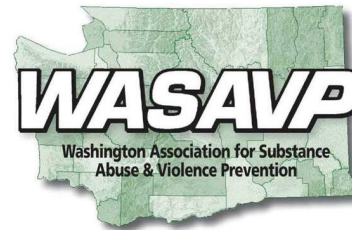


PREVENTION HISTORY

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wasavp.org

Due to space limitations, the contents of this document are not intended to capture all prevention milestones. The information herein was gathered from numerous sources and was checked for accuracy to the extent possible. A sincere thank you to all the contributors.

WASHINGTON STATE

The focus early on is less on best practices and more on personal judgment about what is believed to work. There aren't many 'best practices' on which to rely.

LATE 1980S

The Strengthening Families Program is developed and Communities that Care is implemented. Groundbreaking research from Drs. Hawkins and Catalano identifies Social Development Model and Risk and Protective Factor Theory for preventing adolescent drug and alcohol use.

Prevention groups begin to rely on a national registry of evidence-based practices.

1997

Congress passes the Drug-Free Communities Act, making \$10 million available with 92 original grantees nationally.

1998

Three Washington communities awarded grants from the Drug-Free Communities Act.

2000

\$100 million in MSA funds for tobacco prevention is deposited into the Tobacco Prevention and Control Account.

2000

Washington Association of Substance Abuse and Violence Prevention (WASAVP) is formed to elevate prevention efforts with policy makers at the state level. A part-time lobbyist is also hired.

2006

The Federal Sober Truth on Preventing Underage Drinking (STOP) STOP Act is signed, funding \$50,000 per grantee per year for 4 years.

2009

Safe and Drug Free Communities and Schools funding is eliminated resulting in a loss of \$294.8 million dollars of funding nationwide.

Prevention groups continue to adjust with the passage of Initiative 502.

2010

MSA funds for tobacco prevention are depleted.

2012

Initiative 502 passes, allowing for the production and retail sales of marijuana in Washington State to those 21 and over and sets possession limits.

1980s

1987

Congress passes the Drug-Free Schools Act.

1989

The Washington State Legislature passes the Omnibus Substance Abuse Bill, creating the Violence Reduction and Drug Enforcement (VRDE) Account funding to combat youth and adult drug and alcohol use.

1989

Community Mobilization is established by the legislature and funded in every county. Many use the Risk and Protective Factor Model.

1989

Governor's Council on Substance Abuse is established by Executive Order of Governor Booth Gardner.

1990s

1998

The Tobacco Master Settlement (MSA) Agreement is entered between the four largest US tobacco companies and the attorney generals of 46 states. The original participating manufacturers (OPM) agreed to pay a minimum of \$206 billion over the first 25 years of the agreement. It also imposed sales and marketing restrictions.

2000s

2002

The Certified Prevention Professional (CPP) credential emerges in Washington State.

2005

Washington Coalition to Reduce Underage Drinking (RUaD) is launched.

More emphasis is placed on the development of logic models and showing outcomes/results. Cultural competency emerges as a focus.

2009

Governor's Council on Substance Abuse is eliminated, reducing the broader state focus on prevention.

2010s

2011

Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery (DBHR) launches the Community Prevention and Wellness Initiative (CPWI).

2011

Initiative 1183 privatized alcohol spirits sales, moving sales from state-run stores to private stores over 10,000 square feet in size.

2015

SB 5052 passes, integrating medical marijuana production and sales with the State's retail system.

2015

Dedicated marijuana account is established providing funding for prevention, treatment, research, and health in Washington State.