

County of Glenn
Substance Use Disorder Services
Strategic Prevention Plan
2017- 2022



Eloise Jones, Program Manager

Glenn County Health Services Agency

242 N. Villa Ave. Willows, CA 95988

530-865-1146

ejones@countyofglenn.net

Glenn County Health Services Agency

242 N. Villa Ave. Willows, CA 95988

Glenn County Alcohol and Drug Services Strategic Prevention Plan

Table of Contents	
Acknowledgements	3
Introduction/County Profile	4
Overview of the Strategic Process	
Assessment	
Consumption Factors	
Contributing Factors	
Consequences	
Capacity	
Planning	
Implementation	
Evaluation	
Appendices	

Acknowledgements

Glenn County Health and Human Services wishes to thank the many youth, parents, community organizations and members, collaborative partners and other Glenn County staff who participated in the community needs assessment and planning process and helped guide the development of this Strategic Prevention Plan for 2017-2022. Thank you for your interest and participation in developing Glenn County's Five-Year Strategic Prevention Plan.

Glenn County Board of Supervisors

John Viegas District 1

Dwight Foltz District 2

Vince Minto District 3

Keith Corum District 4

Leigh McDaniel District 5

Glenn County Health and Human Services

Christine Zoppi HHSA Director

Erin Valdez Administration Director

Amy Lindsey Behavioral Health Director

Bill Wathen County Welfare Director

Grinnell Norton Public Health Director

Substance Use Disorder Services (SUDS) a division of Behavioral Health

Eloise Jones Supervisor

Kristin Doyle Program Coordinator

Rosanne Buckley Case Manager

Miles Amundson Case Manager

Mary Clark Case Manager

Francis Cuny Prevention Services

The Glenn County Health and Human Services agency would also like to thank the individuals who responded to survey requests and participated in Key Informant interviews, Focus Groups and Prevention Planning Meetings. We would also like to acknowledge Charlie Seltzer from the Center for Applied Research and Catherine Ellis from California Department of Health Care Services Substance

Use Disorders for providing ongoing technical assistance and support in the Strategic Planning Process.

Introduction/County Profile

Introduction

The purpose of this document is to lay out the county-wide alcohol and other drug Strategic Prevention Plan for Glenn County for fiscal years 2016-17 through 2021-2022.

In July 2005, the California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs adopted a new policy directing counties that receive Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Federal Block Grant funds use the Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF). The framework is a planning and program design process developed by the federal Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). The SPF consists of five steps; assessment, capacity building, planning, implementation, and evaluation. This process helps counties plan for and build a community-based infrastructure for effective prevention.

In Glenn County, SAPT funds are administered through the Glenn County Health Services Agency, which is made up of Public Health, Environmental Health, and Behavioral Health. The Behavioral Health Division is made up Mental Health and Drug and Alcohol Services Units.

County Profile

Glenn County was named after Dr. Hugh J. Glenn, (1824 – 1883) who during his lifetime was the largest wheat farmer in the State of California. The County of Glenn is a rural, frontier county situated in the northern part of the Upper Sacramento Valley. Glenn County sits approximately 100 miles north of Sacramento at the northern end of the Central Valley of California. Bisected by Interstate 5, Glenn County experiences a large amount of traffic as people travel through the northern part of the state. The county is bordered by Lake and Mendocino counties on the west, Tehama County on the north, Butte County to the east, and Colusa County on the south. Glenn County covers 1319 square miles, making it the 36th largest of California's 58 counties. The county has two incorporated cities: Willows, the Glenn County seat, and Orland.

Geographic Profile

Glenn County is a rich agricultural region in the northern part of the California Central Valley. The largest densities of population are found in Glenn County's two incorporated cities. Orland, the largest community population 7,291, and Willows being designated as the County Seat, population 6,010. The unincorporated communities are Hamilton City, Elk Creek, Chrome, Capay, and Grindstone Rancheria.

Economic Profile

Following in the footsteps of its founder and namesake, Glenn County's economy remains largely agricultural. Over half of the county's area is currently used for the production of rice, almonds, dairy products, prunes, livestock, and various other crops, making Glenn County one of the most important

agricultural areas in the state of California. The moderate temperatures and medium-to-heavy rainfall contribute to the county's agricultural success.

Recreation Profile

Glenn County is a rural agricultural community, and thus drinking alcohol is a social norm in Glenn County. There are a lot of opportunities for recreation however many of the family friendly community events in Glenn County such as the Glenn County fair, serve alcohol beverages openly.

Demographic Profile

The United States Census reported that the estimates population of Glenn County in 2010 was 28,122. The estimated racial makeup of Glenn County in 2010 by the United States Census indicated that Racial makeup consisted of Caucasian 19,990 (85.3%), Asian 722 (2.5%), Native American and Alaskan Native 619 (2.0%), African American 231 (1.0%), Pacific Islander 24 (0.4%), and other races accounting for 5,552 (6.6%) identified as two or more 1,014. The estimated ethnic make of Glenn County in 2010 by the United States Census was Hispanic or Latino 10,539 and Non Hispanic or Latino 17,583.

Challenges

Due to limited resources most data analysis has been done by dissecting macro surveys. Using the California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS) and other regional data sets, it is easy to see that alcohol and other drugs remains a serious concern in Glenn County and California as a whole. The need to address the alcohol and drug problem locally is demonstrated in fatalities with our adolescents and young adults as well as the steady stream of participants in all our treatment courts. The need to expand prevention across the many domains of social services within Glenn County is very apparent due to silo funding which creates a loss of resources, and as a consequence we do not have the man power to put on many prevention events or conduct local data analysis. As we look at staffing being reduced or at the very least diverted, the need for a coalition becomes very evident. The coalition would provide not only manpower but needed expertise in prevention. The coalition would allow us to expand into environmental and alternative prevention modalities.

Collaboration

The Glenn County Substance Use Disorder Unit has been the primary agency for developing, and implementing prevention strategies, approaches and programs to reduce AOD problems. As a component of the SAPT grant the Glenn County Drug and Alcohol unit subcontracts with the Glenn County Office of Education for California Friday Night Live.

The following organizations were involved during the assessment building process:

Glenn County Mental Health, Drug and Alcohol Commission

Glenn County Mental Health's Transition Aged Youth Center

Juvenile Drug Court

Glenn County Sheriff's Department

Friday Night Live

Student's working against Tobacco (SWAT)

Tobacco Free Glenn County Coalition

Along with assessing data and current trends in the prevention field of substance use disorders, the Glenn County Substance Use Disorder Services met for a series of fact finding meetings throughout the county to locally assess drug and alcohol concerns as well as to create interest in the development of a coalition.

Alignment with Health and Human Services Agency's guiding principles

The strategic priorities outlined in the plan are in clear alignment with the mission and goals of the Glenn County Health and Human Services Agency (HHSA).

Vision

The HHSA's vision is: "Building Healthy Futures; One Agency Accessible to All" captures our hope that our citizens achieve a brighter and healthier tomorrow. We are committed to design facilities and services in a way that is accessible and easy to use for all of our residents.

Mission

To help our communities become healthy and prosperous through effective and innovative services and partnerships

Guiding Principles and Core Values

- Meet each individual where they are, focusing on the person, not an illness;
- Seek to understand and embrace diversity;
- Demonstrate ethics, integrity, and commitment in all that we do;
- Share knowledge and information to foster authority and empowerment in everyone;
- Create partnerships that are preventative, creative, and positive to our mission.

Strategic Plan Approach

Glenn County Substance Use Disorder Services has developed a Prevention Strategic Plan which consists of coordinated substance abuse and other services as well as those funded by grants and other county agencies working in collaboration on prevention. This strategic plan focuses only on ATOD prevention, but involves other areas as needed.

Prevention Principles

The following principles were adopted from the California Department of Health Care Services's Prevention Strategic Plan.

Prevention Fosters safe and healthy environments for individuals, families and communities.

To create safe and healthy environments, prevention must reduce adverse, personal, social, health, and economic consequences by addressing problematic alcohol, tobacco and other drug (ATOD) availability, manufacture, distribution, promotions, sale, and use. By prevention providers leveraging

resources, prevention programs will achieve maximum impact.

The entire community shares responsibility for prevention.

All sectors, including youth, must challenge ATOD standards, norms, and values to continually improve the quality of life within the community. “Community” includes organizations, institutions, ethnic and racial communities, tribal communities and governments, residents and faith communities. Community also includes associations/affinity groups based on age, social status and occupation, professional affiliation, political or social interest, sexual orientation, and affiliations determined by geographic boundaries.

Prevention engages individuals, organizations and groups at all levels of the prevention system.

This includes those who work directly or indirectly in the prevention system who share a common goal of ATOD prevention (e.g., law enforcement, fire departments, emergency medical technicians, health professionals, hospitals, teachers, employers, and community members).

Prevention utilizes the full range of cultural and ethnic wealth within communities.

By employing ethnic and cultural experience and leadership within a community, prevention can reduce problematic availability, manufacturing, distribution, promotion, sales, and use of ATOD.

Effective prevention programs are thoughtfully planned and delivered.

To create successful prevention programs, one must utilize data to assess needs, prioritize and commit to the purpose, establish actions and measurements, use proven prevention action, and evaluate measured results to improve prevention outcomes, and use a competent, culturally proficient and properly trained workforce.

Data Assessment

Assessment Methodology: The Community Needs Assessment component of Glenn County’s Strategic Prevention Plan was conducted over a four month period from September 1, 2016, through December 31, 2016, with the primary goal of determining Glenn County’s prevention priorities and bringing into focus the direction prevention efforts should take over the next five years. The assessment process involved a systematic collection and analysis of data specific to substance use problems within Glenn County. The information was also gathered from archival data such as the California Healthy Kids Survey and the indicators of alcohol and other drug risk consequences for California counties toolkit which includes information from California Office of Traffic Safety, State of California Department of Justice, California Department of Public Health, and California Department of Health Care Services.

Data Sources and Findings

Data Sources	Data Content
A. California Office of Traffic Safety (OTS Collision Rankings) (California Highway Patrol, Statewide Integrated Traffic Records System (SWITRS))	Alcohol involved motor vehicle collisions and persons injured or killed. Collisions in which there were victims killed or injured where a driver had been drinking. FY2008/09 – FY2013/14
B. California Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, CJSC Statistics: Arrests	Arrests for Alcohol and other Drug offences FY2008/09 – FY2013/14
C. California Department of Public Health (California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, Emergency Department Data)	Non-fatal emergency department visits due to alcohol and drug related causes FY2008/09 – FY2013/14
D. CalOMS (California Outcomes Measurement System- Treatment)	Treatment admissions to publicly funded alcohol and other drug treatment in California. FY2008/09 – FY2013/14
E. California Department of Public Health (California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, Inpatient Discharge Data)	Non-fatal hospitalizations due to alcohol and drug related causes.
F. California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Information Services Division, FY2002/2003-2011/ 2012	AOD arrest rates for individuals 0-19 years of age, by gender, race/ethnicity.
G. California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS) FY2015/16	Rates of binge drinking by gender, age, race/ethnicity.
H. California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS) and Prevention Evaluation Surveys FY2015/16	Youth attitudes, beliefs and behaviors related to AOD use in Glenn County.
I. Glenn County Public Health, Tobacco Education	Community survey of seventy-five residents of Glenn County about perceptions, attitudes and behaviors related to AOD use (primary data).
J. Focus Groups and Key Informant Interviews with Community Stakeholders	Facilitated discussions with three youth focus groups at each Glenn County high school, and six professionals about drug issues, sources of drugs and alcohol for youth, perceptions about and motivations for youth AOD use, resources for AOD prevention.

The Glenn County Substance Use Disorder Services developed a planning team to coordinate and implement youth focus groups, key informant interviews, and a community survey. In the focus groups, key informant interviews and the community survey it showed that underage alcohol use remains a concern of the community, however marijuana use has become a major concern for those who participated in the planning process and that marijuana use is an increasing and prevalent problem in Glenn County.

Glenn County is a rural agricultural community, and alcohol use has been normalized for many generations. Underage drinking as a rite of passage seems to be a social norm. Alcohol related DUIs, emergency room visits and deaths continue to be above the state average.

Not unlike the rest of the state, Glenn County is experiencing an increase in Marijuana use especially among youth. All five key informant interview participants and the three youth focus groups indicated that marijuana is the drug of choice among young people in Glenn County. With the passage of Medical Marijuana Proposition 215 in 1994 we have watched a steady increase in marijuana use and attitudes toward the drug increase in California and in Glenn County. CalOMS treatment admission shows a steady increase of Marijuana Treatment Admissions among youth. With the passage of Proposition 64, Adult use of Marijuana Act, legalizing recreational marijuana use for those over the age of 21, we anticipate even more access to marijuana and this trend to continue to increase.

While there is no quantitative data that supports a problem with prescription drug use and abuse, we remain cautious about it becoming a problem as we watch a trend among our neighboring counties.

According to Glenn County Public Health Community Surveys 46% of respondents opposed marijuana dispensaries in Glenn County, while 32% were in support. When asked about retail marijuana stores in Glenn County 52% opposed and 38% supported.

Consumption

Prevalence of adult alcohol, tobacco and other drug use; Prevalence of youth alcohol, tobacco and other drug use.

- According to CHKS: 2% of 7th graders and 11% of 9th graders and 34% of 11th graders have reported having four or more full drinks of alcohol in their lifetime.
- According to CHKS: 1% of 7th graders and 9% of 9th graders and 20% of 11th graders have reported having smoked Marijuana four or more times in their lifetime.
- According to CHKS: 6% of 7th graders and 15% of 9th graders and 23% of 11th graders have reported having at least one drink in the past 30 days.
- According to CHKS: 1% of 7th graders and 7% of 9th graders and 12% of 11th graders have reported having at least five or more drinks in a row (binge drinking) in the last 30 days.
- According to CHKS: 2% of 7th graders and 7% of 9th graders and 15% of 11th graders have reported having smoked marijuana in the last 30 days.

- According to CHKS: 5th graders and 4% of 11th graders have reported driving a car when they had been drinking, or been in a car driven by a friend who had been drinking.

Consequences

Substance use-related hospital cases; emergency room cases; substance use-related deaths; traffic fatalities; problems related to substance use among high school students. Example data shared:

According to the California Department of Justice, arrest rates for Alcohol and Drug offenses in Glenn County have been on the decline but remain above the state average.

Arrests for alcohol and drug offenses and rate per 100,000 total population							
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of Arrests	992	893	774	631	476	514	506
Total Population	28,120	28,056	28,292	28,461	28,393	28,599	28,868
Rate per 100,000	3,527.74	3,182.92	2,735.76	2,217.07	1,676.47	1,797.27	1,752.81
Alcohol Arrests	719	611	439	398	340	331	337
Rate per 100,000	2,556.90	2,177.79	1,551.68	1,398.40	1,197.48	1,157.38	1,167.38
Percent of Total	72.5%	68.4%	56.7%	63.1%	71.4%	64.4%	66.6%
Drug Arrests	273	282	335	233	136	183	169
Rate per 100,000	970.84	1,005.13	1,184.08	818.66	478.99	639.88	585.42
Percent of Total	27.5%	31.6%	43.3%	36.9%	28.6%	35.6%	33.4%
California Rate per 100,000	1,715.24	1,433.92	1,356.60	1,140.36	1,113.61	1,095.31	1,075.87
Arrest Data Source: State of California Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, CJSC Statistics: Arrests Available at: https://oag.ca.gov/crime/cjsc/stats/arrests							

According to the California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development Alcohol related Emergency room visits in Glenn County have consistently stayed well above the state average.

Alcohol-related ER visits and rate per 100,000 population							
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of Arrests	719	611	439	398	340	331	337
Total Population	28,120	28,056	28,292	28,461	28,393	28,599	28,868
Rate per 100,000	2,556.90	2,177.79	1,551.68	1,398.40	1,197.48	1,157.38	1,167.38
California Rate per 100,000	976.58	930.44	865.63	794.84	756.47	699.42	680.23
ER Visit Data Source: California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, Emergency Department Data Available at: http://epicenter.cdph.ca.gov/ReportMenus/AlcoholDrugTable.aspx							

According to the California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development Drug related Emergency room visits in Glenn County have consistently stayed above the state average.

Drug-related ER visits and rate per 100,000 population							
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of ER visits	29	63	48	60	38	39	52
Total Population	28,120	28,056	28,292	28,461	28,393	28,599	28,868
Rate per 100,000	103.13	224.55	169.66	210.81	133.84	136.37	180.13
California Rate per 100,000	89.88	97.60	107.55	116.44	126.16	130.79	144.95
ER Visit Data Source: California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, Emergency Department Data. Available at: http://epicenter.cdph.ca.gov/ReportMenus/AlcoholDrugTable.aspx							

According to CalOMS treatment admissions underage drinking remains a concern in Glenn County however Marijuana is on the rise.

Alcohol Treatment Admissions	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Age 0 to 17	2	0	0	2	4	0
Age 18 to 25	8	10	5	9	2	8
Other Drug Juvenile Treatment Admissions	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Marijuana/Hash	26	24	26	22	36	43
Methamphetamine	1	0	0	0	2	1
Data Source: http://epicenter.cdph.ca.gov/ReportMenus/PopulationTable.aspx						

According to California Department of Public Health Alcohol and Drug related deaths seem to be slightly higher than the state average.

AOD-related deaths and rate per 100,000 total population						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of Deaths	38	7	7	7	6	5
Total Population	28,120	28,056	28,292	28,461	28,393	28,599
Rate per 100,000	135.14	24.95	24.74	24.60	21.13	17.48
California Rate per 100,000	18.51	19.12	18.93	19.54	19.03	20.44
Death Data Source: California Department of Public Health Statistics Death Statistical Master and Multiple Cause of Death Files Available at: http://epicenter.cdph.gov/ReportMenus/AlcoholDrugTable.aspx						

Contributing Factors

Focus Groups

Focus Groups: There were three focus groups held with youth. These focus groups were held in three different communities of Glenn County.
Orland Friday Night Live Youth Focus Group (40 Participants) Orland High School
Willows Friday Night Live Youth Focus Group (15 Participants) Willows High School
Hamilton City Students Working Against Tobacco Youth Focus Group (8 participants) Hamilton High School
Focus Group and Key Informant Interview Questions are included in the report as Attachment #1

Focus Group Assessment: Youth Focus groups were conducted in the communities of Willows, Orland and Hamilton City.

When asked “what do you consider the main substance used or abused by young people in Glenn County” in an overwhelming response by all three youth groups marijuana was the #1 used drug by young people in Glenn County, followed closely by alcohol and then to a much lower degree prescription pills.

When asked “why do young people use alcohol and other drugs?” The top three answers were, 1) family problems, 2) peer pressure and 3) Boredom.

When asked “why do young people NOT use alcohol and other drugs? The top three answers were 1) Their parents expected them not to do drugs 2) Sports involvement and 3) They wanted to do well in school

When asked “where do young people usually get alcohol and other drugs?” The top three answers were 1) Family members 2) Friends older than twenty-one and 3) at parties

Ranking of Responses by Focus Group Participants			
	Orland FNL	Willows FNL	Hamilton City SWAT
What are the Top Substance Use and Abuse Issues?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Marijuana 2. Alcohol 3. Prescription Pills (that are not prescribed to the individual) 4. Hallucinogens (Ecstasy, LSD, Mushrooms) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Marijuana 2. Alcohol 3. Prescription Pills (that are not prescribed to the individual) 4. Meth 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Marijuana 2. Alcohol
Where Do Youth Get Those Substances?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Older Friends 2. Families 3. Drug Dealer 4. At a party 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Friends 2. Family 3. A person older than 21 4. Liquor Cabinet 5. Parties 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Family 2. Friends that are 21 and older 3. Parties
What are the Primary Contributing Factors to Substance Use?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Avoid family problems 2. To relieve stress 3. Peer pressure 4. Boredom 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They try to act cool 2. Boredom 3. Peer pressure 4. Family Problems 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Peer Pressure 2. To fit in or look cool 3. Grew up around it, think it’s okay. 4. Family Problems
What are the Most Serious Consequences of Substance Abuse?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accidents 2. Mental Illness 3. Addicted 4. Withdrawals 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Death 2. Addicted 3. No Family 4. Jail 5. Loosing Friends 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Death (car accidents) 2. Hurting the people you love 3. you aren’t yourself anymore 4. Harming your body

Key Informant Interviews

<p>Key Informant Interviews: Five key informant interviews were conducted. The following community sectors were represented:</p>
<p>Education: Maria Reyes Hamilton High School Dean of Student, Alberto Gomez Orland Community Day school teacher</p>
<p>Social Services/CPS: Emma Black Glenn County Children’s Services Supervisor</p>
<p>Faith Community: Pastor Jason Ross of the Real Life Church in Orland, CA</p>
<p>Law Enforcement: Greg Felton Detective with the Glenn County Sheriff’s Department</p>
<p>Focus Group and Key Informant Interview Questions are included in the report as Attachment #1</p>

Key informant interview assessment: Five key informant interviews were conducted in Glenn County, including members of the Law Enforcement, Children Services, School Systems, and the Faith Communities. Alberto Gomez school teacher at Orland Community Day school, Maria Reyes Dean of Students at Hamilton High School, Gregg Felton detective at Glenn County Sheriff’s Department, Emma Black Glenn County Children’s Services supervisor and Pastor Jason Ross Real Life Church in Orland. All interviews point to the rise of Marijuana use in Glenn County. All interviews seen that family involvement with addiction as a cause and parental expectations and family connectedness as solution for young people to not use alcohol and marijuana.

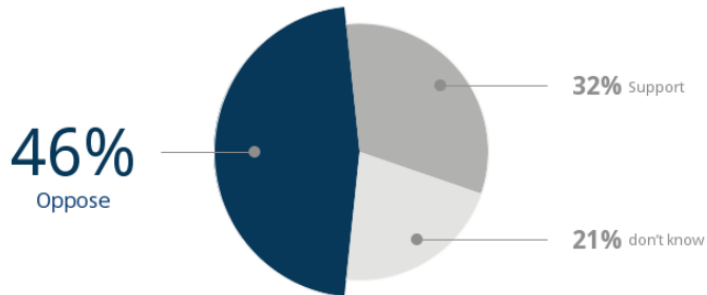
Responses of Key Informant Interviews					
	Emma Black (Child Welfare Supervisor)	Maria Reyes (Hamilton High Dean of Student)	Alberto Gomez (Orland Community School Teacher)	Gregg Felton (Detective, Glenn County Sheriff’s Dept.)	Jason Ross (Pastor Real Life Church)
What are the Top Substance Use and Abuse Issues?	1. Meth 2. Marijuana 3. Prescription Pills (that are not prescribed to the individual)	1. Marijuana	1. Marijuana 2. Alcohol	1. Marijuana 2. Prescription Pills (that are not prescribed to the individual)	1. Marijuana 2. Alcohol
Where Do Youth Get Those Substances?	1. Friends, 2. Family, 3. Older Peers 4. shoulder tapping 5. liquor cabinet	1. Peers 2. Family 3. Grow it	1. liquor cabinet 2. Older Friends 3. Peers 4. Dealers	5. Peers 6. Transients	1. Peers 2. Family
What are the Primary Contributing Factors to Substance Use?	1. Single Family Homes 2. Multi-Generational Drug use 3. Childhood trauma	1. Self-Medicare 2. Mis-Information about harm	1. Boredom 2. Family Problems 3. Not involved with sports	1. Lack of self-esteem 2. family issues 3. boredom	1. Trying to satisfy a thirst that only god can fill
What are the Most Serious Consequences of Substance Abuse?	1. Death 2. Broken Families 3. Life in addiction	1. Marijuana leads to other use	1. Don’t care about school 2. Don’t care about their future	3. Family problems 4. loss of jobs, 5. addiction 6. Lose brain cells	1. Broken families 2. Death 3. Prison
What are Some Strategies for Substance Abuse Prevention?	Youth Focus Groups		Key Informant Interviews		
	1. More Education 2. More Prevention Clubs (Like FNL) 3. Sports 4. More after school activates		1. Family Mentoring Program 2. Services for fathers to keep the family intact 3. Education in Schools 4. More drug free activates for youth		

Community Survey

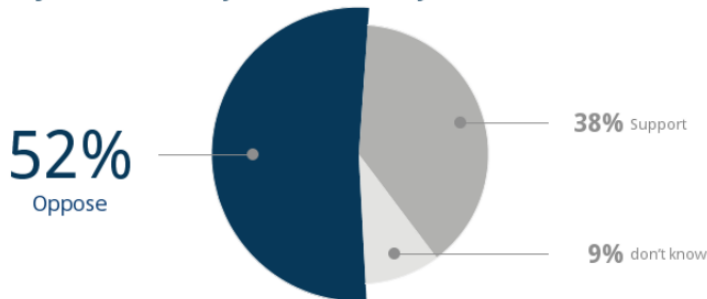
Community Surveys: Glenn County Public Health’s Tobacco Education Program conducted a community survey which included seven questions about Alcohol and Other Drugs. 75 people were surveyed in Glenn County.

Community Survey Questions are included in the report as Attachment #2

Would you support or oppose medical marijuana dispensaries in your community?

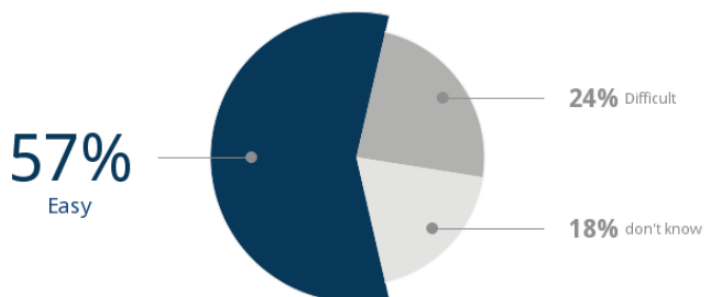


If California legalizes the use of recreational marijuana, would you support or oppose a retail marijuana store in your community?

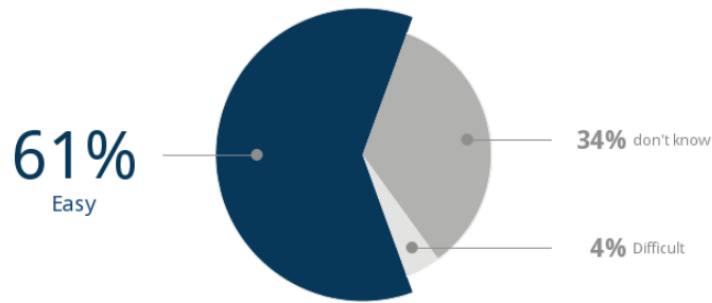


The following results are of questions asked about easy access to the following drugs:

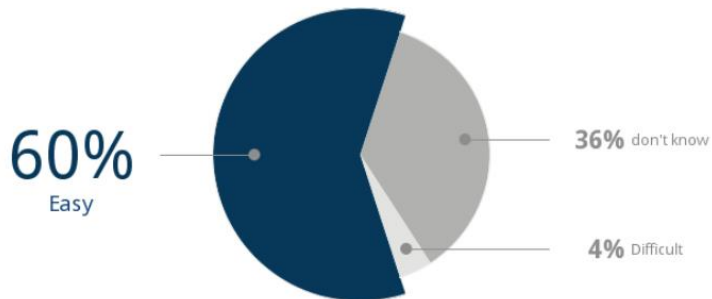
Alcohol Products



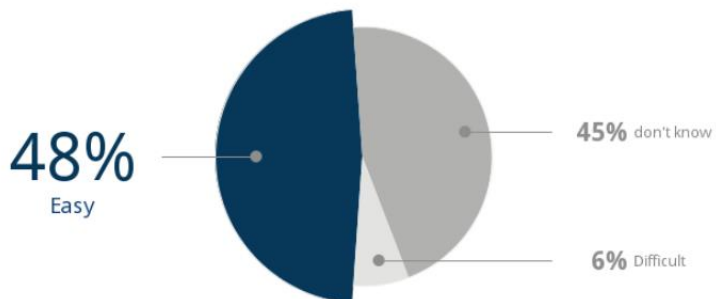
Marijuana Products



Prescription drugs belonging to someone else



Other illegal drugs (cocaine, heroin, meth)



The community survey indicates that members of the community would be opposed to marijuana dispensaries and retail stores being in Glenn County. It also indicates that the young people have easy access to Alcohol, Tobacco, Marijuana and others drugs.

Priority Area and Corresponding Risk and Protective Factors

Priority Area	Risk Factor	Protective Factor
Marijuana	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Marijuana is readily available to all ages 2. Use is acceptable (community) 3. Production is integrated into the economy (community) 4. Youth perception of harm for marijuana use is low (individual) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Awareness about the harmful effects of marijuana 2. Positive community norms 3. Laws exist to protect communities and the environment that is negatively affected by marijuana manufacturing 4. Teens possess positive decision making skills
Underage Drinking	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability and access of alcohol to teens by adults (community) 2. Parents do not believe drinking is that bad (family) 3. Parents have a substance abuse history (family) 4. Teens have favorable attitude towards drinking (individual) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1A. Adults understand how alcohol is detrimental to the developing brain. 1B. Effective law enforcing policies to restrict availability and access to teens 2. Parents teach their kids about the negative impacts and consequences of underage drinking 3. Positive social norms reinforced by family 4A. Integration of family, school, and community efforts. 4B. Sense of well-being/self confidence

Priority Areas and Problem Statements

Priority Area	SPP Problem Statement
Marijuana	Marijuana Use is Higher in Glenn County compared to the rest of the state
Underage Drinking	Glenn County Youth have higher rate of Alcohol use than the rest of the state.

Current Capacity

SAPT Block Grant funded:

There is one dedicated fulltime position for SUDS prevention.

Several SUDS case managers help facilitate the strengthening families program. Their time amounts to 25% of a fulltime position.

Glenn County Office of Education is allocated \$6,000 a year from the SAPT Block Grant to run the Friday Night Live program.

Non SAPT Block Grant funded:

SUDS Program Manager is a strengthening family's facilitator but is a salaried employee of Glenn County.

County Programs:

Glenn County Strengthening Families

The Strengthening Families Program (SFP) involves elementary school children, 6 to 12 years of age, and their families in 14 family training sessions using family systems and cognitive behavioral approaches to increase resilience and reduce risk factors. It seeks to improve family relationships, parenting skills, and youth's social and life skills.

Friday Night Live, Club Live, FNL Mentoring, FNL Leadership

Friday Night Live builds partnerships for positive and healthy youth development which engage youth as active leaders and resources in their communities.

Students Working Against Tobacco

Students Working against Tobacco or SWAT are high school club who works to educate and unite students against the manipulation and targeting of youth by tobacco companies.

County Providers:

Glenn County Substance Use Disorder Services Prevention

Glenn County Office of Education: Friday Night Live

County Coalitions/Groups:

Tobacco Free Glenn County

The purpose of the Tobacco Free Glenn County Coalition will be to fulfill the Tobacco Control Coalition/Advisory Committee Requirements created by the California Tobacco Control Program. Its mission is to "to improve the health of Glenn County residents by working together to reduce tobacco use and exposure to secondhand smoke." The Tobacco Free Glenn County coalition is currently in a one year transition to include alcohol and other drugs. It has created an ad-hoc committee for changing of by-laws, mission statement, and any other related materials.

**Glenn County Mental Health and Drug and Alcohol Advisory Commission
County Partners:**

Glenn County Public Health Tobacco Education

Glenn County Office of Education: Friday Night Live

Workforce Development:

The Glenn County SUDS prevention specialist attends the annual Center for Applied Research Solutions regional statewide prevention training, is in attendance on conference calls for the strategic training and education prevention planning group, and attends semi-annually the quarterly in person SAPT prevention meeting. Glenn County SUDS Prevention is supported by state analyst Catherine Ellis and technical assistance from center for applied research Charlie Seltzer.

Glenn County Health and Human Services hosted a multi county Strengthening Families Program training in December, 2015, there were thirty-five people trained, from six different counties. To help maintain our sustainability five Glenn County employees attended a Strengthening Families Program training in Butte County in December of 2016. We are implementing Strengthening Families Program 7-17 materials and are being provided a training in July of 2017 in exchange for conducting a randomized control trial of 10 families.

Capacity Assessment

Glenn County's capacity to address priorities outlined in the Strategic Prevention Plan include the Glenn County HHSA/SUDS staff, as well as the Glenn County Office of Education who contracts to provide Friday Night Live programs and services, and the evaluation support for the prevention programming. The SUDS – Prevention staffing capacity includes the following county personnel: Glenn County SUDS Prevention Specialist – 1.0 FTE. The Glenn County Health and Human Services Substance Use Disorder Services provides the local leadership and direction for the planning, development, and administration of a countywide substance use disorder prevention and treatment system.

		Priority Area: Marijuana		
		Resources	Readiness Level	Challenges/Gaps
Resources	Community	Faith Community Community Opposition of dispensaries. Schools have engaged for years around Marijuana.	Stage 4 - Preplanning	The business sector seems to be friendly to the idea of having dispensaries in Glenn County.
	Fiscal	SAPT Block Grant, PEI collaboration with Strengthening Families. Support of Prevention Program from Glenn County Health and Human Services Agency.	Stage 3 - Vague Awareness	There seems to be some potential funding through Prop 64. Getting an understanding of the law and setting the pieces in place for that potential revenue.
	Human	SUDS staff, Mental Health Staff, Tobacco Coordinator, Student's Working Against Tobacco, and Friday Night Live. Friday Night Live Coordinator.	Stage 5 - Preparation	There are a lot of young people that are using Marijuana, and believe the information that the Marijuana industry disseminates.
	Organizational	Coalition, Health and Human Services Agency, Drug and Alcohol and Mental Health Commission, Tobacco Coalition is in transition to ATOD, in response to Marijuana legalization. With potential to look at Drug Free Communities Grant.	Stage 5 - Preparation	Lack awareness of the issues, leveraging resources from other agencies.

		Priority Area: Underage Drinking		
		Resources	Readiness Level	Challenges/Gaps
Resources	Community	Faith Community 12 step community Unity in Recovery Residences.	Stage 2 - Denial	Drinking is a Social Norm in Glenn County. Lacking outreach and education to the community
	Fiscal	SAPT Block Grant, PEI collaboration with Strengthening Families. Support of Prevention Program from Glenn County Health and Human Services Agency.	Stage 3 - Vague Awareness	With the passage of Prop 64 there seems to be a lot of movement toward Marijuana, and possible prevention money. Taking the focus off of underage drinking programs. Conservatively protective of budgets.
	Human	SUDS staff, Mental Health Staff, Tobacco Coordinator, Student's Working Against Tobacco, and Friday Night Live. Friday Night Live Coordinator.	Stage 2 - Denial	Attitudes of adults towards drinking. Drinking is a normalized behavior.
	Organizational	Coalition Health and Human Services Agency, Drug and Alcohol and Mental Health Commission, Tobacco Coalition is in transition to ATOD, in response to Marijuana legalization. With potential to look at Drug Free Communities Grant.	Stage 3 - Vague Awareness	The shifting of priorities to address the Marijuana and Opiate epidemic, takes the focus off of underage drinking.

Sustainability

Through the strategic planning process we have developed a planning team that consisted of the members of the county that work are engaged in the prevention field April Hine the Friday Night Live Coordinator, Laura Medina Public Health's Tobacco Educator, Sharon Lazorko retired public health coordinator, and Pastor Jason Ross of the Real Life Church. These people appear to be main prevention champions in our community.

The Tobacco Free Glenn County coalition is in the process of changing its focus to include Alcohol and other drugs to become an ATOD coalition. With the intention of being eligible for the drug free community grant. As a part of the requirement for the drug free community grant members of the coalition need to be from the following twelve different sectors of the community; youth (18 or younger), parent, business, media, school, youth-serving organization, law enforcement , religious/fraternal organization, civic/volunteer groups, healthcare professional, state (local, or tribal governmental agency with expertise in the field of substance abuse) and other organization involved in reducing substance abuse . Identification and recruitment of community members has begun.

Cultural Competence

Glenn County Health and Human Services Agency (HHSA) and the Behavioral Health program strives to deliver culturally, ethnically and linguistically appropriate services to behavioral health clients and their families. In addition, we recognize the importance of behavioral health services that are sensitive to other cultures, the LGBTQ community, various age groups, faith-based; physically disabled; and persons involved in the correctional system. Glenn County SUDS prevention has adopted standards and processes for providing culturally and linguistically competent services.

Glenn County Health and Human Service Agency has a cultural competence committee that meets monthly. It's mission statement is: "Glenn County Health Services Agency is committed to promoting an individual's voice, creating a culture of balance and healing for all persons receiving services, integrating families and natural support systems into services when possible, individualizing services to meet the individual's needs, and supporting a safe learning environment for staff, to help them work as a team and understand the differences in culture impact on successful treatment."

Appendices

Glenn County Healthy Kid Survey 2015-2016

CalOMS Treatment

California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs, Prevention Strategic Plan, October 2002

Fisher, Deborah A., Ph.D., *Environmental Prevention Strategies: An Introduction and Overview*.

<http://wch.uhs.wisc.edu/docs/SIG/fisher-EnvironmentalPreventionStrategies.pdf>

Attachment #1

In the focus groups, and in the key informant interviews, the following questions were developed that addressed the following areas:

- 1) What do you consider the main substance used or abused by young people in Glenn County
 - a. Alcohol
 - b. Marijuana
 - c. Prescription Pills (that are not prescribed to the individual)
 - d. Meth
 - e. Heroin
 - f. Inhalants
 - g. Hallucinogens (Ecstasy, LSD, Mushrooms)

(This question we will use “Dots” stickers without a lot of discussion.)

- 2) Why do young people use alcohol and other drugs?
- 3) Why do young people NOT use alcohol and other drugs? Or What prevents young people from using alcohol and other drugs?
- 4) Where do young people usually get alcohol and other drugs?
- 5) In what settings do young people usually use alcohol and other drugs?
- 6) When do you think alcohol and other drugs becomes a problem?
- 7) What are the negatives consequences of using Alcohol and other drugs?
- 8) Base and what you have stated, what can local programs like Alcohol and Drug Program do to mitigate this problem.

Attachment #2

Community Survey Questions

- 1) Would you support or oppose medical marijuana dispensaries in your community?
If California legalizes the use of recreational marijuana, would you support or oppose a retail marijuana store in your community?
- 2) How easy is it for young people in Glenn County to access Alcohol products such as beer, wine and alcopops etc.?
- 3) How easy is it for young people in Glenn County to access Marijuana products?
- 4) How easy is it for young people in Glenn County to access Prescription Drugs Abuse belonging to someone else?
- 5) How easy is it for young people in Glenn County to access other illegal drugs (cocaine, heroin, meth)
- 6) Which of the following do you perceive as a problem among youth, under the age of 21 years, in your community? a) Illegal drugs b) excessive drinking c) tobacco use d) overuse of prescription drugs (painkillers, anti-anxiety, ADHD)

Which of the following do you perceive as a problem among adults, over the age of 21 years, in your community? a) Illegal drugs b) excessive drinking c) tobacco use d) overuse of prescription drugs (painkillers, anti-anxiety, ADHD)