Frontier Community Coalition

**Comprehensive Community**

**Prevention Plan**

This plan will assist Frontier Community Coalition (FCC) to continue the growth, development and expansion of mental health and substance abuse prevention strategies and services within the communities of the Tri-County Area including Humboldt, Lander, and Pershing Counties. As the recognized substance abuse prevention coalition, FCC will manage and facilitate the process for equitable distribution of funding, resources and training opportunities that promote the dissemination of prevention and treatment information, funding, policies, practices, programs and strategies.

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# Executive Summary

ABOUT FCC

Frontier Community Coalition is one of 12 coalitions serving the State of Nevada. These coalitions are partially funded and supervised by the State of Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Agency (SAPTA). Coalitions are key to Nevada’s Five-Year Strategic Prevention Plan (2012-2017).

## Purpose

To provide a forum through which interested organizations, agencies and individuals can work in unison to support and promote healthy communities within our service area through education, assessment, communication and evaluation by supporting prevention programs that will benefit the community. The Frontier Community Coalition will support healthy communities through:

• Fundraising

• Partnerships

• Unity

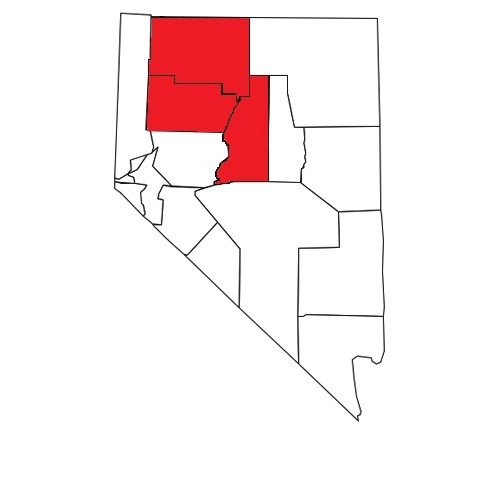
• Awareness

## Vision

To Foster communities that promote physical, emotional, educational, psychological and spiritual wellbeing and encourage a substance abuse free lifestyle.

## Geographic Area Served

Frontier Community Coalition (FCC) was formed in May 2001 to serve Pershing, Humboldt, and Lander Counties, Nevada. FCC serves approximately 29,396 people spread out over 28,031 square miles. It is very appropriately called “*Frontier”* Communities Coalition. The geology of the service area is primarily high dessert rangelands. The area is rich in precious metals.



The largest settlement in the service area is Winnemucca, Nevada, with a population of approximately 7,400.

Winnemucca, Nevada



*Photo Credit:* [*http://www.winnemucca.nv.us/accommodations.html*](http://www.winnemucca.nv.us/accommodations.html)

We love it here. It’s ‘Small Town America.’ Everyone knows everyone, and everyone is here to lend a hand. If I have a problem I know 1,000 people will show up to help me.

-Focus Group Participant

The smallest settlement is (arguably) Puckerbrush, Nevada.



*Photo Credit:* [*http://www*](http://www)*.traveljournals.net/pictures/218224.html*

The service area includes mining towns, small ranching/farming communities, and, Native American reservations and colonies. Some of the settlements in the service area are not much more than gas stations along the I-80 corridor.

The economic bases of the service area are primarily mining, ranching, gaming, and a large prison.

Gold Production in Battle Mountain, Nevada



*Photo Credit:* [*http://nevada*](http://nevada)*-outback-gems.com/prospecting\_info/micron\_gold/Nevada\_gold\_prod.htm*

We lived elsewhere when we had our kids. We came to visit our parents here and realized there’s no better place to raise our family.

-Focus Group Participant

Pershing County High School Fans



*Photo Credit:* [*http://www.reviewjournal.com/columns-blogs/ron-kantowski/eureka-small-schools-shine-basketballs-big-stage*](http://www.reviewjournal.com/columns-blogs/ron-kantowski/eureka-small-schools-shine-basketballs-big-stage)

Participant 1: I feel safe here. I don’t even lock my doors at night.

Participant 2: Yeah, she’s protected by Smith, Wesson, and God.

-Focus Group Participant

Ranch in Pershing County, Nevada



*Photo Credit:* [*http://www*](http://www)*.ktvn.com/story/22526663/Nevada-farmers-face-severe-drought*

Burning Man Festival in Pershing County, Nevada



*Photo Credit:* [*http://www*](http://www)*.battlemountainchamber.com/State%20Agencies.htm*

All the kids want to spread their wings and experience life. But a fair share end up coming back. They realize it isn’t so bad living in a small town.

-Focus Group Participant



*Photo Credit:* [*http://www*](http://www)*.ranchrodeonv.com/rodeo/*

A side conversation during a focus group:

Participant 1: I’m really worried [it] is going to get shot down. We need these services.

Participant 2: How can we support you in this?

Participant 1: Are you going to the meeting tomorrow?

Participant 2: You just tell me where and when. I’m there.

-

Austin, Nevada



*Photo Credit:* [*http://www*](http://www)*.wunderground.com/wximage/joealaska/6311*

Participant: How I see it is that we are a community of ‘closet conservatives.’

Interviewer: Can you explain that a little bit?

Participant: Well…on the surface we are conservative. We hold conservative values and vote conservatively. But underneath all that we have all this other stuff going on: high teen birth rates, substance abuse, domestic violence. But nobody wants to acknowledge that it is happening.

Interviewer: Where do you think that comes from? Is there a predominant religious affiliation in your community?

Participant: No. There are a lot of religious people here, but I think it just comes from small town values.

-Focus Group Participant

A member of the Northern Paiute tribe and a resident of the Fort McDermitt reservation

*Photo Credit: http://blogs.loc.gov/folklife/2014/10/the-ninety-six-ranch-celebrates-its-150th/*

## Target Population

FCC supports a holistic approach to substance abuse prevention that meets the needs of all ages and racial/ethnic groups within the service area. The Coalition recognizes that the tri-county area must serve a vast geographic area that is isolated by miles of desolate roads. Each county must serve different populations within their community and address the needs of each population. The four broad target populations are the community, family, school, and individuals/peers, with unique subpopulations within those areas. The assessment identifies target populations and subpopulations that set priorities for coalition programs and aid in addressing community needs. The Tri-County area does not have an abundance of services for families and youth, and the distance to travel to other communities makes it unrealistic to seek service elsewhere.

*Source: 2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates*

These age categories were collapsed into life stages that call for different prevention strategies. FCC’s age categories very closely match those of the rest of the State of Nevada.

*Source: 2013 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates*

The racial/ethnic composition of FCC’s population is somewhat homogeneous when compared to the State of Nevada. It is important to note that much of the Native American population reside on federally recognized reservations or colonies.

For the purposes of this CCPP, we will highlight resources in each community, but data is grouped together as a whole.

FCC oversees three Local Coalition Committees, one in each of the three counties of the service area, to keep the coalition visible and accessible to each community. There are specific challenges to serving these communities in terms of substance abuse prevention:

* There are very few media outlets for prevention messaging in the smaller communities
* People often must travel long distances to access very basic services, such as timely mental health counseling, care from a psychologist, or obstetrical care
* Coalition staff must travel long distances to forge and maintain relationships with community leaders throughout the service area
* Very few people in the service area work in industries with “normal” work schedules. Ranching/farming, mining, gaming, and prisons are 24-hour, 7 day a week industries. Scheduling community forums or community events under these circumstances can be difficult
* Prostitution is legal in Humboldt and Lander Counties, where there are at least three brothels in operation. It is illegal in Pershing County. This, together with the gambling and alcohol consumption promoted by the casino industry, can at times creates a difficult environment for raising children

FCC works against this backdrop to promote collaboration towards individual, family, and community wellness in each of these communities.

# PURPOSE OF A COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY PREVENTION PLAN

A community coalition begins when individuals come together to form an alliance whose purpose and combined actions build a better community. A Comprehensive Community Prevention Plan (CCPP) provides a coalition with a Strategic Prevention Framework for a coordinated effort with specific aims and goals. The CCPP reduces the likelihood of reactionary, emotionally charged, knee-jerk reactions. Instead, it provides coalition leadership with a planned, professional approach that assures the allocation of resources toward areas of highest need.

For example, FCC was able to listen to school officials, review YRBS data about bullying rates, and provide an appropriate response (Rachel’s Challenge). FCC is able to look at available data and re-direct conversations to general prevention principles.

This CCPP details FCC’s structured, planned approach to decrease risk factors and increase protective factors that are associated with substance abuse and other risky behaviors.

The purposes of the CCPP are to:  1) help the coalition guide activities; and, 2) to convey to the public what the community coalition plan is.  The CCPP should help people in the community understand how each area of a person's life impacts substance abuse.  For example, parents have the right to question and make suggestions about school policies, but their involvement in schools is not a validated indicator for the school domain; rather, that would fall under the “family” domain.  The task of the coalition is to translate community needs (as identified in the CCPP) into action steps in its daily work with parents, teachers, law enforcement, etc.

## A Note About Risk and Protective Factors

People typically have instinctive ideas or theories about what factors encourage or discourage substance abuse. While these ideas are not necessarily wrong, scientific research shows that certain risk factors present in a young person’s life increase the possibility of becoming involved in problem behaviors while certain protective factors shield youth from exposure to risk. There is a direct correlation between the number of risk factors present for a young person and the likelihood that he or she will participate in negative behaviors. There is also evidence that exposure to a number of protective factors is associated with a lower prevalence of these problem behaviors.

FCC utilizes a matrix of Risk and Protective Factors drawn from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and the National Institute on Drug Abuse to organize information and set priorities.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Risk and Protective Factors for Substance Abuse in Young People** | | |
| **Risk Factors** | **Domain** | **Protective Factors** |
| Early Aggressive Behavior | Individual | Self-Control |
| Lack of Parental Supervision | Family | Parental Monitoring |
| Substance Abuse | Peer | Academic Competence |
| Drug Availability | School | Anti-drug Use Policies |
| Poverty | Community | Strong Neighborhood Attachment |

*Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, the Science of Drug Abuse & Addiction*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Risk and Protective Factors for Substance Abuse in Older Adults** | | |
| Risk Factor | Domain | Protective Factor |
| Social Isolation (friends, neighbors, communities, family) | Community | Opportunities to Connect with Community |
| Loss of Health  Loss of Social Contacts | Peer | Increased Social Connections |
| Memory Loss that Contributes to Over Consumption or Mixing Meds  Lack of Purpose  Medical Care | Individual | Opportunities for Safe RX Disposal  Education and Supervision of Medicines  Finding or Maintaining a Sense of Purpose |

*Source: Based on publication from State of New Jersey, Department of Human Services*

# STRATEGIC PREVENTION FRAMEWORK

Frontier Community Coalition utilized the Strategic Prevention Framework to develop this prevention plan. This framework, which was developed by the Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, was designed to help community coalitions guide their activities to maximize their impact on substance abuse.

## STEP ONE: ASSESSMENT

### *Community Needs Assessment*

The first step in establishing a CCPP is completing a “community needs assessment”. In other words, what challenges are people facing? What are emerging trends that might impact substance use? The necessary information needed to foster a healthy community comes from families, school personnel, community leaders, and law enforcement. It is obtained through focus groups, surveys, interviews, and archival data sources.

For example, many community members, school personnel, and law enforcement officers have approached FCC about the illegal use of prescription drugs by youth in the community. In response to their concerns, FCC sent staff, law enforcement, and a community member to a prescription drug training in Atlanta, GA. Since their return, they are conducting Rx trainings within the community.

This also raised the question of what is being prescribed in the communities. FCC had one staff member trained in the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP). This staff member than trained Doctors and Pharmacies how to enter and access data in the State of Nevada PDMP system.

As another example, after reviewing 2013 YRBS and State of Nevada data concerning the service area’s rates of suicide and suicide attempts, FCC sent one community member for “train the trainer training” in Mental Health First Aid and two community members and one staff member in Youth Mental Health First Aid. These four trained individuals now conduct Mental Health First Aid and Youth Mental Health First Aid Trainings throughout the service area.

Key Informants: Focus groups were held with people representing different areas of Pershing, Humboldt, and Lander Counties. These people were not chosen because they have any specific knowledge of prevention theory; rather, they were chosen as representatives of various sectors of the general public (i.e. school district employees, parents, youth, law enforcement, faith based, etc.). Responses are only included in this CCPP if they are representative of a larger pattern of responses, and are included in conversation bubbles in Appendix A - Data.

Data Review**:** We gathered qualitative and quantitative data for nearly all of the validated indicators for risk and protective factors. These risk and protective factors for youth are based on research from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

FCC utilizes several survey instruments containing questions that cover a wide variety of topics including, but not limited to alcohol, tobacco and other drugs, academics, violence and family issues. Detailed information about each data source can be found in Appendix A.

### *Assessment of Community Infrastructure*

Resource Assessment: The goal of a resource assessment is to: 1) identify services existing within the community that are available to impact risk and protective factors; and, 2) to find any gaps in services. Tables outlining existing resources in the service area are attached as Appendix B.

The following tables identify gaps in services or activities:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **GAPS IN SERVICES - YOUTH** | | |
| **Domain: Individual**  Risk Factor: Early Aggressive Behavior  Protective Factor: Self-Control, Academic Success | | |
| *Activity/Service* | *Ages* | *Community* |
| Medical providers who accept Medicaid/Medicare | All | All |
| Options for affordable preschool | Preschool/Family | All |
| Affordable, accessible tutoring programs | Youth | All  (Except Battle Mountain Elementary School tutoring program funded by FCC) |
| Family Resource Center | Youth/Family | Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribe |
| Nevada Early Intervention Services  (more consistent or local access) | Screening, treatment and referral for physical, emotional, or developmental delays in early childhood | All (except Winnemucca) |
| Accessible, Affordable, High Quality Child Care | Affordable childcare and preschool  Screening and referral for developmental delays  Health and nutrition support  Parental Support | All  (Winnemucca has TMC Head Start for children of migrant seasonal workers and the Paiute Tribe in Pershing County has a Head Start) |
| Mental Health Providers (for profit or state-funded) | Youth/Family | Smaller communities within service area |
| Drug and Alcohol Programs for Youth and Adults | Youth/Adults | Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribe |
| Workforce Training Programs | Youth/Adults | Lander County  Pershing County |
| **Domain: Family**  Risk Factor: Lack of Parental Supervision, Parental Substance Abuse  Protective Factor: Parental Supervision, Clear Rules that are Enforced | | |
| *Activity/Service* | *Ages* | *Community* |
| Options for affordable daycare | Infants and Toddlers/Family | All |
| Options for affordable preschool | Preschool/Family | All |
| Parenting Classes | Youth/Family | Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribe/McDermitt |
| Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Facility | Youth/Family | All |
| Celebrate Recovery | Sobriety Support (Family) | All |
| AA/NA | Sobriety Support | Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribe/McDermitt |
| Drug and Alcohol Programs for Youth and Adults | Youth/Adults | Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribe |
| Cities | Youth Summer Programs | All |
| Counties | Youth Summer Programs | All |
| Accessible, Affordable, High Quality Child Care | Affordable childcare and preschool  Screening and referral for developmental delays  Health and nutrition support  Parental Support | All  (Winnemucca has TMC Head Start for children of migrant seasonal workers) |
| Family Drug Court (aka Family Preservation Court) | Substance abuse treatment, drug testing, parenting classes, and referral for other support for parents involved with a dependency case or a guardianship who suffer with a substance abuse addiction | All |
| **Domain: Peer**  Risk Factor: Substance Abuse by Peers  Protective Factor: Peers Who Do Not Use Substances | | |
| *Activity/Service* | *Ages* | *Community* |
| Scholarship program for youth to participate in alternative activities | Youth | All |
| Activities other than sports or outdoor (i.e. art, music, etc.) | Youth | All |
| **Domain: School**  Risk Factor: Drug Availability  Protective Factor: Anti-Drug Use Policies  Opportunities to Connect with School and Community | | |
| *Activity/Service* | *Ages* | *Community* |
| Options for affordable preschool | Youth | All |
| Affordable, accessible tutoring programs | Youth | All  (Except Battle Mountain Elementary School tutoring program funded by FCC) |
| Opportunities to connect neighborhoods to schools | All | All |
| School Resource Officers for all schools | Youth | All (except Winnemucca and McDermitt) |
| **Domain: Community**  Risk Factor: Poverty  Protective Factor: Strong Neighborhood Attachment  Clear Community Expectations about Substance Use  Limited Access and Availability of Alcohol or Drugs  Opportunities to Connect with Community | | |
| *Activity/Service* | *Ages* | *Community* |
| Opportunities for families and neighbors to meet one another | All | All |
| Options for affordable housing | All | All |
| Opportunities for intergenerational connections | All | All |
| Underage Alcohol Compliance Checks | All | All  (Except Winnemucca) |
| After school programming, leadership programs, summer activities | Youth | All (Winnemucca Boys and Girls Club under construction)  (Battle Mountain has “Jacobs Well” partially funded through FCC) |
| Alternative Activities | Youth | McDermitt |
| Positive Interactions with Juvenile Probation (Academic tutoring, LifeSkills, The Council, Girls Circle and Thinking 4 Change) | Youth | McDermitt |
| County Government Alternative Activities  National Night Out | All | All (except Winnemucca hosted “National Night Out”) |
| Public Transportation | All | Except Senior Center Bus in Winnemucca |
| Safe and Sober Grad Nights | Youth | McDermitt |
| Workforce Training Programs | Youth/Adults | Lander County  Pershing County |
| **GAPS IN SERVICES - OLDER ADULTS** | | |
| **Domain: Individual**  Risk Factor: Memory Loss that Contributes to Over Consumption or Mixing Meds  Lack of Purpose  Protective Factor: Medical Care, RX Disposal, Sense of Purpose | | |
| *Activity/Service* | *Ages* | *Community* |
| Safe and Sober Grad Nights | Older Adults | McDermitt |
| Inadequate numbers of health care providers accept Medicare | Older Adults | All |
| **Domain: Peer**  Risk Factor: Loss of Health, Loss of Social Contacts  Protective Factor: Increase Social Connections | | |
| *Activity/Service* | *Ages* | *Community* |
| Opportunities to meet neighbors | All | All |
| **Domain: Community**  Risk Factor: Social Isolation  Protective Factor: Opportunities to Connect with Community | | |
| *Activity/Service* | *Ages* | *Community* |
| Opportunities to meet neighbors | All | All |
| Opportunities for intergenerational connections | All | All |
| Opportunities for social interactions outside normal business hours (evenings, weekends, holidays) | All | All |

### *Evidence of Level of Readiness*

Awareness of Substance Abuse in the Community:

* Adults are aware that some young people in the community are using drugs and alcohol. Adults and youth tend to grossly over-estimate use among young people when compared to self-reported use data
* Adults demonstrate a high level of confidence that local schools, community agencies, and law enforcement can work together to find solutions to problems facing the service area
* Informants did not demonstrate a formal understanding of prevention theory or risk and protective factors. However, they used their own words to describe individual characteristics, community factors, school environments, and family influences that they believe lead to substance use and abuse. These typically fell in line with the official risk and protective factors. In other words, very few people tended to provide flippant, cliché responses
* Community members seem more interested in treatment and prevention than they do in punishment
* Community members displayed a fairly sophisticated understand of the link between mental health and substance abuse

Frontier Community Coalition:

* Staff has received 413.5 hours of training in the past year. Some recent trainings include: Suicide Prevention; Prescription Drug Dangers; Data Entry; Substance Abuse Prevention Specialist; Youth Advocacy; Bullying; Safe Schools/Healthy Students; Tobacco Education; Rural Health, Marijuana; Youth Mental Health 1st Aid; Mental Health 1st Aid; and, Positive Behavior and Interventions. Staff appear to be motivated, energetic, and positive about their work in the communities
* FCC routinely offers to send community partners to substance abuse prevention trainings (law enforcement and school district personnel have recently attended trainings)
* FCC provides general substance abuse prevention training for sub-recipients. Full-time employees of subrecipients must attend 40 hours per fiscal year; part-time employees must attend 20 hours per fiscal year
* Staff is in need of additional training pertaining to emerging drug use trends, specifically vaping/hookahs/e-cigarettes and general prevention principles
* FCC’s name is recognized by community members; parents; school district employees; city, county, and state government officials; law enforcement; court personnel; religious leaders; and, other non-profits and service agencies as being vaguely connected with substance abuse prevention. They are viewed as a source of funding for specific programs. There was no mention of recognizing FCC’s advertising or messaging
* Community members expressed gratitude for the opportunities FCC provides them for collaborating with other community members
* FCC is seen as a source of expertise specifically for substance abuse *prevention*, rather they are viewed as experts in community collaboration and knowledge of available resources. They routinely field requests for help from people in need of referrals for substance abuse treatment or suicide prevention. Parents are comfortable seeking assistance if they have concerns about their child’s involvement with drugs or alcohol

I know them. They are combatting drug use in the community.

-Business Owner

* Most people are enthusiastically supportive of FCC and recognize their name. People express a vague awareness of what FCC does on a day to day basis

Participant: What exactly are we doing here?

Interviewer: I’m holding focus groups throughout the service area….to help FCC determine their priorities for the next couple of years.

Participant: Oh, well I think the coalition already knows its priorities. They have all walks of life at their meetings and they listen to what people have to say. Then they respond. They are doing a fabulous job. Especially with their involvement with the students.

-

Law Enforcement/Court Personnel:

* Law enforcement and court personnel know FCC’s name and associate the name with substance abuse prevention
* No law enforcement mentioned substance abuse prevention trainings (i.e. EUDL) through FCC, although the coalition has provided supplies, local trainings, and funding for officers to attend numerous trainings
* Law enforcement expressed gratitude for FCC’s ability to bring people together and provide them with referral information when they encounter mental health issues or other problems
* FCC has recently begun working with the Pershing County Youth Resource Officer. There has not been a consistent relationship between SROs and FCC
* Representatives from this sector expressed a desire to “go back to DARE” or other prevention activities. They did not demonstrate an understanding of other programs as “prevention”

I would love to go back to teaching DARE. We can’t do that anymore so there isn’t anything for the kids. There is a program called GREAT, but it can’t be tailored to our population. Some of it doesn’t make sense for our rural kids so I don’t want to do that.

-Focus Group Participant

I have this program that is all about stopping drug use for kids. But it was shot down at the school district because we didn’t have enough money. There are a lot of things we would like to do from the law enforcement side, but we have to be invited in.

-Focus Group Participant

Business:

* People in the business community are aware of FCC as being involved with substance abuse in some way. There wasn’t a definitive understanding of *prevention*, rather some combination of treatment and youth activities
* Approximately 240 people have completed Beverage Server Training through FCC in the past four years
* Employees of both Newmont and Southwest Gas contribute to FCC through their employer’s planned giving programs
* At least one representative is typically present at all coalition meetings, including representation from the Chamber of Commerce and the Economic Diversification Authority

State/Local Government and Tribal Agencies:

* The City of Lovelock (in Pershing County) passed an ordinance 4 years ago that requires beverage server training for all individuals who serve or sell alcohol (including special event organizers). Pershing County passed the same ordinance last year. There are no ordinances in Lander or Humboldt Counties
* Local government officials attend coalition meetings routinely
* The Pershing County judicial and law enforcement systems are overwhelmed each year by the increase in criminal activity associated with the annual Burning Man Festival. In 2015, the festival drew approximately 66,000 attendees to Pershing County, which is approximately 10 times the county’s population. It is virtually impossible for Pershing County to effectively enforce laws and prosecute offenders, yet the festival continues to receive permits and approvals from the Pershing County Commission
* Tribal leaders throughout the service area routinely attend coalition meetings, participate in the annual Diversity Day Dinner, and are instrumental in Project AWARE and other mental health support initiatives. FCC has been invited and has participated in meetings concerning tribal issues. FCC has funded 15 youth from Battle Mountain to attend a Native American GONA conference each of the past two years

School Districts/Great Basin College:

* FCC collaborates with the Pershing, Humboldt, and Lander County School Districts to fund one full-time mental health provider through Project AWARE. Students can be screened for mental health issues (with parental consent). This has also brought "Mental Health First Aid" and "Youth Mental Health First Aid" to teachers, counselors and others in the community. The project is operated through the School Climate Transformation Grant Program, as well as the sister-component for the Now Is The Time Initiative - Healthy Transitions. These combined efforts will enable our counties to increase access to school and community-based mental health services

Thankfully we have places to make referrals now through Project AWARE.

-Focus Group Participant

* School District personnel are excited about potentials for collaboration; they consider FCC as experts in substance abuse prevention and contact them routinely. Rather than pushing in to schools with prevention programs that they feel are appropriate, FCC funds programs that schools request
* FCC has worked with school districts throughout the service area to address bullying by funding some events and presentations. FCC is aware of several bullying prevention activities or programs on many schools in the area
* Schools routinely contact FCC for input and assistance in prevention programs they believe are appropriate to their populations

Under our NIAA policies we can drug test individual students or whole teams for reasonable suspicion. We will also test a student if their parent comes to us with a concern. The purpose is to get the students help.

-School Superintendent

* There was no mention of involvement between FCC and Great Basin College or any other institution of higher learning
* FCC funds an academic assembly, has recently provided breathalyzers for use at school activities, and funds safe and sober graduation nights, and provides scholarships for graduating seniors

Youth Serving Organizations:

* Boys and Girls Club. FCC is actively finding ways to collaborate with the club under construction in Winnemucca. FCC is involved in some conversation about a club opening in Lovelock
* The Juvenile Parole and Probation Departments. MAGIC (Making a Group and Individual Commitment) is a youth program operated by the UNR Cooperative Extension and probation departments in Winnemucca, Lovelock, and, Battle Mountain, NV. FCC funds this program. FCC also supplies drug testing supplies
* Faith based. FCC provides materials and education as requested by faith based institutions, including after school programming and alternative activities for youth
* Boy Scouts (Lovelock). FCC Provides materials for campouts and leadership training

After reviewing and comparing the basic levels of readiness for governmental agencies, businesses, schools, law enforcement/court, and Frontier Community Coalition, it was determined the general level of readiness is: Stage 8: Confirmation/Expansion (http://captus.samhsa.gov/access-resources/stages-community-readiness).

Potential Barriers: The most prevalent barrier to the success of Frontier Community Coalition in implementing a successful prevention strategy is effective communication with parents and families. Frontier Community Coalition will focus on the priorities we have identified under the “Families” domain (see Step Three: Planning and Logic Models). We will continue to look for ways to reach families (through schools, employers, civic organizations or clubs, social and traditional media outlets, faith-based institutions, health fairs, etc.) with prevention messaging and to advertise parenting classes and other supportive activities.

## STEP TWO: CAPACITY

There are three basic components to coalition capacity: membership; structure; and, leadership (CADCA).

We believe parents, teachers, grandparents, neighbors, youth, health providers, law enforcement, civic leaders, elected officials and business owners are all potential prevention providers and are capable of learning about prevention and integrating it into their relationships with young people.

### *Organizational Structure*

A. MEMBERSHIP: Frontier Community Coalition collaborates with approximately 170 coalition members representing multiple sectors of the community that are all vitally interested in developing healthy communities throughout the service area. FCC has identified and invited all sectors of the community including youth, parents, First Responders, Law Enforcement, Educators, Business Leaders, Media Outlets, Youth Serving Organizations, Religious & Fraternal Organizations, Civic & Volunteer Organizations, Health Care Organizations, Federal State, Local, and Tribal Agencies and other organizations focused on substance abuse prevention & drug free communities.

B. COMMUNITY PARTNERS: Some of our members represent businesses or community service organizations. These individuals are referred to as “community partners”. FCC has built an extensive network of partners throughout the service area who provide resources and assistance.

FCC refrains from implementing activities without the collaboration of at least one partner agency. Examples of some of our community collaborated events in the past include:

* Pershing County Heart Health Day – Pershing County Safety Committee
* Rachel’s Challenge – Battle Mountain High School
* Arrive Alive Tour in Winnemucca and McDermitt – UNITE International
* Humboldt County Health Fair – Winnemucca Lions Club
* Lowry High School Academic Assembly – Lowry High School
* Grad Night Parties at three high schools in service area
* State DARE Conference – Humboldt County Sheriff’s Office
* Free Family Swim – Pershing County Swimming Pool
* Family Night – Grass Valley Advisory Board
* Tribute to Mining – Lander County 4-H
* Battle Born Music Festival – Battle Mountain Tourism Board
* Soup & Salad Night – Pershing County Domestic Violence Intervention
* Healthy Living Class – Pershing County High School
* Fun Run, Walk in Battle Mountain and Lovelock –Lander County Domestic Violence Intervention & PCAA
* Beer Garden (underage drinking deterrent strategies) – Pershing County Chamber of Commerce

Members, community partners and any interested individuals are invited to attend monthly coalition meetings to learn more about prevention. In FY14/15, 110 unduplicated individuals attended coalition meetings. FCC provides training opportunities for members via local and online training courses and occasionally sends members to out of town for training. Some of these trainings provide continuing education units to assist professionals.

*The following is a conversation overheard after a coalition meeting*

Law Enforcement: Did I hear you say during your update that you are with mental health?

Mental Health: Yes, I have been meaning to contact you. I would like to talk about ways we can get mental health counseling to some of the inmates at the jail.

Law Enforcement: That’s what I was hoping to talk to you about, too. Let’s schedule a meeting.

C. BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND STAFF:

Local Coalition Committees

The FCC board is comprised of representatives from multiple agencies and sectors in the Service Area who advise and coordinate prevention efforts.

Pauline Salla, Chairman Winnemucca, Juvenile Probation

Steve Larsgaard, Vice Chair Battle Mountain, Former School District Superintendent

Sandy Curutchet, Secretary/Treasurer Winnemucca, Former Teacher

Ed Sampson, Member Winnemucca, Former Juvenile Probation

Jane Ripley, Member Winnemucca, Former Juvenile Probation

Duane Peck, Member Battle Mountain, Marigold Mine Manager

James Rowe, Member Lovelock, Former School Principal

Flossie Redd, Member Lovelock, Domestic Violence Intervention Director

Amy Nelson, Member at Large Winnemucca, School Principal

• All board of directors serve as volunteers

• Meet quarterly and respond via e-mail for urgent decision-making

• Responsible for determining and following policies and fiscal oversight

Executive Director

• Full-time salary position

• Responsible for general oversight of coalition employees and activities

• Attends city council and county commission meetings

• Serves as a leader on multiple local, state, and regional committees and boards of directors.

Community Coordinators

• Full-time hourly position

• Funded through Nevada Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Agency

• Responsible Beverage Server Trainings

• Community Outreach

Volunteers

Volunteers must undergo background checks and then receive training for the following activities:

• Prevention activities in schools

Bookkeeper, evaluator, and other necessary services are provided by contract employees.

### *Fiscal Structure*

Frontier Community Coalition currently receives funding from various local, State and Federal grants. FCC received quarterly donations from the Newmont Legacy Fund and monthly donations from the Southwest Gas employees contribution campaign. We have two yearly fundraisers the “Cultural Diversity Dinner” and the Louis Peraldo Golf Tournament. This year the dinner drew 150 participants and earned approximately $6,000 for coalition activities. We remain highly reliant on grant funding.

Facilities and equipment necessary for building on the existing prevention infrastructure are in place. FCC pays rent to the City for the office in Lovelock. Office space is donated in the other two communities. FCC has at its disposal the use of the facilities, equipment and technology various public buildings and private collaborative businesses for coalition meetings and events.

We continue to seek and apply for grants that are applicable to our mission.

### *Cultural Competency*

FCC provides youth and parent specific events in addition to community-wide events.

Frontier Community Coalition’s staff and board members strive to model awareness of, sensitivity to, and respect for the lives, beliefs, perceptions, backgrounds and aspirations of all ages, ethnicities, socio-economic levels and cultural histories that form the geographic and social environment of the service area. For example, our annual Diversity Day Dinner is intentionally designed to celebrate the unique qualities of various ethnic and racial groups within our service area. Community members are invited to bring food representative of their own culture. This year we were able to offer food representing people of Basque, Mexican, Chinese, Danish, Italian, Portuguese, Native American, and American descent.

FCC may consider increasing its presence on Native American reservations and colonies within the service areas and may consider incorporating prevention activities specific to this population.

E-mail, advertising, fliers and PSAs are reviewed to make sure the message will not be misinterpreted by either intended or incidental audiences to ensure that potential for misinterpretation is minimized, that inadvertently giving offense is avoided, and that messages are delivered in a positive manner without basing their effectiveness on fear, chastisement, haughtiness or denigration of any individual or group.

I respect FCC’s ability to keep these meetings positive. There is no browbeating. It’s very collaborative and focused on solving problems.

-Focus Group Participant

***Analysis of Capacity***

* FCC has experienced growth in number of partners and members, and has seen an increased level of partnership with most partners
* Meetings are run according to set agendas. The meetings start and end on time. FCC staff maintain focus on agenda items and offer suggestions for future, between-meeting opportunities to discuss off topic issues that might arise. Minutes of each meeting are read and, if necessary, corrected at the next meeting. Members and partner agencies are invited to be presenters and are invited to make suggestions for future meetings
* The community members meet once a month in Winnemucca, Battle Mountain, and Lovelock “Local Community Coalition” meetings. The director creates an agenda and attends each LCC. Each LCC operates on its own budget, but the budgets are the same between each of the three LCCs
* The Board of Directors meets quarterly
* Agencies are over-represented among coalition members compared to individuals (i.e. parents, teachers, etc.). There seems to be a general (and increasing) awareness of what FCC’s goal is, but a lack of understanding of how one might become involved
* FCC recently participated in the compilation of a resource directory through Project AWARE. They are working to distribute the directory throughout the service area. The coalition may consider adding a link to this directory on their website

* Coalition has demonstrated ability to mobilize and engage key stakeholders
* The coalition may consider updating the website to include a link to this completed CCPP, highlight goals and objectives, and/or offer more specific information for prevention activities

*Note: Unfortunately, there was no indication of what “other” forms of communication were effective.*

## STEP THREE: PLANNING AND LOGIC MODELS

Frontier Community Coalition, in an attempt to address the gaps in resources and services offered to youth and young adults within the service area, developed the following broad strategies and plans that will assist in the development and implementation of prevention services.

Our prevention strategies are relevant, appropriate, and effective to meet needs in our service area. FCC will work with sub-recipients to assure the activities are culturally appropriate to the intended audience. Our goal is to deliver prevention education and messaging to multiple sectors of the population utilizing multiple strategies.

**Domain: Individual Logic Model**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Priority 1 | Address Risks of Harm Associated with Binge Drinking |
| *Data*  *Indicators* | ∙Declining, but still higher than acceptable rates of binge drinking among both youth and adults (YRBS/NV Comm. Survey/BRFSS) |
| *Outcome* | ∙Reduce incidence of alcohol poisoning, DUIs, and other negative outcomes from binge drinking  ∙Reduce rates as measured by YRBS, NV Comm. Survey, and BRFSS |
| *Strategies* | Information Dissemination, Education, Community-Based Processes, Environmental Strategies |
| *Activities* | ∙Stress importance of not over-serving and provide avoidance strategies during Beverage Server Trainings  ∙Include binge drinking as a topic in public awareness campaigns and during classroom or community wide events |
| Priority 2 | **Increase Knowledge of Addiction Theories** |
| *Data*  *Indicators* | ∙54.5% of high school students who smoke had tried quitting in past 12 months (YRBS)  ∙While focus group participants and key informants displayed tendency toward treatment and away from punitive responses, they did not display a strong understanding of addiction theory and processes |
| *Outcome* | ∙A better understanding of addiction process and addictive nature of substances will result in less use, less tolerance of use, and less access, which will result in lower self-reported rates  ∙A better understanding of addiction process will result in quicker identification and referral to treatment services |
| *Strategies* | Information Dissemination, Education, Environmental Strategies, Identification/Referral |
| *Activities* | ∙Include addiction theory as a topic in public awareness campaigns and during classroom or community wide events  ∙Partner with local mental health providers to disseminate information  ∙Encourage health teachers to address addiction theory in class and provide appropriate teaching materials |
| Priority 3 | **Continue and Expand Relationship with School Districts to Offer Project AWARE** |
| *Data*  *Indicators* | ∙Community members already rely on new program for referrals and treatment of mental health issues  ∙Project AWARE partially fills the need for access to timely, appropriate, affordable mental health care  ∙Higher than acceptable rates of experiencing bullying, students considering suicide, students attempting suicide (YRBS)  ∙Request that Project AWARE and PBIS include elements of resiliency building, as this was identified as a high need in focus groups and interviews |
| *Outcome* | ∙Access to mental health treatment will improve self-control among young people and will thereby reduce substance abuse |
| *Strategies* | Problem Identification/Referral, Community-Based Process |
| *Activities* | ∙Continue to expand relationships with schools and other community agencies |

**Domain: Family Logic Model**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Priority 1 | Support Families by Supporting Alternative Activities |
| *Data*  *Indicators* | ∙Qualitative responses indicate a high level of ‘there’s nothing to do here’ feelings, especially for young people who do not participate in sports or outdoor activities. Parents feel these children are ostracized so feel pressure to allow young people to attend parties ‘so at least they have some friends’  ∙Focus group participants appreciated FCC’s provision of activities for youth at fair |
| *Outcome* | ∙Alternative activities will provide young people opportunities to socialize with others in a safe environment  ∙Families without access to affordable childcare, especially those working evenings, will have a safe place for children to go that don’t involve alcohol or other drugs |
| *Strategies* | Alternatives |
| *Activities* | ∙Continue and expand activities such as those offered at the fair  ∙Consider options to collaborate with Boys and Girls Club in Winnemucca  ∙Consider options to collaborate with Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribe to offer alternative activities or programming on reservation |
| Priority 2 | **Encourage Parents in Setting and Enforcing Rules** |
| *Data*  *Indicators* | ∙Nearly a quarter of youth agree with parents providing alcohol, and 18.5% of youth believe parents provide alcohol ‘often’ or ‘very often’ (NV Comm Survey)  ∙Focus group participants described parents’ reluctance to enforce rules if children will be ostracized or if it will inconvenience them (restricting cell phones/car)  ∙Self-reported use rates do not match parents or youth perceptions of youth rate  ∙Parental monitoring rates have dropped (YRBS) |
| *Outcome* | ∙Setting clear rules and consistently enforcement will result in increasing rates of perceived parental disapproval and, eventually, to lower rates of use  ∙Clear, consistent rules will become social norm |
| *Strategies* | Information Dissemination, Education, Environmental Strategies |
| *Activities* | ∙Media campaign with parenting messages  ∙Work with local employers and tribe to disseminate parenting information  ∙Work to bring parenting classes to areas that do not have access and support and encourage parents to take advantage of existing evidence based parenting classes  ∙Collaborate with existing parent outreach efforts (e.g. Humboldt County School District) |

**Domain:      Peer Logic Model**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Priority 1 | Capitalize on “Social” Social Networking |
| *Data*  *Indicators* | ∙Researcher observed phenomenon of young people (18-22) gathering around individual computers and accessing social networking platforms. They report this is a social activity  ∙There was no mention of FCC ads or social marketing messages among any focus group or interview  ∙Interviews reveal a relatively large group of 18-25 year olds with little to do  ∙Focus group participants believe this is the age with the highest substance use rates |
| *Outcome* | ∙Social networking messages, when crafted correctly, can reach the elusive age groups (18-25)  ∙Messages can impact substance use rates among this age group |
| *Strategies* | Information dissemination, Education, Alternatives |
| *Activities* | ∙Work with representatives of this age group to create marketing campaign and successfully post to a variety of social networking platforms  ∙Include helpful messaging, such as workplace training or educational resources, together with prevention messaging  ∙Include information about penalties and ethics of 3rd party sales |
| Priority 2 | **Correct Misperceptions of Use Rates** |
| *Data*  *Indicators* | ∙Self-reported use rates much lower than perceptions of peer use rates  ∙Strong disapproval for most forms of substance use/misuse (NV Public Awareness Survey, Prescription Misuse Survey)  ∙Adults and youth grossly over-estimate use of all substances among youth |
| *Outcome* | ∙Correcting misperception among youth will lead to fewer feelings of ‘having to use to fit in’ and will build resistance skills  ∙Correcting misperception among adults will increase respect between generations |
| *Strategies* | Information Dissemination, Education |
| *Activities* | ∙Create media campaign describing differences between self-reported use rates and perceptions |

**Domain: School Logic Model**

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| Priority 1 | Offer Substance Abuse Related Trainings for Principals, Counselors, Teachers, Staff and School Resource Officers |
| *Data*  *Indicators* | ∙Higher than acceptable self-reported smoking on school property  ∙25.9% had someone offer, sell, or give them an illegal drug on school property during the past 12 months  ∙Higher than acceptable rates of carrying a weapon and being in a physical fight on school property (YRBS)  ∙School staff over-estimate youth substance use rates |
| *Outcome* | ∙Lower tolerance for substance use on campus will result in lower rates of use overall and will correct misperceptions that ‘everyone’ is using  ∙Lowering access and exposure to substances on campus will lower use rates  ∙Quicker identification of bullying or other violent acts may reduce mental health issues and subsequent substance use |
| *Strategies* | Information Dissemination, Education, Problem Identification/Referral, Community-Based Processes, Environmental Strategies |
| *Activities* | ∙Offer to provide trainings (either locally or assist in sending to relevant national trainings)  ∙Provide relevant data and resources to correct misperceptions and allow for appropriate referrals to be made for needed services  ∙Provide Signs of Suicide and Safe Talk training for all school staff  ∙Ensure School Resource Officers are properly trained to interact with student population |
| Priority 2 | **Review Tobacco-Related Policies for all Three School Districts in Service Area** |
| *Data*  *Indicators* | ∙Higher than expected self-reported smoking on school property  ∙Policies were not easily accessible on school websites  ∙Low demonstrated knowledge of tobacco policies, especially e-cigarettes or vapor, demonstrated by focus group participants or interviewees |
| *Outcome* | ∙Lower tolerance for tobacco use on campus will result in lower rates of use overall and will correct misperceptions that ‘everyone’ is using tobacco  ∙Lowering access and exposure to tobacco products on campus will lower use rates  ∙Ensuring policies are comprehensive will eliminate ambiguity about e-cigarettes or “newer” tobacco-related products |
| *Strategies* | Information Dissemination, Community-Based Processes, Environmental Strategies |
| *Activities* | ∙Request policies from school districts  ∙Provide suggestions for comprehensive language  ∙Offer to assist in signage for schools or other ways to disseminate knowledge of new policies |

**Domain: Community Logic Model**

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| --- | --- |
| Priority 1 | Correct Community Members Misperceptions about Rates of Tobacco Use |
| *Data*  *Indicators* | ∙YRBS data reveals self-reported tobacco use rates higher than acceptable; however, focus group participants and interviewees do not believe tobacco use is a problem among young people in community |
| *Outcome* | ∙More awareness of tobacco use rates will result in less tolerance and less access, both of which should lead to lower use rates |
| *Strategies* | Information Dissemination, Education, Problem Identification/Referral, Community-Based Processes, Environmental Strategies |
| *Activities* | ∙Remind adults and young people of the dangers of tobacco use  ∙Remind adults and young people about laws governing age to legally purchase tobacco products  ∙Disseminate information about Tobacco Quit Line and any other available resources  ∙Continue to monitor ‘We Card’ strategy and product placement; share results of Nevada Outlet Surveys with businesses |
| Priority 2 | **Support Law Enforcement in Enforcing Underage Drinking and DUI Laws** |
| *Data*  *Indicators* | ∙Qualitative data reveals that there is little perceived threat that underage drinking or DUI will be caught  ∙Declining, but still high, levels of underage drinking and driving under the influence (adults and youth |
| *Outcome* | ∙Increasing law enforcement ability to respond will result in lower underage drinking rates and lower incidents of drinking and driving among youth and adults |
| *Strategies* | Community-Based Processes, Environmental Strategies |
| *Activities* | ∙Offer to send law enforcement officers to trainings specific to enforcing underage drinking laws  ∙Collaborate with law enforcement to provide a way for people throughout the vast service area to anonymously communicate with law enforcement about underage parties or 3rd party sales  ∙ Continue to monitor ‘We Card’ strategy and product placement; share results of Nevada Outlet Surveys with businesses  ∙Request that any officers attending trainings through FCC provide a presentation about what they learned at an LCC |
| Priority 3 | **Provide Information/Education About Vaping, Hookahs, and E-Cigarettes** |
| *Data*  *Indicators* | ∙Despite high visibility of locations that sell these products in the service area, there was almost no mention of these products during focus groups or interviews  ∙Focus group participants and interviewees demonstrated very little knowledge of these products, potential benefits or harms |
| *Outcome* | ∙Increased knowledge of these products will reduce tolerance and access and, consequently, use |
| *Strategies* | Information Dissemination, Education, Environmental Strategies |
| *Activities* | ∙Include these products as topics in public awareness campaigns and during classroom or community wide events  ∙Highlight dangers and myths concerning use of these products in media campaign |
| Priority 4 | **Consider Creating Community-Wide Scholarship Program for Youth to Participate in Extra Curricular Activities** |
| *Data*  *Indicators* | ∙Focus group participants and interviewees noted a lack of access to alternative, positive activities for children whose parents cannot afford equipment and registration fees |
| *Outcome* | ∙Participation in positive extra-curricular activities will encourage youth to bond with others in a positive way and work toward a common goal |
| *Strategies* | Alternatives, Community-Based Processes |
| *Activities* | ∙Collaborate with other non-profit agencies to explore options  ∙Create application process, distribution process, etc. |
| Priority 5 | **Continue Support of Alternative Activities in Classrooms (similar to broadcasting program)** |
| *Data*  *Indicators* | ∙Focus group participants and interviewees expressed frustration with few alternatives for youth other than sports or outdoor activities  ∙Focus group participants are pleased with video broadcasting program in Lovelock and would like to see more things like that offered  ∙Interviewees discussed the interplay between success later in life and the opportunity for young people to visit larger communities |
| *Outcome* | ∙Opportunities for a larger number of children to become involved with peers in a positive social setting and working toward a common goal will reduce substance abuse rates  ∙Opportunities to visit larger communities will help young people understand where they may fit into the larger world and will help them set future goals |
| *Strategies* | Education, Alternatives |
| *Activities* | ∙Collaborate with school district and community organizations to determine what activities would be of interest to young people and how those might be funded |
| Priority 6 | **Implement Social Norms Marketing Campaign** |
| *Data*  *Indicators* | ∙Focus group participants were either naïve to substance abuse rates in the community or tended to over exaggerate them  ∙There was a lack of concern expressed about legalized marijuana initiatives |
| *Outcome* | ∙A better understanding of self-reported substance use rates will bring some in the community out of denial, while it will correct misperceptions of others. Both of these will result in lower tolerance, better monitoring, and subsequently, lower substance use rates among youth |
| *Strategies* | Information Dissemination, Education, Environmental Strategies |
| *Activities* | ∙Create media campaign  ∙Include data in communications with all community members |
| Priority 7 | **Distribute Resource Guide** |
| *Data*  *Indicators* | ∙Focus group participants expressed concern over not knowing what resources are available in the community |
| *Outcome* | ∙Better knowledge of resources will result in faster and more appropriate referrals, which will subsequently lead to lower rates of substance abuse |
| *Strategies* | Information Dissemination, Problem Identification/Referral, Environmental Strategies |
| *Activities* | ∙Consider creating small cards, pamphlets, or magnets with referral information for law enforcement, emergency responders to have on hand to make quick referrals  ∙Continue to distribute the newly created Resource Guide electronically  ∙Add link to Resource Guide to your website  ∙ Collaborate with civic organizations to promote resource guide  ∙Devote time at least quarterly to updating Resource Guide |

## STEP FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION

Frontier Community Coalition sustains a community prevention system and coordinating implementation of the plan through our community partners. Whenever possible the coalition identifies community partners to implement programs and services that meet the priorities for youth and families as outlined in the prevention plan. The coalition works with community partners to leverage, access, manage and distribute resources for implementation of the plan. Additionally, the coalition provides assistance to community partners with training, data management, resource reporting, evaluation and other assistance as requested. Priority is given to evidence-based programs and services targeting our prioritized risk and protective factors. We pay special attention to program fidelity as well as adaptations to appropriately address cultural and other unique considerations of the diverse populations identified in this plan. The coalition supports additional programs and services as necessary to meet the changing needs of the youth and families of the FCC service area.

For example, FCC staff and partners became increasingly concerned about the lack of accessible, affordable mental health care in the service area. FCC, the school districts, and the Office of Suicide Prevention and the Department of Education were able to obtain a federal grant that has significantly increased access to mental health care in the service area.

As another example, FCC, law enforcement, and school district personnel utilized YRBS data to justify the need for a Youth Resource Officer in one of the communities.

At this point in time FCC is funding or otherwise supporting the following programs:

* Battle Mountain Elementary Schools Tutorial Program
* Pershing County School Districts Channel 14 – a student run TV station
* Project MAGIC funded through University of Nevada-Reno

## STEP FIVE: EVALUATION

*Outcome evaluation* measures are intended to measure actual rates of substance abuse throughout FCC’s service area. *Process evaluation* is intended to help the coalition determine the effectiveness of its efforts. We measure items such as coalition membership, community perceptions of coalition work, and coalition capacity.

Data is used when writing grants and to direct services to areas of highest need.

Action Steps to Improve Evaluation

* Consider adopting a parental consent policy for collecting surveys or conducting interviews with people under age of 18
* Consider administering the Nevada Community Convenience Survey once per year at community events rather than on a continuous basis. This will provide a more accurate measure of change over time
* Retail Outlet Survey
  + Consider adding “casino” as an option for the “type of establishment” question. Alcon consider the difference between a casino and a bar in the service area and what implications that may or may not have for your goals
  + Similarly, consider the differences between gas stations and convenience stores in the service area and what, if any, implications that may have on your goals
  + Consider changing wording to allow the surveyor to describe exposure to secondhand smoke even if an outlet is designated as “smoke free”
  + Make sure those administering the survey have a uniform understanding of terms and the ultimate goal of the project
  + Share results with Chambers of Commerce, retail outlets, etc., and re-administer annually or once every other year to track progress
* Work with SAPTA to obtain results of evaluations done on programs implemented by sub-

recipients

* Nevada Community Prescription Drug Misuse Survey
  + Create an administration plan, including definitive start and stop points, so as to accurately measure changes in attitudes, behaviors, and perceptions

# APPENDIX A - DATA

Sources:

1. Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS): University of Nevada, Reno.

* Various data points are available for 2005, 2007, 2009, and 2013 administrations of the YRBS. The full data set is only available for 2013 results, prior to that year this researcher had to rely on charts and graphs created by others.

* All three school districts in the service area allowed passive parental consent in 2013.
* Comparison data for the State of Nevada was available for 2007 in some cases and 2013 in all instances. Trendlines on graphs for other years are for reference only.
* Questions for the YRBS are determined at the State level and are not under the direct control of FCC. Several wording changes have occurred over the years.
* Responsibility for administration and analysis of the YRBS transferred from the Department of Education to the University of Nevada, Reno, in 2013.
* The State of Nevada randomly selects schools and classrooms within each county to receive the YRBS.
* The YRBS is typically administered to middle school (grades 6, 7, 8) and high school (9, 10, 11, 12) students. Until 2011, middle and high school students received different versions. The State of Nevada chose not to survey middle school students in 2013. Middle and high school students received the same version of the YRBS in 2015 (results not available as of this writing). Frontier Community Coalition reports only the high school results in this CCPP.
* YRBS data in 2013 **is not weighted**.
* Results for 2005 and 2007 include Humboldt, Lander and Pershing Counties. The 2009 results are for Humboldt County only. The YRBS was not administered in the service area in 2011. UNR included results from Churchill County with FCC’s service area in 2013, although Churchill County does not fall within the service area.
* YRBS results are in orange tables and graphs.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| YRBS | | | |
| 2005 | 2007 | 2009 | 2013 |
| n=unknown | n=unknown | n=unknown | n = 420 |

* YRBS Respondents in 2013 total sample were: 51.5% Female, 48.5% Male

In the 9-12 grades

1. Results from key informants and focus groups are indicated in conversation bubbles in the appropriate domain

Even though the comments themselves are from one individual, they are included in this report only if they reflect a pattern of responses by others. In other words, none of these comments should be interpreted to reflect the opinion of just one respondent.

1. Nevada Community Prescription Drug Misuse Survey

* This survey has been administered at community events since May 2015.
* Respondents were between 18 and 72 years of age. The mean average age was 36; while the mode (or most common ages) of respondents was 35, 43, and 63.
* This survey population was 80.6% female; 19.4% male.
* Respondents were from Winnemucca and Battle Mountain, Nevada.
* N=31

1. Nevada Public Awareness Youth Survey

* This was an online “Survey Monkey” survey conducted in Lander, Humboldt, and Pershing Counties between 2011 and 2012.
* No copy of the survey itself could be located, results are from Survey Monkey pdf files. Some of these results are incomplete.
* The survey was completed by students during school career fairs. There was no parental consent.
* N=646
* Respondents were: 49% female; 51% male

5. Frontier Community Coalition Rental Property and Smoking Assessment, July 2014. This project was conducted in conjunction with other coalitions around the State of Nevada. The purpose of this project was to discover: 1) the approximate number of rental units around the State of Nevada that allow or prohibit cigarette smoking; 2) attitudes and expectations of landlords and/or property owners concerning cigarette smoking; and 3) attitudes and expectations of renters concerning cigarette smoking. The results shared in this CCPP reflect findings in Lander, Humboldt, and Pershing Counties. N=95

6. Nevada Community Convenience Survey. This survey was administered at community events (such as fairs) from 2007-2015.

* Results were provided in SPSS output tables labeled “2012-2013 OLD” and “2012-2013 NEW”. It was determined that the “old” tables contained results from surveys administered in 2007-2012, and the “new” file contained results from surveys administered in 2013.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 2007-2012 | 2013-2015 |
| * N=94 * Respondents’ ages ranged from 12-over 65, with the highest percentage (59.6%) in the 12-14 age category * Gender: Male 40.4%; Female 59.6% * Participants were drawn from Humboldt and Pershing Counties | * N=108 * Respondents’ ages ranged from 8-over 65, with the highest percentage (38.9%) in the 12-14 age category * Gender: Male 43.5%; Female 56.5% * Participants were drawn from Humboldt, Lander, and Pershing Counties |

* There was no parental consent protocol used
* Some of these survey questions were supposed to be answered by youth only. It is not clear from the results whether or not those over 21 were answering these questions, so those questions were not analyzed.

7. Retail Outlet Survey. This was a visual survey of establishments who sell alcohol and/or tobacco in the service area. It was conducted by coalition employees. The owners and/or managers of the establishments were not aware that the visual survey was taking place.

* This survey was conducted in 2007 and again between September and October 2015. No results from 2007 were available for comparison
* 51 Retail Outlets were surveyed in Sept/Oct 2015 in Humboldt and Lander Counties.

## Domain: Community

Top 5 Problems in service area as rated by focus group participants:

1. Not enough activities, especially for those not interested in outdoor activities

2. Substance abuse among adults and/or parents (especially 20-30 age range)

3. Domestic Violence

4. Property Crimes (especially related to substance abuse)

5. Some parents can’t afford to let their kids participate in activities; too expensive

Many participants expressed concern about drug trafficking along the I-80 corridor.

Focus Group Participants were able to identify the following as substance abuse prevention activities:

1. Red Ribbon Week

2. Safe and Sober Grad Night

3. TATU

4. DUI Simulation

5. Drunk Goggles

6. DARE

7. GREAT

8. Miscellaneous speakers at schools

9. Rachel’s Challenge

Sometimes the prevention efforts seem like a one-time shot. Like ‘here’s your aspirin, we’ll give you another one in six months’. I wish we had a little more consistency in the prevention programs.

-Focus Group Participant

•13.7% of total population in the service area and 15.8% of population in State of Nevada are living below poverty level (US Dept. of Agriculture, Economic Research Service)

•17.4% of children <18 in the service area and 22.7% of children <18 in State of Nevada are living under poverty level (US Dept. of Agriculture, Economic Research Service)

Work is limited here. It’s either mining or poverty. There aren’t a lot of other jobs. When mining fluctuates, the whole community feels it.

-Focus Group Participant

A lot of people who work here are only here for the job. We have a few families who are generational here, but otherwise it’s really transient. There are folks making lots of money, with not much family, and not much investment in the community.

-Focus Group Participant

Interviewee: I tried college and it wasn’t really for me. I came back here, but I can’t really find any work here. I can’t afford to move somewhere else. So I just hang around a lot of the time. There are a lot of us just hanging around waiting.

Interviewer: Waiting for what?

Interviewee: For life I guess (laughing).

-20 Year Old Female

Focus Group Participants and Interviewees were asked to rank which substances caused the most trouble in their community:

1. Alcohol

2. Methamphetamine

3. Heroin

4. Prescription Drug Misuse

5. Marijuana

Participants tend to believe these issues have gotten worse over the past 5 years.

**Tobacco**

* 58.7% of renters would prefer their buildings be smoke-free (FCC Rental Property and Smoking Assessment)
* 75.58% of the renters surveyed were worried about health effects of secondhand smoke (FCC Rental Property and Smoking Assessment); and 57.5% of high school students had inhaled smoke from someone smoking tobacco products in a public place (compared to 58.3% of Nevada total – YRBS)

Now that you mention tobacco, it seems like you don’t see kids smoking like you used to. I see 20-30 year olds smoking, but I’m not seeing the young kids smoking in the park like they used to.

-Focus Group Participant

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who, during the past 7 days, breathed the smoke from someone who was smoking tobacco products in a public place, such as stores, restaurants, sports arenas, parks, school grounds, parking lots, or stadiums

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 57.5% | 42.5% |
| Nevada Total | 58.3% | 41.7% |

* 75.5% of Retail Outlets surveyed were designated “smoke free”

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who usually obtained their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station during the 30 days before the survey (among the students who currently smoked cigarettes and who were aged <18 years)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 14% | 86% |
| Nevada Total | 12.7% | 87.3% |

* 38.8% of Retail Outlets surveyed had "We Card" signage for tobacco products placed *outside;* 90.9% of these placed them outside doors or windows
* 49% of Retail Outlets surveyed had "We Card" signage for tobacco products placed *inside*
* Surveyors considered access to tobacco at 72.4% of Retail Outlets "very restricted"

YRBS Table 46: Percentage of high school students who often see ads or promotions for cigarettes and other tobacco products when at a convenience store, supermarket, or gas station

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 76.3% | 23.7% |
| Nevada Total | 72% | 28% |

* 34.8% of Retail Outlets surveyed had some amount of tobacco advertising *outside* their building; for 2.2% of these tobacco was featured in over 50% of all outdoor advertising
* 44.9% of Retail Outlets surveyed had some amount of tobacco advertising *inside* their building; none of these had tobacco featured in more than 50% of their inside advertising

**Alcohol**

*Note: This graph represents cases filed; this should not be construed to represent convictions or other legal dispositions. One should also keep in mind that the number of cases filed can be influenced by a myriad of factors, including: policy changes; law enforcement staffing levels; culture of district attorney’s office, etc.*

* 30.1% of this population admitted to driving a car or other vehicle after drinking alcohol at least one time in the 30 days prior to taking the survey (Nevada Community Convenience Survey)

Drinking and driving was identified as an FCC priority in their 2011 CCPP

* 48.9% of this sample believe the police would catch them if they were to drink and drive (Nevada Community Convenience Survey 2013)

I think FCC was involved with the mock DUI events, right? We need to do that again, it’s been a long time. And I know they have the drunk goggles at fairs and maybe at school events.

-Focus Group Participant

8.44% of people 12 and older in Nevada reported past year alcohol dependence or abuse compared to a National average of 7.27%. Nevada is in the highest quartile nationwide for alcohol abuse and for those in need of treatment who did not receive treatment

4.37 % of adolescents ages 12 to 17 in Nevada responded that they had been dependent upon or had abused illicit drugs in the past year (Nevada is in the middle quintile among all states)

4.2% of women in State-funded treatment facilities in Nevada were pregnant at time of treatment

Nevada ranks in the top quintile nationwide in the percentage of respondents reporting use of illicit drugs other than marijuana (4.7%)

(NV Department of Health and Human Services, SAPTA Epidemiological Report 2013)

* Despite the disapproval expressed above, 48.1% of this sample population admitted to having five or more drinks of alcohol in a row on at least one day in the 30 days prior to taking the survey (Nevada Community Convenience Survey 2013)

Binge drinking was identified as an FCC priority in their 2011 CCPP.

I grew up in a community just like this one, where some drinking was expected, or at least tolerated. People always say, ‘at least it isn’t drugs’.

-Focus Group Participant

We hear the stories after the parties happen. We have one deputy for 6,000 square miles. It’s really hard to catch the kids partying.

-Law Enforcement Agency

Interviewer: If someone your age were to choose to drink alcohol, how worried would you be about getting caught by law enforcement? Do you hear about your peers getting tickets for MIPC or anything?

Youth: No. It doesn’t seem like they ever get caught.

-Focus Group Participant (Youth)

Relaxed enforcement of drinking laws was identified as an FCC priority in their 2011 CCPP

Easy access to alcohol was identified as an FCC priority in their 2011 CCPP

Interview: On a scale from 1-10, 1 being easy and 10 being difficult, how easy is it for young people to obtain alcohol?

Youth: 1, it’s super easy. You can always find someone over 21.

-Focus Group Participant

I have watched older people buying alcohol for kids. It’s an easy way for someone over 21 to make some money.

-Focus Group Participant

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who usually obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 37% | 63% |
| Nevada Total | 35.7% | 64.3% |

* 44% of Retail Outlets had "We Card" signage posted for alcohol *outside* the establishment; 91.7% displayed on outside doors or windows
* 61.2% of Retail Outlets surveyed had “We Card” signage posted for alcohol *inside* the establishment

A lack of “We Card” stickers was identified as an FCC priority in their 2011 CCPP

* 91.5% of alcohol products at surveyed Retail Outlets were placed within view of the clerk
* 64.9% of this population believes their community monitors the location of alcohol outlets and bars “very well” or “sort of well” (Nevada Community Convenience Survey 2013)
* 55.1% of the sample population “agree” or “strongly agree” that alcohol advertising should not be allowed at events attended by children, such as sporting events or community celebrations (Nevada Community Convenience Survey 2013)
* A brief review of “community events calendars” for each of the counties in the service area shows events where alcohol is typically readily available (rodeos, motorcycle rallies, festivals, car shows, fairs, etc.)

Alcohol availability at all community events was identified as an FCC priority in their 2011 CCPP

* 60% of this population believes their community monitors the location of alcohol advertising “very well” or “sort of well” (Nevada Community Convenience Survey 2013)
* 54.8% of Retail Outlets surveyed had some amount of alcohol advertising *outside* their business; for 19.1% of these, alcohol was featured in over 50% of their total outside advertisement
* 86% of Retail Outlets surveyed had some amount of alcohol advertising *inside* their establishment; for 46% of these establishments alcohol was featured in 50% or more of their total inside advertising
* 65% of the sample population “agree” or “strongly agree” that those serving alcohol in their communities are properly trained to do so (Nevada Community Convenience Survey 2013)

Alcohol servers not properly trained was identified as an FCC priority in their 2011 CCPP

**Other Drugs**

It is partly the community’s job to stop kids from using in the first place. We have to offer healthy alternative activities. There are a lot of opportunities for outdoor activities, but not enough to do if you’re more of an artsy person.

-Focus Group Participant

*Note: The two graphs above represent cases filed; they should not be construed to represent convictions or other legal dispositions. One should also keep in mind that the number of cases filed can be influenced by a myriad of factors, including: policy changes; law enforcement staffing levels; culture of district attorney’s office, etc.*

To put this into context, there were approximately 1,825 individuals between the ages of 10 and 17 living in the service area in 2013 (American Community Survey).

* Comments concerning hookah or vaping establishments were noticeably absent from interviews. When pressed, most responded that they did not know anything about those products and not much about the establishments that sell those products. This researcher was in a gas station in the service area and witnessed two customers using vaping pens inside the establishment while waiting in line. Other customers appeared to be uncomfortable and looked to the clerk for a response, but the customers were not asked to stop.

Participant 1: Vaping? I don’t really know much about it. I do remember seeing vaping booths at the fair. It’s supposed to be a safe way to stop smoking, right?

Participant 2: That’s what they say, but I went to a training and they said one hookah session can equal using 200 cigarettes or something like that.

Interviewer: I just witnessed two customers vaping inside a gas station. What do you think of that?

Participant 1: It obviously should be illegal. If you can’t smoke inside you shouldn’t be able to vape inside. What are the rest of us breathing in?

-Focus Group Participants

* 93.5% of those responding to the Nevada Community Prescription Drug Misuse Survey had a valid prescription the last time they used narcotics
* 35.5% of respondents to Nevada Community Prescription Drug Misuse Survey keep prescription medications locked up; 51.6% monitor the number of pills in the prescription drug bottles

## Domain: School

**Educational Attainment**

The combined average cohort graduation rate for Pershing, Humboldt, and Lander County School Districts in school year 2014/2015 was 76.58% (Nevada Report Card). This is somewhat higher than the State of Nevada overall (70%). For at least the second year in a row, Nevada ranked dead last in the United States in terms of “Chance of Success” (Education Week).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Highest Level of Educational Acheievement | | | | | |
|  | **Less than 9th Grade** | **Less than High School** | **High School Graduate** | **Bachelor’s Degree** | **Graduate or Professional Degree** |
| Service Area (Pershing, Humboldt, Lander Counties) | 6.5% | 12.4% | 35.7% | 8.5% | 3.2% |
| Nevada | 6.2% | 9.2% | 28.7% | 14.8% | 7.6% |
| United States | 5.9% | 8.0% | 28.1% | 18% | 10.8% |
| *American Community Survey, Educational Attainment, 2009-2013 5-Year Estimates (Population 25 years and older) \*Some sub-sections of education are not included in interest of brevity* | | | | | |

The service area lags behind the State of Nevada and the US as a whole with respect to higher education.

**Policies**

In a small town the principal and teachers make all the difference. A good principal can have a positive impact on the entire community.

-Father/Grandfather

* 7.8% of the 2013 YRBS survey population had smoked cigarettes on school property in the 30 days prior to taking the survey (compares to 3.7% of Nevada total)

There was a statistical correlation in the 2013 YRBS data between students who reported smoking cigarettes on school property and those who reported being a “daily smoker”. In other words, easy access to and/or use of cigarettes on school property appears to increases the chances that a student will be a daily smoker. In addition, students who reported smoking cigarettes on school property were statistically more likely to have used marijuana or alcohol at least once in their lives.

* 25.9% of the 2013 YRBS survey population Had Someone Offer, Sell, or Give them an Illegal Drug on School Property During the Past 12 Months (compares to 31.1% of Nevada total)

Here’s the thing about a small town: I hear about it if 2 or 3 of our students are drinking or using. In a bigger community that kind of information doesn’t rise to the top, there are too many layers to go through. Here it does. So I think it seems to us like there’s a bigger problem, but it’s really just more obvious. It comes to our attention, we investigate it, and then we do what we can to get that child help.

-School Superintendent

We work hard to enforce our NIAA policies. We approach it as though they need to keep the promise they made, by signing the contract, to their teams, coaches and teammates, not to use alcohol or drugs. Sometimes it’s not easy because parents get upset, sometimes they try to fight it. Our communities are so small that if someone is sitting out serving their punishment for a drug or alcohol violation, everybody knows why.

-Focus Group Participant

Some kids play sports because they don’t want to go home. It gives them a reason to stay away from absent or addicted parents. It’s important that they have that opportunity.

-Father/Grandfather

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who did not go to school at least one day during the 30 days before taking the survey because they felt unsafe at school or one their way to or from school.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 7.7% | 92.3% |
| Nevada Total | 11% | 89% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the 12 months before taking the survey.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 9.3% | 90.7% |
| Nevada Total | 6.9% | 93.1% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property one or more times during the 12 months before taking the survey.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 8.3% | 91.7% |
| Nevada Total | 6.5% | 93.5% |

**Drug and Alcohol Education**

Our schools are big into sports. Right now the video broadcasting program is a big deal. The kids love it. Sometimes our budgets don’t let us continue programs, and sometimes the kids lose interest.

-Focus Group Participant

We were able to offer a “healthy living” class one year. We covered everything more in depth than the regular health class was able to do. We were able to call in local experts when we couldn’t answer questions. For example, I called the Sheriff to come in and talk about questions related to statutory age of consent. But we had to drop it because of changes in staffing. We’re all spread pretty thin.

-Focus Group Participant

## Domain: Family

Communities have to support people in raising families, and strong families are the basis of a community. We are all responsible for knowing where our kids are, encouraging people to eat meals together, it’s all intertwined.

-Focus Group Participant

YRBS: Percentage of high school students whose parents or other adults in their family are serving on active duty in the military

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 14.3% | 85.7% |
| Nevada Total | 13.5% | 86.5% |

Some parents in the community allow their own kids to drink, plus other people’s kids. And most of the parties seem to take place in people’s homes. But for the most part I don’t think parents are aware that this is taking place.

-Focus Group Participant

No, parents around here don’t openly agree with kids drinking underage. But they will say ‘at least it’s not drugs’.

-Focus Group Participant

Increased levels of parental supervision are statistically correlated with decreased rates of lifetime marijuana, cigarette, methamphetamine, and, heroin use in the 2013 YRBS data. Higher parental monitoring is also statistically correlated with an increased age of first sexual intercourse.

Most kids with true substance abuse issues don’t have any support at home. Without parental back up, we can’t do much.

-Focus Group Participant

Some of the parents aren’t supervising their kids, and some of them have substance abuse problems themselves.

-Focus Group Participant

Between the mining schedules and the casino schedules, a lot of our families have parents who are working 12 hour shifts, including night shifts. It’s not as though the parents don’t care about the kids. They are just not able to be home when the kids are home.

-Business Owner

As I get older I understand that just being there with kids every day is a big deal. If you lecture them once a month about not using drugs or alcohol, but don’t pay attention to them the rest of the time, it isn’t going to work. Kids need attention and they will find it somewhere.

-Father/Grandfather

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who have one or more adults, besides their parents, they felt comfortable talking to about important life questions

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 86.6% | 13.4% |
| Nevada Total | 82.2% | 17.8% |

For the most part parents are pretty compliant if their kids get in trouble for underage drinking or whatever. Some of them think we are picking on their kids, of course, but mostly they take it seriously and try to take care of the situation. The kids we see over and over are the kids whose parents don’t try to address discipline issues at home or take care of it.

-Law Enforcement Officer

A lot of times I hear excuses from parents about discipline. They don’t want their kids to have to suffer consequences for their actions. I say, ‘Take the cell phone away!’ ‘Take the driving privileges away’. They don’t want to do that because they don’t want their own lives to be impacted.

-Focus Group Participant

I think we are seeing the impacts of parents allowing screens to raise their children. The kids who work next to their parents on the ranch, who are expected to do well in school, who are sitting at the dinner table with their family every evening, those aren’t the ones getting in trouble with drugs. Kids need consistent interactions with people who care about them.

-Coffee Shop Customer

* Focus group participants and interviewees mentioned the lack of affordable child care in the service area. They were particularly concerned about the burden this places on older siblings

One of my grandchildren was in the position with his folks that he was having to babysit his younger half siblings and nieces and nephews. We just took him out of there. It was making him have to grow up too soon.

-Parent/Grandparent

## Domain: Individual

I grew up here in [service area]. If you were never told anything about drugs or about how to responsibly drink alcohol, you are in serious trouble when you get to college or get to my age. Parents around here seem to have the idea that it’s best not to talk about it, like knowing about something is going to make them use it. Let me tell you, those kids get into big trouble really fast when they get away from their parents and have to make their own decisions.

-20 Year Old Female

### Lifetime Use

* 16.9% of Nevada adults self-identified as “current smokers”
* The median age of adult current smokers is 25-34 years old
* 30% of adults with an annual income of less than $15,000 are current smokers

*Source: State of Nevada, Office of Public Health informatics and Epidemiology, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014 Data*

It seems like the kids are using younger than my age group did. And it seems like they are using more different substances.

-20 Year Old Female

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who have ever tried smoking cigarettes, even one or two puffs.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 42.3% | 57.7% |
| Nevada Total | 38.8% | 61.2% |

* 80% of the renters surveyed do not use any tobacco products (FCC Rental Property and Smoking Assessment)

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who ever took steroids without a doctor’s prescription

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 6.1% | 93.9% |
| Nevada Total | 3.9% | 96.1% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who ever took prescription drugs without a doctor’s prescription.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 22.6% | 77.4% |
| Nevada Total | 18.4% | 81.6% |

* 100% of respondents to the Nevada Community Prescription Drug Misuse Survey “ever have” prescription drugs in their home. 3.2% have used narcotics not prescribed to them in the past 30 days and 9.7% have used narcotics not prescribed to them in the past year
* 0% of respondents to the Nevada Community Prescription Drug Misuse Survey admitted to using narcotics at higher dosages than prescribed in the past year

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who ever injected any illegal drugs

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 3.8% | 96.2% |
| Nevada Total | 3.4% | 96.6% |

Some kids make an occasional mistake; some are chronic users. Not everyone needs to be arrested. Some people just need someone to talk it through with. It’s not right to say ‘send them to jail’. Sometimes we fight that mentality in our community. We are trying to grow these kids as people, not just punish them.

-Focus Group Participant

### Frequency of Use

* 16.9% of Adults in rural Nevada (all areas outside of Clark or Washoe County) self-reported binge drinking in 2011. This is most prevalent in the 25-34 age range (BRFSS)
* 27.2% of adults living in rural Nevada (not Clark or Washoe Counties) self-reported as current smokers in 2011 (BRFSS)

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who *currently* used tobacco (past 30 days) cigarette use, current smokeless tobacco use, or current cigar use

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 17.3% | 82.7% |
| Nevada Total | 14.3% | 85.7% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who *currently* smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 12.5% | 87.5% |
| Nevada Total | 9.4% | 90.6% |

YRBS Table 37: Percentage of high school students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day during the 30 days before the survey

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 11.9% | 88.1% |
| Nevada Total | 4.5% | 95.5% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who ever smoked cigarettes *daily* (at least one cigarette every day for 30 days)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 14.9% | 85.1% |
| Nevada Total | 8.1% | 91.9% |

YRBS Table 36: Percentage of high school students who frequently currently smoked Cigarettes (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 8.4% | 91.6% |
| Nevada Total | 3.6% | 96.4% |

YRBS Table 37: Percentage of high school students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day during the 30 days before the survey

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 13.1% | 86.9% |
| Nevada Total | 8.5% | 91.5% |

### Age of First Use

### Perceived Risk of Harm

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who think breathing cigarette smoke does not cause any harm

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 15.7% | 84.3% |
| Nevada Total | 13.1% | 86.9% |

* Focus group participants and interviewees did not demonstrate a high level of understanding of addiction theory (generational addictions, transition from use to addiction, biophysical mechanisms, etc)

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who tried to quit smoking cigarettes during

the 12 months before the survey (Among the students who currently smoked cigarettes during the 30 days before the survey)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 54.5% | 45.5% |
| Nevada Total | 57% | 43% |

I never used to believe marijuana was a gateway drug. Now I see how it works. If marijuana doesn’t get you numb, something else will. That’s why it’s called a gateway drug.

-Focus Group Participant

### Mental Health Indicators

* 33.6% of adults living in rural Nevada (not Washoe or Clark Counties) self-reported at least one day of poor mental health in the past 30 days in 2011 (BRFSS)
* 100% of the populations of Humboldt, Lander, and Pershing Counties are residing in “Health professional Shortage Areas” for mental health care (Nevada Rural and Frontier Data Book 2015)

I’ve lived here a long time. What I see are generations of people in a family who have no resiliency. When one thing goes badly, they have no skills to figure out how to carry on and then they start using drugs or alcohol. I don’t know how to teach resiliency, but that is a key factor.

-Focus Group Participant

At some point teenagers have to take responsibility for their choices and understand that their future is in their own control.

-Focus Group Participant

Drug and alcohol use leads to behavioral issues, and vice versa.

-Focus Group Participant

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who were bullied on school property during the 12 months before the survey.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 24.9% | 75.1% |
| Nevada Total | 19.6% | 80.4% |

There is a lot of racial tension in [service area]. Sometimes it feels like the difference between two countries, almost like going to a third world country. I think kids from small towns need to go see other places. Not necessarily Washington, DC, or New York City. Just larger towns so they can see how other people their age treat each other, speak to each other and adults, that sort of thing. People in larger communities deal better with diversity. Instead of thinking they need to change or adjust to be able to get along with each other they go further into the way they think they should act. These kids get drawn back here like a magnet because, as bad as it is, it feels safer here than it does trying to make it out on your own somewhere else.

-Father/Grandfather

My organization takes a group of high school sophomores from Lowry High School to visit UNR every spring. It’s called “Explore Your Future”. They get to see that the kids on campus look just like them and are interested in the same things they are. They learn that they don’t have anything to be afraid of. It isn’t easy to get them involved, we could use some collaboration on that project.

-Bill Sims,

Humboldt Development Authority

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who were electronically bullied, including being bullied through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or texting, during the 12 months before the survey

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 17.4% | 82.6% |
| Nevada Total | 15.1% | 84.9% |

I’ve dealt with some kids from really bad families. What seems to help them succeed is a connection to some positive person or some future goal. As they work toward a goal their connections to positive people grow and they can deal with obstacles.

-Focus Group Participant

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who felt sad or hopeless almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 29.2% | 70.8% |
| Nevada Total | 31.7% | 68.3% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the 12 months before the survey.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 15.7% | 84.3% |
| Nevada Total | 16.5% | 83.5% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who attempted suicide during the 12 months before the survey.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 15.6% | 84.4% |
| Nevada Total | 11.8% | 88.2% |

If we can’t help kids who are in crisis, what the hell are we doing here? What good is any of this if we can’t help them?

-Focus Group Participant

YRBS: Percentage of high school students whose suicide attempt resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse, during the 12 months before the survey.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 4.8% | 95.2% |
| Nevada Total | 4.3% | 95.7% |

* .20% of emergency room visits in the service area in 2013 were due to a suicide attempt. This compares to a rate of .40% in the State of Nevada.

Our community is so small. Failure is obvious here, they are under a microscope. Young people need to understand that failure is ok.

-Focus Group Participant

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight one or more times in the past 12 months.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 24.8% | 75.2% |
| Nevada Total | 23.5% | 76.5% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who were injured in a physical fight with injuries that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse one or more times during the 12 months before the survey.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 4.1% | 95.9% |
| Nevada Total | 3.5% | 96.55 |

There was a statistical correlation in 2013 YRBS data between students who had been in a physical fight and those who reported ever trying cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, heroin, or methamphetamine. This finding could lend support for the risk factor of “self-control”.

### Physical Health Indicators

* 24.2% of adults in rural Nevada (outside of Clark or Washoe Counties) self-rate their physical health as “poor” or “fair” (BRFSS)
* 1.17% of all emergency room visits in service area in 2013 were listed as “prescription drug related” (this compares to a State of Nevada rate of 2.32%)
* 2.56% of all emergency room visits in the service area in 2013 were listed as “alcohol related” (this compares to a State of Nevada rate of 3.35%)
* 12.9% of respondents to the Nevada Community Prescription Drug Misuse Survey reported suffering from an on-going medical condition for which they have been prescribed narcotics
* 100% of the populations of Lander and Pershing Counties are residing in “Health Professional Shortage Areas” for primary medical and dental care (Nevada Rural and Frontier Data Book, 2015)

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who have ever had sexual intercourse.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 59.4% | 40.6% |
| Nevada Total | 43.1% | 56.9% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 11.9% | 88.1% |
| Nevada Total | 11.3% | 88.7% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 5% | 95% |
| Nevada Total | 5.8% | 94.2% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 19.7% | 80.3% |
| Nevada Total | 13.7% | 86.3% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who were currently sexually active (Had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 41.4% | 58.6% |
| Nevada Total | 28.2% | 71.8% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 62.6% | 37.4% |
| Nevada Total | 56.4% | 43.6% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 17.4% | 82.6% |
| Nevada Total | 19% | 81% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 20.3% | 79.7% |
| Nevada Total | 22.7% | 77.3% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who have gotten pregnant or gotten someone pregnant

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 5.4% | 94.6% |
| Nevada Total | 4.8% | 95.2% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who were ever taught in school about acquired Immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 86.2% | 13.8% |
| Nevada Total | 81.7% | 18.3% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet during the 30 days before the survey.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 90.2% | 9.8% |
| Nevada Total | 87.3% | 12.7% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who rarely or never wore a seat belt during the 30 days before the survey.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 10.1% | 89.9% |
| Nevada Total | 5.8% | 94.2% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who played video or computer games or used a computer (For something that was not school work) for 3 or more hours/day

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 32.2% | 67.8% |
| Nevada Total | 38% | 62% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who watched 3 or more hours/day of television

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 27.1% | 72.9% |
| Nevada Total | 30.2% | 69.8% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who were trying to lose weight

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 45.4% | 54.6% |
| Nevada Total | 49.9% | 50.1% |

* 64.3% of adults in rural Nevada (not Clark or Washoe Counties) self-reported as being “overweight” or “obese” (BRFSS)

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 44.5% | 55.5% |
| Nevada Total | 35.6% | 64.4% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who carried a weapon during the 30 days before the survey, for example, a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 29.6% | 70.4% |
| 86.4Nevada Total | 15.8% | 84.2% |

*\*It is important to note that hunting is a very popular activity in this service area. Many of these students were carrying weapons for hunting purposes.*

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who carried a gun during the 30 days before the survey

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 16.2% | 83.8% |
| Nevada Total | 5.4% | 94.6% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who experienced sexual dating violence (unwanted kissing and touching, or forced to have sex by their boyfriend or girlfriend) during the 12 months before the survey**.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 12.4% | 87.6% |
| Nevada Total | 13% | 87% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who saw a dentist for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work in the past 12 months

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No |
| FCC Service Area | 66.9% | 33.1% |
| Nevada Total | 68.1% | 31.9% |

## Domain: Peer

Interviewer: Are young people ostracized for drinking alcohol?

Participant: I think it’s more like they are ostracized if they don’t drink alcohol.

-Focus Group Participant

As a parent I sometimes feel bad because I really do want my kids to have a normal high school experience. I want them to socialize and have friends. I just don’t want them socializing where there’s going to be alcohol and drug use. My child feels like there’s no opportunity to socialize with that restriction. [Child] tells me there are plenty of kids at the parties who aren’t necessarily using, but I don’t want [child] there if it’s even available.

-Focus Group Participant

People ask me, ‘what do you do in [service area]’? I tell them ‘You do sports or you do drugs.’

-Focus Group Participant (Youth)

The 2013 YRBS results showed a statistical correlation between involvement in sports and lifetime use of cigarettes (students involved with sports were less likely to have ever tried cigarettes). Otherwise there were no correlations.

How do we change it from ‘it’s cool to use’ to ‘it’s cool not to use.’

-Focus Group Participant

Of the kids who are involved in sports, maybe 1 in 10 would use. But the other kids use a lot, like maybe every night.

-Focus Group Participant (Youth)

I think it would be easier for me to tell you the kids who aren’t, or haven’t ever, used prescription drugs to get high than it would be for me to tell you those who do. It seems like they are all using prescriptions.

-Focus Group Participant (Adult)

# Appendix B Existing Resources

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Domain: **Individual**  Risk Factor: Early Aggressive Behavior  Protective Factor: Self-Control, Academic Success | | |
| *Agency* | *Program/Activity* | *Communit(y)(ies) Where Available* |
| State of Nevada  Counseling & Supportive Services | Counseling, early intervention, parental support | Winnemucca  Battle Mountain  Lovelock |
| Dr. Nielson, Phychologist | Counseling, early intervention, parental support | Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribe |
| Nevada Behavioral Solutions (Dr. Ron Zedek) | Psychiatry, Therapy, Psychosocial Rehabilitation, Basic Skills Training, Evaluation and Diagnosis | Winnemucca |
| Solomon’s Porch Counseling Center | Outpatient mental health assessments and therapy, crisis intervention, rehabilitative mental health, parent education, psychiatric evaluation, medication management | Lovelock |
| Private LCSWs and Mental Health Providers | Counseling, early intervention, parental support | Battle Mountain  Winnemucca  Lovelock |
| Boys and Girls Club | After school programming, leadership programs, summer activities | Winnemucca (pending completion 2016) |
| Juvenile Diversion Court | Early Intervention/Treatment | Winnemucca  Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribe |
| Teen Court | Early Intervention | Winnemucca |
| Juvenile Court/Probation | Early Intervention  Monitoring  Referral for Services | Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribe  Pershing, Lander and Humboldt |
| MAGIC | Youth Program | Lovelock, Winnemucca and Battle Mountain |
| Faith Based  (Native American, LDS, Baptist, Catholic, United Methodist, 7th Day Adventist, Lutheran, Jehovah’s Witness, Non-Denominational Christin, etc.) | Youth and Parent Groups  Marriage Support  Child Development Classes | Some denomination in each community |
| School Districts | School Counselors  After School Programs  Tobacco Prohibition  Alternative Education Setting | All  McDermitt – Mike Oliver, Behavioral Specialist on staff in School |
| Library | Community meeting space  Bookmobile  Literacy Programs  Youth alternative activities  Information/Referral | Humboldt Book Mobile: Winnemucca, Kings River, Orovada, Paradise Valley, Grass Valley, Imlay, Kings River Ranch  Lander County served by Elko, Lander Eureka County Library System (facility and bookmobile)  Pershing County Library  McDermitt branch of Humboldt County in Community Center |
| Family Resource Center | Parenting Classes – All Ages  Family Activities | Winnemucca (now called “Frontier Community Action Agency”)  Lander County  Pershing County |
| Parenting Classes | All Ages | Humboldt (via 6th Judicial District Juvenile Department) |
| JOIN | Workforce training and placement (adults) | Winnemucca  McDermitt (ITCN) |
| Nevada Early Intervention Services | Screening, treatment and referral for physical, emotional, or developmental delays in early childhood | Winnemucca Office |
| School Districts – Special Services | Screening, treatment and referral for physical, emotional, or developmental delays for children 3 and older | All |
| TMC Head Start | Affordable childcare and preschool  Screening and referral for developmental delays  Health and nutrition support  Parental Support | Winnemucca |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Domain: **Family**  Risk Factor: Lack of Parental Supervision, Parental Substance Abuse  Protective Factor: Parental Supervision, Clear Rules that are Enforced | | |
| *Agency* | *Program/Activity* | *Community Where Available* |
| Family Resource Center | Parenting Classes – All Ages  Family Activities  USDA Commodities | Winnemucca (now called “Frontier Community Action Agency”)  Lander County  Pershing County  USDA Commodities available for qualifying members Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribe |
| 6th Judicial Juvenile Department | Parenting Classes | Humboldt County |
| Domestic Violence Agency | Domestic Violence Shelter  Counseling/Referral | Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribe  Winnemucca Domestic Violence Services  Winnemucca Community Advocates Against Sexual Assault  Pershing County Domestic Violence Intervention, Inc.  Lander County Committee Against Domestic Violence |
| Division of Child and Family Services | Protection of Children  Parenting Education | All |
| Solomon’s Porch Counseling Center | Outpatient Substance Abuse therapy and assessment | Lovelock |
| State of Nevada  Counseling & Supportive Services | Counseling, early intervention, parental support | Winnemucca  Battle Mountain  Lovelock |
| AA/NA | Sobriety Support | Winnemucca  Battle Mountain  Lovelock |
| Boys and Girls Club | After school programming, leadership programs, summer activities | Winnemucca (pending completion 2016) |
| Faith Based  (Native American, LDS, Baptist, Catholic, United Methodist, 7th Day Adventist, Lutheran, Jehovah’s Witness, Non-Denominational Christin, etc.) | Youth and Parent Groups  Marriage Support  Child Development Classes | Some denomination in each community |
| Nevada Outdoor School | Youth summer programs  Youth education programs | Winnemucca |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Domain: **Peer**  Risk Factor: Substance Abuse by Peers  Protective Factor: Peers Who Do Not Use Substances | | |
| *Agency* | *Program/Activity* | *Community Where Available* |
| Frontier Community Coalition | Community-Wide Education Campaigns  School-based programs | All |
| County School Districts | Alternative, positive activities | All |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Domain: **School**  Risk Factor: Drug Availability  Protective Factor: Anti-Drug Use Policies  Opportunities to Connect with School and Community | | |
| *Agency* | *Program/Activity* | *Community Where Available* |
| County School Districts | NIAA Policies for participants in extra- curricular activities  Written policy prohibiting tobacco, alcohol, and drug use on school property | All |
| County School Districts | School Resource Officers | Winnemucca  McDermitt  Lovelock |
| Great Basin College | Exposure to higher education | All |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Domain: **Community**  Risk Factor: Poverty  Protective Factor: Strong Neighborhood Attachment  Clear Community Expectations about Substance Use  Access and Availability of Alcohol or Drugs  Opportunities to Connect with Community | | |
| *Agency* | *Program/Activity* | *Community Where Available* |
| Boys and Girls Club | After school programming, leadership programs, summer activities | Winnemucca (pending completion 2016) |
| Jobs for American Graduates (JAG) | Workforce training and placement | McDermitt |
| Young Life  Intl. Order of Rainbow for Girls  Cub Scouts  Boy Scouts  Girl Scouts  Cindarella Pageant  4-H  Civil Air Patrol | Alternative activities for youth | Winnemucca (Most)  Lovelock (Most) |
| County Juvenile Probation | Academic tutoring, LIfeSkills, The Council, Girls Circle and Thinking 4 Change | Winnemucca  Battle Mountain  Lovelock |
| City Government | Alternative Activities  National Night Out | Winnemucca |
| Library | Community meeting space  Bookmobile  Literacy Programs  Youth alternative activities  Information/Referral | Humboldt Book Mobile: Winnemucca, Kings River, Orovada, Paradise Valley, Grass Valley, Imlay, Kings River Ranch  Lander County served by Elko, Lander Eureka County Library System (facility and bookmobile)  Pershing County Library  McDermitt branch of Humboldt County in Community Center |
| Frontier Community Coalition | Community-Wide Education Campaigns  Participation and assisting with organization of community events such as: National Night Out, Purple Up for Military, etc. | All |
| County School Districts | Sports, music and art outlets, academic groups for most grades | All |
| County School Districts | Specific prevention programs | (in partnership with Frontier Communities Coalition)  Humboldt, Pershing and Lander – Project AWARE  Humboldt:  McDermitt – PBIS  Winnemucca – PBIS  Sonoma Heights ES – PBIS  Winnemucca Jr High - PBIS  Pershing:  Lovelock Elementary-PBIS  Imlay – PBIS |
| Service Clubs | Fundraising, safe alcohol serving practices for events | Most |
| Faith Based | Youth and Parent Groups  Positive Social Outlets  Marriage Support | All |
| Food Bank/Thrift Store | Food Bank | McDermitt – 1xmonth  Winnemucca – 3xweek  Frugal Flamingo (Humboldt Volunteer Hospice)  Winnemucca Food Bank and Thrift Store  Poke N Peek (Humboldt Hospital Auxillary)  Battle Mountain |
| Safe and Sober Grad Nights | High School graduation activities | Winnemucca  Lovelock  Battle Mountain |
| Senior Center | Meals and programming for senior citizens; houses Meals on Wheels | Winnemucca  Lovelock  Battle Mountain |