, Multi-level Health Interventions and Programs** -- The goals of this initiative, developed in cooperation with the National Institutes of Health (NIH), AHRQ, and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation are to: 1) build a broad-based consensus as to the strengths and limitations of experimental, quasi-experimental, and natural experiment research designs for studying complex interventions, programs, or policies implemented at the community level, and to 2) encourage an enhanced understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of alternative designs for evaluating the effectiveness of community-based interventions. One of the specific topics addressed is the evaluation of interventions to prevent alcohol purchase and use among adolescents.
- **CDC, other agencies (TBA), and the Task Force on Community Preventive Services Systematic Reviews and Recommendations** -- This HHS-chartered Task Force on Community Services will oversee systematic reviews of the effectiveness of several programs and policies to reduce high-risk alcohol consumption and its consequences. These reviews will provide the basis for Task Force recommendations for or against implementation of these programs and policies, or indicating the need for further outcome-oriented research. Results and recommendations will be disseminated to key audiences through several channels.

Several of the interventions to be evaluated will be specifically directed at underage drinking.

- **CDC Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) Software** -- In September 2004, the Alcohol Team in the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion at CDC released an updated version of ARDI software, which is accessible through the CDC's Alcohol and Public Health web site ([www.cdc.gov/alcohol](http://www.cdc.gov/alcohol)). The software provides national and State-level estimates of alcohol-attributable deaths (AADs) and years of potential life lost (YPLL) for excessive alcohol consumption. The software allows users to create custom data sets, so that they can generate sub-State (e.g., city or county level) estimates as well. For chronic conditions, AADs and YPLLS are calculated for decedents aged >20 years; for the majority of acute conditions, they are calculated for decedents aged >15 years. However, ARDI also provides estimates of AADs and YPLLS for persons aged <15 years who died from motor-vehicle crashes, child maltreatment, and low birth weight. Consistent with World Health Organization recommendations, the harmful and beneficial effects of alcohol use are reported separately. The Alcohol Team is expanding the functionality of ARDI so that users can calculate alcohol-related economic impacts as well.
- **OJJDP-funded Wake Forest University School of Medicine Studies of the Utilization of Best Practices in EUDL Discretionary Programming** -- Utilizing a community trials evaluation design, Wake Forest University is conducting an evaluation during 2003 through 2005 of EUDL discretionary programming in selected communities within five States: California, Connecticut, Florida, Missouri, and New York. This systematic and rigorous evaluation is studying the implementation of research-based “best” and “most promising” practices to enforce underage drinking laws and prevent and reduce underage drinking.
- **SAMHSA The Drug and Alcohol Services Information System (DASIS)** -- The primary source of national data on substance abuse treatment. The Office of Applied Studies (OAS), SAMHSA, conducts DASIS. While not specific to youth, it does provide information on adolescent substance abuse treatment facilities as well as adolescent treatment in correctional facilities. DASIS has three components:
  - The Inventory of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (I-SATS) is a listing of all known public and private substance abuse treatment facilities in the United States and its territories. Before 2000, the I-SATS was known as the National Master Facility Inventory.
  - The National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (N-SSATS) is an annual survey of all facilities in the I-SATS that collects information on location, characteristics, services offered and utilization. Information from the N-SSATS is used to compile and update the National Directory of Drug and Alcohol Abuse Treatment Programs and the on-line

Substance Abuse Treatment Facility Locator. The N-SSATS includes a periodic survey of substance abuse treatment in adult and juvenile correctional facilities. Before 2000, the N-SSATS was known as the Uniform Facility Data Set (UFDS).

- The Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) is a compilation of data on the demographic and substance abuse characteristics of admissions to substance abuse treatment. Information on treatment admissions are routinely collected by State administrative systems and then submitted to SAMHSA in a standard format.

**Goal 3 Objective 1B.** Federal strategy: Support research to address gaps in the knowledge base that have been identified in 1A.

**Activities *Specific* to Underage Drinking:**

- **NIAAA National Epidemiological Survey on Alcohol Related Conditions (NESARC)** -- Longitudinal studies still following subjects ascertained when they were adolescents, genetic epidemiology studies, as well as, NIAAA's National Epidemiological Survey of Alcohol Related Conditions which includes people aged 18 to 21, are particularly pertinent to the question of underage drinking. These studies all have the potential to enhance our understanding of the etiology, extent and consequences of underage alcohol consumption. This effort targets youth under 21 years old.

**Activities *Related* to Underage Drinking:**

- **Education National College Alcohol, Drug, and Violence Survey** -- In August 1998, ED contracted with the Core Institute, part of Southern Illinois University, to conduct a national probability sample survey of alcohol and other drug use and violence on college campuses. The data obtained from this survey can be used to assess the level of alcohol and other drug use and violent behavior among college students, thereby helping to plan, set policy, and design programs to best meet the needs of college campuses and their communities.

**Goal 3 Objective 2.** Increase the use of evidence-based programs.

**Goal 3 Objective 2A.** Federal strategy: Create a Federal registry of effective programs for use by States and communities to establish programs to reduce underage drinking.

**Activities *Specific* to Underage Drinking:** The ICCPUD currently is exploring the use of the NREPP, as described below.

### **Activities *Related* to Underage Drinking:**

- **SAMHSA/CSAP National Registry of Effective Programs and Practices (NREPP)** -- NREPP was developed in order to review and identify effective substance abuse programs and practices. This effort seeks candidates from the practice community and the scientific literature and includes three categories of programs: Effective Programs, Promising Programs, and Model Programs. Programs defined as Effective have the option of becoming Model Programs if their developers choose to take part in SAMHSA dissemination efforts. The target ages for this effort are across the lifespan.

**Goal 3 Objective 2B.** Federal strategy: Through resources and expertise, encourage and support the rigorous evaluation of innovative and promising programs.

### **Activities *Specific* to Underage Drinking:**

- **NIAAA Adolescent Treatment Research Program** -- NIAAA initiated an adolescent treatment research program in 1998. Since then, 18 clinical projects have been funded, most of which are clinical trials. Fifteen are behavioral projects and three are pharmacotherapy trials. The objective of this initial wave of studies is to design and test innovative, developmentally tailored interventions that provide evidence-based knowledge to improve alcohol treatment outcomes in adolescents. Results for many of these projects will be forthcoming over the next few years, and will yield a broad perspective on the potential efficacy of family-based, cognitive behavioral, brief motivational, and guided self-change interventions in a range of settings.

### **Activities *Related* to Underage Drinking: NONE**

**Goal 3 Objective 2C.** Federal strategy: Use funding guidelines that (1) require the use of either evidence-based programs, or rigorously evaluated programs that are innovative and promising and (2) require the use of evaluation in all programs as a mechanism for identifying and correcting problems in the design and/or implementation.

### **Activities *Specific* to Underage Drinking:**

- **NIAAA College Drinking Initiative** -- Undertaken in FY 2000-2002, this initiative continues to support and stimulate studies of the epidemiology and natural history of college student drinking and related problems with the ultimate goal of designing and testing interventions to prevent or reduce alcohol-related problems among college students. Currently NIAAA's portfolio in this area includes more than 30 projects. This effort targets college-age youths.
- **NIAAA & OJJDP Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) Evaluation** -- OJJDP is funding four States to conduct EUDL activities in three to five rural sites. NIAAA will be funding and managing an evaluation of those rural sites.

This effort pulls together a community coalition to create an environment to reduce underage drinking in rural areas. This evaluation targets youth under 21-years-old.

- **NIAAA Urban Northland** -- The purpose is to adapt, enhance, implement, and evaluate Project Northland in racially diverse and economically disadvantaged urban neighborhoods of Chicago. In addition to using the Project Northland plan, the design of the intervention builds on recent results from other large-scale randomized trials on youth alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use. In addition to the cultural adaptations, the original strategies are enhanced, particularly those outside of the classroom setting.

The design is a randomized community trial that will evaluate an adapted and enhanced Project Northland in 10 intervention and 12 control units (schools and surrounding neighborhoods) with sizable African American and Hispanic populations. Approximately 4,400 students and their families will be involved. A supplement was received from OBSSR (NIH) to support an additional component to analyze the effects of alcohol marketing in the participating neighborhoods. Project Northland is being replicated and evaluated for its effectiveness in ethnically diverse urban neighborhoods. The original program was implemented and evaluated in a non-urban area. This effort targets youths in grades 6 through 12.

- **OJJDP-funded Wake Forest University School of Medicine Studies of the Utilization of Best Practices in EUDL Discretionary Programming** -- Utilizing a community trials evaluation design, Wake Forest University is conducting an evaluation during 2003 through 2005 of EUDL discretionary programming in selected communities within five States: California, Connecticut, Florida, Missouri, and New York. This systematic and rigorous evaluation is studying the implementation of research-based "best" and "most promising" practices to enforce underage drinking laws and prevent and reduce underage drinking.
- **SAMHSA Service to Science** -- In FY 2004, SAMHSA/CSAP plans to fund logistics and technical assistance efforts to support the Service to Science initiative through the CSAPCAPT Logistics Task Order. A portion of this initiative will direct fixed-price "mini" subcontracts selected programs in order to assist them in enhancing program capacity for rigorous evaluation design, outcomes measurement, data collection and analysis, and replication documentation. The goal of these modest capacity-enhancement subcontracts is to assist programs that demonstrate readiness to move up the scale of evidence and show promise of achieving recognition through-SAMHSA's NREPP rating process. Approximately one-third or five of the total number of mini-subcontracts will be directed to successful programs that target underage drinking interventions. The target ages are those under 21-years-old.

### **Activities *Related* to Underage Drinking: NONE**

**Goal 3 Objective 3.** Increase surveillance of underage drinking, contributing factors, and consequences.

**Goal 3 Objective 3A.** Federal strategy: Continue to use national surveys to monitor age of first use, prevalence, binge use, and heavy use.

### **Activities *Specific* to Underage Drinking: NONE**

#### **Activities *Related* to Underage Drinking:**

- **CDC Youth Risk Behavioral Survey (YBRS)** -- YBRS collects data about risk behaviors of high school students in grades 9 through 12. It provides information about their lifetime alcohol use, frequency of drinking, frequency of binge drinking, age of first drink of alcohol, and alcohol use on school property. In addition, there is an optional list of questions for States to consider adding that includes questions about the type of beverage that youth usually consume, the specific brand of beer that youth usually consume, the usual location where youth drink, and the source of alcohol obtained by the youth.
- **CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)** -- BRFSS collects data on number of drinking days in the past 30 days, average number of drinks per occasion, and frequency of binge drinking. Although the system does not specifically cover the underage population, it does include persons 18- to 21-years-old. BRFSS currently has a binge drinking module collecting more detailed information on a person's most recent binge drinking episode, including beverage type, location of drinking, and source of alcohol.
- **CDC Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)** -- PRAMS collects information on women 13-years or older who recently had a live birth. The survey asks about weekly alcohol consumption in the pre-conception period and during pregnancy.
- **NIAAA National Epidemiological Survey on Alcohol Related Conditions (NESARC)** -- This census-based longitudinal survey collects information on alcohol use, experiences with alcohol and related conditions, as well as the demographics and family history used in analyzing health data. This will provide information about individual alcohol consumption, alcohol use disorders, and their associated disabilities in the general population. The NIAAA uses the NESARC data in order to estimate the frequency and patterns of alcohol use, estimate the frequency of alcohol experiences, determine what medicines and drugs people use, and increase its understanding of why people drink. Results of the analysis of the data will be used to formulate policies in regards to the treatment and prevention of alcoholism. This survey targets youths 18 to 21 and over.

- **NIDA Monitoring the Future Survey (MTF)** -- MTF is an ongoing study of the behaviors, attitudes, and values of American secondary school students, college students, and young adults. Each year, a total of some 50,000 8th, 10th and 12th grade students are surveyed (12th graders since 1975, and 8th and 10th graders since 1991.) In addition, annual follow-up questionnaires are mailed to a sample of each graduating class for a number of years after their initial participation. This survey targets youths in grades 8 through 12.
- **SAMHSA National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)** [formerly called the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA)] -- Conducted by SAMHSA/OAS, this survey is the primary source of information on the prevalence, patterns, and consequences of alcohol, tobacco, and illegal drug use and abuse in the general U.S. civilian non- institutionalized population, ages 12 and older. While the NSDUH is not alcohol- specific, it does track a variety of information on underage alcohol use and provides a database for special studies related to alcohol use and alcohol use disorders.

**Goal 3 Objective 3B.** Federal strategy: Explore the possibility for surveying younger children than are queried currently.

**Goal 3 Objective 3C.** Federal strategy: Explore the option of expanding national surveys to ask about second-hand effects of alcohol use by youth.

**Goal 3 Objective 3D.** Federal strategy: Explore options for monitoring alcohol-related incidents on college campuses.

**Goal 3 Objective 3E.** Federal strategy: Explore options for facilitating the recording of alcohol related emergency department visits.

**Goal 3 Objective 3F.** Federal strategy: Explore options for monitoring every unnatural death under age 21 for the presence of alcohol.

**Goal 3 Objective 3G.** Federal strategy: Explore options for examining the role of messages in the media in reinforcing cultural support for prevention of underage drinking.

- **SAMHSA (For objectives 3B to 3G)** -- An analysis of all existing Federal data sets related to underage drinking is underway, both to ensure that all appropriate measures for the plan have been identified, and to provide the basis for planning coordinated changes in the data sets in the future.

## **Acronym Glossary of Federal Departments & Agencies**

Department of Education	Education or ED
Safe and Drug-Free Schools	SDFS
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education	OESE
Department of Health and Human Services	HHS
Administration for Children, Youth, and Families	ACYF
Family and Youth Service Bureau	FYSB
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	AHRQ
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	CDC
Center for Medicaid Services	CMS
Health Resources and Services Administration	HRSA
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	NIAAA
National Institute on Drug Abuse	NIDA
Office of Public Health and Science	OS/OPHS
Office of the Surgeon General	OSG
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	SAMHSA
Center for Mental Health Services	CMHS
Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	CSAP
Center for Substance Abuse Treatment	CSAT
Office of Applied Studies	OAS
Department of Justice	DOJ
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	OJJDP
Office of Justice Programs	OJP
Department of Labor	DOL
Employment Training Administration	ETA
Office of Youth Services	OYS
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	OSHA
Office of National Drug Control Policy	ONDCP
Department of Transportation	DOT
National Highway and Traffic Safety Administration	NHTSA

## **Acronym Glossary of Federal Programs & Agencies (alphabetical)**

Access to Recovery	ATR
Addiction Technology Transfer Center	ATTC
Administration for Children, Youth, and Families	ACF
Agency for Health Care Research and Quality	AHRQ
Alcohol Policy Information System	APIS
Basic Center Program	BCP
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	BRFSS
Birth Control and Alcohol Awareness: Negotiating Choices Effectively	Project Balance
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	CDC
Center for Medicaid Services	CMS
Center for Mental Health Services	CMHS
Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	CSAP
Center for Substance Abuse Treatment	CSAT
Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America	CADCA
Department of Education	ED
Department of Health and Human Services	HHS
Department of Justice	DOJ
Department of Labor	DOL
Department of Transportation	DOT
Drug and Alcohol Services Information System	DASIS
Drug Free Communities Program	DFC
Employment Training Administration	ETA
Enforcing the Underage Drinking Laws	EUDL
Family and Youth Services Bureau	FYSB
Fatality Analysis Reporting System	FARS
Federal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder	FASD
Health Resource Services Administration	HRSA
Institute of Medicine	IOM
Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Prevention of Underage Drinking	ICCPUD
International Association of Chiefs of Police	IACP
Inventory of Substance Abuse Treatment Services	I-SATS
Iowa Strengthening Families Program	ISFP
Local Educational Agencies	LEAs
Monitoring the Future Survey	MTF
Mothers Against Drunk Driving	MADD
National Academy of Sciences	NAS
National Alcohol Screening Day	NASD
National Association for Children of Alcoholics	NACoA
National Association of School Resource Officers	NASRO
National Epidemiological Survey on Alcohol Related Conditions	NESARC
National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey	NHANES

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	NHTSA
National Institutes of Health	NIH
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	NIAAA
National Liquor Law Enforcement Association	NLLEA
National Organizations for Youth Safety	NOYS
National Registry of Effective Programs and Practices	NREPP
National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services	N-SSATS
National Survey on Drug Use and Health	NSDUH
Network for Employees of Traffic Safety	NETS
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	OSHA
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	OJJDP
Office of National Drug Control Policy	ONDCP
Office of Surgeon General	OSG
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	ASPE
Office of Youth Services	OYS
Outreach to Children of Parents in Treatment	OCPT
Partnership for Drug-Free America	PDFA
Pregnancy Nutrition Surveillance System	PNSS
Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System	PRAMS
Protecting You/Protecting Me	PYPM
Public Service Announcements	PSAs
Robert Wood Johnson Foundation	RWJ
Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act	SDFSCA
Screening, Brief Intervention, Referral, and Treatment	SBIRT
State Incentive Grant Program	SIG
Strategic Prevention Framework	SPF
Street Outreach Program	SOP
Students Against Destructive Decisions	SADD
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	SAMHSA
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	SAPT
Targeted Capacity Expansion Program	TCE
Techniques for Effective Alcohol Management	TEAM
Too Smart to Start	TSTS
Transitional Living Program	TLP
Treatment Episode Data Set	TEDS
Treatment Improvement Protocols	TIPS
Uniform Accident and Sickness Policy Provision Law	UPPL
Uniform Facility Data	UFDS
Virginia Commonwealth University	VCU
Youth Offender Demonstration Project	YODP
Young Offender Reentry Program	YORP
Youth Opportunity Grants	YOGs
Youth Risk Behavior Survey	YRBS

## **APPENDIX C**

## Federal Programs by Agency, Plan Goals and Objectives

Program	Agency(ies)	Goal(s)	Ages	Description
<b><u>ACTIVITIES SPECIFIC TO UNDERAGE DRINKING</u></b>				
<b>Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Prevention of Underage Drinking (ICCPUD)</b>	HHS	Goal 1 Objective 2A	Under 21	At Secretary Thompson's request, the Administrator of SAMHSA, Mr. Charles G. Curie, M.A., A.C.S.W., has convened an Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Prevention of Underage Drinking (ICCPUD). The Committee is made up of representatives from NIAAA, DOJ/OJJDP, ED/Office of Safe and Drug Free Schools, DOT/NHTSA, ONDCP, the HHS/OSG, CDC, the ASPE, ACF, and SAMHSA. This ICCPUD is intended to serve both as a mechanism for coordinating Federal efforts and as a resource for the development of a plan for combating underage drinking, which has been mandated by Congress. To provide ongoing, high-level leadership on this important issue, HHS intends that the ICCPUD be a standing committee.
<b>Messages</b>	CDC, DOT, ED, HHS, NIAAA, NHTSA, OJJDP, ONDCP, OPHS, SAMHSA	Goal 1 Objective 1A	Pre-teen - 21	To strengthen a national commitment to addressing the problem of underage drinking, it is important that Federal agencies seek opportunities to convey the same messages at the same time. Therefore, the leadership of these agencies will increase efforts to: 1) highlight the need to prevent underage drinking and its negative consequences in speeches and meetings across the country; 2) ensure that the Administration is speaking with a common voice on the issue; 3) reinforce the messages that the ICCPUD has developed; and, 4) publicize programs/events, research results, etc. that address the underage drinking issue.
<b>Support 21-year-old drinking age</b>	CDC, DOT, ED, HHS, NIAAA, NHTSA, OJJDP, ONDCP, OPHS, SAMHSA	Goal 1 Objective 1A	Pre-teen - 21	Continue to develop and utilize messaging that supports 21-year-old drinking age.
<b>Web site</b>	CDC, DOT, ED, HHS, NIAAA, NHTSA, OJJDP, ONDCP, OPHS, SAMHSA	Goal 1 Objective 2C		SAMHSA is creating a Federal web site dedicated to the issue of underage drinking supported by all participating agencies. The web site would include a searchable database of all Federal programs/resources related to the prevention of underage drinking and contain sections on core messaging, information on resources and materials, college drinking, as well as information for groups such as parents, communities, and youth.
<b>Department of Education</b>				
<b>Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention</b>	Education	Goal 2 Objective 1C	College	The Center's mission is to help colleges and universities in their efforts to prevent alcohol and other drug abuse and violence on their campuses and in their surrounding communities using comprehensive prevention strategies. The Center achieves this by providing technical assistance; training; publication and dissemination of prevention materials; and assessment, evaluation, and analysis activities.
<b>Interagency Agreements</b>	Education NIAAA	Goal 1 Objective 2B	College	Since FY 1999, the ED provided funds to the NIAAA to support grants with activities that have the potential of preventing or reducing alcohol abuse and associated problems among college students.
<b>Safe and Drug Free Schools Prevention Programs</b>	Education	Goal 2 Objective 1B	High school	The Office of Safe and Drug Free Schools provides grants to local educational agencies (LEAs) to develop and implement innovative and effective alcohol abuse prevention programs for secondary school students. Under this program, LEAs develop programs to implement activities that include one or more proven SAMHSA model programs and strategies for reducing underage alcohol abuse. Since 2002, 57 school districts across 28 States have received grants under this program.

<b>Program</b>	<b>Agency(ies)</b>	<b>Goal(s)</b>	<b>Ages</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Strategies for Grantees</b>	Education	Goal 2 Objective 3A	Under 21	All grantees are required to implement, as part of their overall program, one or more of the proven strategies for reducing underage alcohol abuse as determined by SAMHSA. Furthermore, they are required as part of the application process to explain how other activities to be carried out under the grant will be effective in reducing underage alcohol abuse, including references to the past effectiveness of the activities. In addition to the discretionary grants, ED uses an Interagency Agreement with SAMHSA, to provide alcohol abuse resources and start-up assistance to grantees through a technical assistance network operated by HHS/SAMHSA/CSAP.
<b>Training and Technical Assistance</b>	Education SAMHSA	Goal 2 Objective 1B	High school	Under the Grants to Reduce Alcohol Abuse in Secondary Students, ED, through an Interagency Agreement with SAMHSA/CSAP's five regional Centers for the Application of Prevention Technologies provide training and technical assistance to local school districts implementing SAMHSA model programs in preventing alcohol abuse by secondary school students.
<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>				
<b>Runaway and Homeless Youth Program: Street Outreach Program</b>	ACF	Goal 2 Objective 1D	Under 21	Through the Street Outreach Program, FYSB awards grants to private, nonprofit agencies to conduct outreach designed to build relationships between grantee staff and street youth up to age 21. The goal of these efforts is to help young people leave the streets.
<b>Runaway and Homeless Youth Program: Transitional Living Program</b>	ACF	Goal 2 Objective 1D	16-21	The Transitional Living Program (TLP) supports projects that provide longer-term residential services to homeless youth ages 16-21 for up to 18 months. These services are designed to help youth who are homeless make a successful transition to self-sufficient living. TLPs enhance youth's abilities to make positive life choices through education and awareness programs and through the support they provide youth; they include services such as substance abuse education and counseling. Alcohol is not allowed at any of the FYSB grantee sites and it is expected that after participating in these programs, youth will be prepared to make better choices regarding alcohol use.
<b>Youth Risk Behavioral Survey</b>	CDC	Goal 3 Objective 3A	High school	The survey collects data about risk behaviors of high school students in grades 9 through 12. It provides information about their lifetime alcohol use, frequency of drinking, frequency of binge drinking, age of first drink of alcohol, and alcohol use on school property. In addition, there is an optional list of questions for States to consider adding that includes questions about the type of beverage that youth usually consume, the specific brand of beer that youth usually consume, the usual location where youth drink, and the source of alcohol obtained by the youth.
<b>Public Health Strategy</b>	HHS	Goal 1 Objective 1C	Under 21	Department leadership will encourage the Regional Health Administrators, and all relevant agencies to emphasize the prevention of underage drinking as a strategy for improving the public health.
<b>Adolescent Treatment Research Program</b>	NIAAA	Goal 3 Objective 2B	Adolescent	NIAAA initiated an adolescent treatment research program in 1998. Since then, 18 clinical projects have been funded, most of which are clinical trials. Fifteen are behavioral projects and three are pharmacotherapy trials. The objective of this initial wave of studies is to design and test innovative, developmentally tailored interventions that provide evidence-based knowledge to improve alcohol treatment outcomes in adolescents. Results for many of these projects will be forthcoming over the next few years, and will yield a broad perspective on the potential efficacy of family-based, cognitive behavioral, brief motivational, and guided self-change interventions in a range of settings.
<b>Brief intervention research</b>	NIAAA	Goal 2 Objective 4A	High school dropouts	NIAAA funded research is providing the evidence base for effective brief interventions with adolescents. For example, one important study is seeking to develop effective interventions for reducing problem drinking and associated problems among adolescents and young adults, and enhance intervention approaches by identifying effective elements of treatment derived from cognitive behavioral social learning theory. Current approaches to behavior change in this area frequently rely on school-based primary prevention programs that do not address cessation/reduction issues for adolescents who are already drinking, rarely address motivational issues related to use and abuse, and cannot target school dropouts. The population to be studied consists of older adolescents who have been treated in an Emergency Department following an alcohol-related event.
<b>College Drinking Prevention Initiative</b>	NIAAA	Goal 2 Objective 1C	College	Undertaken in FYs 2000-2002, this initiative continues to support and stimulate studies of the epidemiology and natural history of college student drinking and related problems with the ultimate goal of designing and testing interventions to prevent or reduce alcohol-related problems among college students. Currently NIAAA's portfolio in this area includes more than 30 projects. This effort targets college-age youths.

Program	Agency(ies)	Goal(s)	Ages	Description
College Drinking Prevention Initiative	NIAAA	Goal 3 Objective 2C	College	Same as above
College Drinking Prevention Web site	NIAAA	Goal 2 Objective 1A	College	The college web site is <a href="http://www.collegedrinkingprevention.gov">www.collegedrinkingprevention.gov</a> .
College Task Force and resulting report <i>A Call to Action: Changing the Culture of Drinking At U.S. Colleges</i>	NIAAA	Goal 2 Objective 1C	College	NIAAA Deliberations of the Task Force of the National Advisory Council on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism resulted in the seminal report <i>A Call to Action: Changing the Culture of Drinking At U.S. Colleges</i> released in 2002. NIAAA continues to disseminate this report as well as other information related to alcohol consumption by college students through its college web site.
Coolspot web site for kids	NIAAA	Goal 2 Objective 1B	11-13	The NIAAA web site, <a href="http://www.thecoolspot.gov">www.thecoolspot.gov</a> , provides information on underage drinking as well as refusal skills, targeted to kids 11-to 13-years-old.
Publications	NIAAA	Goal 2 Objective 1A	Adult	NIAAA disseminates information for adults about prevention of underage drinking through a variety of publications including the NIAAA parent booklet, <i>Make a Difference – Talk to Your Child About Alcohol – Parents' Booklet</i> , <i>Alcohol Alert</i> including issues entitled "Underage Drinking: A Major Public Health Challenge" (2003) and "Changing the Culture of Campus Drinking" (2002), as well as the widely cited report from the college drinking task force, <i>A Call to Action: Changing the Culture of Drinking at U.S. Colleges</i> .
NIAAA Web Site	NIAAA	Goal 2 Objective 1A	Adult	The NIAAA web site, <a href="http://www.niaaa.nih.gov">www.niaaa.nih.gov</a> , provides adults with information about the science and prevention of underage drinking. There is a link to the NIAAA college web site, <a href="http://www.collegedrinkingprevention.gov">www.collegedrinkingprevention.gov</a> , as well as a link to the NIAAA web site targeted to kids, <a href="http://www.thecoolspot.gov">www.thecoolspot.gov</a> .
Environmental Prevention of College Alcohol Problems	NIAAA SAMHSA	Goal 2 Objective 1C	College	This SAMHSA/CSAP/NIAAA five-year program, started in FY 1999, evaluates a comprehensive environmental prevention strategy aimed at reducing binge drinking and resulting alcohol problems for college students at San Diego State University and New Mexico State University.
Evaluation of Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL)	NIAAA OJJDP	Goal 1 Objective 2A	Under 21	OJJDP is funding four States to conduct EUDL activities in three to five rural sites. NIAAA will be funding and managing an evaluation of those rural sites. This effort pulls together a community coalition to create an environment to reduce underage drinking in rural areas.
Iowa Strengthening Families Program (ISFP)	NIAAA	Goal 2 Objective 1A	Families with a 6th grade student	NIAAA supported this program as part of its research portfolio. Participants were given instruction on various communication, problem-solving, and perspective-taking skills. The first hour of each program session consisted of separate parent and adolescent training. Among other issues, parents were taught limit-setting, communication, encouraging good behavior, and using community resources; adolescents received training on goal-setting, appreciating parents, dealing with stress, and how to deal with peer pressure. The subsequent hour of joint training focused on appreciating others, understanding family values, conflict resolution, and various communication skills.
Iowa Strengthening Families Program (ISFP)	NIAAA	Goal 2 Objective 1B	Families with a 6th grade student	NIAAA supported this program as part of its research portfolio. Participants were given instruction on various communication, problem-solving, and perspective-taking skills. The first hour of each program session consisted of separate parent and adolescent training. Among other issues, parents were taught limit-setting, communication, encouraging good behavior, and using community resources; adolescents received training on goal-setting, appreciating parents, dealing with stress, and how to deal with peer pressure. The subsequent hour of joint training focused on appreciating others, understanding family values, conflict resolution, and various communication skills.
Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free	NIAAA SAMHSA	Goal 1 Objective 1B	9-15	Launched in March 2000, the Leadership is a nationwide initiative spearheaded by 49 current and past Governors' spouses that has been supported by seven public and private funding organizations. The four goals of the initiative are: 1) make prevention of alcohol use by children a national health priority; 2) focus the attention of State and national policy makers and opinion leaders on the seriousness of the early onset of alcohol use; 3) educate the public about the incidence and impact of early alcohol use by children 9- to 15-years of age; and 4) mobilize the public to address these issues within their families, schools, and communities in a sustained way and to work for change.

Program	Agency(ies)	Goal(s)	Ages	Description
Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free	NIAAA SAMHSA	Goal 1 Objective 1B	Parents and other adults	The Governors Spouses produced television PSA's directed at parents and other adults to be aired in their respective States.
Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free	NIAAA SAMHSA	Goal 1 Objective 1C	Adult	Leadership provides support and materials for State policy briefings and other activities.
Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free	NIAAA SAMHSA	Goal 1 Objective 1D	9-15	This effort provides support for youth centered events e.g., Smart and Sober Youth Conference in Ohio and statewide poster contest in Alaska. In addition the Leadership provided the keynote speaker and educational materials for the 2004 Pride Youth conference.
Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free	NIAAA SAMHSA	Goal 1 Objective 2A	9-15	In addition to supporting the Leadership initiative itself through an Interagency Agreement with NIAAA, SAMHSA funds an effort to link this initiative with prevention programs funded by the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant in the States and with certain SAMHSA programs, such as Too Smart to Start and the Reach Out Now Teach-Ins.
Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free	NIAAA SAMHSA	Goal 1 Objective 2B	9-15	In addition to supporting the Leadership initiative itself through an Interagency Agreement with NIAAA, NHTSA, and SAMHSA funds an effort to link this initiative with prevention programs funded by the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant in the States and with certain SAMHSA programs, such as Too Smart to Start and the Reach Out Now Teach-Ins.
Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free	NIAAA SAMHSA	Goal 2 Objective 1A	9-15	As part of its role in educating and raising awareness, the Leadership disseminates information for adults about prevention of childhood drinking through a variety of publications including: How Does Alcohol Affect the World of a Child (available in English and Spanish), Keep Kids Alcohol Free: Strategies for Action (available in English and Spanish) and Science, Kids and Alcohol Research Briefs. In 2002 and 2003 over a million copies of these materials were distributed. Additionally, the Leadership placed 207 dioramas on childhood drinking in 41 airports nationwide. It also distributes weekly-electronic updates to 336 recipients including Governors' spouses, national organizations, State officials, members of the prevention community and other stakeholders in the childhood drinking prevention issue. The Leadership's web site <a href="http://www.alcoholfreechildren.org">www.alcoholfreechildren.org</a> also provides information for adults, from parents to policymakers.
Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free	NIAAA SAMHSA	Goal 2 Objective 2C	9-15	Governors' spouses convene policy forums in their respective States bringing together policymakers, law enforcement officials, substance abuse officials, educators and other stakeholders to discuss effective measures for preventing and reducing underage drinking, especially by 9- to 15-year-olds.
Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free	NIAAA SAMHSA	Goal 2 Objective 2C	9-15	Members of the <i>Leadership</i> convene policy forums in their respective States bringing together policy-makers, law enforcement officials, substance abuse officials, educators and other stakeholders to discuss effective measures for preventing and reducing underage drinking, especially by 9- to 15-year-olds.
Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free	NIAAA SAMHSA	Goal 2 Objective 3A	9-15	Provides support to Governors' spouses for support of programs within their States, e.g., policy forums, Smart and Sober Youth Conference.
New Initiative on Underage Drinking in Rural and Small Urban Areas	NIAAA	Goal 3 Objective 1A	Under 21	In FY 2004/2005 NIAAA will address underage drinking in rural and small urban areas, as directed by FY 2004 House Appropriation language. Recent findings from NIAAA that indicate that alcoholism has its peak onset in late adolescence, coupled with increased understanding of adolescence itself, leads to a reexamination of alcoholism as a developmental disorder of youth. To follow-up on these recent advances in the science of alcohol abuse and dependence, this 36-month-initiative, based in rural health care settings, will examine the risk factors for underage alcohol consumption among children in rural and small urban areas and will develop and test community-based, longitudinal prevention and intervention programs.

<b>Program</b>	<b>Agency(ies)</b>	<b>Goal(s)</b>	<b>Ages</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Project Northland</b>	NIAAA	Goal 2 Objective 1A	Grades 6-12	Project Northland, completed prior to 2004, is a comprehensive universal prevention program tested in 22 school districts in northeastern Minnesota in a randomized trial. The intervention, delivered to a single cohort in grades six through 12, included: innovative social behavioral school curricula; peer leadership; parental involvement programs; and community-wide task force activities to address community norms and alcohol availability. Significant differences were observed between intervention and comparison communities during each project period for "tendency to use alcohol" (a composite measure that combined items about intentions to use alcohol and actual use) and "five or more in a row." Growth rates were lower in the intervention communities during phase 1; higher during the interim period (suggesting a "catch-up" effect while intervention activities were minimal); and lower again during phase 2 when intervention activities resumed. Based on its success, Project Northland has been designated a model program by SAMHSA, and its materials have been adapted for a general audience and marketed by Hazelden.
<b>Project Northland</b>	NIAAA	Goal 2 Objective 1B	Grades 6-12	Project Northland, completed prior to 2004, is a comprehensive universal prevention program tested in 22 school districts in northeastern Minnesota in a randomized trial. The intervention, delivered to a single cohort in grades six through 12, included: innovative social behavioral school curricula; peer leadership; parental involvement programs; and community-wide task force activities to address community norms and alcohol availability. Significant differences were observed between intervention and comparison communities during each project period for "tendency to use alcohol" (a composite measure that combined items about intentions to use alcohol and actual use) and "five or more in a row." Growth rates were lower in the intervention communities during phase 1; higher during the interim period (suggesting a "catch-up" effect while intervention activities were minimal); and lower again during phase 2 when intervention activities resumed. Based on its success, Project Northland has been designated a model program by SAMHSA, and its materials have been adapted for a general audience and marketed by Hazelden.
<b>Project Northland for Urban Youth</b>	NIAAA	Goal 2 Objective 1A	Grades 6-12	The purpose is to adapt, enhance, implement, and evaluate Project Northland in racially diverse and economically disadvantaged urban neighborhoods of Chicago. In addition to using the Project Northland plan, the design of the intervention builds on recent results from other large-scale randomized trials on youth alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use. In addition to the cultural adaptations, the original strategies are enhanced, particularly those outside of the classroom setting.
<b>Project Northland for Urban Youth</b>	NIAAA	Goal 2 Objective 1B	Grades 6-12	The purpose is to adapt, enhance, implement, and evaluate Project Northland in racially diverse and economically disadvantaged urban neighborhoods of Chicago. In addition to using the Project Northland plan, the design of the intervention builds on recent results from other large-scale randomized trials on youth alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use. In addition to the cultural adaptations, the original strategies are enhanced, particularly those outside of the classroom setting.
<b>Project Northland for Urban Youth</b>	NIAAA	Goal 3 Objective 2C	Grades 6-12	The purpose is to adapt, enhance, implement, and evaluate Project Northland in racially diverse and economically disadvantaged urban neighborhoods of Chicago. In addition to using the Project Northland plan, the design of the intervention builds on recent results from other large-scale randomized trials on youth alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use. In addition to the cultural adaptations, the original strategies are enhanced, particularly those outside of the classroom setting.
<b>Radio PSAs for parents</b>	NIAAA	Goal 1 Objective 1B	11-14	NIAAA developed two underage drinking prevention PSAs for parents and three for children. These PSAs, which have been focused-tested, are 30 seconds each and are scheduled for release in late fall 2004. They will be included in ONDCP's pro-bono media match program.
<b>Radio PSAs for kids</b>	NIAAA	Goal 1 Objective 1B	11-14	NIAAA developed two underage drinking prevention PSAs for parents and three for children. These PSAs, which have been focused-tested, are 30 seconds each and are scheduled for release in late fall 2004. They will be included in ONDCP's pro-bono media match program. The PSAs target those under 21-years of age.
<b>Research Partnership Awards for Rapid Response to College Drinking Problems</b>	NIAAA	Goal 3 Objective 1A	College	In August 2003, NIAAA issued RFA AA-03-008 that facilitates collaboration between alcohol researchers and universities/colleges to support intervention studies on college campuses that can capitalize on natural experiments (e.g., unanticipated adverse events, policy changes, new media campaigns). The next steps will include matching these researchers and their designed intervention to a natural environment on a college/ university campus that is experiencing a college drinking related issue. This cooperative agreement will continue until July 2008; a Policy Steering Committee of Federal partners was constituted in spring, 2004. This effort targets college-age youths.

<b>Program</b>	<b>Agency(ies)</b>	<b>Goal(s)</b>	<b>Ages</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Research studies to examine the brain mechanisms of adolescent alcohol abuse and alcoholism</b>	NIAAA	Goal 3 Objective 1A	Adolescent	It is now understood that adolescence is a time of powerful developmental forces that go well beyond the traditional conceptualization of "raging hormones," and include significant changes to the brain and nervous system. These changes include increased myelination of neural cells and "pruning" of synapses and neural pathways that are infrequently used. Due to these processes of neural development, adolescence may be a particularly vulnerable time for exposure to alcohol. The newly funded studies build on findings in animal studies that show that: (1) heavy binge-like episodes of ethanol consumption produce damage in areas of the brain affecting cognition and memory; and (2) adolescent alcohol drinking in genetically predisposed rats has long-lasting effects into adulthood, potentially increasing alcohol-seeking behavior, making it more difficult to stop drinking, and increasing the probability of relapse.
<b>Research studies to examine cognitive changes associated with adolescence that may influence risk for alcohol abuse</b>	NIAAA	Goal 3 Objective 1A	Adolescent	Adolescents are more likely to have logical thinking disrupted by emotional activity, thereby leading to poor decision-making. The influence of such processes on risk for alcohol abuse is being studied. Changing expectations of outcomes from drinking in adolescents are also being investigated, along with methods for altering these expectations as part of prevention efforts.
<b>Research to limit youth access to alcohol</b>	NIAAA	Goal 2 Objective 2E	Youth	NIAAA supports research studies on programs that decrease youth access to alcohol. Programs may target parents, retailers, community members and others to decrease access.
<b>Web site</b>	NIAAA	Goal 2 Objective 1A	11-13	The web site provides information about preventing underage drinking.
<b>Building Blocks for a Healthy Future</b>	SAMHSA	Goal 2 Objective 1A	Parents of children ages 3-6	Building Blocks for a Healthy Future is an early childhood substance abuse prevention program that educates parents and caregivers about the basics of risk and protective factors, ways to reduce risk factors, and how to reinforce skills that will enable caregivers to better nurture and protect their children and promote healthy lifestyles. Designed for parents and caregivers of children ages 3- to 6-years-old, Building Blocks is designed to help open up the lines of communication with young children and make it easier to keep those lines of communication open as they grow older. Building Blocks collaborates with the National Head Start Association, the National Association for Elementary School Principals, the League of Cities, and the American Medical Association Alliance to facilitate the training and dissemination efforts of the materials and products.
<b>The Health Communication Initiative for Preventing Underage Alcohol Use (new in FY 2004)</b>	SAMHSA	Goal 2 Objective 1A	Under 21	CSAP's new effort will provide resources, message development, and public education for preventing underage alcohol use for ages 0- to 21-years-old. This project will provide ongoing support for the Too Smart Too Start initiative and Reach Out Now Teach Ins. In addition, it will provide multi-faceted evidence-based approaches that communities in the nation can use to build resiliency and enhance protective factors and reduce the risk factors associated with underage alcohol use. The new effort will develop a cadre of trainers and facilitators to assist communities in providing evidence-based strategies for preventing underage alcohol use.
<b>Development of an Underage Drinking Public Service Campaign Directed at Parents</b>	SAMHSA	Goal 1 Objective 1B	9-15	This project supports the Ad Council in the development of an underage drinking campaign directed at parents. In developing the campaign, the Ad Council is consulting with interested parties, including advocates and the industry.
<b>Governors' Spouses Initiative</b>	SAMHSA	Goal 1 Objective 2A	9-15	In addition to supporting the Leadership initiative through an Interagency Agreement with NIAAA, SAMHSA funds an effort to link this initiative with prevention programs funded by the SAPT Block Grant in the States and with other SAMHSA programs, such as Too Smart to Start and the Reach Out Now Teach-Ins. This effort targets youth 9- to 15-years-old.
<b>Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD)</b>	SAMHSA	Goal 2 Objective 1A	11-14	CSAP is providing support for one year to MADD to support them in building a partnership with three American Indian reservations. In 2002, these tribes were awarded funding to implement Protecting You/Protecting Me (PYPM), a MADD alcohol-use prevention curriculum for elementary students that is a CSAP Model Program. The project entails observation, analysis and documentation of the transcultural process leading to modifications of the curriculum. The target age is elementary school children.

<b>Program</b>	<b>Agency(ies)</b>	<b>Goal(s)</b>	<b>Ages</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Preventing Underage and Binge Drinking and Alcohol Problems Among Youth and College Students in El Paso and Brownsville, Texas</b>	SAMHSA	Goal 1 Objective 1D	18-25	In 1997, "Operation Safe Crossing" was developed in San Diego/Tijuana to reduce the number of youth (ages 18 to 25) from crossing the US/Mexico border to drink in Mexico. Beginning in 2001, a series of replications were developed using the San Diego environmentally-oriented prevention approach in El Paso and Brownsville, Texas. Laredo, Texas was added this year. An additional goal along the US/Mexico border is to reduce the harm associated with cross-border and binge drinking behaviors (e.g., impaired driving, date rape, and fights). The original program was highly successful, reducing cross-border drinking by 37 percent and was named a SAMHSA Model Program in 2002. Funding additionally supports community coalitions in each city, including law enforcement, local policy-makers, alcohol beverage workers (bartenders and bar owners) as well as representatives from the prevention field who manage and ensure overall program effectiveness.
<b>Potential Interventions for Underage Drinkers in Emergency Rooms</b>	SAMHSA	Goal 2 Objective 4A		A white paper about the interventions that could be used with underage drinkers admitted to emergency rooms has been developed. The paper includes next steps/recommendations, the barriers to recruiting underage drinkers into adolescent emergency room brief intervention programs, variables that increase participation rates in these interventions, whether or how these interventions impact adolescents' movement through the continuum of the stages of change, and the role of significant others.
<b>Reach Out Now Fifth and Sixth Grade Scholastic Supplements</b>	SAMHSA	Goal 2 Objective 1A	5th and 6th graders and their parents	SAMHSA and Scholastic Magazine have developed a special edition targeting 10- and 11-year-olds and their parents. Known as Reach Out Now: Talk with Your Fifth Graders about Underage Drinking, these materials have been focus group-tested with parents and teachers, and include a classroom discussion guide for teachers, activity sheet for students, and a take-home packet for parents. In March 2002, the package was sent for the first time to every fifth grade class in the country and to the States participating in the Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free Initiative. In the spring of 2004, packages were sent to every fifth and sixth grade class in the country.
<b>Safer Colleges and Universities</b>	SAMHSA	Goal 2 Objective 1C	College	This five-year program was initiated in FY 2002 to evaluate the impact of a comprehensive, community-based campus intervention among 14 campuses from the University of California and California State University System. The efforts are to understand how educational and risk management strategies may work alone and in combination in the context of a campus-wide effort to prevent heavy drinking or reduce alcohol-related problems among college students. Evaluations may involve changes of campus/community policies and practices to directly address factors contributing to abusive drinking or changes in campus systems/structures to promote non-drinking norms. Multi-component interventions may be tested that combine environmental strategies or link them with interventions that focus on individuals.
<b>Service to Science</b>	SAMHSA	Goal 3 Objective 2C	Under 21	In FY 2004, SAMHSA/CSAP plans to fund logistics and technical assistance efforts to support the Service to Science initiative through the CSAP CAPT Logistics Task Order. A portion of this initiative will direct fixed-price "mini" subcontracts selected programs in order to assist them in enhancing program capacity for rigorous evaluation design, outcomes measurement, data collection and analysis, and replication documentation. The goal of these modest capacity-enhancement subcontracts is to assist programs that demonstrate readiness to move up the scale of evidence and show promise of achieving recognition through SAMHSA's NREPP rating process. Approximately one-third or five of the total number of mini-subcontracts will be directed to successful programs that target underage drinking interventions. The target ages are those under 21-years-old.
<b>Strategic Prevention Framework (SIG)</b>	SAMHSA	Goal 2 Objective 3A	Under 21	SIGs have given the Governors of 44 States and Territories the opportunity to enhance their States' substance abuse prevention systems and fill gaps in programs with evidence-based services to address the widespread problems related to substance abuse.
<b>Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) SIG (new in FY 2004)</b>	SAMHSA	Goal 1 Objective 1C	Under 21	SAMHSA's FY 2004 SPF SIG grants will give States and communities the opportunity to focus resources on critical needs identified through an epidemiologically-based State Needs Assessment. Subsequently, they will target populations and ages across the life span with evidence-based prevention and early intervention policies, programs and practices. SPF SIGs will also support States by providing prevention resources and facilitating systems improvement to help ensure successful transition from the SAPT Block Grant to Performance Partnerships. The grants will receive support for up to five years, subject to availability of funding. The SPF SIG grant offers an excellent vehicle for supporting the goals of this underage drinking initiative. State applicants must include the prevention of underage alcohol consumption in their SPF SIG Project and provide a comprehensive strategy that addresses this problem, in addition to other SPF SIG priorities. All tasks, including needs assessment, consensus building, planning, funding allocations, implementation and evaluation must be carried out with a consideration for the issue of underage drinking.
<b>TEAM</b>	SAMHSA	Goal 2 Objective 1C	Adult	CSAP's TEAM (Techniques for Effective Alcohol Management) supports the development of effective alcohol service training for public assembly facilities (primarily sports arenas) including effective means of deterring underage drinking.

Program	Agency(ies)	Goal(s)	Ages	Description
Treatment of Adolescent Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Replication of Effective Alcohol Treatment Interventions for Youth	SAMHSA	Goal 2 Objective 4A		In FY 2003, CSAT developed the Adopt/Expand Effective Adolescent Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment program. This grant program builds on effective interventions for youth experiencing alcohol or other drug problems. Twenty-two sites were funded to provide training and certification on using Motivational Enhancement Therapy/Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, a proven effective intervention.
Youth Underage Drinking Prevention Campaign - Too SMART to START (TSTS)	SAMHSA	Goal 1 Objective 2B	9-13	This effort is a national community education program targeting children and youth 9- to 13-years-old. The campaign has been tried and tested in nine communities nationwide and provides professionals, volunteers, and parents with tools and materials that can help shape healthy behaviors regarding alcohol use for a lifetime. TSTS includes a web page, technical assistance, and a community action kit to help plan, develop, promote and support local underage alcohol use prevention. The program includes materials and strategies that are flexible for use in communities of all sizes and actively involves entire communities in sending clear, consistent messages about why children should reject underage drinking.
50 Schools 50 States Tour	Surgeon General	Goal 1 Objective 1A	Under 21	As the nation's leading doctor, the Surgeon General will continue to address underage drinking in speeches and meetings across the country, with a focus on the issue as a public health problem. For example, he addresses childhood and adolescent drinking prevention in his 50 schools/50 States tour.
<b>Department of Justice</b>				
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws	OJJDP	Goal 1 Objective 1A	Under 21	The Underage Drinking Enforcement Training Center maintains a small library of radio and television public service announcements (PSAs) aimed at increasing awareness of underage drinking and its consequences among parents and other adults. These PSAs are voluntarily forwarded to the Center by EUDL State Coordinators and EUDL-funded communities. Information about the Center's library of PSAs is made available to State Coordinators and others who request guidance or assistance related to the development of PSAs. The Center instructs recipients to contact the producer of the PSA if they would like to use the recording or tailor it in any way.
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws	OJJDP	Goal 1 Objective 1C	Under 21	Each State and the District of Columbia has designated an agency to implement the EUDL initiative. Each designated agency implementing the initiative has a EUDL Coordinator. The contact for each agency designated to work with EUDL is listed on The Underage Drinking Enforcement Training Center web site: <a href="http://www.udetc.org">www.udetc.org</a> .
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws	OJJDP	Goal 1 Objective 1D	Under 21	A standard component of EUDL discretionary programming at the local level is the development and utilization of youth leadership in planning and implementation of the EUDL program in their community. Youth assist law enforcement with compliance checks, utilize media to promote underage drinking prevention, hold alcohol-free events, and participate in training events that educate them on underage drinking issues.
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws	OJJDP	Goal 1 Objective 2B	Under 21	OJJDP, through the Underage Drinking Enforcement Training Center, conducts an annual National Leadership Conference that provides training opportunities and promotes cooperation, coordination, and collaboration between such partners as highway safety offices, health agencies, justice agencies, enforcement, schools, youth advocacy groups, health care professionals, and alcohol prevention service providers. This cooperation, coordination, and collaboration is enhanced further by monthly web-enhanced audio-conferences on a wide range of topics that address the various aspects of underage drinking issues and science-based approaches for addressing those issues.
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws	OJJDP	Goal 2 Objective 1A	Under 21	A major component of the EUDL program is the training and technical assistance provided by the Underage Drinking Enforcement Training Center. The Center identifies science-based strategies, publishes supporting documents, delivers training, and provides technical assistance. These resources may be accessed at <a href="http://www.udetc.org">www.udetc.org</a> .

<b>Program</b>	<b>Agency(ies)</b>	<b>Goal(s)</b>	<b>Ages</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws</b>	OJJDP	Goal 2 Objective IC	Under 21	The Underage Drinking Enforcement Training Center has published the following documents that assist States and local communities in enforcing retail establishment's compliance with underage drinking laws: The Guide to Responsible Alcohol Sales: Off Premise Clerk, Licensee, and Manager Training provides training tools for all retail sales personnel, with an emphasis on establishing and supporting management policies that prevent sales of alcohol to minors. Preventing Sales of Alcohol to Minors: What You Should Know about Merchant Education Programs discusses Merchant Education programs and their role in comprehensive community strategies to reduce underage drinking. The document discusses the effectiveness of Merchant Education, identifies necessary components, and provides resources for more information.
<b>Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws</b>	OJJDP	Goal 2 Objective 2A	Under 21	The Underage Drinking Enforcement Training Center has published the following document that provides information about effective policies and procedures for reducing access to alcohol to those under 21-years-old. Published in both English and Spanish, <i>Strategies to Reduce Underage Alcohol Use: Typology and Brief Overview</i> provides a summary of the various strategies commonly used to reduce underage drinking and indicates the level of effect that might be expected from each strategy, based on existing research and evaluation.
<b>Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws</b>	OJJDP	Goal 2 Objective 2B	Under 21	The Underage Drinking Enforcement Training Center has published the following document that provides information about effective policies and procedures for reducing access to alcohol to those under 21-years-old. Published in both English and Spanish, <i>Strategies to Reduce Underage Alcohol Use: Typology and Brief Overview</i> provides a summary of the various strategies commonly used to reduce underage drinking and indicates the level of effect that might be expected from each strategy, based on existing research and evaluation.
<b>Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws</b>	OJJDP	Goal 2 Objective 2C	Under 21	The EUDL program design encourages partnerships between enforcement and those interested in underage drinking prevention. One design element required in the discretionary program component is the utilization of multi-disciplinary coalitions to promote a comprehensive approach to underage drinking prevention at the local level. OJJDP is directed by Congress to focus on developing Statewide task forces of State and local law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies, conducting public advertising programs that include informing alcohol retailers about laws pertaining to underage drinking and their consequences, and encouraging innovative programming.
<b>Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws</b>	OJJDP	Goal 2 Objective 2D	Under 21	In Fiscal Year 2004, the EUDL discretionary program partnered with NIAAA to address underage drinking in rural communities. As part of the program design, rural communities are to assess and improve judicial responses to underage drinking offenses, such as establishing one sentencing standard for all youth offenders.
<b>Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws</b>	OJJDP	Goal 2 Objective 2E	Under 21	The Underage Drinking Enforcement Training Center has published the following document that dissuades adults from providing alcohol to underage persons. Strategies for Reducing Third-Party Transactions of Alcohol to Underage Youth discusses the problem of non-retail sources of alcohol for underage drinkers. The document includes the essential elements of shoulder tap operations and other techniques to deter adults from buying or providing alcohol for underage drinkers.
<b>Evaluation of EUDL</b>	OJJDP NIAAA	Goal 1 Objective 2A	Under 21	NIAAA is conducting an evaluation of OJJDP's EUDL program.
<b>Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) evaluation</b>	OJJDP NIAAA	Goal 3 Objective 2C	Under 21	OJJDP is funding four States to conduct EUDL activities in three to five rural sites. NIAAA will be funding and managing an evaluation of those rural sites. This effort pulls together a community coalition to create an environment to reduce underage drinking in rural areas.

<b>Program</b>	<b>Agency(ies)</b>	<b>Goal(s)</b>	<b>Ages</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Juvenile and Family Drug Courts</b>	OJJDP	Goal 2 Objective 2C	Juveniles and families	<p>In November 2004, OJJDP will assume management of the juvenile and family drug court program for OJP. Though drug courts were initially implemented to address adult drug offenders, the approach has been modified over time to operate within the juvenile justice system to address the unique needs of juvenile substance abusers and within the civil justice systems to address the substance abuse of parents who are charged with abuse and neglect of their children. Youth who participate in juvenile drug courts generally are between 14- and 17-years-old. A high percentage of these youth are multi-substance abusers with the vast majority having engaged in alcohol abuse. The drug court program uses the coercive power of the judicial branch to foster abstinence and helps alter destructive behavior through a combination of escalating sanctions, mandatory drug testing, treatment, and effective aftercare.</p> <p>OJJDP manages approximately 135 juvenile and family drug court grants. In addition, OJJDP will sponsor training to courts that are planning to initiate either a juvenile or family drug court program. It is estimated that approximately 80 courts will participate in these training sessions during 2005.</p>
<b>Wake Forest University School of Medicine Studies of the Utilization of Best Practices in EUDL Discretionary Programming</b>	OJJDP	Goal 3 Objective 2C	16-21	Utilizing a community trials evaluation design, Wake Forest University is conducting an evaluation during 2003 through 2005 of EUDL discretionary programming in selected communities within five States: California, Connecticut, Florida, Missouri, and New York. This systematic and rigorous evaluation is studying the implementation of research-based "best" and "most promising" practices to enforce underage drinking laws and prevent and reduce underage drinking.
<b>Wake Forest University School of Medicine Studies of the Utilization of Best Practices in EUDL Discretionary Programming</b>	OJJDP	Goal 3 Objective 1A	16-21	Utilizing a community trials evaluation design, Wake Forest University is conducting an evaluation during 2003 through 2005 of EUDL discretionary programming in selected communities within five States: California, Connecticut, Florida, Missouri, and New York. This systematic and rigorous evaluation is studying the implementation of research-based "best" and "most promising" practices to enforce underage drinking laws and prevent and reduce underage drinking.
<b>Video produced by the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) titled Beyond the Bench</b>	OJJDP NHTSA	Goal 2 Objective 2D	Adult	OJJDP in partnership with NHTSA funded a video produced by the Police Executive Research Forum titled Beyond the Bench. This video, featuring two judges who have exercised leadership on the underage drinking issue, highlights appropriate judicial leadership activity in developing a community response to preventing underage drinking. The video may be accessed through NHTSA.
<b>Youth Courts</b>	OJJDP	Goal 2 Objective 1B	Juveniles and families	Youth courts, also called teen, peer, and student courts, are programs in which youthful offenders are sentenced for minor delinquent and status offenses or problem behaviors by their peers. Over the past ten years, as a result of this Federal initiative there has been over a 1000 percent increase in the number of youth court programs. In 1994, there were approximately 78 youth courts operating in the United States. As of July 2004, there were more than 965 youth courts operating in 48 States and the District of Columbia and hundreds of jurisdictions are in various operational stages of establishing a youth court. A recent national data collection survey indicated of these 965 communities with operational youth courts, 73 percent now handle alcohol related crimes and offenses by minors. In May 2002, the results from the first National Youth Court Evaluation were released by the Urban Institute. The results indicated youth handled by Youth Court were less likely to re-offend.
<b>Department of Labor</b>				
<b>Federal Network Group for Young Worker Safety and Health</b>	OSHA	Goal 1 Objective 2A	14-28	Many Youth Offender Demonstration Project (YODP) sites provide alternative activities for youth at times when they are most likely to consume alcohol – on weekends and evenings. These include community service activities, social outings, picnics and even youth conferences. As well, there are traditional counseling and intervention services provided for youth who feel they may have a problem with substance abuse. Many youth engaged in YODP are required to provide some manner of restitution as part of their adjudication. Sites coordinate community service activities in part to serve as the restitution and also use the time to emphasize the value of the efforts to the community being served as well as the positive self-esteem that comes from a job well done. YODP sites also offer traditional case management and assessment services for youth that focus on the mental health needs of the youth and provide referrals when appropriate. (Completed in FY 2003)

<b>Program</b>	<b>Agency(ies)</b>	<b>Goal(s)</b>	<b>Ages</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Teen Worker Initiative</b>	OSHA	Goal 1 Objective 1A	14-24	<p>OSHA launched a Young Worker Initiative to reduce the risk of injuries and illnesses among workers ages 14- to 24-years. As part of that initiative, now a part of the agency's strategic plan, an innovative Teen Worker web site was developed. This web site specifically targets teens, their employers, their educators, and their parents with age and audience-appropriate information about potential workplace hazards and how to reduce these occupational risks.</p> <p>A new addition to the web site incorporates text and links recognizing alcohol and drug use as a workplace hazard. The message to teens is that in order to work, they must be alcohol and drug-free. Embedded links take users to government web sites for more information: employers to DOL's Working Partners for an Alcohol- and Drug-Free Workplace web site; teens to ONDCP's National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign Freevibe web site; and educators and parents to ONDCP's TheAntidrug web site, respectively.</p> <p>The addition of these messages in the Teen Worker web site are expected to increase awareness of the need to prevent underage drinking and will direct these audiences to specific resources to enable them to change behaviors.</p>
<b>Youth Offender Demonstration Project</b>	ETA	Goal 2 Objective 2C	14-24	<p>Many YODP sites provide alternative activities for youth at times when they are most likely to consume alcohol – on weekends and evenings. These include community service activities, social outings, picnics and even youth conferences. As well, there are traditional counseling and intervention services provided for youth who feel they may have a problem with substance abuse. Many youth engaged in YODP are required to provide some manner of restitution as part of their adjudication. Sites coordinate community service activities in part to serve as the restitution and also use the time to emphasize the value of the efforts to the community being served as well as the positive self-esteem that comes from a job well done. YODP sites also offer traditional case management and assessment services for youth that focus on the mental health needs of the youth and provide referrals when appropriate.</p>
<b>Youth Opportunity Grants (YOGs)</b>	ETAOYS	Goal 2 Objective 1 D	14-21	<p>YOGs represent a major commitment on the part of the DOL to serve youth growing up in high-poverty urban and rural communities. They provide both in-school and out-of-school youth with a variety of employment, education, and youth development services. Currently, there are 36 grants in the United States with a combined enrollment of close to 40,000 youth. Various YOG sites work with local partnering agencies that utilize assessment tools to indicate whether youth are engaging in underage drinking or drug use or at risk of engaging in such behavior and refer these youth to contracted counseling services. As well, sites provide information on the connection between employment problems and underage drinking (i.e., the inability to be hired due to citations for underage drinking, problems with obtaining or keeping a driver's license for the same reasons, etc.). Sites also contract services with certified addictions counselors and set aside dollars to treat substance abuse.</p>
<b>Office of National Drug Control Policy</b>				
<b>"Challenges in Higher Education" Booklet</b>	ONDCP	Goal 2 Objective 1C	College	<p>On June 10, 2004, ONDCP released this booklet that is focused on college-aged drug and alcohol use. The booklet on campus substance abuse issues contains information on underage drinking and policy/program directions to address binge drinking on campus. Outreach activities continue to find venues to bring ONDCP's perspective on youth alcohol and drug use to college health professionals, BACCHUS-GAMMA and the Inter-Association Task Force together represent over 35 national organizations with members from colleges representing the areas of student personnel, student activities, campus health centers, college presidents, college administrators, and college students.</p>
<b>The National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign</b>	ONDCP	Goal 1 Objective 1B	12-18 and parents	<p>This Campaign addresses underage drinking prevention in the context of illicit drug use through web sites (theantidrug.com, freevibe.com, drugstory.org) and brochures, including the popular booklet titled "Keeping Your Kids Drug Free—A How To Guide for Parents and Caregivers." In addition, ad time and space has been donated for underage drinking-related advertising as part of the Campaign's media match program, which has benefits such groups as MADD, National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, Alateen and Al Anon. With the start of the Early Intervention Initiative in February 2004, the Campaign addresses underage drinking along with illicit drug use. This effort targets youth 12- to 18-years-old, as well as the parents of this age group.</p>

Program	Agency(ies)	Goal(s)	Ages	Description
<b>Department of Transportation</b>				
Alcohol Prevention Handbook for Colleges and Universities	NHTSA	Goal 2 Objective 1C	College	NHTSA and Education, with the Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention, released the <i>Safe Lanes on Campus: A Guide for Preventing Impaired Driving and Underage Drinking</i> . Grounded in research literature, the 60-page guidebook describes strategies for combating underage drinking and impaired driving.
BACCHUS and GAMMA Peer Education Network	NHTSA	Goal 2 Objective 1C	18-24	NHTSA and the BACCHUS and GAMMA Peer Education Network will demonstrate combined strategies to combat high-risk and underage drinking among the 18-24 year age population. Launched in the fall of 2004, the 18-month project focuses on enforcement, local policy, and peer education strategies at the University of California at Riverside, University of Tampa, and Texas A&M University. NHTSA and the BACCHUS and GAMMA Peer Education Network will demonstrate combined strategies to combat high-risk and underage drinking among the 18- to 24-year-old population.
BACCHUS & GAMMA Peer Education Network	NHTSA	Goal 1 Objective 1D	College	This network reaches underage college youth with a positive social norming message about underage drinking and driving.
College Binge Drinking Prevention Initiative	NHTSA	Goal 2 Objective 1C	College	NHTSA is working with the North American Interfraternity Conference to develop programs focused on reducing high-risk and underage drinking on campuses. Alcohol summits have been conducted on college 18 campuses. As a result, various programs, activities, events and policies were developed and implemented. The results and experiences of the participating fraternities and sororities will be featured in a new publication, <i>The Alcohol Summit: A Roadmap for Fraternities and Sororities</i> , scheduled for release in summer 2004. This effort targets youth who are college age.
Congressionally mandated programs to encourage States to enact 21 age drinking laws and Zero Tolerance Laws	NHTSA	Goal 1 Objective 1A		NHTSA implemented congressionally mandated programs to encourage States to enact 21 Minimum Drinking Age and Zero Tolerance Laws (Zero Tolerance laws make it unlawful for a person under the age of 21 to drive with any detectable alcohol in their system. Minimum Drinking Age laws make it unlawful for a person under age 21 to purchase or publicly possess alcohol). Currently all 50 States and the District of Columbia have enacted both of these laws. NHTSA continues to monitor State compliance with these Federal mandates. Failure to comply results in financial sanctions to the States.
Guidebook for Colleges and Universities	NHTSA Education	Goal 2 Objective 1C	College	To contribute to the efforts of reaching the national goal of reducing alcohol-related traffic fatalities to no more than 11,000 by the year 2005, DOT/NHTSA provided funds to the Department of Education, as part of a two-year Interagency Agreement. In FY 2004, an underage drinking and impaired driving prevention manual titled <i>Safe Lanes on Campus</i> , which was the result of this partnership, was made available to help college campuses and their surrounding communities to implement effective impaired driving and underage drinking prevention programs. This effort targets college-age youths.
Interagency Agreement to Reduce Alcohol-Related Traffic Fatalities	NHTSA	Goal 2 Objective 1C	College	NHTSA provided funds to reduce alcohol-related traffic fatalities to no more than 11,000 by the year 2005.
Latino Strategies	NHTSA	Goal 1 Objective 1D	15-20	NHTSA and ASPIRA will utilize the ASPIRANTE (Youth) program around the country to research, develop, test and promote specific Latino youth underage drinking and impaired driving information. ASPIRA, with NHTSA's support, produces a quarterly newsletter in both English and Spanish for parents and another for students, each addressing multiple traffic safety issues, including guidance for preventing underage drinking and driving.
Information for Employers	NHTSA	Goal 2 Objective 1B	High school and college	NHTSA, through a partnership with NETS (Network for Employers of Traffic Safety) and additional input from OSHA, developed and distribute materials for employers to use with underage workers regarding the issues of drinking and driving. One Educational resource under development is designed for employees who are parents of teens, "Teens at Risk: A Parent's Guide to Underage Drinking," and provides guidance to employees and their families on how to deal with this issue. This effort targets youth who are in high school and college.
Peer-to-Peer Strategies	NHTSA	Goal 2 Objective 1B	High school	NHTSA and Students Against Destructive Decisions (SADD) are supporting the Think About It campaign, a peer-to-peer student awareness program focused on underage drinking and impaired driving. A SADD and the Law campaign encourages student support of underage drinking enforcement mobilizations. SADD is also establishing a cadre of youth student leaders to initiate anti-drinking and driving activities at the local level.

Program	Agency(ies)	Goal(s)	Ages	Description
Support for SADD (Students Against Destructive Decisions)	NHTSA	Goal 1 Objective 1D	High school	This effort reaches youth organizations in local communities and schools with peer-to-peer messages about, and activities to help prevent underage drinking and driving.
Skills Training for Youth Leaders	NHTSA	Goal 2 Objective 1B	8-24	NHTSA, through the National Organizations for Youth Safety (NOYS) provides skills training for national youth leaders to use to train peers in how to help prevent underage drinking and driving; provides additional leadership materials on the NOYS web site; and developed the first component of an online program, "Project U-Turn; Turn a Tragic Event into a Teachable Moment" which enhances protective factors to help change attitudes regarding underage drinking and driving.
Support for the International Association of Chiefs of Police	NHTSA	Goal 1 Objective 2B	5-20	NHTSA and the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) developed an Educational training program designed to recognize drug abuse among students and provide appropriate intervention. The program offers school administrators and nurses a systematic approach to recognizing and evaluating drug abuse.
Traffic Safety Curriculum for School Resource Officers	NHTSA	Goal 1 Objective 1D	Adult training for all school ages	NHTSA and National Association of School Resource Officers are developing a traffic safety school curriculum for 15- to 18-year-olds for delivery by School Resource Officers. The curriculum emphasizes impaired driving and occupant protection issues.
Underage Drinking Enforcement	NHTSA	Goal 1 Objective 2B	Adult	NHTSA and the National Liquor Law Enforcement Association (NLLEA) are developing a best practices manual and training program to assist State and local alcohol beverage control and law enforcement agencies in enforcing underage drinking laws.
Youth Data Compendium	NHTSA	Goal 1 Objective 2B	18-24	DOT will compile a compendium of data relevant to youth programs and underage drinking will be compiled. This report will address a comprehensive range of data concerning traffic safety problems among youth 8- to 24-years-old.
Zoning and Ordinance Plans to Prevent Underage Drinking and Impaired Driving	NHTSA	Goal 2 Objective 2B	Adult	NHTSA and the Responsible Hospitality Institute will develop a web-based resource guide and recommendations on local community policies and processes to address underage drinking and impaired driving. Demonstrations of these strategies will be conducted in selected sites.
<b><u>ACTIVITIES RELATED TO UNDERAGE DRINKING</u></b>				
<b>Interagency Meetings/Working Groups</b>				
National meeting	NHTSA NIAAA SAMHSA Surgeon General	Goal 1 Objective 1A	Under 21	On February 12, 2004 these Federal agencies convened a national meeting of national health organizations to promote alcohol screening and brief intervention as a part of routine medical practice.
Uniform Accident and Sickness Policy Provision Law (UPPL) Working Group	CDC NHTSA NIAAA NIDA SAMHSA	Goal 2 Objective 4A	Adult	CDC chairs an ongoing working group of Federal and nonfederal partners to evaluate the effects on screening of patients for alcohol problems of insurance regulations allowing denial of payment for medical services for alcohol-related conditions. The goal of this working group is to monitor the impact of current and changing insurance regulations on screening and interventions for substance use disorders in emergency departments and trauma centers, and to recommend improvements that reduce barriers to screening and brief interventions.

Program	Agency(ies)	Goal(s)	Ages	Description
<b>Department of Education</b>				
Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention Models on College Campuses Grant Competition	Education	Goal 2 Objective 3A	College	The goals of this funding opportunity are to identify models of innovative and effective alcohol and other drug abuse prevention programs at institutions of higher education, and disseminate information about these programs to parents of prospective college students and to other colleges and universities where similar efforts may be adopted.
Learning Education Agreements and Grants	Education	Goal 1 Objective 2B	Under 21	In FY 2004, the Office of Safe and Drug Free Schools Initiative Grants to Reduce Alcohol Abuse in Secondary Schools provided funding to 10 additional Learning Education Agreements (LEAs) and continued funding to 47 LEAs. The major goals of the program are to implement SAMHSA model programs to reduce underage drinking in secondary schools. Additionally, funds have been appropriated to support Grants to Reduce Alcohol Abuse, the Higher Education Grants (GRAAP) and, the Alcohol and Drug abuse Prevention Models in Higher Education. Performance reports for the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act State Grants (SDFSCA) do not break down expenditures for alcohol-related programming. State and local educational agencies and community-based recipients under the SDFSCA State Grants Program may elect to use funds to address alcohol and other drug prevention as well as violence. Districts overwhelmingly used funds to address both alcohol and other drug use and violence. In FY 2002 and FY 2003, Education transferred funds to SAMHSA/CSAP under this Interagency Agreement to serve 47 GRAAP grantees implementing 21 Model programs, including multiple program implementations. In FY 2004, USED made an additional 10 new awards in the GRAAP initiative and transferred funds to support all 57 grants to Reduce Alcohol Abuse in Secondary Schools.
Grant Competition to Prevent High-Risk Drinking or Violent Behavior Among College Students	Education	Goal 2 Objective 3A	College	In FY 2001 and FY 2003, the goal of this grant competition was to provide funds to individual institutions of higher education, consortia thereof, as well as public and private nonprofit organizations (including faith-based organizations), or individuals to develop or enhance, implement, and evaluate campus- and/or community-based prevention strategies. Grantees focused attention on and developed solutions to reduce high-risk drinking or violent behavior among college students.
NIAAA Alcohol Policy Information System (APIS)	Education	Goal 2 Objective 3A	College	APIS is an electronic resource that provides authoritative, detailed, and comparable information on alcohol-related policies in the United States, at both State and Federal levels. Designed primarily as a tool for researchers, APIS is intended to encourage and facilitate research on the effects and effectiveness of alcohol-related policies. Although not dedicated to underage drinking policies, APIS does provide information on all policies relevant to underage drinking, for example policies and procedures in retail alcohol outlets for preventing alcohol sales and service to minors.
National College Alcohol, Drug, and Violence Survey	Education	Goal 3 Objective 1B	College	In August 1998, ED contracted with the Core Institute, part of Southern Illinois University, to conduct a national probability sample survey of alcohol and other drug use and violence on college campuses. The data obtained from this survey can be used to assess the level of alcohol and other drug use and violent behavior among college students, thereby helping to plan, set policy, and design programs to best meet the needs of college campuses and their communities.
National Meeting on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse and Violence Prevention in Higher Education	Education	Goal 2 Objective 3A	College	Each year, the Department sponsors the National Meeting to assist grantees and other campus communities and share information on effective strategies related to drug abuse and violence prevention in higher education.
<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>				
Mentoring Children of Prisoners	ACF	Goal 1 Objective 1D	4-15	FYSB supports the Mentoring Children of Prisoners Program. The living conditions, family configurations, and problems faced by incarcerated parents make it likely that significant numbers of children of prisoners will suffer emotional and behavioral difficulties. Data indicate that mentoring programs have reduced first time alcohol use by 33 percent.
National Youth Summit	ACF	Goal 1 Objective 1D	15-24	Each year, FYSB sponsors a National Youth Summit to promote leadership opportunities for youth ages 15-24 and provide them with alternatives to risky behavior. The Summit celebrates America's youth and their achievements, strengths, and leadership. In 2004, the Summit theme was Youth Leadership in America's Communities.

Program	Agency(ies)	Goal(s)	Ages	Description
Runaway and Homeless Youth Program: Basic Center Program	ACF	Goal 2 Objective 1D	Up to 18	This program provides funding to local communities to support young people, particularly runaway and homeless youth, and their families. Basic Center Program grants offer assistance to at-risk youth (up to age 18) in need of immediate shelter. They provide family and youth counseling and refer them to services like substance abuse treatment. Through the Street Outreach Program, FYSB awards grants to private, nonprofit agencies to conduct outreach designed to build relationships between grantee staff and street youth up to 21-years-old. The goal of these efforts is to help young people leave the streets. The Transitional Living Program (TLP) supports projects that provide longer-term residential services to homeless youth ages 16- to 21-years-old for up to 18 months. These services are designed to help youth who are homeless make a successful transition to self-sufficient living. TLPs enhance youths' abilities to make positive life choices through education and awareness programs and the support they provide youth; they include services such as substance abuse education and counseling. Alcohol is not allowed at any of the FYSB grantee sites and it is expected that after participating in these programs, youth will be prepared to make better choices regarding alcohol use.
Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI)	CDC	Goal 3 Objective 1A	Adolescents	In September 2004, the Alcohol Team in the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion at CDC released an updated version of ARDI software, which is accessible through the CDC's Alcohol and Public Health web site ( <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/alcohol">www.cdc.gov/alcohol</a> ). The software provides national and state-level estimates of alcohol-attributable deaths (AADs) and years of potential life lost (YPLL) for excessive alcohol consumption. The software allows users to create custom data sets, so that they can generate sub-state (e.g., city or county level) estimates as well. For chronic conditions, AADs and YPLLs are calculated for decedents aged >20 years; for the majority of acute conditions, they are calculated for decedents aged >15 years. However, ARDI also provides estimates of AADs and YPLLs for persons aged <15 years who died from motor-vehicle crashes, child maltreatment, and low birth weight. Consistent with World Health Organization recommendations, the harmful and beneficial effects of alcohol use are reported separately. The Alcohol Team is expanding the functionality of ARDI so that users can calculate alcohol-related economic impacts as well.
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)	CDC	Goal 3 Objective 3A	Grades 9-12	BRFSS collects data on number of drinking days in the past 30 days, average number of drinks per occasion, and frequency of binge drinking. Although the system does not specifically cover the underage population, it does include persons aged 18- to 21-years-old. BRFSS currently has a binge drinking module collecting more detailed information on a person's most recent binge drinking episode, including beverage type, location of drinking, and source of alcohol.
Initiative on Research Designs for Complex, Multi-level Health Interventions and Programs	CDC NIH	Goal 3 Objective 1A	Adolescents	The goals of this initiative, developed in cooperation with NIH, AHRQ, and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation are to: 1) build a broad-based consensus as to the strengths and limitations of experimental, quasi-experimental, and natural experiment research designs for studying complex interventions, programs, or policies implemented at the community level, and to 2) encourage an enhanced understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of alternative designs for evaluating the effectiveness of community-based interventions. One of the specific topics addressed is the evaluation of interventions to prevent alcohol purchase and use among adolescents.
Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)	CDC	Goal 3 Objective 3A	13 and up	PRAMS collects information on women aged 13-years or older who recently had a live birth. The survey asks about weekly alcohol consumption in the pre-conception period and during pregnancy.
Project BALANCE (Birth Control and Alcohol Awareness: Project Balance (Birth Control and Alcohol Awareness: Negotiating Choices Effectively)	CDC	Goal 2 Objective 4A	18-24	The program consists of (1) a brief epidemiological survey, (2) focus groups, and (3) a randomized controlled trial of a motivational intervention directed at Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU) college students from 18- to 24-years of age. Project BALANCE's objectives are to identify the prevalence of risky drinking and contraceptive behaviors in this population, and to test the efficacy of an intervention in a randomized trial comparing a group receiving both assessment and one face-to-face session with a group receiving assessment only. The intervention focuses both on drinking and unprotected sex, allowing a woman to modify either or both behaviors.

Program	Agency(ies)	Goal(s)	Ages	Description
<b>Recommendations and Conference Proceedings on Screening and Brief Intervention for Trauma Patients</b>	CDC	Goal 2 Objective 4A	Adult	In May 2003, CDC organized a three-day conference to promote screening of hospitalized trauma patients for alcohol and drug problem and providing on-site brief interventions, referral, and treatment. The conference was co-sponsored by AHRQ, CMS, HRSA, NHTSA, NIAAA, NIDA, ONDCP, and SAMHSA as well as Join Together, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, and the American Association for the Surgery of Trauma. Representatives from government agencies, advocates, professional organizations, and leading trauma surgeons attended and presented at the conference, and devised a set of recommendations for research and practice in this area. In late 2004, the final recommendations and the complete proceedings of the conference will be published as a special supplement of the <i>Journal of Trauma</i> .
<b>Task Force on Community Preventive Services Systematic Reviews and Recommendations</b>	CDC and others TBA	Goal 3 Objective 1A	Under 21	The HHS-chartered Task Force on Community Services will oversee systematic reviews of the effectiveness of several programs and policies to reduce high-risk alcohol consumption and its consequences. These reviews will provide the basis for Task Force recommendations for or against implementation of these programs and policies, or indicating the need for further outcome-oriented research. Results and recommendations will be disseminated to key audiences through several channels. Several of the interventions to be evaluated will be specifically directed at underage drinking.
<b>Alcohol Policy Information System:</b>	NIAAA	Goal 2 Objective 3A	Under 21	APIS is an electronic resource that provides authoritative, detailed, and comparable information on alcohol-related policies in the United States, at both State and Federal levels. Designed primarily as a tool for researchers, APIS is intended to encourage and facilitate research on the effects and effectiveness of alcohol-related policies. Although not dedicated to underage drinking policies, APIS does provide information on all alcohol policies relevant to underage drinking, for example policies and procedures in retail alcohol outlets for preventing alcohol sales and service to minors.
<b>National Alcohol Screening Day</b>	NIAAA	Goal 2 Objective 1C	18 and over	The goal of National Alcohol Screening Day (NASD) is to create public awareness of and provide education about alcohol problems and provide the opportunity to screen and refer, when indicated, for further assessment and treatment. NASD screening programs are held on college campuses, in community settings, and in private and public primary care practices to reach college students, adults, and older adults. When the results of the screening test indicate, participants are referred to local alcohol treatment through the treatment Referral Locator program funded by SAMHSA. Since its inception in 1999, nearly 100,000 people from 50 States have participated in the educational component of NASD. In 2003, approximately 750 people were trained on "How to Conduct a NASD Event" in various cities across the country. In 2003, screening occurred on almost 900 college campuses. In 2004, over 5,300 colleges, community, and primary care settings registered to conduct NASD screening program.
<b>National Epidemiological Survey on Alcohol Related Conditions (NESARC)</b>	NIAAA	Goal 3 Objective 3A	Under 21	Longitudinal studies still following subjects ascertained when they were adolescents, genetic epidemiology studies, as well as, NIAAA's National Epidemiological Survey of Alcohol Related Conditions which includes people aged 18 to 21, are particularly pertinent to the question of underage drinking. These studies all have the potential to enhance our understanding of the etiology, extent and consequences of underage alcohol consumption.
<b>Monitoring the Future Survey (MTF)</b>	NIDA	Goal 3 Objective 3A	High school	MTF is an ongoing study of the behaviors, attitudes, and values of American secondary school students, college students, and young adults. Each year, a total of some 50,000 8th, 10th and 12th grade students are surveyed (12th graders since 1975, and 8th and 10th graders since 1991.) In addition, annual follow-up questionnaires are mailed to a sample of each graduating class for a number of years after their initial participation. This survey targets youths in grades 8 through 12.
<b>Access to Recovery</b>	SAMHSA	Goal 2 Objective 4A	Adult & youth	Access to Recovery (ATR) is a Presidential initiative to provide consumer choice among substance abuse clinical treatment and recover support service providers, expand access to a comprehensive array of clinical treatment and recovery support options (including faith-based programmatic options), and increase substance abuse treatment capacity. States and Tribal Organizations may implement the program statewide or may target geographic areas of greatest need, specific populations in need, or where there is a high degree of readiness to implement a voucher program. Through the ATR grants, these entities will have flexibility in designing and implementing voucher programs to meet the needs of consumers in the State/tribal community. They are encouraged to support any mixture of traditional clinical treatment and recovery support services that can be expected to achieve the program's goal of achieving successful outcomes for the largest number of people at the lowest available cost.

<b>Program</b>	<b>Agency(ies)</b>	<b>Goal(s)</b>	<b>Ages</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Drug and Alcohol Services Information System (DASIS)</b>	SAMHSA	Goal 3 Objective 1A	Adult & youth	DASIS is primary source of national data on substance abuse treatment. While not specific to youth, it does provide information on adolescent substance abuse treatment facilities as well as adolescent treatment in correctional facilities. DASIS has three components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>o The Inventory of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (I-SATS) is a listing of all known public and private substance abuse treatment facilities in the United States and its territories.</li><li>o The National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (N-SSATS) is an annual survey of all facilities in the I-SATS that collects information on location, characteristics, services offered and utilization.</li><li>o The Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) is a compilation of data on the demographic and substance abuse characteristics of admissions to substance abuse treatment.</li></ul>
<b>Environmental Prevention of College Alcohol Problems</b>	SAMHSA NIAAA	Goal 2 Objective 1C	College	This five-year program, begun in FY 1999, evaluates a comprehensive environmental prevention strategy aimed at reducing binge drinking and resulting alcohol problems for college students at San Diego State University and New Mexico State University.
<b>Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders (FASD)</b>	SAMHSA	Goal 2 Objective 4A	Women 11-44	The largest of CSAP's alcohol programs addresses Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders (FASD) for teens/women of childbearing age 11- to 44-years to decrease drinking by pregnant women. Communities, States and juvenile justice systems will embed evidence-based screening, diagnosis, programs and services in existing systems for children, youth and adults. Programs include an FASD Center for Excellence, and Alaska's Five-Year FAS Cooperative Agreement, which is jointly funded by CSAP and CSAT. While these programs do not specifically target underage drinkers, they can be expected to reach this population as well as adults.
<b>MADD</b>	SAMHSA	Goal 2 Objective 1A	Elementary school children	In FY 2004 CSAP is providing support for one year to MADD to assist them in building a partnership with three American Indian reservations. In 2002, these tribes were awarded funding to implement Protecting You/Protecting Me (PYPM), a MADD alcohol use prevention curriculum for elementary students that is a CSAP Model Program. The project entails observation, analysis and documentation of the transcultural process leading to modifications of the curriculum.
<b>National Alcohol Screening Day</b>	SAMHSA	Goal 2 Objective 1C	18 and over	Since its inception in 1999, nearly 100,000 people from 50 States have participated in the educational component of NASD. Of the 100,000 participants over 55,000 persons have been screened. Of those persons screened more than 13,000 have been referred for further assessment and diagnosis. In 2003, approximately 750 people were trained on "How to Conduct a NASD Event" in various cities across the country. In 2003, screening occurred on almost 900 college campuses; nearly 1000 colleges and universities have signed up for 2004. In 2004, over 5,300 college, community, and primary care settings registered to conduct NASD screening program. Of the 112,241 participants over 70,821 persons have been screened. The major vehicle for assessment and treatment diagnosis referral is the SAMHSA locator web site at: <a href="http://www.samhsa.gov">www.samhsa.gov</a> .
<b>National Association of Insurance Commissioners Effort</b>	SAMHSA	Goal 2 Objective 4A	Adult	CSAT provided experts to educate State legislators who also serve as State insurance commissioners about the repeal of a model insurance law that does not support reimbursement for medical care following an alcohol-related traffic crash resulting in injury. The existing and now repealed Model Law was based on the 1950s premise that alcohol problems were due to a moral failing rather than the current disease model of alcohol problems. With the repeal of this Model, State insurance laws will provide for reimbursement of alcohol-related events and the opportunity for the attending emergency room provider to conduct a brief intervention surrounding the person's injury and drinking pattern.
<b>National HELPLINE - 1-800-662-HELP</b>	SAMHSA	Goal 2 Objective 4A	Adult & youth	Individuals in need of treatment for alcohol or illicit drug problems can call the SAMHSA National HELPLINE for referral to appropriate treatment services. In addition individuals seeking treatment can go to the SAMHSA web site <a href="http://www.samhsa.gov">www.samhsa.gov</a> to locate treatment services in their area.

Program	Agency(ies)	Goal(s)	Ages	Description
National Registry of Effective Programs and Practices (NREPP)	SAMHSA	Goal 3 Objective 2A	Lifespan	This program was developed in order to review and identify effective substance abuse programs and practices. NREPP seeks candidates from the practice community and the scientific literature and includes three categories of programs: Effective Programs, Promising Programs, and Model Programs. Programs defined as Effective have the option of becoming Model Programs if their developers choose to take part in SAMHSA dissemination efforts. The target ages for this effort are across the lifespan.
National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)	SAMHSA	Goal 3 Objective 3A	12 & older	Formerly called the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA): Conducted by SAMHSA's Office of Applied Studies (OAS), this survey is the primary source of information on the prevalence, patterns, and consequences of alcohol, tobacco, and illegal drug use and abuse in the general U.S. civilian non- institutionalized population, age 12 and older. While the NSDUH is not alcohol- specific, it does track a variety of information on underage alcohol use and provides a database for special studies related to alcohol use and alcohol use disorders.
Outreach to Children of Parents in Treatment (OCPT)	SAMHSA	Goal 2 Objective 1B	School age under 18	In collaboration with the National Association for Children of Alcoholics (NACoA), the OCPT project has developed a kit that includes prevention materials that target the children of parents in substance abuse treatment and covers school-age youth under 18-years-old. The materials are being disseminated to substance abuse treatment centers to use for staff in-services and for children of parents in treatment. The kit includes a promising practices program list which identifies existing prevention and support services to children of substance abusing parents in various settings (e.g., treatment centers, faith/community settings, private voluntary organizations); a practice manual and resource packet; videos; and colorful announcement posters. Additionally, in August 2004, a three-day training was provided for trainers on the use of SAMHSA/CSAP's Children's Program Kit -- Supportive Education for Children of Addicted Parents. Representatives from CSAP's Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies (CAPTs), One Sky Center, and CSAT's Addiction Technology Transfer Centers (ATTCs) attended and learned the structure, philosophy, and goals of a children's supportive education program; program implementation strategies, how to train group facilitators to run educational support groups for children of parents who are alcohol or drug dependent using the Children's Program Kit; and how to engage treatment providers, schools, and community-based prevention programs to partner in providing groups.
Programs for Improving Addiction Treatment	SAMHSA	Goal 2 Objective 4A	Adult & youth	CSAT supports a variety of programs to improve transfer of science to services and improve addiction treatment nationally. For example, the Addiction Technology Transfer Center (ATTC) Network is dedicated to identifying and advancing opportunities for improving addiction treatment. The Network is designed to upgrade the skills of existing practitioners and other health professionals and to disseminate the latest science to the treatment community. The ATTC Network provides both academic (pre-service) and continuing education opportunities as well as technical assistance to multiple disciplines working in the addictions field. In addition several Treatment Improvement Protocols (TIPS) address these concerns (e.g., 16: <i>Alcohol and Drug Screening of Hospitalized Trauma Patients</i> , 24: <i>A Guide to Substance Abuse Services for Primary Care</i> , 26: <i>Substance Abuse Among Older Adults</i> , 31: <i>Screening and Assessing Adolescents for Substance Use Disorders</i> , 32: <i>Treatment of Adolescents With Substance Use Disorders</i> , 34: <i>Brief Interventions and Brief Therapies for Substance Abuse</i> .)
Partnership for Drug-Free America	SAMHSA	Goal 2 Objective 4A	Adult & youth	In conjunction with PDFA, CSAT is working on the development of a consumer-related interactive web site. The site, an interactive online treatment resource, will be targeted to friends, family and other caring influencers of dependent youth and young adults. Using SAMHSA resources, attention will be paid to culturally appropriate information and culturally specific links and resources. The site will seek to assist the influencer to find encouragement, access to general expertise on substance use disorders and information to help them navigate their way towards additional help and resources. The overall strategy of the site is "the earlier you seek help for an individual with a substance abuse disorder you care about the better. Don't wait. Learn more about how you CAN help now".
Program to Provide Treatment Services for Family, Juvenile, and Adult Treatment Drug Courts	SAMHSA	Goal 2 Objective 4A	Adolescent	Drug Courts are designed to combine the sanctioning power of courts with effective treatment services to break the cycle of child abuse/neglect or criminal behavior, alcohol and/or drug use, and incarceration or other penalties. Motivational strategies are developed and utilized to help adolescents deal with often powerful negative influences of peers, gangs, and family members.
SAPT Block Grant	SAMHSA	Goal 1 Objective 2A	Under 21	This block grant is a primary source of funding for alcohol prevention and treatment in the United States. While there is no set-aside for adolescent treatment, States have the option of using this resource to treat alcohol use disorders among youth.

<b>Program</b>	<b>Agency(ies)</b>	<b>Goal(s)</b>	<b>Ages</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>SAPT Block Grant</b>	SAMHSA	Goal 2 Objective 4A	Under 21	The SAPT Block Grant contains a prevention set-aside that reserves a minimum of 20 percent of each State's block grant allocation for prevention activities. While the majority of the programs supported by these funds are designed to prevent substance abuse in general, many can be expected to have an impact on the reduction of underage drinking. The SAPT Block Grant application has historically asked States to report voluntarily on underage drinking strategies. Examples include State's implementation of public education and/or media campaigns; State laws against consuming alcohol on college campuses; policies or enforcement of laws reducing access to alcohol by minors, including event restrictions, product price increases, or penalties for sales to minors; estimated age of drinking onset; and statutes restricting alcohol promotions to underage audiences. Data on States' answers to these questions are in CSAP's "e-prevention" Block Grant database.
<b>Screening, Brief Intervention, Referral, and Treatment (SBIRT) Grants</b>	SAMHSA	Goal 2 Objective 4A	Under 21	SBIRT involves implementation of a system within community and specialist settings that screens for and identifies individuals with substance use-related problems. Depending on the level of problems identified, the system either provides for a brief intervention within the generalist setting, when appropriate, or motivates and refers the individual with a high level of problems and probable diagnosis of a substance dependence disorder to the specialist setting for assessment and diagnosis and either brief or long-term treatment. This includes training in self-management and involvement in mutual help groups, as appropriate. (Workgroup on Substance Abuse Self-Help Organizations, 2003) Several SBIRT grantees have developed programs that are available to individuals under 21-years of age.
<b>Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) SIG (new in FY 2004)</b>	SAMHSA	Goal 2 Objective 3A	Under 21	SAMHSA's FY 2004 SPF SIG grants will give States and communities the opportunity to focus resources on critical needs identified through an epidemiologically-based State Needs Assessment, and they will subsequently target populations and ages across the life span with evidence-based prevention and early intervention policies, programs and practices. SPF SIGs will also support States by providing prevention resources and facilitating systems improvement to help ensure successful transition from the SAPT Block Grant to Performance Partnerships. The grants will receive support for up to five years, subject to availability of funding. The SPF SIG grant offers an excellent vehicle for supporting the goals of this underage drinking initiative. State applicants must include the prevention of underage alcohol consumption in their SPF SIG Project and provide a comprehensive strategy that addresses this problem, in addition to other SPF SIG priorities. All tasks, including needs assessment, consensus building, planning, funding allocations, implementation and evaluation must be carried out with a consideration for the issue of underage drinking.
<b>Targeted Capacity Expansion Program</b>	SAMHSA	Goal 2 Objective 4A	Adolescents	CSAT's TCE program addresses emerging substance abuse trends and the disparity in some areas between the demand for and the availability of appropriate treatment. It is designed to address gaps in treatment capacity by supporting rapid and strategic responses to demands for both alcohol and drug treatment services in communities with serious, emerging drug problems as well as communities with innovative solutions to unmet needs. Adolescents are one of the target populations for the TCE grants. In 2003, the TCE programs served approximately 300 adolescents, of which approximately one-third were alcohol involved.
<b>Young Offender Reentry Program (YORP)</b>	SAMHSA	Goal 2 Objective 4A	14-21	This program addresses the needs of sentenced substance-abusing juveniles and young adult offenders returning to their families and community from adult or juvenile incarceration in facilities including prisons, jails, or juvenile detention centers. YORP is designed to form partnerships that will plan, develop and provide community-based substance abuse treatment and related reentry services for the targeted population.
<b>Department of Justice</b>				
<b>OJJDP/NIAAA Evaluation of EUDL</b>	OJJDP NIAAA	Goal 1 Objective 2A	Under 21	NIAAA evaluation of OJJDP program Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL).

<b>Program</b>	<b>Agency(ies)</b>	<b>Goal(s)</b>	<b>Ages</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Wake Forest University School of Medicine Studies of the Utilization of Best Practices in EUDL Discretionary Programming</b>	OJJDP	Goal 3 Objective 1A	16-21	Utilizing a community trials evaluation design, Wake Forest University is conducting an evaluation during 2003 through 2005 of EUDL discretionary programming in selected communities within five States: California, Connecticut, Florida, Missouri, and New York. This systematic and rigorous evaluation is studying the implementation of research-based "best" and "most promising" practices to enforce underage drinking laws and prevent and reduce underage drinking.
<b>Department of Labor</b>				
Youth Opportunity Grant (YOG) Sites	DOL ETA	Goal 2 Objective 1D	14-21	YOG sites utilize support groups and team building methods to create a positive atmosphere and promote healthy living as well as mentoring activities that emphasize increasing self-esteem and providing safe adult role models. Workshops are held to support healthy lifestyles and family values in a culturally sensitive manner. Other activities also include educational classes on alcohol awareness sponsored by local non-profits, focus groups to allow youth the chance to express frustrations positively, surveillance of local liquor stores to crack down on the selling of alcohol to minors, and the use of "party patrols" in which sites work with local police to step up their neighborhood presence on weekends and holidays when alcohol is more likely to be consumed.
<b>Office of National Drug Control Policy</b>				
Drug-Free Communities Program (DFC)	ONDCP	Goal 1 Objective 1C	Under 21	In October 2004, SAMHSA took responsibility for administering the Drug-Free Communities grant program. This program, which is made up of two types of grants—coalitions and mentoring—provides resources to local coalitions. The purpose of the program is to: 1) reduce substance abuse (including alcohol) among youth and, over time, among adults by addressing the factors in a community that increase the risk of substance abuse and promoting the factors that minimize the risk of substance abuse; and 2) establish and strengthen collaboration among communities, private non-profit agencies, and federal, state, local and tribal governments to support the efforts of community coalitions to prevent and reduce substance abuse among youth. With nearly 750 grants in separate and distinct communities, SAMHSA will begin working to apply its Strategic Prevention Framework to the community-based process within these grants, in order to link local needs with programs and services that have proven effective at addressing substance abuse problems.
<b>Department of Transportation</b>				
Drug Impairment Training for Educating Professionals	NHTSA	Goal 2 Objective 2C	Adult training	NHTSA and the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) developed an educational training program designed to recognize drug abuse among students and provide appropriate intervention. The program offers school administrators and nurses a systematic approach to recognizing and evaluating drug abuse. This effort is targeted toward adult training.
Impaired Driving Communications	NHTSA	Goal 1 Objective 1B	15-20	The Ad Council and NHTSA will consolidate impaired driving prevention communications into a coordinated and effective social marketing campaign. The campaign's aim is to influence behavior in high-risk populations, including underage drinkers. Messages will be delivered primarily through three complementary campaigns: "You Drink and Drive, You Lose." (Addresses general deterrence); "Friends Don't Let Friends Drive Drunk" (addresses personal responsibility); and "Zero Tolerance Means Zero Chances."
Juvenile Holdover Program	NHTSA	Goal 2 Objective 2D	Adult training	NHTSA is working with the Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America (CADCA) to promote the Juvenile Holdover Program as an alternative to the use of traditional juvenile detention, jails, or lockups when such facilities are inappropriate, unnecessary, or unavailable. CADCA provides training to its member coalitions on how to implement the program in their communities. This program is targeted toward adults.
NASRO	NHTSA	Goal 1 Objective 1C	Adult training	NHTSA supports the development and training of School Resource Officers to more effectively reach students in their assigned schools with safety messages, including underage drinking and driving. This effort targets adult training for all school ages.

Program	Agency(ies)	Goal(s)	Ages	Description
National Organizations for Youth Safety (NOYS) Coalition	NHTSA HHS ED	Goal 1 Objective 1D	Middle school through college	Support a national coalition of youth-serving organizations to address youth-related health and safety issues, including underage drinking. NOYS has a membership of more than 30 active national organizations and Federal agencies; engages youth leaders in reaching other youth through positive youth development actions to promote safe and healthy lifestyles. Member organizations represent culturally, ethnically, and geographically diverse youth through groups such as United National Indian Tribal Youth, National Asian Pacific Americans Against Substance Abuse, Farm Safety 4 Just Kids, 100 Percent Drug-Free Clubs, National 4-H, and ASPIRA.
American Indian Strategies	NHTSA National Indian Education Association	Goal 1 Objective 1D	High school	NHTSA and the National Indian Education Association are developing leadership training for American Indians. Training for Road Warriors: Indian Youth for Traffic Safety will be provided at several key conferences in 2002-2004. Mini grants will facilitate dissemination efforts.
Parents Guide	NHTSA	Goal 2 Objective 1D	Adult	In partnership with Network of Employers for Traffic Safety (NETS), NHTSA developed "Teens at Risk: A Parent's Guide to Prevent Underage Drinking" to deliver underage drinking and driving information to parents at work. This effort is targeted toward adults.
Training for Judges	NHTSA	Goal 2 Objective 2C	Adult	NHTSA, in partnership with the National Judicial College, supports the "Courage to Live" program that trains judges to provide Education and information to youth in their community about underage drinking and driving and its negative consequences. This effort targets high school age youth.
Screening and Brief Intervention	NHTSA	Goal 2 Objective 4A	Adult	DOT partnered with the American College of Emergency Physicians, Emergency Nurses Association, American Academy of Family Physicians and the National Hispanic Medical Association to conduct screening and brief intervention activities, including providing interventions for underage youth.
State Highway Safety Funding	NHTSA	Goal 1 Objective 1C	Under 21	Provides Federal funding to States and local communities through State Highway Safety Offices. Funds may be used for activities related to underage drinking and driving under the following programs: 402 (State and community programs); 410 (impaired driving incentive grants); 154 (open container transfers); 157 (occupant protection incentive grants); 164 (repeat offender transfer); 163 (.08 BAC incentive grants).
Stop Impaired Driving Web Site	NHTSA	Goal 2 Objective 1A	Parents & caregivers	This initiative provides public information and Education to the public, including parents and other caregivers and adults who interact with youth, through its <a href="http://www.stopimpaireddriving.org">www.stopimpaireddriving.org</a> web site. The web site also provides direct links with other Federal agencies and national organizations that have additional information.
Teachable Moment: Project U-Turn	NHTSA	Goal 2 Objective 2B	High school and college ages	Project U-Turn: Turning a Tragedy into a Teachable Moment is a web-based campaign developed by National Organizations for Youth Safety (NOYS). The campaign focuses on teaching local media, school and community officials, and other volunteers to turn a tragic event into a teachable moment. The online package provides youth ready-to-use templates and information on how to communicate their positive safety message to other teens, the media, government officials, and community groups. NOYS will demonstrate the project in at least two communities. This effort targets high school and college-age youths.
Techniques for Effective Alcohol Management (TEAM)	NHTSA	Goal 2 Objective 1C	Adult	This effort supports the development of effective alcohol service training for public assembly facilities (primarily sports arenas) including effective means of deterring underage drinking.
Teen/Youth Court Program and Training	NHTSA	Goal 2 Objective 2D	Under 21	Youth Courts are programs in which peers sentence juvenile offenders. NHTSA is developing National Youth Court Guidelines in conjunction with ED's, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, DOJ/OJJDP, and the American Probation and Parole Association. The national guidelines were designed to help elevate the standard of youth court program operations and practices. OJJDP took the lead in continued support for teen/youth court programs. (See full description under OJJDP.)

<b>Program</b>	<b>Agency(ies)</b>	<b>Goal(s)</b>	<b>Ages</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Underage Drinking Enforcement:</b>	NHTSA	Goal 2 Objective 2C	Under 21	The IACP developed a training program to assist mid-level law enforcement managers address youth impaired driving problem in their community. IACP will form a cadre of course facilitators to deliver the Youth Enforcement Resource Kit.