

A Call to Action: Reduce Underage Drinking In Pima County !



***Recommendations from the Tucson/Pima County
Commission on Addiction Treatment and Prevention***

August, 2004

**Tucson/Pima County
Commission on Addiction
Treatment & Prevention**





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I. Message from the Commission Chair

I am honored to present this call to action to the leaders of our community. Saving the lives and health of our children is its goal. The facts and impact of the problem of underage drinking are laid out succinctly in this document.

First, a few words about the process of developing this document. An Ad Hoc Committee to Reduce Underage Drinking was established by the Commission in February 2004, to develop recommendations in the form of a white paper to the members of the Commission. Pima Prevention Partnership was tasked to facilitate the process and prepare the final report.

In this report, we provide an executive summary, a fact sheet on the national impact of alcohol abuse among young people, followed by *Youth and Alcohol Use in Pima County*. Next, we describe the problems of youths and alcohol abuse in our community, making an effort to provide state and national comparisons wherever the data were available. Finally, we present our recommendations to reduce underage drinking in Pima County. The report, includes research references that can be used by the reader to find more detailed information about what is discussed.

We can no longer accept the sacrifice of so many of our young people—indeed, our very future—to the mistaken belief that underage drinking is a “normal” part of coming of age in our society. Too many kids don’t make it and too many families are hurt.

The ship of our society is in danger of sinking in an epidemic of addiction. Let’s do all we can to save the children of Tucson and Pima County.

Joan McNamara
Chair, Tucson/Pima County Commission on Addiction Treatment and Prevention

II. Executive Summary

Alcohol abuse puts the young people of Pima County at unacceptable risk for injury and death. It also puts them at risk for unsafe sex, date rape, unwanted pregnancies, sexually-transmitted diseases, automobile crashes and other related accidents. Early alcohol abuse can cause problems with their future physical and mental development. Notwithstanding the problems it causes, alcohol remains easy to acquire for youths in this community.

Youths in Pima County abuse alcohol more than any other substance, including tobacco and other illegal drugs. Youths in this community abuse alcohol at unacceptable rates. It is unacceptable because youths in Pima County abuse alcohol at higher rates than the rest of the state of Arizona and in the rest of the country overall. It is unacceptable that, on average, children in Pima County have their first experience with alcohol at 12 years of age, putting them at a highest risk for continued alcohol abuse later in life.

For the last decade, various calls have been made nationally to rally communities to action regarding the issue of underage drinking. In the fall of 2003, the Institute of Medicine of the National Academies released its report *Reducing Underage Drinking: A Collective Responsibility*, which provided a comprehensive look at the national problem of underage drinking. Highlights are included in this report to describe the issues in a national context. In April 2003, the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism released *A Call to Action: Changing the Culture of Drinking at U.S. Colleges*, which took a closer look at the particular problems of underage and binge drinking faced on campuses in America.

Voices from the Community

“\$10.99 was the cost of the bottle of wine that killed my son. The only thing to keep me going is that all of you kids know that drinking and driving kills... that through losing our most special gift of Alex you will all finally understand the devastation, sorrow and pain that results from the choice of drinking and driving... If this can save one life, spare one family, wake up one kid, then losing my son will have some meaning and make some sense.”

-Tucson mother's statement at the funeral of her 19-year-old son killed by a drunk 20-year driver in a one-car rollover in March 2004. The driver had a blood alcohol content of .144.

The Tucson/Pima County Commission on Addiction Treatment and Prevention convened the *Ad Hoc Committee to Reduce Underage Drinking* throughout the spring of 2004 to develop policy recommendations. Data were collected the Department of Research, Evaluation and Planning at Pima Prevention Partnership, Inc., through funding from Compass Health Care, Inc., and support from the Community Partnership of Southern Arizona. The recommendations in this report are intended to address a wide range of issues related to underage drinking. Each *Recommendation* addresses a category of strategies and includes *Specific Recommendations* to carry out each recommendation.

It has been the committee's intent to use relevant local data when possible and to present it within a state or national context. Much local data regarding underage drinking and its effect

on the community are incomplete or out of date. As a result, the committee's recommendation of the Commission involves improving data collection for the community so that a more accurate picture can be readily available and so that trends can be traced over time.

The Commission recognizes that each policy or strategy will require a concerted, coordinated effort to carry it out. It is the intent of the Commission to present this report to elected officials and all relevant stakeholders, including the community at large. The Commission will take the lead itself in some of the specific policy recommendations listed.

Any effort to reduce underage drinking and its negative health and social effects must take into account the culture and population of a particular community, must use many different strategies, and must be community-wide in scope.¹ The Commission supports the implementation of proven and, when possible, research-based methods and programs to effect change. These recommendations target two primary areas: (1) Limitations on Access and (2) Community Actions.

Below are the main recommendations to reduce underage drinking in Pima County by the Tucson/Pima County Commission on Addiction Treatment and Prevention. The specific recommendations are described later in this report.

The Tucson/Pima County Commission on Addiction Treatment and Prevention Recommendations to Reduce Underage Drinking In Pima County

Limitations on Access

Recommendation 1: We must reduce the general availability of alcohol to youths.

Recommendation 2: We must enforce underage drinking laws by ensuring vendor compliance.

Recommendation 3: We must enforce underage drinking laws regarding youths and adult enablers.

Recommendation 4: We must reduce the social availability of alcohol.

Community Actions

Recommendation 5: We must encourage and support community partnerships, research and evaluation to reduce underage drinking.

Recommendation 6: We must develop and strengthen prevention and intervention efforts to reduce underage drinking.

Recommendation 7: We must promote positive messages through media and advertising.

III. Underage Drinking: A National Crisis

General statistics on underage drinking:

- 10.7 million underage youth drink, 7.2 million of whom are binge drinkers.²
- Illegal alcohol consumption by underage youth account for up to \$22 billion a year in sales.³
- In a survey of Americans age 12-17, the average person took a first drink before age 13.⁴
- Youth who use alcohol before 15 are four times more likely to be alcohol dependent than adults whose first drink is at the legal age of 21.⁵
- The consequences of underage drinking are a tremendous expense to the U.S. economy and total more than \$53 billion per year, by far the most costly of all drug problems.⁶

Effects of underage drinking on health and safety:

- Alcohol plays a key role in accidents, homicides and suicides—the leading causes of death among youth.⁷
- Alcohol kills six times more young people than all illicit drugs combined.⁸
- Alcohol is linked to as many as two-thirds of all sexual assaults and date rapes of teens and college students.⁹
- Studies reveal that alcohol consumption by adolescents results in brain damage—possibly permanent—and impairs intellectual development.¹⁰

The power of advertising

- A study of 12-year-olds found that children who were more aware of beer advertising held more favorable views on drinking and expressed an intention to drink as adults more often than did children who were less knowledgeable about the ads.¹¹
- A 1996 study of children ages nine to eleven found that children were more familiar with Budweiser's television frogs than Kellogg's Tony the Tiger, the Mighty Morphin Power Rangers, or Smokey the Bear.¹²

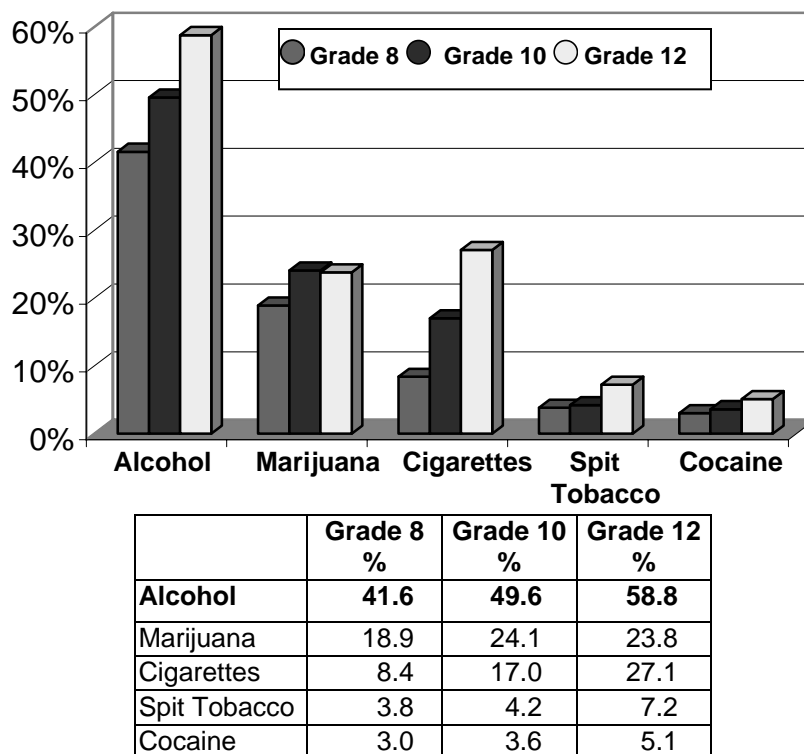
Excerpted from *Reducing Underage Drinking—A Collective Responsibility Fact Sheet*, compiled by the Reducing Underage Drinking Through Coalitions initiative at the American Medical Association, September 2003.

IV. Youth and Alcohol Abuse

A. Alcohol is the Substance of Choice in Pima County

Alcohol abuse is a significant problem among youths in Pima County. Alcohol is by far the most commonly abused substance, with youths using alcohol at more than twice the rates of marijuana and tobacco. Alcohol is used by youths locally more than ten times as often as cocaine. This community finding of high alcohol abuse is mirrored nationally.¹³

Figure 1: Top Five Substances Used by Youth in Pima County in 2002



Source: Arizona Youth Survey. (2002). Arizona Criminal Justice Commission¹⁴

Recent surveys have shown that use rates for alcohol and other substances continue to increase as youth enter college, further increasing the incidence of risky or unsafe behaviors.¹⁵ While use rates increase for use of alcohol, tobacco and marijuana continue to rise as students go from high school to college, the increase is highest for alcohol.

Table 1: Rates of Substance Use among College Undergraduates, Past 30 Days in 2002

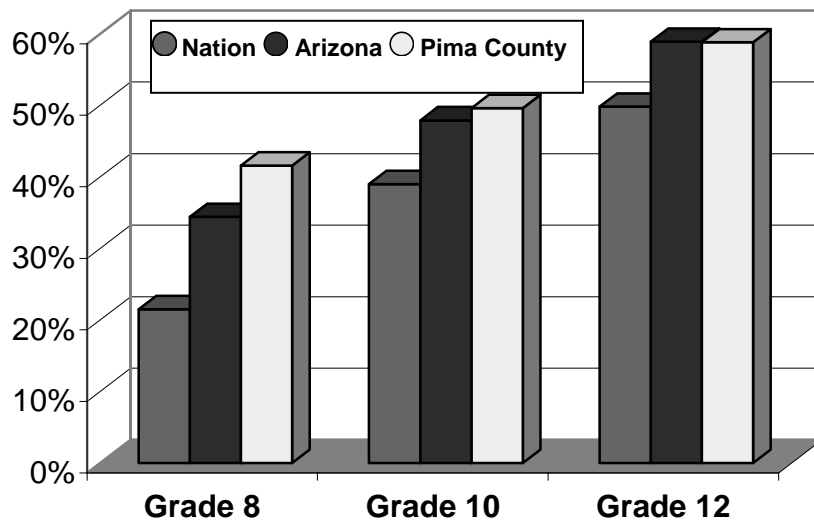
| | Past 30 Days | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Alcohol % | Tobacco % | Marijuana % |
| Nation | 73.4 | 31.7 | 20.7 |
| University of Arizona | 73.9 | 30.8 | 26.7 |

Source: Core Institute. (2002). *Core Alcohol and Drug Survey*. U.S. Department of Education's Safe and Drug Free Schools¹⁶; University of Arizona. (2002). *Spring Student Survey*. UA Health and Wellness Program. Data include all undergraduates, not just underage.

B. Prevalence and Harmful Effects of Alcohol abuse

Middle school and high school students in Pima County drink at higher rates than those in other states. Note especially that children in the 8th grade in Pima County use alcohol at nearly twice the national rate.

Figure 2: Rates of Alcohol Use among Youth, Past 30 Days in Pima County in 2002



| | Grade 8 % | Grade 10 % | Grade 12 % |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Nation | 21.5 | 39.0 | 49.8 |
| Arizona | 34.4 | 47.9 | 58.9 |
| Pima County | 41.6 | 49.6 | 58.8 |

Source: Arizona Youth Survey. (2002). Arizona Criminal Justice Commission¹⁷

Underage drinking among those under the age of 21 is a substantial problem affecting children K-12, college and university students, younger members of the military, as well as other youth not in school.

Alcohol abuse into adulthood contributes to increased negative chronic health effects, such as higher risks for cardiovascular disease, cirrhosis of the liver, various cancers and depression. Furthermore, these risks go up as a person's level of use goes up.¹⁸

Nationally, research shows it is not difficult for teens to get alcohol. Approximately two-thirds of teenagers who drink report that they can buy their own alcoholic beverages.¹⁹

Several national surveys indicate that alcohol use among youths leads to high levels of drunk driving, increased levels of risky or unsolicited sexual activity, and dangerous behavior. In fact, fatal motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death for people under the age of 35, and alcohol is involved in more than half of these crashes. Alcohol-related crashes cause injury and death at much higher levels than auto crashes that do not involve alcohol. In Arizona in 2002, about 19% of all alcohol-related crashes involved a driver 15 to 21 years old.²⁰

| High Risk Sex | | |
|---|-----------------|---------------------|
| Percent of sexually active young people who say... | Teens | Young Adults |
| | 15 to 17 | 18 to 24 |
| | % | % |
| Alcohol or drugs have influenced their decision to do something sexual. | 29 | 37 |
| They have done more sexually than planned because they had been drinking or using drugs. | 24 | 31 |
| They have worried about STDs or pregnancy because of something they did sexually while drinking or using drugs. | 26 | 28 |
| They have had unprotected sex because they were drinking or using drugs. | 12 | 25 |

Source: The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation and the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University. (February, 2002). Substance Abuse and Risky Behavior: Attitudes and Practices Among Adolescents and Young Adults. *Survey Snapshot*.²¹

High Risk Drinking in College

Death: 1,400 college students between the ages of 18 and 24 die each year from alcohol-related unintentional injuries, including motor vehicle crashes.

Injury: 500,000 students between the ages of 18 and 24 are unintentionally injured under the influence of alcohol.

Unsafe Sex: 400,000 students between the ages of 18 and 24 had unprotected sex and more than 100,000 students between the ages of 18 and 24 report having been too intoxicated to know if they consented to having sex.

Drunk Driving: 2.1 million students between the ages of 18 and 24 drove under the influence of alcohol in 2002.

Source: Adapted from National Institutes of Health. (2002). *A Call to Action: Changing the culture of drinking at U.S. Colleges* (NIH Publication No. 02-5010). National Institute on Alcohol and Alcohol Abuse, Task Force of the National Advisory Council on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.²²

C. Early Alcohol Abuse and Developmental Problems

The average age of initiation (first-time use) of alcohol in Pima County is nearly a year younger than the rest of Arizona. Nationally and for Arizona, the average age of initiation is about 13 years old. In Pima County, it is 12.2 years old.

The age of first use of alcohol has a tremendous effect on a person's future health and actions. The younger people are when they have their first drink, the greater likelihood there is that they will abuse alcohol later.²³

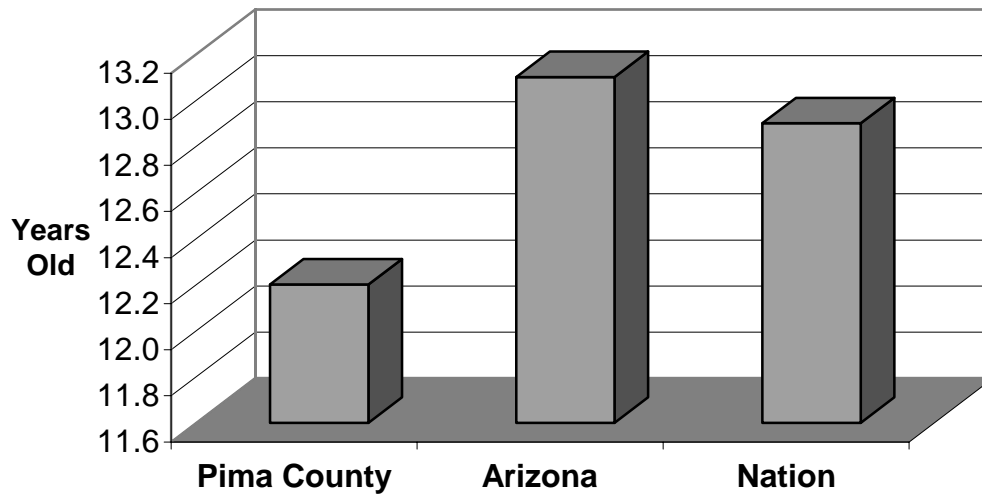
Research indicates that teens who drink heavily risk future developmental problems with their abilities to think or remember things normally.²⁴ People who start drinking at younger ages are more likely to drink heavily (5 drinks or more) and with greater frequency.²⁵

Voices from Our Community

"The pain I feel is excruciating but it is easier to put up with than living with the fact that I killed my best friend".

-A 20-year-old in Tucson. After drinking in 1985, he crashed his car. As a result, he was in a coma for 1½ years. He now suffers from permanent brain injury and is a quadriplegic. His best friend was killed in the accident.

Figure 3: Age of First Use of Alcohol: Pima County, Arizona, Nation in 2002



Sources: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2002). *Results from the 2001 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Volume I. Summary of National Findings* (NHSDA Series H-17, DHHS Publication No. SMA 02-3758). Rockville, MD: Office of Applied Studies²⁶; Arizona Criminal Justice Commission. (2002). *Arizona Youth Survey*²⁷; Teen Court. (2002). *Teen Survey*. Tucson, AZ: Pima Prevention Partnership²⁸



V. Recommendations to Reduce Underage Drinking In Pima County

A. Limitations on Access

Strategies to reduce the availability of alcohol to youths.

According to the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, policies and strategies that limit the access of youths to alcohol can be among the most effective means for reducing underage drinking.²⁹ We support an environmental approach to limiting access, which takes into account the actions of the individual drinker, the actions of those businesses that sell alcohol, the actions of adults who provide alcohol to minors, and the locations where alcohol is made available. In this section, we promote four recommendations that are aimed at reducing the general and social availability of alcohol to youths, and enforcing laws pertaining to vendors, youths, and adult enablers. Limiting access will also limit the harm resulting from underage drinking.³⁰

Recommendation 1: We must reduce the general availability of alcohol to youths.

Increasing the cost of alcohol has been shown to reduce underage drinking, reduce drinking and driving at all ages, and lower the costs of the consequences of drinking for a community.³¹ According to 2004's *Pima County Alcohol Tax Survey: Findings and Analysis*, Pima County voters showed a very high level of support (66%) for a dime-a-drink increase in the alcohol excise tax to fund programs to prevent underage drinking and to provide alcohol treatment.³² This public support provides a strong basis for immediate action on this issue.

Specific Recommendations

- ◆ Increase excise taxes on alcoholic beverages.
- ◆ Reduce the density of locations where alcohol is sold, especially in high-stress areas and near schools, through modified zoning requirements and other means.

Recommendation 2: We must enforce underage drinking laws by ensuring vendor compliance.

Vendors include bars, restaurants, convenience stores and any other places of business that sell alcoholic beverages. Policies must be adopted to allow for adequate and aggressive enforcement of laws already in place to regulate the sale of alcoholic beverages and that restrict sales to individuals under the age of 21.

Specific Recommendations

- ◆ Strengthen compliance check programs in retail alcohol sales locations, including notification to retailers about compliance requirements and follow-up communications to them regarding compliance outcomes for their location.
- ◆ Require all sellers and servers of alcohol to complete a mandatory state-approved training to detect false age identification, shoplifting and merchant alcohol sales responsibilities as a condition of employment.
- ◆ Require that adequate systems and safeguards are used by vendors to validate identification cards.
- ◆ Increase the number of enforcement officers made available locally to provide oversight of locations where alcohol is sold.

Recommendation 3: We must enforce underage drinking laws regarding youths and adult enablers.

There are many ways for young people to obtain alcohol. Primarily, underage youths get alcohol by purchasing it themselves, getting it from older youths and adults, or by shoplifting. With laws already in place to prohibit these actions, we recommend stronger enforcement of existing laws and implementing increased penalties and programs for youths who break the law.

Specific Recommendations

- ◆ Require stronger enforcement of existing laws prohibiting the purchase of alcohol by minors.
- ◆ Require stronger enforcement of existing laws prohibiting the purchase or possession of alcohol for minors by adult enablers.
- ◆ Require increased penalties, including fines and diversion programs, for the use of false identification.
- ◆ Increase the number of “Cops in Shops” or similar programs to ticket minors attempting to obtain alcohol.

Recommendation 4: We must reduce the social availability of alcohol.

Although local law enforcement agencies have conducted several recent high-profile efforts to crack down on underage drinking, especially among college students, it is imperative that laws restricting the social source availability of alcohol to youths be enforced aggressively. Youths drink most often in party situations in dorm rooms, private residences, and in public spaces, such as empty desert lots and parking lots. There exist ordinances regarding source availability, such as the “Red Tag” ordinance of the City of Tucson, which allows the police department to post a bright tag on the door of a house or apartment that has been cited for loud parties. Often, law enforcement agencies do not aggressively respond to these sorts of parties, citing limited resources.

Voices from Our Community

In the beginning, I always just got (alcohol) from older friends.”

-18-yr-old former alcohol, marijuana and cocaine abuser in Tucson, 2004.

Specific Recommendations

- ◆ Ensure that law enforcement agencies aggressively check, as part of regular weekend patrols, open areas where underage drinking parties are known to occur.
- ◆ Ensure that law enforcement agencies routinely cite underage drinkers and the person who supplied the alcohol when underage drinking is observed at parties.
- ◆ Establish and implement a system requiring registration of beer kegs that records information on the identity of purchasers.
- ◆ Implement a countywide ordinance regarding loud parties modeled on the Tucson Red Tag ordinance and encourage landlords to link it to apartment deposits and rental agreements.
- ◆ Ensure that law enforcement agencies aggressively respond to complaints from the public about noisy parties and enter the premises when there is probable cause to suspect underage drinking is taking place.

B. Community Actions

Strategies to express community norms against underage alcohol abuse.

It is through the cooperative actions of local government, community organizations, schools, businesses, law enforcement, and family and youth groups, that communities establish norms regarding underage drinking. Community-based efforts have shown excellent results in this arena.³³ We advocate a strong partnership between all stakeholders to develop coalitions, strengthen youth alcohol abuse prevention and intervention activities, and promote positive

messages through restrictions on media. When any of these recommendations is considered, it will be necessary to include feedback and input from the youths of this community.

Recommendation 5: We must encourage and support community partnerships, research and evaluation to reduce underage drinking.

Heavy alcohol use and binge drinking are hallmarks of behavior among American youths and are associated with high risks of injury, including date rape, alcohol poisoning and school dropouts.³⁴ Underage drinking is not limited to one part of this community or another. It should be addressed in a comprehensive, collaborative and cooperative way.³⁵ Collaborations must be encouraged across school campuses, family associations and community boundaries. It is also critically important to have accurate information on community indicators of underage alcohol abuse that are collected and reported regularly. This information improves our understanding and helps us document progress.

Specific Recommendations

- ◆ Identify a system for researching community indicators that allow the community to monitor its progress in reducing underage drinking.
- ◆ Evaluate the effectiveness of specific youth alcohol abuse treatment and prevention programs and interventions.
- ◆ Form a college and community coalition involving all major stakeholders to create effective prevention and intervention strategies.
- ◆ Work with border communities to develop effective strategies to reduce underage drinking by local youths who travel to Mexico, especially during school breaks and holidays.
- ◆ Support parent coalitions that provide family education on reducing alcohol abuse by their children.

Recommendation 6: We must develop and strengthen prevention and intervention efforts to reduce underage drinking.

It is between the ages of 10 and 13 when most youths begin experimenting with, and regularly using, alcohol.³⁶ However, children's relationships with alcohol start at even younger ages through family modeling and media messages. Effective prevention programming and interventions are needed at home, at school, after school and in public places. To be effective, prevention and intervention efforts should take place in all stages and places in children's lives. Community policies need to reflect and enable this process.³⁷

Specific Recommendations

- ◆ Ensure that all college, university, and K-12 school staff members receive education on recognizing the signs and effects of alcohol abuse among students and their families.
- ◆ Ensure that accessible, quality screenings, assessments and treatments exist for youth alcohol abusers and their families.
- ◆ Require that effective, research-based alcohol use prevention curricula be implemented in schools and in other venues, such as youth clubs.
- ◆ Develop more effective diversion programs for youth offenders through closer collaboration between juvenile courts, drug courts, juvenile probation services, and other community resources.
- ◆ Ensure that strict school policies are in place and enforced regarding alcohol use on school property or at school-sponsored events, including college and university campuses.
- ◆ Increase access for youths to alcohol-free activities, events and locations.

Recommendation 7: We must promote positive messages through media and advertising.

Youths are targeted directly and indirectly by alcohol messages in advertising and in the media, resulting in favorable attitudes by youths toward the use of alcohol.³⁸ A study conducted in 2002 by the Center on Alcohol Marketing and Youth found that, despite claims by the alcohol industry that it promotes alcohol awareness to reduce underage drinking, alcohol companies aired more than 400 times as many alcohol product ads as they did ads about underage drinking.³⁹ In order to create a different message for our youth, it is necessary to restrict the number of advertisements that portray alcohol use in a positive light and to develop effective counter-advertising messages from the community.

Specific Recommendations

- ◆ Restrict alcohol sponsorship of public events where large numbers of youths can be expected to attend.
- ◆ Develop restrictions on alcohol advertising, especially on billboards, sides of buses, and in other public areas where youths congregate.
- ◆ Implement a media campaign which incorporates effective counter-advertising messages and describes successful local efforts to reduce underage drinking.

VI. Final Word

Underage drinking is a serious problem in this community and requires an immediate response. But this complex societal problem demands from us a multi-faceted response. This response should set into motion existing structures and agencies that can take advantage work already being done, new programs and ideas, and potential sources of funding.

The recommendations listed in this paper are not aimed at only one group or another. They push for changes among youths and adults, businesses and community groups, law enforcement and families.

Reducing underage drinking in this community is not a political issue. It is a matter of saving and improving lives.

The Tucson/Pima County Commission on Addiction Treatment and Prevention urges the Tucson City Council, the Pima County Board of Supervisors, community organizations and all its citizens to take these recommendations and turn them into policies, laws and programs which will improve the lives of everyone.

Voices from Our Community

“When my family found out about me using marijuana (at 15), they offered to just buy me and my friends alcohol instead.”

-22-year-old former alcohol and drug abuser in Pima County, 2004.

By taking steps to reduce underage drinking in Pima County, there will be a reduction in the number of young people who go on to become addicted to alcohol. There will be a lighter burden on agencies and individuals who provide treatment and emergency services to those who are addicted to, or under the influence of, alcohol. There will be an improvement in the health of the community, with fewer people hurt or killed by disease, violence or accidents. There will be an improvement by students in school.

If *no* action is taken to reduce underage drinking, then there cannot be any expectation that conditions for the youth of Pima County will improve. In other words, conditions cannot get better, they can only become worse.

VII. Ad Hoc Committee to Reduce Underage Drinking

In February, an ad hoc Committee to Reduce Underage Drinking was formed from Commissioners and other community members to identify recommendations to reduce underage drinking in Pima County. Throughout the spring and into the summer, this ad hoc committee met and developed the report, *A Call to Action: Reduce Underage Drinking in Pima County!*

Ad Hoc Committee Chair: Jan Blaser-Upchurch, Mothers Against Drunk Driving

Pat Benchik, COPE Behavioral Health Services

Sharon Bronson, Pima County Board of Supervisors

Jason Brown, Compass Health Care

Martin Carillo, Pima County Juvenile Court Center

Rose Chaboya-Balboa, Citizen

Luis Cruz, COPE Behavioral Services

Jesus Diaz, Pima County Juvenile Court

Wes Dison, Tucson Police Department

Rob Druckenbrod, Pima County Adult Probation

Daniel Head, Southern Arizona VA Health Care Systems

Yolanda Herrera, Sunnyside Neighborhood Association

Yvonne Horne, Arizona Health Policy & Law Institute

Alexis Hover, City of Tucson, City Council Ward 6

Alan Jim, Sunnyside Unified School District

Koreen Johannessen, UA Campus Health Services

Harry Kressler, Pima Prevention Partnership

Naja McKenzie, Arizona PTA

Hon. Leslie Miller, Pima County Superior Court

Chuck Palm, Pima Prevention Partnership

Mike Pryor, Tucson Police Department

Shirley Scott, City of Tucson, City Council Member Ward 4

Bob Smedes, Phoenix Police Dept.

Jessica Smith, Arizona SADD

Lorraine Stockdale, COPE Behavioral Health Services

June Webb-Vignery, Metropolitan Education Commission

VIII. Tucson/Pima County Commission on Addiction Treatment and Prevention

Established in October 2001, the Tucson/Pima County Commission on Addiction Treatment and Prevention was established to improve access to and delivery of addiction treatment and prevention programs in order to reduce the social, financial and health consequences of drug addiction.

Commissioners represent private community members, business, government, recovery groups and prevention providers. The Commission meets monthly and all meetings are open to the public.

Chair: Joan McNamara, Compass Health Care, Inc.

Vice-Chair: Chris Miller, La Frontera Center, Inc.

William Anderson, Prison Fellowship Ministries

Rose Chaboya Balboa, Citizen

Daniel Head, VA Hospital

Mark Clark, CODAC Behavioral Health Services

Elizabeth Edwards, Arizona HIDTA Center

Melody Flores, VISTA Volunteer

Ricardo Jasso, Luz Social Services

Don Jorgensen, The Jorgensen Group

Raj Kohli, Prudential Realty

Sue Krahe, Our Town Family Services

Mollie Hunter, Flowing Wells USD

Lorraine Stockdale, Citizen

Barbara Peck, LP&G Marketing

Joyce Morgan, Arizona Dept. of Corrections

Alan Jim, SUSD native American Student Services

Angela Guida, Community Partnership of Southern Arizona

Jan Blaser-Upchurch, Mothers Against Drunk Driving

*Asa Bushnell, Pima County Sheriff's Dept.

*Robert Druckenbrod, Pima County Adult Probation

*Hon. Leslie Miller, Pima County Superior Court

*Hon. Hector Campoy, Pima County Juvenile Court

*Hector Juarez, Pima County Health Dept., Tobacco-Free Ways

*Melissa Hartman, City of Tucson Community Services

*Ex officio Commission member

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