• The Office of Behavioral Health (OBH) is within the Colorado Department of Human Services.
• OBH is the State’s behavioral health authority.
• OBH is responsible for policy development, service provision and coordination, program monitoring and evaluation, and administrative oversight for the public behavioral health system.
Office of Behavioral Health. . .

- Funds, supports and monitors numerous mental health and substance abuse community programs and providers.
- Reviews and designates the State’s 27-65 providers.
- Operates the Colorado Mental Health Institutes at Fort Logan and Pueblo.
- Executes the State’s federal responsibilities as the State Mental Health Authority and the State Substance Abuse Authority for the purposes of administering federal mental health and substance abuse block grant funds.
Office of Behavioral Health

Vision
Transforming and Strengthening Behavioral Health for Coloradans as a leader in behavioral health prevention, early intervention, treatment and recovery.

Mission and Goals
We are dedicated to strengthening the health, resiliency, and recovery of Coloradans through quality and effective behavioral health prevention, intervention, treatment and recovery.
Office of Behavioral Health
Six Overarching Goals:

1. Public Education/stigma reduction
   • “Healthy mind. Healthy body. Healthy Colorado.” We want a state where we talk about the importance of behavioral health in the context of overall health. The state will integrate behavioral health as an equal discussion point to health.

2. Wellness, Prevention, and Early Intervention
   • Promote and increase wellness and health promotion with a focus on prevention and early intervention.
Office of Behavioral Health
Six Overarching Goals:

3. Accessible Behavioral Health Care
   • “Accessible Colorado.” We want a State where there is “No Wrong Door” to behavioral health care. Health care must be coordinated and integrated between physical health and behavioral health.

4. Quality Behavioral Health Care
   • Quality care is well integrated and coordinated across all public and private systems:
     - Improved linkage/integration/information sharing between physical and behavior health care, criminal/juvenile justice, education, labor and employment, child welfare, nursing homes, and other public systems.
     - Commitment to quality of care leads to greater continuity of care, symptom reduction, patient/family satisfaction, and cost containment.
Office of Behavioral Health
Six Overarching Goals:

5. Recovery-Oriented Behavioral Health Care
   • We want a State to fully recognize that people recover from behavioral health disorders. Life satisfaction, success, resilience and hope are essential elements to recovery. Recovery Services are necessary for individuals with behavioral health issues and requisite to containing and reducing public costs.

6. A strong and transformed Behavioral Health Care system
   • We want to ensure the execution of policy, data and financing for a strong and transformed system.
Community Behavioral Health Services

Dedicated to strengthening the health, resiliency, and recovery of Coloradans through quality and effective behavioral health prevention, early intervention and treatment services.

• Employs 59.3 FTE (Long Bill appropriated)
  – Staff work primarily within eight program/activity areas:
    • Prevention and Early Intervention Programs
    • Treatment and Recovery Programs
    • Quality Assurance and Standards
    • Child, Adolescent and Family Services
    • Trauma Informed and Integrated Care
    • Crisis Services
    • Data and Evaluation
    • Business & Support Services
Office of Behavioral Health Community Prevention/Early Intervention Programs:

- Committed to providing comprehensive primary substance abuse prevention services and efforts throughout the state of Colorado to best meet the local needs of communities.
- Relies on organizations to implement evidence-based strategies and practices in reducing the current alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use rate.
OBH Funded Prevention Programs:

• Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant
  – Required by law a minimum 20% state allocation for prevention programs
  – Colorado allocates approximately 23% - approximately $6M
OBH Funded Prevention Programs:

- **State Cash Funds:**
  - Law Enforcement Assistance Fund (LEAF) – $250,000
  - Persistent Drunk Driver (PDD) – $346,000
OBH Funded Prevention Programs:

SAMHSA Prevention Discretionary Grants:
• Colorado Prevention Partnership for Success (CPPS) - $2.3M/year for 5 years
• Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) - $1.66M/year for 5 years
Prevention Defined

The Role of prevention is to create healthy communities where people enjoy a quality of life:

- Healthy environments at work and in schools
- Supportive communities and neighborhoods
- Connection with families and friends
- Drug and crime-free
Behavior Change Domains

Prevention Initiatives

- Society At-Large
- Neighborhoods & Communities
- School Environments
- Family Environments
- Peer Groups/Target Groups
- Individual
Prevention Science... is defined as the **scientific** study of systematic efforts to reduce the incidence of unhealthy or maladaptive behavior and to promote health and adaptive behavior across the life span through designing and evaluating interventions, and utilizing knowledge about them.
Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) – 6 Prevention Strategies:

- Information dissemination
- Education
- Alternative activities
- Problem ID and referral
- Community-based processes
- Environmental
Effective Prevention Programs

- Long term
- Comprehensive
- Designed to prevent use/misuse/abuse of any substance
- Multi-strategic: individuals, families, schools, health care, media, law enforcement, agencies, community organizations...
Effective Prevention Programs

• Address specific target group(s)
• Identify needs, resources, infrastructure within the community
• Identify and analyze multiple data sources
• Comprehensive and involve a broad range of components:
  – social competence
  – resistance skills
  – positive peer influences
  – anti-drug as the social norm
  – Multiple years of intervention
Environmental SUD Prevention

Change aspects of the environment that contribute to the use of alcohol and other drugs

– Limit access to substances
– Change social norms
– Change public laws, policies and practices
The Strategic Prevention Framework

The Strategic Prevention Framework model is utilized for prevention delivery and is designed to assess population needs, resources and gaps, mobilize and build capacity, develop a strategic plan, implement evidence-based prevention programs, practices, policies, and to evaluate, sustain, and improve strategies within the context of cultural congruence.
Office of Behavioral Health Community Prevention Programs:

• The Community Prevention Programs staff provides technical assistance to Colorado consumers, organizations, stakeholders, and the public regarding prevention services.

• The staff ensures quality of services and advocates for greater public awareness of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use and abuse issues.
OBH Funded Prevention Programs:

• The federal block grant guidelines include primary prevention activities that are directed at individuals who do not require treatment for substance use and abuse. In implementing comprehensive primary prevention programs, a variety of strategies are utilized including but not limited to the six SAMHSA strategies
Four priority areas for the prevention Block Grant for the current funding cycle (5 years: 2010-2015)

Goal: reaching individuals, families, schools, communities and larger systems:

– Prevention and Reduction of Under Age 18 Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use (14 initiatives)
– Changing Community Norms Regarding Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use (6 initiatives)
– Addressing Population-based Needs Regarding Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use (7 initiatives)
– Statewide Priority Initiatives (7 initiatives)
## Prevention and Reduction of Under Age 18 Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Archuleta</td>
<td>Archuleta School District 50J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boulder</td>
<td>TEENS, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaffee</td>
<td>Chaffee County Department of Health and Human Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>Denver Children’s Home</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>Mi Casa Resource Center for Women, Inc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>Denver Youth Program, dba Metro Denver Partners</td>
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<tr>
<td>Garfield</td>
<td>Mpower</td>
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Prevention and Reduction of Under Age 18 Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gunnison/Hinsdale</td>
<td>Gunnison/Hinsdale Youth Services,, Inc. dba Gunnison County Partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Plata</td>
<td>Southern Ute Community Action Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake</td>
<td>Full Circle of Lake County, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pueblo</td>
<td>Crossroad’s Turning Point, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rio Grande</td>
<td>Del Norte School District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routt</td>
<td>Partners in Routt County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weld</td>
<td>Weld County Juvenile Assessment Center, Inc., Youth and Family Connections</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Changing Community Norms Regarding Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alamosa</td>
<td>San Luis Valley Comprehensive Mental Health Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eagle</td>
<td>Eagle County Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garfield</td>
<td>Community Health Initiatives, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Plata</td>
<td>San Juan Basin Health Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routt</td>
<td>Grand Futures Prevention Coalition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summit</td>
<td>Summit County Government Department of Human Services dba Summit County Youth and Family Services</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Addressing Population-based Needs Regarding Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boulder</td>
<td>Boulder County Healthy Youth Alliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delta/Montrose</td>
<td>Delta/Montrose Youth Services, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>NASPA-Bacchus Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake</td>
<td>Lake County Department of Human Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larimer</td>
<td>TEAM Fort Collins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pueblo</td>
<td>Catholic Charities, Diocese of Pueblo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Summit</td>
<td>Summit County</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
# Statewide Priority Initiatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Initiative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University of Colorado - Denver</td>
<td>Colorado Fetal Alcohol and Other Prenatal Substance Abuse Prevention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer Assistance Services</td>
<td>Employee Assistance/Workplace Prevention Services Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer Assistance Services</td>
<td>Prescription Drug Abuse Prevention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OMNI Institute</td>
<td>Prevention Evaluation Partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OMNI Institute</td>
<td>Regional Prevention Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMC Health</td>
<td>The Health and Learning Resource Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado State University</td>
<td>Colorado Family Education, Resources &amp; Training</td>
</tr>
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## State Cash Fund: Persistent Drunk Driver (PDD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cheyenne</td>
<td>Cheyenne County Public Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaffee</td>
<td>Chaffee County Health and Human Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routt</td>
<td>City of Steamboat Springs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolores</td>
<td>Dolores School District RE 2 J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuma</td>
<td>Rural Communities Resource Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summit</td>
<td>Summit County Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larimer</td>
<td>TEAM Fort Collins</td>
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<tr>
<td>Teller</td>
<td>Teller County Government</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
State Cash Fund: Law Enforcement Assistance Fund (LEAF)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Garfield</td>
<td>Community Health Initiatives, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>Denver Health and Hospital Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eagle</td>
<td>Eagle River Youth Coalition, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunnison</td>
<td>Gunnison County Government</td>
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</table>
SAMHSA Partnership for Success
Colorado Partnership for Success (CPPS)

• In 2009, Colorado was awarded a Partnership for Success (PFS) grant through the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) of the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA).

• The overall goal of CPPS is to reduce and prevent binge drinking behaviors statewide within the high school Hispanic/Latino population, as well as reduce underage drinking generally.
## Partnership for Success (CPPS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CPPS Initiative</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adams County Prevention Partnership</td>
<td>Arapahoe House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver Resource for Awareness and Prevention</td>
<td>Denver Department of Human Service, Office of Drug Strategies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Community Pueblo</td>
<td>Crossroads Turning Points, Inc. /Office of Prevention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weld County Prevention Partners</td>
<td>North Range Behavioral Health</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Partnership for Success (CPPS)

• PFS grant program performance measure:
  – to reduce statewide 30-day binge drinking with Hispanic/Latino high school youth from a baseline of 30.75% by 5% in 3 years (25.75%; measured by the 2011 HKCS State sample) and by 8% in 5 years (22.75%; measured by the 2013 HKCS State sample).

• Based on the 2011 State HKCS data, the prevalence of binge drinking among Hispanic youth in year three was 22.3%, exceeding both the 3rd and 5th year PFS goals.
Partnership for Success (CPPS)

- The Colorado Prevention Partnerships for Success (CPPS) designed a statewide awareness campaign, Speak Now! Talk with your kids about the dangers of teen drinking, to prevent binge drinking among minors by targeting their parents.

- The overall strategy of the campaign is a three-step process: Awareness, Education, and Conversation (Call-to-Action).

- The primary target audiences are parents of teens and the secondary target are community coalitions, teen influencers (coaches, band directors, drama teachers, etc.), faith/youth groups, and parks and recreation districts, etc.

- [http://speaknowcolorado.org/](http://speaknowcolorado.org/)
Screening, Brief Intervention, Referral to Treatment (SBIRT)

- SBIRT Colorado is a federally funded initiative directed at expanding the state’s continuum of care by integrating SBIRT procedures and services into the standard of care practices of primary healthcare settings around the State.
1\textsuperscript{st} SBIRT Grant: ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF SBIRT COLORADO (SBIRT Colorado Grant End Report 2006-2011)

During the grant period of 2006-2011, SBIRT Colorado’s goal was to broaden awareness and sustain implementation of SBIRT services throughout Colorado. SBIRT Colorado is proud of the many accomplishments achieved, including

- 115,215 individuals screened, and an additional 2,500 clients living with HIV
- Following grant funding, 11 of the 12 sites report plans to sustain SBIRT
- Medicaid codes enacted for payment of SBIRT services
- Identification of best work flow practices to implement screening in primary care practices
1st SBIRT Grant: ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF SBIRT COLORADO (SBIRT Colorado Grant End Report 2006-2011)

• Expanded SBIRT practice into additional sites
• Influenced additional organizations to implement SBIRT, such as the Colorado State EAP
• Trained community advocates and champions in western Colorado
• Developed online training module for healthcare providers
• Developed guidelines and supplements for SBIRT implementation
• Increased visibility of SBIRT throughout Colorado
• http://www.improvinghealthcolorado.org/
Colorado received two consecutive, five-year grants from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) to implement SBIRT in our state. The second five-year grant will end in September 2016.
OBH Prevention Programs Funding

• Description of current funded OBH prevention programs/initiatives:  [www.colorado.gov/cdhs](http://www.colorado.gov/cdhs) scroll down to “Behavioral Health” click on “Community Behavioral Health” left column: “directories” Community Programs Prevention Providers Directory

• Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Prevention Block Grant funds new funding cycle 2015 – 2020 competitive Request for Proposals (RFPs) available January or February 2015; contracts begin July 2015
Discussion and Questions. . . .

Contact:
Stan Paprocki
303-866-7503
Stan.paprocki@state.co.us