



Calverton Lease – Some Good Financial News!

We have successfully negotiated a sub-lease with Alertus, and they have agreed to a two-year lease with two one-year options. This agreement will take us to the conclusion of our Calverton lease. This will mean significant savings in Net Assets over the next four years, enabling us to maintain savings for other important investments and development activities.

AB INBEV FOUNDATION AWARD – WORKING WITH THE INDUSTRY

3

AB InBev Foundation Measurement & Evaluation Award



From the CEO: Thoughts on Ethical Issues: Working with the Alcohol Industry



Potential Alcohol Industry Funding at PIRE

PIRE IT ADVANCES AND PLANS

10



PIRE IT



New and Improved PIRE Websites Coming Soon!



PIRE App Development Process

SPOTLIGHT

17



PIRE Board Elects Pebbles Fagan, Ph.D., MPH



PRC Publications on Bar Study Results

Update Your Staff Info

19

SHARE YOUR NEWS!

If you would like to contribute to future issues of PIRE News, please send your stories and/or announcements to dacanay@pire.org

COMMENTS & SUGGESTIONS

Feedback on PIRE News articles and format is vital to the editorial staff in planning future issues. If you have any questions or comments please visit <http://rock.pire.org/internal/feedback.htm>

Calverton Lease – Some Good Financial News!

CEO Memo to the Calverton Staff

June 13, 2017

All Calverton Staff,

We have some good financial news.

We have successfully negotiated a sub-lease with Alertus, and they have agreed to a two-year lease with two one-year options. This agreement will take us to the conclusion of our Calverton lease.

This will mean significant savings in Net Assets over the next four years, enabling us to maintain savings for other important investments and development activities.

This will also mean significant savings for the Calverton Center – reducing unnecessary overhead expenses and using what is now unused space.

Alertus will assume all of the 9th floor offices beginning August 1, 2017. We will retain the server room and shared use of the Large Conference room and kitchen on the 9th floor. Scheduling of the Large Conference room will continue as it is currently. Use of the mailroom is to be determined.

The obvious result is that the current 9th floor staff will move to the 10th floor. We will maximize all the space on the 10th floor. We are moving as few of the 10th floor staff as possible. When those moves are completed by June 30th, staff on the 9th floor will move upstairs. Your supervisor will have room assignments, as we finalize the floor plan and will be talking with you about the floor plan and moving needs. Furniture on the 10th floor will be used, and we will leave most of the 9th floor office furniture in place.

Moving is a challenge; however, this move creates a solution that management and the Board have been deeply concerned about for some time. We obviously do not need all the space we have and we are obligated to pay for all the space. This is a real financial burden that has troubled management and the Board for years. While moving offices is not ideal, this is a very workable plan and a very good solution, given the unused space and the significant financial savings. Your anticipated cooperation is appreciated. The Board too appreciates our work on this issue and your cooperation that will yield significant financial savings to PIRE.

Thank you,



AB InBev Foundation Measurement & Evaluation Award

In early March, HBSA submitted a proposal to the AB InBev Foundation and won the *AB InBev Measurement and Evaluation Global Smart Drinking Goals* (GSDGs). Our proposal included the development of a comprehensive evaluation methodology, measurement approach and overall plan to assess achievement of the Foundation's efforts to reduce the harmful use of alcohol. This international M&E project also includes data collection coordination and analysis. It will be serviced by PIRE's supporting organization HBSA, and is currently scheduled to continue through 2025.

AB InBev is the largest brewer in the world. In 2015, the company established a set of Global Smart Drinking Goals that included reducing the harmful use of alcohol by 10% in six cities around the world by 2020 and implementing best practices globally by end 2025. The AB InBev Foundation was established to lead the implementation of the evidence based strategies and provide an evaluation for Global Smart Drinking Goals effort. Our frequent collaborators, John Clapp at Ohio State University and Jim Lange at San Diego State University, were contracted to develop the interventions and provide technical assistance in implementation.

Ted Miller will serve as the Co-Principal Investigator and Project Director and **Chris Ringwalt** will serve as the Co-Principal Investigator and Deputy Director. **Mary Gordon** will serve as the Project Manager. Other key staff include: **Joel Grube, M.J. Paschall, Eduardo Romano, Matt Courser and Julie Yao**. Chris led the rapid-paced proposal team and Mary served as the Proposal Manager. Throughout the negotiations and contract phase, we drew on guidance from many PIRE scientists to develop language and procedures that ensure we can conduct a scholarly, independent, and non-biased evaluation. This also includes written assurances in our contract that we will be free to publish the evaluation's results in peer reviewed journals of our choice, without either oversight or approval from the AB InBev Foundation or AB InBev. While we will extend to our client the right to review and comment on advanced drafts of our manuscripts, we will also specify that we alone will be responsible for the content of what we submit.

The schedule for the development of the AB InBev proposal was highly compressed, and I congratulate our many colleagues who pitched in, under very short notice, to develop and support the submission. We look forward to this exciting new project.

FROM THE CEO:

Thoughts on Ethical Issues: Working with the Alcohol Industry *The AB InBev Foundation Contract*



by Bernie Murphy

The concerns and risks of accepting funding and working with the alcohol industry have been well documented in multiple publications and are well summarized in [Raul Caetano's article](#). It was with these cautions in mind that we embarked on a review of the RFP issued by the InBev Foundation to provide the evaluation of its Global Smart Drinking Goals.

Some have argued that the risk to any institution or scientist working with the alcohol industry is too great and that its history of misusing or spuriously and liberally interpreting the findings to its advantage will result in bad science and taint any participating scientists' reputations. Others have pointed out that the InBev effort is one of the most significant -- and perhaps the last -- large, privately funded, international preventive initiatives of our time (Anderson, 2016).

One of the more compelling arguments that persuaded me to consider pursuing the RFP, and to move a preliminary internal review forward, were InBev's stated goals of reducing DUIs, preventing underage drinking, and reducing the harmful effects of consumption. These goals are fully consonant with our corporate strength, expertise, and vision. If a private group were going to fund efforts to reduce the impact of excessive drinking, a topic in which we are internationally recognized experts, shouldn't we take the chance and wade into these waters and evaluate this initiative? After careful review and consideration of the RFP, we decided to submit a proposal. And we won.

This project, and its evaluation, are messy. It is not a randomized control trial, we have no control over the mix of interventions that are implemented in each study site, and the evaluation faces numerous measurement and design challenges. As such, it is not something all scientists would care to be involved with, and some have shunned it as unlikely to produce "good science". It presents, however, an opportunity for the private sector to address a key public health problem from an international perspective when governments are funding such efforts less frequently. Further, it is an opportunity for HBSA/PIRE to show the field how to design and implement a well-designed study of a challenging program, much as we did with Community Trials. Some investigators at HBSA/PIRE elected to attempt to surmount these challenges, record the process, and document the outcomes. I commend them for putting their reputations on the line and accepting this challenge.

The following represents the thinking of various groups with whom I have discussed the topic of the risk to PIRE's reputation and the merits of this project. That said, there is a key continuing role for those who remain skeptical of this decision, and in the best PIRE tradition we will always welcome an open and transparent dialogue.

POINTS & PREPARATIONS

We recognize that while there are items needing our attention as we establish a working relationship with the InBev Foundation and its partners, this is an *ongoing process* that requires ongoing attention.

We invite skeptics and doubters to become key informants. As you attend conferences and meetings, please engage in discussions with colleagues who inquire about this study and HBSA's role in it. The project's leadership and I are committed to listening to all concerns, explore all rumors, and attend to all apprehensions. We will remain open to learning, challenging ourselves and remaining ever vigilant to maintain our HBSA/PIRE reputation.

We are committed to transparency of work, process and outcomes and to ensure that all evaluation-related activities fully conform to our *Principles and Standards of Internal Governance*. Our work on this study will periodically be reviewed by qualified critics. In that regard, we will use an Advisory Group, composed of HBSA/PIRE's outside Board Directors, to review, monitor, and consult on the project.

Inquiries and questions are welcomed.

We have defined a number of relationships and boundaries in our contract, which was signed by both parties:

- Academic freedom to publish without Foundation oversight or interpretation.
- 30 day opt-out clause for both parties, for any reason.
- A clause designed to protect HBSA/PIRE's reputation, not allowing AB InBev to use HBSA/PIRE or any of our individual names in public communications without our permission.
- A defined scope of work, which includes providing some accountability for AB InBev's success in meeting its global smart drinking goals, which are based on the WHO's goal to reduce harmful drinking worldwide by 10%. Part of this accountability concerns whether AB InBev is endorsing and implementing evidence-based interventions.

We are using two co-equal PIs to better ensure that internal checks and balances are maintained. In addition, two other Senior Scientists are assigned significant project roles related to the evaluation. Extensive discussions are being held by the four Senior Staff to ensure that the study's methodology is as rigorous as possible. Staff from three PIRE Centers are collaborating on this project.

As the Corporate Monitor for this project, I welcome your comments and suggestions. My door is always open if you would like to discuss this further.



Anderson, P. and Rehm, J. (2016), Evaluating Alcohol Industry Action to Reduce the Harmful Use of Alcohol, *Alcohol and Alcoholism* 51 (4):383-7

Potential Alcohol Industry Funding at PIRE



Raul Caetano

Senior Research Scientist
Prevention Research Center

On January 18, 2017, scientists at PRC met with PIRE's CEO to discuss potential alcohol industry funding of research done by scientists at PIRE. The text below provides a brief review of the existing controversy associated with such funding in the alcohol and other fields, and then summarizes the discussion that took place during the meeting.

First, the alcohol field does not have a uniform view on the acceptability of industry funding in the form of grants, gifts and donations, honorarium, scholarships, contracts to perform specific tasks, or support for conferences. In general, the field appears to be of two opinions, split along disciplinary lines: Basic scientists do not have as much concern about collaborations with industry as psychosocial scientists do. As an example, UCSF has had for many years a clinic and research center named for the Gallo family, well-known wine growers in California. The Research Society on Alcoholism (RSA) has received for many years support from industry related organizations (e.g., DISCUS, The Wine Institute) for its annual conference. The Alcoholic Beverage Research Foundation (ABMRF), a non-profit supported by the industry that offers research grants for alcohol research, has operated for many years with support from many scientists that not only apply for its grants, but also serve on its Board of Directors and as reviewers of applications.

Psychosocial scientists, a catch-all rubric that includes, prevention scientists such as those at PRC, behavioral scientists, epidemiologists, some physicians, public health professionals and others, however, have expressed considerable concern regarding funding of research and research-related activities by the industry (for press coverage see Hakim (2017), O'Connor (2015) and http://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/the-muddled-link-between-booze-and-cancer_us_5800ef47e4b0985f6d156f4f). A long list of papers, commentaries, and editorials in the peer-reviewed literature, as well press coverage of industry and academia report scientists' misgivings as well as experiences with funding by the industry. Some examples of these were distributed at the meeting at PRC, and are attached to this description. At least one alcohol-related association, INEBRIA, which represents about 500 scientists around the world, has recently published a set of guidelines that expresses clear concern about partnerships with the industry, and strongly advises its members to refrain from engaging in such activities (Andreasson and McCambridge, 2016).

Concern about alcohol industry funding has been associated with a series of challenges borne out of industry's statement and behavior when such relationships have been established. Before providing specific examples of damaging associations associated with industry funding, it is worth to focus briefly on the general challenges associated with such funding. First, examples show that no matter

how well defined a priori, once the association is put into practice it is impossible to predict and control its development and consequences. Sometimes issues arise during the work, sometimes after the work is done and results are made available to the press, the public and the research community. Frequently, the industry manipulates the association and the findings from the work to fit its aims. Presently, the considerable discredit of the industry by the public health community makes the mere existence of an association a threat to the credibility of the work. Perhaps the best example of the challenge that researchers face when conducting work supported by the industry is that associated with “null findings”, that is, the situation that develops when research results do not show risk effects of actions by the industry. Frequently then, other researchers and the media immediately point to the fact that the findings were null because the work was funded with industry money. Frequently, not only the work under focus but other work by the same group of researchers comes under criticism.

A second common occurrence in these relationship is the industry’s attempt to focus work on intervention strategies that are known to be ineffective in decreasing alcohol consumption and controlling alcohol problems. A frequent choice are education efforts in the community, which are frequently directed at the school age population, and are known to be ineffective if not used in tandem with other alcohol control policies. The industry also frequently opts for intervention efforts that have not been properly evaluated or not evaluated at all. In one particular book funded by the industry the authors state: “It is important to remember that lack of evaluation is by no means proof that certain approaches do not work’ ([1], chapter 8, p. 176). To which the commentator on the book replied: “True, but if there are proven approaches, why would one select unproven ones?” (Caetano, 2008).

The industry has also funded “independent Centers” that are staffed with “researchers” and that, depending on the circumstances, are tasked with maintaining a presence in the field by attending conferences, writing occasional reviews of the literature, supporting papers and books covering topics such as, for example, adolescent drinking, and alcohol policy. These industry funded centers also organize meetings to cover “important” and “new” areas of the field. Scientists invited to these meetings, which often occur in emerging economies in Asia, Africa and Latin America, are usually well known American spokespersons for the “good effects of drinking”, or are naïve foreign scientists that are unaware of the controversies associated with such meetings. An example of an industry funded center in the U.S. is the Center for Alcohol Policy, Alexandria, VA, funded by the National Beer Wholesalers Association. A second well-known example is the International Center for Alcohol Policies (ICAP), Washington DC, funded by the beer and spirits industries. ICAP was one of the main developers of what became known as the “Dublin Principles”, a set of guidelines for cooperation among the industry, academia, governments and public health professionals (Hannum, 1997). The Principles have been heavily criticized by public health advocates because it represents a veiled attempt by the industry to insert itself in the process of developing alcohol control policies. The text of the Principles supports “industry self-regulation”, recognizes “beneficial” effects from alcohol consumption, and proposes that “educational programs should play an important role” in informing the public about the dangers of alcohol. In reality, the evidence shows that industry self-regulation is ineffective (Babor and Robaina, 2013; Noel et al., 2017), that the beneficial effects of alcohol are still disputed and are outweighed by the many adverse effects associated with drinking (Naimi et al., 2017), and that educational programs are almost always ineffective if implemented without support of other alcohol control policies which the industry is not interested in adopting (e.g., increased taxation, control of neighborhood alcohol outlet density, limitations in advertising) (Babor and Robaina, 2013).

The comments made by PRC scientists during the meeting with the CEO were consistent with the concerns previously expressed in the field: There was apprehension with the proposed funding and its potential damage to PIRE's credibility as an independent research organization. It was agreed that while federal, state and other independent funding sources have not adopted policies that exclude applicants from organizations that have opted to receive support from the industry, reviewers of applications are not bound by the lack of such policies. The alcohol field is small, and information about matters such as receipt of industry funding is rapidly exchanged among scientists. Any controversy connected with industry funded work done at PIRE could lead to damages to future funding opportunities for PIRE scientists. Further, the independent characteristic of the research centers at PIRE could potentially lead to a situation where alcohol industry funding at one center would affect the credibility of all other centers. It was felt that to avoid such a situation there should perhaps be a process by which a policy statement would be developed as a product of consultation with Center Directors and other Senior Scientists. This statement would then be taken to the Board for discussion and approval as a policy on alcohol industry funding for work done at PIRE.

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PIRE IT

Paul Lavoie
IT Director

Who is PIRE IT?

- Hassan Al-Kizim - IT Generalist and Helpdesk technician
 - Hassan is our newest hire and works alongside Mike to handle day to day tasks.
- Mike Lusby – IT Specialist and Helpdesk technician
- Joey Dacanay – Web Developer and Graphic Design
 - Joey has recently moved under the IT department
 - In addition to his graphic design work on posters, flyers, logos, etc... Joey works very closely with Paul and Tchikaya Brooks on managing web application projects.
- Tchikaya Brooks – consultant specializing in Web site architecture and design
 - Tchikaya, goes by “T”, is our primary Web application platform developer.
 - Specializes in both custom web design as well as SharePoint implementation.
 - Currently working almost full time on PIRE work.
- Hank Stanton - consultant providing as needed CIO and resource/recruiting services.
- Paul Lavoie – IT Director

What's going on at PIRE IT?

In addition to our day to day tech support, management of Qualtrics survey projects and active web application projects there are two other main tasks that IT has focused on in the last few months:

Planning and implementing a move away from Vonage as a phone provider.

- We are currently duplicating all the services that Vonage provides at Microsoft's Cloud service – Azure.
- By the last quarter of the year we expect to port of our telephone numbers to Office 365's Cloud PBX.
- This migration of phone services should have the smaller impact on staff once completed since the software (Skype for Business) and the desktop phones will all remain the same.
 - Around the start of 2018 we expect Vonage to be removed as our phone provider and to be fully on Microsoft's platform for all aspects of PIRE's communications.

Streamlining the systems and techniques that PIRE IT uses to rollout new software features to provide these features to staff more quickly.

Some of you may have recently received a newer version of Office on your computer and this was to catch up those that had been overlooked. We are 99% done with this update and are beginning the next set of changes on the Office 365 side that will:

- Provide for consistent local synching experience across OneDrive and SharePoint online.
- Change the Office 365 sign-on to support what is called “modern authentication” – which essentially reduces the number of Outlook logon pop-ups that appear when opening both Outlook and Skype from PIRE computers.

We are also updating our KACE system, the IT Support Center to the latest version. KACE is both PIRE’s Helpdesk system and asset management system which helps monitor that the correct version of software installed on PIRE computer.

Finally, PIRE systems now fully support Windows 10. Thanks to the IT team for all the hard work over the last few month in testing all aspects of Windows 10 against our systems. From now on all new PIRE systems will be Windows 10.

All of these remaining changes will be implemented by the end of July. Please expect additional communication with needed specifics from IT next month.

New and Improved PIRE Websites Coming Soon!



Karen Friend
Senior Scientist
Decision Sciences Institute

Based on staff feedback and also in the interest of ensuring PIRE remains competitive in a challenging funding environment, several improvements are in process. The first is to revise our internal website. Leading both of these efforts will be Paul LaVoie and Karen Friend.

Our first charge is to work on the internal site. Karen has solicited feedback from heads of our Central Business Office and from Site Administrators. We are asking what materials from their sites/offices they would like to see on the internal site, how best to tag these items to improve the “search” functionality, and what other feedback they have to improve this site. The goal is to create a site where staff can find forms and other information they need easily and efficiently.

In addition, we will be work with the gone but never forgotten ITAG (Information Technology Advisory Group) to revitalize our external site. This site is what the world sees, and one of our greatest marketing tools. The ITAG will serve as advisors for this process and as points of contact for staff input.

But wait! There’s more! Our ultimate goal is to migrate the internal and external Web pages to a flexible platform that will allow staff and Center controls. With this change, the sites can remain current and relevant, since revisions can be made by multiple users.

This will be an iterative process that will ultimately help us in our everyday work and in our marketing possibilities.

More specifically, the operationalization of these tasks will occur as follows:

Internal Website

1. Collect and Review Requirements
 - Talk to all the CBO Department heads
 - Collect information on where they post content for distribution; e-mail blasts, stored on either company.pire.org, share.pire.org. etc..., other methods.
 - Ask if there is content that’s not currently published and should be
 - Ask about what functionality they would like to see added
 - Talk to site admins for the same purpose
 - Collect information on where they get content to see if it matches current data or if they pulling old/unusable data instead

- Find out if there content they wish were available online that is not
 - What functionality would they like to see added
 - Review collected data with Web development team (Tchikaya and Joey) and scope out the work
 - If some new functional requests are too complex may need to weigh development costs against returns and usefulness.
 - Timeframe – 2 weeks, which may be longer once vacations and other factors are accounted
2. Develop a demonstration
 - Web Development Team will basic demo a few basic pages showing what the new functionality would look like
 - Karen/Paul will review demonstrate site to suggest changes
 - May also demonstrate to CBO and site administrators for additional feedback
 - Review feedback and develop a scope of work
 - Timeframe – 2 weeks or longer, depending on scope of work and scheduling issues
 3. Develop User Acceptance Testing (UAT) site
 - After input on the demonstration, the Web Development Team will create a more functional site that will not contain 100% of content for UAT
 - Karen/Paul will review the demonstration site to suggest changes
 - Timeframe – 2 weeks or longer, depending on scope of work and scheduling issues
 4. Have a full pilot or UAT
 - Send links for self-discovery of the UAT site
 - Schedule webinars to train/demonstrate the site
 - Karen/Paul will compile the input from the UAT process
 - Review collected input with Web Development Team and craft a scope of work
 - Timeframe – 2 weeks or longer, depending on scope of work and scheduling issues
 5. Go Live
 - Web Development Team will implement final changes
 - Karen/Paul will review and announce date on which the site will go live
 - Timeframe – 1 week or longer, depending on scope of work and scheduling issues
 6. Caveats
 - Some of the sections of the internal site consists of large collections of documents
 - Might necessitate additional time to work with the CBO staff to filter old documents and only include documents that are current and relevant.
 7. Total timeline – 8 to 10 weeks

External Website Project

1. ITAG Meeting 1 - Karen will host a meeting to provide directions to the ITAG reps to gather input on requirements for the new external site
 - Give ITAG reps roughly 2 to 3 weeks to gather and compile info
 - Karen will work with Paul/Tchikaya/Joey on initial cost and time analysis

2. ITAG Meeting 2 - Karen, with assistance from Paul/Tchikaya, will review the information gathered from the sites, talk about any outliers or costly/extensive requests and get consensus on a scope of work
3. Develop a demonstration
 - Web Development Team will basic demo a few basic pages showing what the new functionality would look like
 - Karen/Paul will review demonstrate site to suggest changes
 - May also demonstrate to ITAG (and others?) for additional feedback
 - Review feedback and develop a scope of work
 - Timeframe – 3 weeks or longer, depending on scope of work and scheduling issues
 - Karen/Paul will check in with UAT participants weekly for updates
4. Develop User Acceptance Testing (UAT) site
 - After input on the demonstration, the Web Development Team will create a more functional site that will not contain 100% of content for UAT
 - Karen/Paul will review the demonstration site to suggest changes
 - Timeframe – 3 weeks or longer, depending on scope of work and scheduling issues
 - Karen/Paul will check in with UAT participants weekly for updates
5. Have a full pilot
 - Send links for self-discovery of the UAT site
 - Multiple iterations as testers will consist of multiple groups – ITAG/CDs/All PIRE
 - Schedule webinars to train/demonstrate the site
 - Karen/Paul will compile the input from the UAT process
 - Review collected input with Web Development Team and craft a scope of work
 - Timeframe – 3 weeks or longer, depending on scope of work and scheduling issues
 - Karen/Paul will check in with UAT participants weekly for updates
6. Go Live
 - Web Development Team will implement final changes
 - Karen/Paul will review and announce date on which the site will go live
 - Timeframe – 3 week or longer, depending on scope of work and scheduling issues
7. Total timeline – 12-15 weeks

PIRE App Development Process

Paul Lavoie
IT Director

The creation of a website or web application often encompasses more than just a functional need but is often the first impression and how a project can engage an audience. Many have been asking how the new web application process works now at PIRE and here is brief synopsis of the process.

Step one - Gather requirements

We usually begin with a very informal phone call about the project and the questions typically asked are:

- What are the goals of your website application?
- Who is the audience and how do you anticipate they will interact with the site?
- What type of content will be available on the website?
- Do you have examples of websites you do or don't like?
- When is the expected deadline for the project?

Step two – A Scope of Work contract is created based on the requirements

IT will take everything gathered and create a Scope of Work (SOW) that includes timeline and pricing.

- Creating the scope can take up to 5 business days.
- We typically continue to communicate during the scoping process and anticipate additional questions and additional thoughts from you after the initial call.
- Typically, IT selects one of two regular web developers based on availability and deadline.
- If there is a business requirement to get several quotes for comparison, that can be provided.

Once finalized, IT will send out the SOW contract and schedule a call for review. Once all the terms are set and the contract is agreed upon we will create an agenda for any initial tasks.

Step three – Development

Web applications can take between 6 to 10 weeks to complete for typical levels of complexity. The development itself is an iterative process of refinement and typically includes the following stages:

- Creation of an initial mock-up to review overall structure and navigation.

- Additional refined versions of the site for review; this stage can span several iterations depending on complexity of the overall application.
- User Acceptance Testing (UAT) by a wider audience; for many apps it is important to have testers, similar to the intended audience, to interact with the web app and provide a final round of feedback.

At the end of the process you will be presented with a finished application that meets all your needs.

Completed and On-Going projects

This year we've worked on several web apps across the institute. Below is a list of the major applications we've worked on and the primary stakeholder for the project. Please feel free to reach out and gather input on the process and the results.

- "Cost of Crashes" – Ted Miller – project is going live second week of July
- Human Resources Performance Appraisal – Nicole Hollingsworth – Pilot complete, going live Mid-July
- Native American Technical Assistance Provider – Roland Moore – site is live, second iteration coming by the end of July
- Simulated Driving While Intoxicated (SIM-DWI) – Eduardo Romano/Michael Scherer – in development.
- Native Elder Healthcare – Catie Willging – Just completed the scope and starting development.

PIRE Board Elects Pebbles Fagan, Ph.D., MPH

During their meeting on April 26, 2017 in Reston, VA, the PIRE Board elected Pebbles Fagan, Ph.D., MPH as a Director, serving a three-year term. Dr. Fagan is Professor and Director of the Center for the Study of Tobacco at the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Fay W. Boozman College of Public Health in Little Rock, Arkansas.



Dr. Fagan has over 20 years of experience in conducting research that aims to increase our knowledge on how to reduce tobacco- and cancer-related health disparities in racial/ethnic, socially disadvantaged, and marginalized communities. She has long-standing track record of using team-based science to examine social, behavioral, and biobehavioral factors associated with these disparities. In addition, she has led efforts to unravel the unique factors that contribute to the growing popularity of flavored tobacco, dual use behaviors, quitting behaviors, and nicotine dependence among young adults who consume flavored tobacco products including menthol cigarettes, little cigars/cigarillos, and electronic cigarettes. Her recent studies have largely focused on conducting research within a tobacco regulatory science framework to inform the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) regulation of flavored tobacco products. She is currently the Co-I on several tobacco-regulatory science grants funded by the National Institutes of Health and the FDA. Dr. Fagan also serves as a co-investigator on a colorectal cancer screening grant, is highly committed to diversifying the research workforce, dedicated to mentoring faculty and students, and is steadfast in working with communities to eliminate health disparities.

In 2015, Dr. Fagan was appointed to the Tobacco Products Scientific Advisory Committee, Center for Tobacco Products, FDA. In 2012, she received an Outstanding Alumni Award from the College of Education and Human Development, Texas A&M University. In 2007, she received the NIH Merit Award for her leadership in tobacco-related health disparities research. Dr. Fagan received a NCI Director's Award in 2006 for her collaborative work in training minority investigators and was recognized by Aetna Insurance in the Aetna African American History Calendar, 25th Anniversary Edition for her work in tobacco-related health disparities. Dr. Fagan is a member of the American Public Health Association; the American Association for Cancer Research; founding member of the Tobacco and Health Disparities Committee of the Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco; Soroptimist International of Waikiki Foundation, Incorporated; and The Links Incorporated, Hawaii Chapter. Dr. Fagan enjoys spending time with her family, hiking, gardening, and cooking. She loves the outdoors, live music, and good food.

PRC Publications on Bar Study Results



Juliet Lee

Senior Research Scientist
Prevention Research Center

Two publications from a study conducted by the scientists at PRC (R01AA019773; PI: JP Lee) highlight risks related to over-concentration of alcohol-serving establishments in communities. PRC scientists collected and analyzed data in and around bars across 6 mid-sized California cities. Innovative methods in this study included a micro-environmental approach to analyzing area effects, and a mixed methods design integrating both qualitative and quantitative ethnographic data collected in bars with archival data on crime and area conditions. The researchers found that assaults were associated with both neighborhood conditions (greater bar density, greater physical disorder, lower population density, and lower income) and barroom conditions (more patrons, more dancing and louder music). They further found that loopholes in local policy conditions allowed establishments licensed as restaurants to operate as de facto bars and clubs, in effect adding to the density of bars in communities, including bars operating under risky conditions, in late night hours. PRC scientists in this study have included Juliet Lee, Chris Morrison, Paul Gruenewald, Anna Pagano, Christina Mair, and the late Andrew Treno, as well as past-PRC scientist Friedner Wittman.

Morrison, C., Mair, C. F., Lee, J. P., & Gruenewald, P. J. (2015). Are Barroom and Neighborhood Characteristics Independently Related to Local-Area Assaults? *Alcoholism, Clinical and Experimental Research*, 39(12), 2463–2470. <http://doi.org/10.1111/acer.12910>; <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4712721>

Lee, J. P., Pagano, A., Morrison, C., Gruenewald, P. J., & Wittman, F. (2017) Late Night Environments: Bar “Morphing” Increases Risky Alcohol Sales in On-Premise Outlets. *Drugs: Education, Prevention, and Policy* (May 2017 early online). <http://www.tandfonline.com/eprint/4eKSDUFXQeVkVfTw2jiw/full>.

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