

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration****Agency Information Collection Activities: Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request**

Periodically, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) will publish a summary of information collection requests under OMB review, in compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35). To request a copy of these documents, call the SAMHSA Reports Clearance Officer on (240) 276-1243.

Project: National Outcome Measures for Substance Abuse Prevention (OMB No. 0930-0230)—Revision

Given SAMHSA's emphasis on reducing burden and limiting required measures, CSAP has proposed a greatly reduced OMB clearance package that would include a small set of required measures. Seven optional measures are also included under this proposed approach and are indicated by an asterisk (*). CSAP would like to characterize this set of measures as the NOMs for prevention. Honoring our agreement with the States, these optional and required NOMs may be modified based upon further dialogue with the States as NOMs implementation proceeds. In addition to requesting approval to collect data using four current GPRA measures (30 day use, age of first use, disapproval, perceived risk), CSAP has added the following:

Abstinence

*Binge Drinking.** Binge drinking is distinct from past 30 day use in that it involves dangerous amounts of alcohol consumption on any given occasion. Binge drinking is a public health concern because it is widespread among young adults and adolescents and contributes directly to injuries and fatalities. Evidence-based prevention strategies, programs, and policies exist to reduce binge drinking, with several programs focusing on binge drinking on college campuses. SAMHSA currently supports a nation-wide underage drinking initiative, which includes a focus on reducing binge drinking among our youth. The NSDUH, Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) are nearly identical and ask the number of times during the past 30 days that the respondent had five or more drinks on a single occasion or within a

couple of hours. The MTF and College Alcohol Study ask the same question, but use the past two weeks as the reference period. The College Alcohol Survey also asks how many times the respondent had four drinks. Given the similarity of these measures, CSAP recommends the NSDUH measure for consistency with our other NOMs.

*Perceived Availability.** Perceived availability of alcohol and illicit drugs is associated with alcohol and illicit drug consumption. Perceived availability is distinct from other NOM correlates of substance use (e.g., perceived risk) because it provides insight into respondents' beliefs regarding environmental conditions that may affect substance use. Efforts to reduce availability (perceived or real) have been shown to reduce consumption and consequences of alcohol and illicit drug use. CSAP recommends including perceived availability because of its strong association with alcohol and illicit drug use correlation with alcohol use = .44; marijuana use = .33) and prevalence in prevention programming. CSAP recommends the NSDUH measure on perceived availability of illicit drugs because data are collected annually and this would be consistent with our other NOM measures (.27-.45 correlation w/ use).

Criminal Involvement

*Antisocial Behavior.** Antisocial/delinquent behavior is predictive of involvement in the criminal justice system and is correlated with substance use. Therefore, it is relevant to measure this construct within this domain, particularly among adolescents who may not yet be involved in the criminal justice system. Antisocial/delinquent behavior is distinct from other NOM constructs (e.g., drug-related crime) in that it addresses a broad set of problem behaviors, rather than a more narrow set of behaviors that result in arrest or adjudication. CSAP recommends including antisocial and delinquent behavior because these behaviors are predictive of involvement in the criminal justice system and are correlated with substance use (alcohol = .23; marijuana = .29). Many evidence-based substance abuse prevention programs target antisocial/delinquent violent behaviors (.23-.375 correlation w/use), especially those for selective and indicated populations. Epidemiologic measures from state and community level sources (AOD related car crashes, police reports on drug related incidents) are not appropriate performance measures for those more targeted, direct service types of

programs. This is why we are recommending the survey measures from the NSDUH.

*Alcohol and drug related arrests.** According to the most recent NSDUH survey results “* * * youths in 2003 were more likely to have used an illicit drug in the past month if they carried a handgun (32.5 vs. 10.4 percent), sold illegal drugs (67.0 vs. 9.1 percent), or stolen or tried to steal something worth \$50 or more (39.1 vs. 9.9 percent)”. Clearly, the relationship between criminal conduct while using substances is an accepted fact. For programs that are targeting risk factors that underlie both substance use and illegal behavior, this is an extremely pertinent performance measure. This NSDUH survey measure is particularly important for programs that are selective or indicated, because the other community level (epidemiological) NOM data will likely not reflect their performance.

Social Support/Social Connectedness (Currently on the NOM Web site as Under Development)

*Community Involvement.** Community involvement is associated with social support and social connectedness and, therefore, is a relevant construct to measure within this domain. For example, increased community involvement was associated with improved family interactions and parent attitude (Substance Abuse Prevention Evaluation Outcomes Fiscal Year 2004, New Mexico Department of Health Publication, October 2004)

CSAP recommends including community involvement because of this relationship. There was discussion about the construct itself and what it means to be involved in one's community. There are a number of ways to measure community involvement, such as participation in many different types of activities, or pursuing a few activities with commitment. In order to keep the data source consistent and be assured of obtaining national and state level data, CSAP recommends the NSDUH prevention measures for assessing actual participation in community activities.

*Collective Efficacy.** Collective efficacy refers to the extent to which community members feel that they monitor their neighborhoods, look after each other, and share common values. Perhaps, because measurement in the area of collective efficacy is fairly new, it was difficult to find data to support or refute the idea that it is associated with substance use. However, it is clearly reflective of the purpose of the Drug Free Communities program, and

CSAP/SAMHSA's philosophical and practical focus regarding coalition building and other empowerment infrastructure activities. Because of its accessibility in the public domain, CSAP recommends the NSDUH measure of collective efficacy as a prevention outcome measure. It has a high reliability (greater than .80) as a cohesive measure.

Family Communication*. Positive parent-child communication is an objective of family-based prevention interventions. The family is emphasized by this administration, and is "the anti-drug" in ONDCP campaigns. Research has shown that family factors play an important role in the etiology of substance abuse, as well as the positive development of children and youth (Spoth, Kavanagh, & Dishion, 2002). In addition, family- and parent-centered prevention interventions have been developed, evaluated, and disseminated in ever increasing numbers during the last decade (*e.g.*, Bauman *et al.*, 2001; Dishion & Kavanagh, 2000; Spoth, Redmond, & Shin, 2001). CSAP recommends the NSDUH items

regarding family communications specifically about drug abuse. The NSDUH includes one item for children (During the past 12 months, have you talked with at least one of your parents about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol, or drug use?), and two for parents (During the past 12 months, how many times have you talked with your child about the dangers or problems associated with the use of tobacco, alcohol, or other drugs? Think about the most serious and thorough discussion about drugs you had with your child during the past 12 months. About how long did this discussion last?). These one- and two-item measures have merit for prevention because they ask specifically about conversations regarding ATOD and they are collected annually. (.20-.27 correlation w/use)

CSAP believes that these measures are necessary to include as NOMs based on its long history working with states, communities and prevention providers, and on input from its Data Coordinating Center and outside expert panels who made recommendations based on a review of existing measures using

standard criteria. Additionally, we believe that these measures can be collected at the national, state, substate and/or program level as appropriate, providing the consistency of measurement towards which we strive. Additional NOMs epidemiologic measures t are already collected by other agencies and no burden will be posed to SAMHSA/CSAP grantees. The measures will be used as follows:

National/State: Outcome trend measures to identify need and monitor global effectiveness at the population level, for the purpose of informing federal resource allocation decisions.

Community: Outcome trend measures to (1) determine need and target resources to communities at greatest risk, (2) track performance of universal programs and environmental strategies. The data will inform allocation of community resources.

Program: Outcome pre/post measures to assess program performance of direct service programs at the individual program participant level.

Domain	NOM	Data source
Abstinence	30 day substance use: nonuse/reduction in use (1); Age of first use; Perception of disapproval/attitude (1); Perceived risk/harm of use (1); Binge drinking*; Perceived availability*.	NSDUH.
Employment/Education	Workplace AOD use and perception of workplace policy (adult);	NSDUH.
Crime and Criminal Justice	ATOD-related suspensions and expulsions (youth) ...	DofED RECORDS.
	Alcohol related car crashes and injuries	FARS.
	Drug related crime	UCR.
	Alcohol and drug related arrests*; Antisocial behavior*.	NSDUH.
Stability in Housing	N/A	
Access/Service Capacity	# of persons served by age, gender, race, ethnicity ..	MDS.
Retention	Total # evidence based programs and strategies	MDS.
Social Support/Social Connectedness	Collective efficacy*; Community Involvement*; Family communication-drug use*.	NSDUH.
Cost Effectiveness	Increase services provided within cost bands (within universal, selective and indicated programs). ¹	Template (under development).
Use of Evidence Based Practices	Total # of evidence based programs and strategies. ¹	MDS.

¹ PART measure.

Notes.—(Other Part measures for CSAP): past year use: BG.

practices reviewed and approved NREP: PRNS.

Percent states satisfied w/TA: BG.

SAMHSA/CSAP program	Number of grantees	Responses/grantee	Hours/response	Total hours
FY05				
Knowledge Development:				
Club drugs/Methamphetamine	22	2	3	132
Fetal Alcohol	6	2	3	36
Workplace	13	2	3	78
Targeted Capacity Enhancement:				
HIV/Targeted Capacity	45	2	3	270
SPF SIG	21	2	3	126
FY05 Total	106			642
FY06				
Knowledge Development:				
Club Drugs/Methamphetamine	22	2	3	132

SAMHSA/CSAP program	Number of grantees	Responses/grantee	Hours/response	Total hours
Fetal Alcohol	6	2	3	36
Workplace	13	2	3	78
Targeted Capacity Enhancement:				
HIV/Targeted Capacity	45	2	3	270
SPF SIG	40	2	3	240
FY06 Total	126			756
FY07				
Knowledge Development:				
Club Drugs/Methamphetamine	22	2	3	132
Fetal Alcohol	6	2	3	36
Workplace	13	2	3	78
Targeted Capacity Enhancement:				
HIV/Targeted Capacity	45	2	3	270
SPF SIG	50	2	3	300
FY07 Total	136			816
3-Year Annual Average	123			736

Written comments and recommendations concerning the proposed information collection should be sent by September 29, 2005 to: SAMHSA Desk Officer, Human Resources and Housing Branch, Office of Management and Budget, New Executive Office Building, Room 10235, Washington, DC. 20503; due to potential delays in OMB's receipt and processing of mail sent through the U.S. Postal Service, respondents are encouraged to submit comments by fax to: 202-395-6974.

Dated: August 23, 2005.

Anna Marsh,

Executive Officer, SAMHSA.

[FR Doc. 05-17178 Filed 8-29-05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4162-20-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

[USCG-2005-22234]

National Offshore Safety Advisory Committee

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: The National Offshore Safety Advisory Committee (NOSAC) and its Liftboat III Subcommittee will meet to discuss various issues relating to offshore safety and security. Both meetings will be open to the public.

DATES: NOSAC will meet on Thursday, October 6, 2005, from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. The Liftboat III Subcommittee will meet on Wednesday, October 5, 2005, from 1:30 p.m. to 3 p.m. These meetings may close early if all business is finished.

Written material and requests to make oral presentations should reach the Coast Guard on or before September 22, 2005. Requests to have a copy of your material distributed to each member of the committee should reach the Coast Guard on or before September 22, 2005.

ADDRESSES: NOSAC will meet in "Ballroom C/D" of the Hilton New Orleans Airport hotel, 901 Airline Drive, Kenner, Louisiana. The Liftboat III Subcommittee will meet in the "Segnette" room of the same hotel. Send written material and requests to make oral presentations to Commander J. M. Cushing, Commandant (G-MSO-2), U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters, 2100 Second Street SW., Washington, DC 20593-0001. This notice is available on the Internet at <http://dms.dot.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Commander J. M. Cushing, Executive Director of NOSAC, or Mr. Jim Magill, Assistant to the Executive Director, telephone 202-267-1082, fax 202-267-4570.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice of the meetings is given under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. App. 2.

Agenda of Meetings

National Offshore Safety Advisory Committee. The agenda includes the following:

(1) Report on issues concerning the International Maritime Organization and the International Organization for Standardization.

(2) Report from Subcommittee on Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) compliance of U.S. flagged Offshore Support Vessels including Liftboats.

(3) Report from the Liftboat III Subcommittee on Liftboat Licenses.

(4) Offshore Helidecks—new and revised API and ICAO standards.

(5) Revision of 33 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Outer Continental Shelf activities.

(6) 33 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter NN, Temporary Final Rule on Deepwater Ports, and status of license submissions for LNG deepwater ports.

Liftboat III Subcommittee. The agenda includes the following:

(1) Review and discuss previous work.

(2) Review Offshore Marine Service Association (OMSA) Liftboat Training outline.

(2) Review Final Report of answers to NOSAC Task Statement on Liftboat Licensing.

Procedural

The meeting is open to the public. Please note that the meeting may close early if all business is finished. At the Chair's discretion, members of the public may make oral presentations during the meeting. If you would like to make an oral presentation at the meeting, please notify the Executive Director no later than September 22, 2005. Written material for distribution at the meeting should reach the Coast Guard no later than September 22, 2005. If you would like a copy of your material distributed to each member of the committee in advance of the meeting, please submit 25 copies to the Executive Director no later than September 22, 2005.

Information on Services for Individuals With Disabilities

For information on facilities or services for individuals with disabilities or to request special assistance at the