

AMENDED IN SENATE AUGUST 27, 1998  
AMENDED IN SENATE AUGUST 24, 1998  
AMENDED IN SENATE AUGUST 20, 1998  
AMENDED IN SENATE JUNE 29, 1998  
AMENDED IN SENATE JUNE 23, 1998  
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MAY 22, 1998  
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 28, 1998

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—1997–98 REGULAR SESSION

**ASSEMBLY BILL**

**No. 1784**

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**Introduced by Assembly Member Baca  
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Havice and Wayne)**

February 6, 1998

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An act to add Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 11759) to Part 1 of Division 10.5 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to substance abuse.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1784, as amended, Baca. Alcohol and drug treatment for adolescents.

Existing law imposes various functions and duties on the State Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs with respect to the administration of programs for the treatment of substance abuse.

This bill would enact the Adolescent Alcohol and Drug Treatment and Recovery Program Act of 1998, which would require the department, in collaboration with counties and ~~local law enforcement~~ *providers of alcohol and drug services*, to establish community-based nonresidential and residential recovery programs to intervene and treat the problems of alcohol and drugs among youth, *to establish criteria for participation, programmatic requirements, and terms and conditions for funding, and to report to the Legislature during budget hearings regarding the status of the implementation of these provisions.*

~~The bill would also require the department to convene representatives of specified state agencies to collaborate on the implementation of the act by developing the plans necessary for the implementation of program services, including the funding required, licensing and certification standards, goals and objectives, and models for residential and nonresidential programs.~~

~~This bill would further require the department to contract with community based organizations to provide services under these provisions. It would also specify that funding for these provisions has been made to the department by the Budget Act of 1998.~~

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

*The people of the State of California do enact as follows:*

- 1 SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of
- 2 the following:
- 3 (a) California families are confronted with
- 4 challenging problems associated with drug and alcohol
- 5 abuse. Families are in desperate need for assistance in the
- 6 management and treatment of this adolescent and youth
- 7 problem.
- 8 (b) In California, the primary strategy for challenging
- 9 adolescents and drug problems has been placed on the
- 10 California Youth Authority, probation departments, and
- 11 other law enforcement related agencies.



1 (c) According to the recent report by the Drug  
2 Strategies Inc., an organization that examines and reports  
3 approaches to drug law enforcement, many police  
4 officers have concluded that heavy reliance on the  
5 criminal justice system to solve the nation's drug  
6 problems is simply not working. Sixty percent of police  
7 chiefs say law enforcement efforts to reduce drug abuse  
8 are unsuccessful, according to a nationwide 1996 Peter D.  
9 Hart Research Associates poll; nearly half called for a  
10 fundamental overhaul of how we deal with the drug  
11 problem.

12 (d) The nation's chiefs of police and the American  
13 public agree that drug abuse is a major problem that is  
14 growing worse. In a 1996 poll, 6 to 10 police chiefs  
15 reported that drug abuse was the most serious problem  
16 facing their communities; more serious than domestic  
17 violence, property crime, or violent crime. In a survey a  
18 year earlier, over half of Americans reported concern  
19 about drug use among young people and the violence  
20 associated with drug trafficking. Two-thirds of police  
21 chiefs and the American public believe the drug problem  
22 has grown worse over the past five years.

23 (e) Perceptions of drug abuse exist despite significant  
24 government spending on drug control efforts. From 1981  
25 to 1997, the federal government spent nearly sixty billion  
26 dollars (\$60,000,000,000) on domestic drug law  
27 enforcement. Federal expenditures for domestic drug  
28 law enforcement during the years of 1991 to 1995,  
29 inclusive, were eight times larger than expenditures from  
30 the years of 1981 to 1985, inclusive. Despite these budget  
31 increases, the drug problem persists.

32 (f) Arrests for drug offenses (possession or sales) have  
33 risen sharply in recent years, climbing from 460,224 in  
34 1980, to 1,167,600 in 1995.

35 (g) Since 1991, drug use has climbed sharply among  
36 junior high and high school students, according to the  
37 annual survey, "Monitoring the Future". Increases have  
38 been most dramatic among the youngest teens. In the  
39 past five years, drug use has more than doubled among  
40 8th- and 10th-graders.

1 (h) Results from the most recent National Household  
2 Survey on Drug Abuse, reported in August 1997, suggest  
3 that these trends may be changing; in 1996, young people  
4 ages 12 through 17, reported slight declines in drug use.  
5 However, epidemiologists are cautious about  
6 interpreting the newest data since the statistically  
7 significant differences between rates of drug use in 1995  
8 and 1996 are very small.

9 (i) Information from other sources, including the new  
10 “Monitoring the Future” survey, which will be released  
11 in December 1997, will be needed to determine whether  
12 teen drug use is in fact declining. Rising teen drug use has  
13 been accompanied by increasing drug arrests among  
14 juveniles. From 1991 to 1995, juvenile drug law violations  
15 (possession or sale) more than doubled. The nationwide  
16 Drug Use Forecasting system (DUF) reports that in 1996,  
17 more than half of arrested juveniles tested positive for  
18 drugs at the time of arrest, compared to less than one-fifth  
19 five years ago.

20 (j) This act recognizes that federal, state, and local  
21 drug control spending assigns low priority to treatment  
22 and prevention of substance abuse, and recognized the  
23 extensive research that confirms that treatment is the  
24 most cost-effective way to combat drug abuse and  
25 drug-related crimes.

26 (k) The 1994 Rand Study found that thirty-four million  
27 dollars (\$34,000,000) invested in treatment would reduce  
28 cocaine use as much as an expenditure of two hundred  
29 forty-six million dollars (\$246,000,000) for law  
30 enforcement or three hundred sixty-six million dollars  
31 (\$366,000,000) for interdiction.

32 SEC. 2. Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 11759)  
33 is added to Part 1 of Division 10.5 of the Health and Safety  
34 Code, to read:

35



1 CHAPTER 4. ALCOHOL AND DRUG TREATMENT FOR  
2 ADOLESCENTS  
3

4 11759. This act shall be known, and may be cited, as  
5 the Adolescent Alcohol and Drug Treatment and  
6 Recovery Program Act of 1998.

7 11759.1. The department, in collaboration with  
8 counties and ~~local law enforcement~~ *providers of alcohol*  
9 *and drug services*, shall establish community-based  
10 nonresidential and residential recovery programs to  
11 intervene and treat the problems of alcohol and drugs  
12 among youth.

13 ~~11759.2. The department shall convene~~  
14 ~~representatives from the Office of Criminal Justice~~  
15 ~~Planning (OCJP), the California Youth Authority (CYA),~~  
16 ~~the Managed Risk Medical Insurance Board (MRMIB),~~  
17 ~~the State Department of Education, the State~~  
18 ~~Department of Social Services, and any other agencies as~~  
19 ~~the department deems necessary, to collaborate on the~~  
20 ~~implementation of this chapter. These representatives~~  
21 ~~shall develop the plans necessary for the implementation~~  
22 ~~of program services required under this chapter,~~  
23 ~~including the funding required, licensing and~~  
24 ~~certification standards, goals and objectives, and models~~  
25 ~~for residential and nonresidential programs.~~

26 ~~11759.3. The department shall contract with~~  
27 ~~community-based organizations to provide services~~  
28 ~~under this chapter.~~

29 11759.4.

30 11759.2. *The department, in collaboration with*  
31 *counties and providers of alcohol and drug services, shall*  
32 *establish criteria for participation, programmatic*  
33 *requirements, and terms and conditions for funding.*  
34 *These criteria shall include, but not be limited to, local*  
35 *match requirements of 10 percent, either in-kind or in*  
36 *cash. The criteria shall also include consideration of*  
37 *indicators of drug and alcohol use among youth so that*  
38 *funds are targeted to localities with the highest need.*

39 11759.3. *Nothing in this chapter shall preclude*  
40 *regional approaches to service delivery by counties,*

1 including the utilization of community-based  
2 nonresidential and residential programs.

3 11759.4. The department, in collaboration with the  
4 counties and providers of alcohol and drug services, shall  
5 report to the Legislature during budget hearings  
6 regarding the status of the implementation of this  
7 chapter.

8 11759.5. (a) Funding for this chapter has been made  
9 to the department pursuant to Schedule (a) of Item  
10 4200-101-0001 of the Budget Act of 1998 (Ch. 324, Stats.  
11 1998).

12 (b) Of the amount appropriated to the department  
13 pursuant to subdivision (a), the department may expend  
14 up to one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) for  
15 purposes of developing standards and procedures to  
16 implement this chapter.

