



STRATEGIC PREVENTION PLAN
for
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Prevention
FY 2012/13 through FY 2017/18

Solano County Health & Social Services Department
Public Health Division
Health Promotion & Community Wellness Bureau



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INTRODUCTION AND COUNTY OVERVIEW

Background

A Strategic Plan to Reduce Rates of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use in Solano County was first developed in 2000-01 at the direction of the Solano County Board of Supervisors. The plan was initially funded at approximately \$1.5 million per year for program implementation, plus approximately \$150,000 per year for administration and evaluation, solely through Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement funds. The first planning process resulted in the identification and development of a set of strategies that, when working together, would reduce rates of alcohol, tobacco and other drug (ATOD) use in Solano County. A Reducing Rates of ATOD Coalition (RRC) was established to provide oversight and to work with Solano County Health and Social Services staff to shepherd the ATOD Prevention Strategic Plan which was subsequently updated in 2005 and 2008.

The Solano County Board of Supervisors has repeatedly confirmed its commitment to reduce the rates of use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs by continuing support for ATOD prevention strategies. During Fiscal Year 2008-2009, the Board of Supervisors shifted the funding source for this work to County General Funds; in addition the funds available decreased.

During FY 2010-2011 and FY 2011-2012, the funding set aside by the Board for ATOD prevention strategies (approximately \$392,000 in FY 2011-12) was supplemented by both Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) funds and a Drug Free Communities grant. In response to fiscal issues, the retirement of the former Substance Abuse Administrator, the subsequent deletion of that position by the Board of Supervisors, and the need to integrate Substance Abuse Treatment, "physical health"/primary care clinic services and Mental Health, the Solano County Health and Social Services Department reorganized, resulting in a split of the previous Substance Abuse Services Division into "Services/Treatment" and "Prevention." The responsibility for prevention was given to the Public Health Division, Health Promotion and Community Wellness Bureau (HPCWB) in July 2011; the Services/Treatment functions were given to the Deputy Director of the Mental Health Division. During this same period, an oversight committee did not remain intact during an intended merger of the RRC with the Health Access Coalition; both coalitions were disbanded and neither was meeting at the time this plan was being written.

The Solano County Board of Supervisors continues to support strategies that will reduce rates of substance use and abuse and related problems among its residents. The Board has stated its goal that Solano County will have the lowest rates of alcohol, tobacco, and drug use among youth of any county in California.

Solano County Community Profile

Solano County is geographically located in an area that provides a blend of rural and suburban lifestyles, as well as easy access to urban amenities. Situated midway between San Francisco and Sacramento, Solano County covers approximately 821 square miles and is home to rolling hillsides, waterfronts and fertile farmland. The County limits residential and commercial development outside of cities, thus preserving approximately 80 percent of the land for open space or agricultural uses. Almost 96 percent of Solano County residents live within the city limits. Solano County is proud of its strategic location, affordable housing, natural and human resources, history of responsible land-use planning and attractive quality of life. Solano County is home to Travis Air Force Base.

As of January 2012, the Department of Finance estimates the population of Solano County was 413,786, with a majority the County's residents (76%) living in the three largest cities.

- Benicia: 26,919
- Dixon: 17,605
- Fairfield: 106,379
- Rio Vista: 8,324
- Suisun City: 27,978
- Vacaville: 92,092
- Vallejo: 115,928
- Unincorporated Solano: 18,790

The 2010 census reports that Solano County is comprised of following racial/ethnicity mixture: 51% White, 14.6% Asian, 14.7% Black, .9% Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander, .8% American Indian and Alaska Native, and 7.6% multiracial (reporting two or more races). Persons of Hispanic of Latino origin represent 24% of Solano County's population. There is tremendous diversity among each of the seven cities. The majority of Benicia and Rio Vista residents are White, at 72.5% and 81.6%, respectively, while Vallejo is only 32.8% White. Vallejo is the most racially diverse of the cities, with 22% African American, 24.9% Asian American, and 32.8% White residents, followed closely by Suisun City with 20.3% Black, 19% Asian American, and 38.4% White. Twenty-three percent of Vallejo's residents are from Hispanic or Latino origin, while 24% of Suisun City's population is from Hispanic of Latino origin. Dixon has the highest percentage of residents of Hispanic of Latino origin at 40.5%.

Benicia has the highest per capita money income in the past 12 months in 2010 dollars (from 2006-2010) at \$43,112 and the lowest percentage of people falling below the poverty level at 5.2%. The adjacent City of Vallejo has the highest percentage of people below the poverty level at 13.9%. In 2010, population estimates of the youth population (ages 10-19) in Solano County were: 30,363 males and 28,696 females -- or roughly 14.3 percent of Solano County residents.

Overview of Solano County Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Prevention Planning

The new Solano County Strategic Prevention Plan seeks to reduce the rates of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug (ATOD) use, abuse, and the related community impact. This current strategic prevention plan is based on the Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF). A tremendous amount of local data was compiled and reviewed to empower data-driven decisions that reflect current needs and assets. The plan covers fiscal years 2012/13 through 2017/18 and is the result of the work initiated by the RRC in January 2010, supplemented by communications with stakeholders including the members of the City Teams, City Team coordinators, All City Team members, SAPT prevention providers, the evaluation consultant, and county prevention staff.

The overarching goals of the Solano County Strategic Prevention Plan are to:

1. Delay initial use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs among children and youth in Solano County.
2. Reduce the overall proportion of Solano County children and youth who use alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs.
3. Reduce the impact of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs on communities, families, and individuals, largely through policy and environmental prevention strategies.

Vision, Mission and Core Values

The **Vision** of Solano Public Health Division is, “Healthy People—Healthy Community.” In the Solano Substance Abuse Prevention Program, the vision of Healthy People – Healthy Community includes healthy individuals, families and communities free from alcohol, tobacco and other drug problems.

The **Mission** of Solano Public Health is to optimize the health of the community through individual and population-based services which promote health and safety through prevention and treatment of disease and injury. Reducing rates of ATOD is an integral part of achieving this mission. The Solano Substance Abuse Prevention Program’s mission is to reduce community and individual problems related to alcohol abuse, tobacco use, and other drug abuse, especially in youth. We will accomplish this through environmental, systems change, education and community mobilization strategies.

Core Values of Solano Public Health:

- Prevention is the key to community health.
- Families are healthy when quality of life, healthy development, and healthy behaviors are promoted across all life stages.

- All Individuals have the right to be treated with fairness, respect, and dignity in a culturally and linguistically appropriate way.
- Health equity is achieved, disparities eliminated, and the health of all groups is improved by influencing the social, economic, environmental and political factors that influence positive health outcomes.
- Increased access to quality client-centered medical care, public health services, and information will enhance the health and well-being of all people served.
- Partnerships and collaboration with community members and organizations are critical to achieving community health.
- The ethical practice of public health involves a commitment to excellence and continuous improvement in services and education, delivered with integrity and accountability.

Guiding Principles

County prevention staff used the *New Spectrum of Prevention: A Model for Public Health Practice* (T. Rattray, W. Brunner, J. Freestone, 4/2002) as a guiding framework for planning and coordination within the SPF. The Spectrum of Prevention has seven strategies or bands: Influencing policy and legislation; mobilizing neighborhoods and communities; fostering coalitions and networks; changing organizational practices; educating providers; promoting community education; and strengthening individual knowledge and skills. By its very structure, the Spectrum of Prevention guides prevention specialists to plan for and act on the principle that people are more likely to pay attention to a message if they receive the message from several different areas of their lives, and therefore design plans that impact different aspects of an individual's or community's experience.

The All City Team, prevention providers, and others giving input to the Strategic Prevention Plan, were encouraged to use the Spectrum of Prevention as a tool that helps people think through a comprehensive approach to complex community public health issues and that helps coordinate activities along multiple programs or from multiple agencies. In addition, the bands of the Spectrum align well with the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) strategies.

Additional guiding principles for the Strategic Prevention Plan include ensuring that the prevention plan, and its goals, objectives, and strategies:

- Are based on data regarding needs and assets
- Follow a logic model
- Are evidence-based
- Are achievable

- Are comprehensive
- Are of an appropriate scope and scale to impact the problem
- Connect with other opportunities in the community, other cities, or the county as a whole
- Involve partners that value and utilize best practice standards
- Leverage ATOD prevention funding to increase resources, ensuring the sustainability of prevention efforts.

The Strategic Prevention Framework

The Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) was developed by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and was designed to assist coalitions in developing the infrastructure needed for community-based, public health approaches leading to effective and sustainable reductions in ATOD problems. The following seven steps of the SPF provide a systematic approach to evidence based outcome oriented prevention planning:



1. **Assessment:** Profile population needs, resources, and readiness to address problems and gaps in service delivery.
2. **Capacity:** Mobilize and/or build human, financial and organizational resource capacity to address need; convene partnerships/coalitions; assess readiness; and improve cultural competency.
3. **Planning:** Develop a comprehensive strategic plan with goals, objectives and strategies aimed at meeting prevention needs.
4. **Implementation:** Implement prevention plan containing evidence-based prevention programs, policies and practices, and infrastructure activities.
5. **Evaluation:** Monitor and measure process and outcome data of implemented programs, policies, and practices for effectiveness and sustainability to continuously refine and improve prevention services, effectively apply resources, and appropriately develop the work force.
6. **Sustainability:** Integrate into ongoing operations to ensure that prevention values and processes are firmly established, partnerships are strengthened, and resources are secured long term.
7. **Cultural Competence:** Be able to communicate with audiences with diverse geographic, ethnic, racial, cultural, economic, social and linguistic backgrounds.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Overview of Assessment Process

In January 2009, the RRC embarked on a comprehensive needs and resource assessment process. Highlights of that process included convening a needs assessment think tank with experts in the field; developing and training core advisory teams from each of the cities and the unincorporated area to assist in data identification; issuing Request for Proposals for data collection and data analysis; and producing a report which summarizes and analyzes the data. The final assessment was presented to the RRC on January 21, 2010.

In addition to this assessment, each city team worked with RRC consultants on an “Assessment of Youth Substance Use and Associated Risk Factors,” May 2010, which assessed trends in ATOD Use from 5th-9th grade, 30 day use rates, age of onset, problem use and a risk factor analysis. By June 2011, each city team had also completed a community organizing plan (including a sustainability plan), either themselves, or with the help of LPC Consulting Associates, Inc. The organizing plan included an ATOD overview for each city, a needs assessment, Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats (SWOT) analysis, and a sustainability plan. Especially helpful was the “Evaluation of the Solano County Reducing Rates Strategies Fiscal Year 2010-2011” document by Linda Bosma, evaluation consultant.

As mentioned in the Introduction, the RRC discontinued meeting in June 2011. To complete the assessment process, the newly assigned county prevention staff in the Health Promotion and Community Wellness Bureau (HPCWB), picked up where the consultants, Health and Social Services administration staff and RRC left off. HPCWB staff refreshed the data by incorporating information from available reports, communications with stakeholders, communication with the evaluation consultant, meetings with the All City Team membership, and various other data and evaluation sources.

Methodology

The needs assessment for the 2012-18 Strategic Prevention Plan was conducted utilizing local data with respect to need, resources and capacity and reflecting and confirming community priorities with stakeholders.

Staff heavily utilized the report “Evaluation of the Solano County Reducing Rates Strategies Fiscal Year 2010-2011” that detailed not only progress on FY 10-11 prevention strategies but also updated indicator data from local, state and national surveys. Other relevant reports included each city’s Tri-Ethnic Community Readiness Report, their “Assessment of Youth Substance Use and Associated Risk Factors, May 2010,” and their “Community Organizing/Sustainability Plan, June 2011.” These reports were supplemented with community level or environmental indicators related to access and availability of alcohol and tobacco.

Community stakeholders played a critical role throughout the assessment process, first providing input, data, participating in key informant interviews, and working with consultants on the respective City Team Risk Assessment and Community Organizing/Sustainability plans. Later between January 2012 and March 2012, HPWCB staff asked each of the City Team coordinators for additional feedback from the stakeholders on each of their city teams, specifically asking them to reflect again in 2012:

- upon the 2010 and 2011 data for their city, and whether it accurately reflects their local data;
- upon the inclusivity of the assessment data and whether additional data, both formal or anecdotal was available and should be added;
- whether any new data, including more recent California Health Kids Survey data was available;
- whether the key points or conclusions stated are in sync with current perceptions and their interpretation and analysis of the data brought forth.

HPCWB staff met with the SAPT prevention providers in site visits, met with the City Team Coordinators, and participated in and asked for input on various sections of the Strategic Prevention Plan at the All City Team meetings during the winter and spring of 2012. In addition, staff convened a special overview meeting in March 2012, to review where the County was headed with the new Strategic Prevention Plan based on the SPF, discuss and model use of the Spectrum of Prevention, communicate expectations for future SAPT prevention work based on the new plan, and to receive feedback and input, including regarding any help the school districts might need to implement the California Healthy Kids Survey. The valuable input and information gleaned from these meetings have been woven throughout appropriate sections of this plan.

Overall, the data highlights an issue in Solano County regarding access and availability. Specifically, youth describe “easy” access and availability to ATOD; thus this plan includes a specific emphasis on reducing youth access and availability to ATOD through community-based environmental prevention strategies. In order to achieve the necessary grass roots mobilization for this type of prevention work, the plan includes strategies for community capacity building, technical assistance and training. Opportunity for impact, collaboration, expertise and readiness were considered when prioritizing focus areas for the strategic plan.

Core Questions

- What does the data say about the problem of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug use/abuse in Solano County?
- What are the resources and opportunities available to address these problems?
- What gaps are there in addressing these problems?

Core Data Sets

Sources of data included:

- California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS)
- California Health Interview Survey (CHIS)
- Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey
- Local retailer compliance check data
- California State Board of Equalization
- California Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control
- Indicators of Alcohol and Other Drug Risk and Consequences for California Counties; Solano County 2010
- American Lung Association State of Tobacco Control Report

Indicators reviewed included:

Age of Onset of Use

Youth Tobacco Use in the Past 30 Days

Youth Alcohol Use in the Past 30 Days

Youth Binge Drinking in the Past 30 Days

Youth Marijuana Use in the Past 30 Days

Perceived Harm of Frequent Tobacco Use

Perceived Harm of Frequent Alcohol Use

Perceptions of Harm of Frequent Marijuana Use

Ease of Access to Tobacco

Ease of Access to Alcohol

Ease of Access to Marijuana

Number of Tobacco Retailers

Density of Tobacco Retailers (Population)

Number of Communities with Tobacco Retail License Ordinances

Number of Communities with Social Host Ordinances

Number of Liquor Licenses

Density of Liquor Licenses (Population)

Alcohol and Tobacco Sales to Minors

Community Impact of Drinking and Driving:

 Fatalities in Alcohol-Involved Accidents

 Parties in Alcohol-Involved Accidents

Adult Smoking Prevalence

Adult Binge Drinking

Limitations of Survey Data

A common concern raised about survey data is whether or not students answer surveys honestly. Research consistently shows that when carefully administered and students are assured that their answers are confidential and anonymous; results have a high degree of validity, even when questions ask about sensitive issues such as substance use.

Further limitation related to youth perception of harm of ATOD use: In 2007, the CHKS survey questions related to perceptions of harm were changed, making the data more useful in the future, but difficult to interpret for trends for 2007. In the past, the survey questions inquired about perceptions of harm related to “frequent use”, which may be open to a wide range of interpretation on the part of students responding to survey questions. This question was replaced with two questions that better define the frequency of use in the question. Responses for perceived harm for tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana all indicate lower perceptions of harm; however it is likely that the more specific questions contribute to this change and thus it should not be considered a trend, but rather more likely due to the question’s wording.

Overview of Findings

Solano County suffers multiple social and health consequences as a result of alcohol, tobacco and other drug use among youth and adult populations. Various factors in the environment contribute to high substance use rates among youth, including community norms favorable toward use as well as access and availability. At the same time, protective factors fostered through local coalitions, City Teams, and social service providers help to mitigate the impact of ATOD use.

Data from the California Healthy Kids Survey demonstrates that youth substance use continues to be a concern in Solano County. CHKS data from 2005 to 2009 (the most recent data available as FY 11-12 data has not been released yet) shows:

- 21.7% of Solano County youth have used **tobacco** before age 14
 - *Healthy People 2010 goal is no use before age 14*
- Tobacco use increased slightly for all three grade levels (7th, 9th, & 11th) and continues an upward trend among younger students between 2005 and 2007. Solano County rates are higher than statewide rates. (Reference page 22 for state rates).
- 50.9% of Solano County youth have used **alcohol** before age 16
 - *Healthy People 2010 goal is no use before age 16*
- Alcohol use remained stable or decreased slightly between 2007 and 2009. Increased rates of use among the youngest grades between 2005 and 2007 leveled off. Solano County 7th and 9th grade rates are comparable to the statewide rate; 11th grade rates are lower than the statewide rate.

- Binge drinking rates remained stable or decreased slightly among the 9th and 11th grade students and increased only slightly for the 7th graders, indicating that the increases of earlier years are leveling off. Rates remain slightly higher for younger grades in Solano County than statewide.
- 29% of Solano County youth have used **marijuana** before age 17
 - *Healthy People 2010 goal is no use before age 17*
- Marijuana use continues to be a concern and continues to increase for all three grades; rates are also higher in Solano County than statewide.
- Perceived harm from substance use continues to be high among Solano youth; they are more likely to think tobacco use is harmful than alcohol, and least likely to think marijuana use is harmful. Older students are more likely to perceive use of all three is harmful than younger students.

Contributing factors to Solano’s youth substance use related problems include youth’s connectedness to school, adult use, community norms, and readiness as well as access and availability to substances.

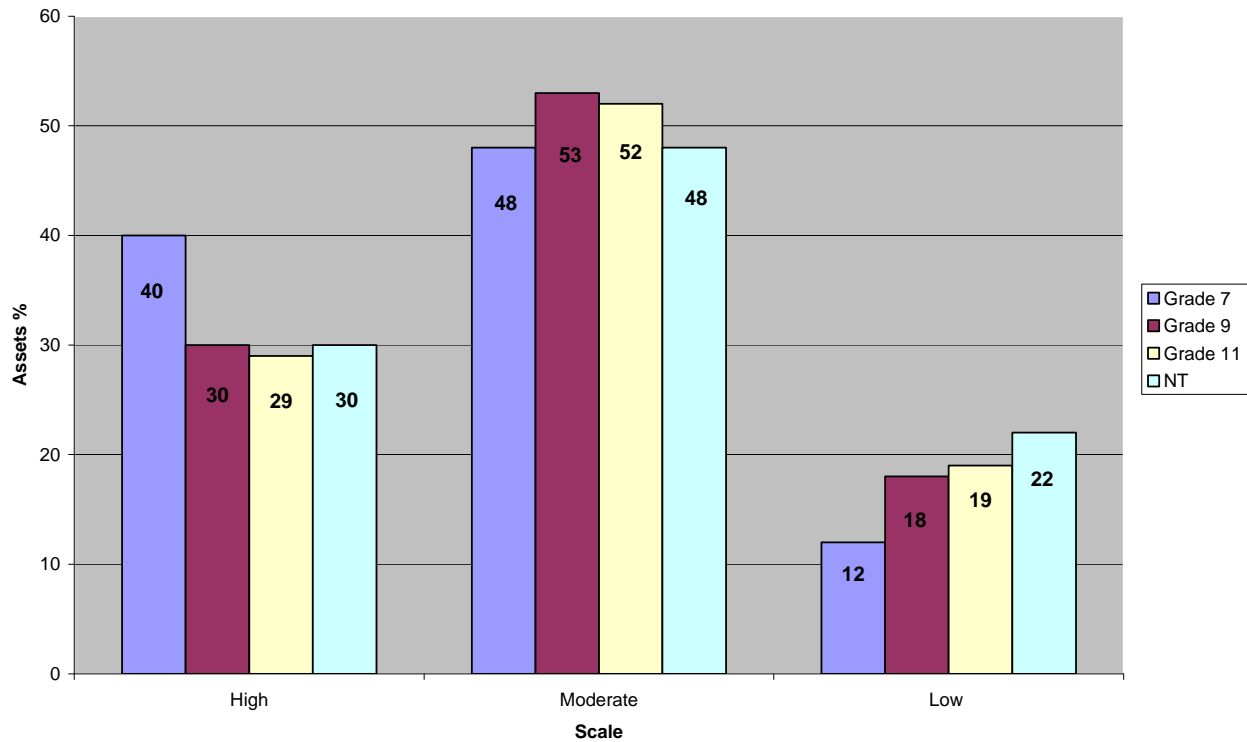
Youth Connectedness

The table and graph that follow indicate that Solano youth report less assets in the school environment compared to within their community. Further, as grade increases, school connectedness decreases. Across school and community environments, the area shown to need the greatest improvement is “Meaningful Participation.”

Resilience and Youth Development: Summary of External Assets

Percent of students scoring High, Moderate, and Low in Assets (%)	Grade 7			Grade 9			Grade 11			NT		
	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
<i>School Environment</i>												
Total Assets	31	57	13	26	57	17	30	53	16	28	52	20
Caring Relationships: Adult in School	32	56	13	29	56	15	34	54	12	35	48	16
High Expectations: Adult in School	53	41	7	44	46	10	44	47	8	39	48	13
Meaningful Participation	12	53	36	11	50	39	14	46	40	12	50	38
<i>Community Environment</i>												
Total Assets	67	26	7	61	30	9	65	28	7	48	39	13
Caring Relationships: Adult in Community	65	27	8	62	28	9	65	27	8	54	32	13
High Expectations: Adult in Community	68	24	8	64	28	9	65	27	7	56	31	13
Meaningful Participation	48	38	14	44	38	19	45	38	17	23	50	27
<i>School Connectedness Scale</i>												
	40	48	12	30	53	18	29	52	19	30	48	22

**Resilience and Youth Development
School Connectedness Scale**

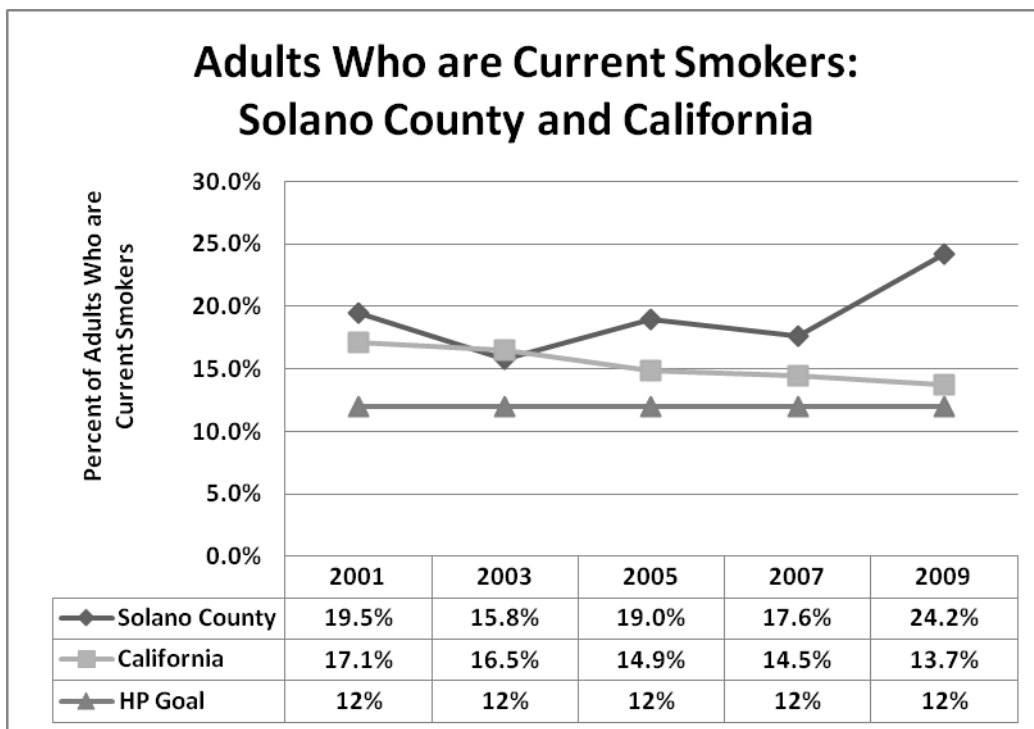


Source: Solano County CHKS 2007-2009 (FY 11-12 data not yet available)

Adult Substance Use

Solano County Adult Smoking Rates

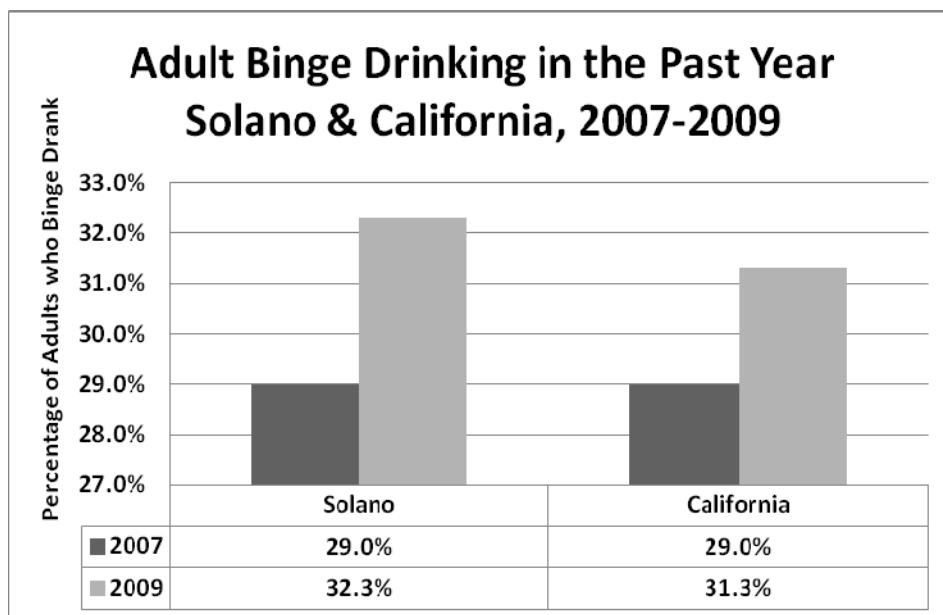
Adults who reported that they are current smokers increased sharply from 2007 to 2009, going from 17.6% to 24.2%. Current adult smoking rates are higher than during any reporting period since 2001 when it was 19.5%. The following chart shows the trends of adults who are current smokers from 2001 to 2009, compared to the same period for the entire state of California and the Healthy People 2010 goal.



Source: California Health Interview Survey, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009

Adult Binge Drinking

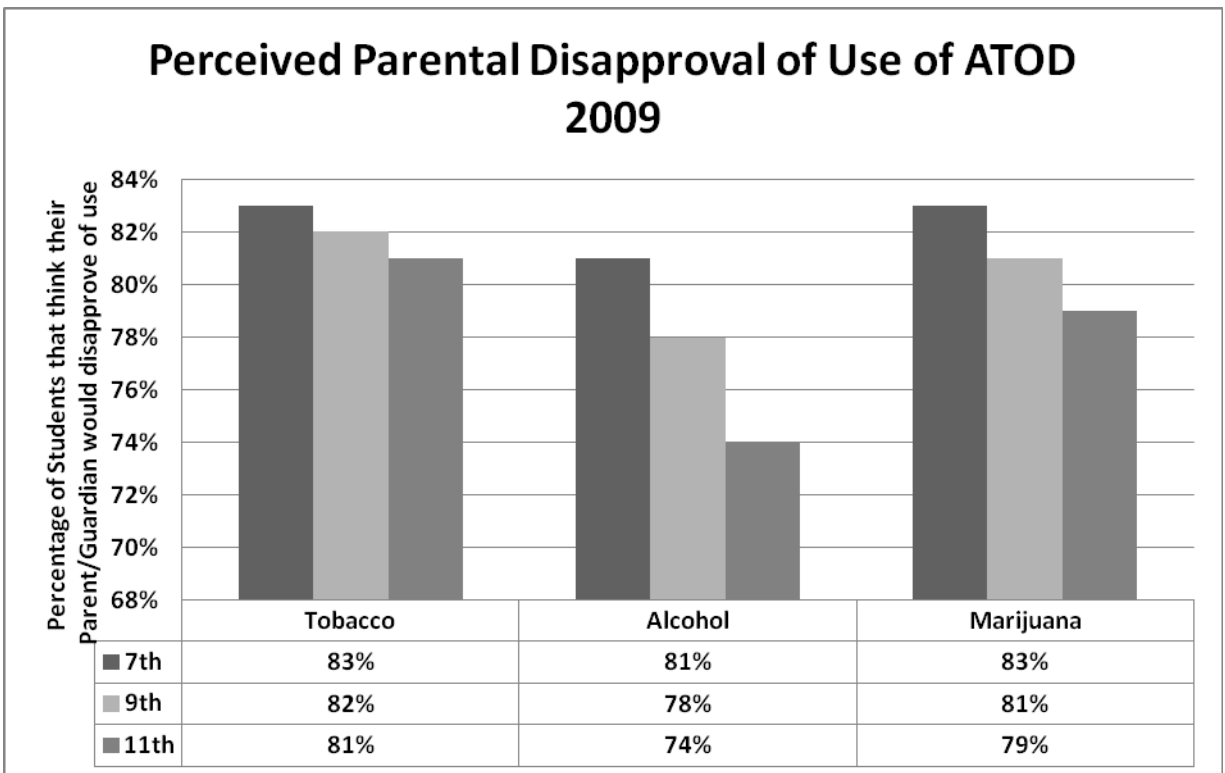
In 2007, the CHIS survey changed from gathering information on *past month* binge drinking to *past year* binge drinking for adults. Past year data is available for 2007 and 2009 and is presented in the chart below. Binge drinking during the past year by adults in Solano and in California increased from 2007 to 2009:



Community Norms/Attitudes

Data from the Tri-Ethnic Community Readiness survey conducted in June 2009 shows that on the measure of Community Climate, a measure of prevailing community attitude toward the issue, the cities demonstrated a range from a low of “denial/resistance” in Rio Vista, to “Vague Awareness” in Suisun, Fairfield, Vallejo and Dixon, and “Preplanning” in Benicia and Vacaville.

In 2009, students were asked for the first time if they thought their parent or guardian would disapprove of them using tobacco, alcohol, or marijuana. Students are most likely to think their parents/guardians disapprove of them using tobacco; students are least likely to think parents/guardians would disapprove of them using alcohol. Only 74% of 11th graders think their parent/guardian would disapprove of them using alcohol.



Environment of Availability

In May 2012, 337 licensed tobacco retailers were located in Solano County. This is equivalent of one retailer for every 1,173 residents of Solano County—including children under 18 years. As the table below illustrates, Dixon with 4% of the county’s population has 8% of the tobacco retailers. Likewise, Rio Vista the smallest city by population, 2%, is home to 3% of the tobacco retailers.

Solano County Tobacco Retailers, May 2012

CITY	TOTAL # RETAILERS	PERCENTAGE OF RETAILERS	TOTAL POPULATION*	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION
Benicia	22	7%	26,919	7%
Dixon	27	8%	17,605	4%
Fairfield	80	24%	106,379	27%
Rio Vista	10	3%	8,324	2%
Suisun	19	6%	27,978	7%
Vacaville	74	22%	92,092	23%
Vallejo	105	31%	115,928	29%
Total	337	100%	395,225	100%

*Excludes County Unincorporated

Source: California State Board of Equalization

In June 2012, Solano County had 676 liquor licenses—double the number of tobacco retail licenses.

Number of Liquor Licenses in Solano County Cities, June 2012

CITY	# ON-SALE LICENSE	# OFF-SALE LICENSE	TOTAL # LICENSES
Benicia	47	20	67
Dixon	3	24	27
Fairfield	112	70	182
Rio Vista	11	12	23
Suisun	24	22	46
Vacaville	101	71	172
Vallejo	89	70	159
Total	387	289	676

Source: California Alcoholic Beverage Control

CITY	# OFF-SALE LICENSE 2009		# OFF-SALE LICENSE 2012	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Benicia	20	7%	20	7%
Dixon	20	7%	24	8%
Fairfield	70	24%	70	24%
Rio Vista	10	3%	12	4%
Suisun	18	6%	22	8%
Vacaville	66	23%	71	25%
Vallejo	72	25%	70	24%
Unincorporated County	11	4%	N/A	N/A
Total	287	100%	289	100%

Source: California Alcoholic Beverage Control

As shown in the figure above, four cities showed an increase in the number of off-sale liquor licenses from 2009 to 2012. In addition, in May 2011, Vacaville became the fourth city in Solano County to be classified as a moratorium city for the issuance of off-sale and wine licenses (Type 20) because the ratio of Type 20 licenses exceeds one for each 2,500 inhabitants. Other cities under the moratorium are Benicia, Dixon, and Rio Vista.

Local Ordinances to Restrict Tobacco and Alcohol Access

Tobacco Retail Licensing Ordinance

According to the American Lung Association 2011 State of Tobacco Control Report card, none of the jurisdictions in Solano County have a tobacco retail licensing ordinance, though efforts have been underway in Vallejo for the past three years.

Social Host Ordinances

Every city in Solano County has a Social Host Ordinance (SHO) on the books. Solano County does not have such an ordinance for the unincorporated portion of the county. Although only approximately 6% of the County's residents live in the unincorporated parts of the county, having a county ordinance is viewed as an important and necessary adjunct to the cities' Social Host Ordinances and development of a County SHO is an objective found in goal one of this work plan.

There is quite a bit of variation in the degree to which the City Teams implement their respective SHO's and the degree to which the city's police department enforces it. In discussions with the City Teams, it was apparent that some do a lot of education regarding the ordinance, talking with parents, Neighborhood Watch teams, making announcements about it at strategic times of the year, such as around graduation; some write letters to the editor about the importance of their SHO and adults' adherence to it. On the other hand, some City Team coordinators stated that

their city had not used the ordinance or did not do much with it. This past year there was an unsuccessful effort to repeal the SHO in Dixon, with at least one council member questioning the utility of the ordinance since according to city records, no one had been cited under that code. In other cities, the police actively use the ordinance and say that just its presence is a deterrent to the illegal provision of alcohol to minors. City Team coordinators and officers mentioned that in some cases the ordinance is used, but an officer may choose to issue a citation under a different code if there is a more significant violation than SHO noncompliance when the officer is on scene. Overall, there appears to be potential to strengthen both the implementation and enforcement of the cities' Social Host Ordinances and to develop one for the Solano County unincorporated area as reflected in the logic model and work plan presented later in this document.

Community Impact

The Tables and Figures that follow were excerpted from "Indicators of Alcohol and Other Drug Risk and Consequences for California Counties: Solano County, 2010" prepared by Center for Applied Research Solutions. The data indicates that rates of alcohol-involved motor vehicle accidents (MVA) are highest among 18 to 24 year old and 25 to 34 year old populations. According to the data, Black and Hispanic populations exhibit a higher rate of alcohol-involved MVAs.

Alcohol-Involved Motor Vehicle Accidents

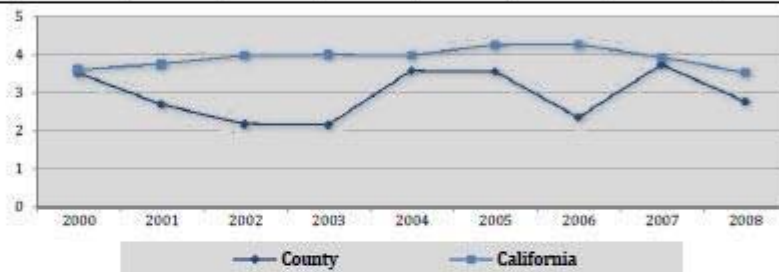
The number of alcohol-involved motor vehicle accidents and number of persons injured or killed and rate per 100,000 population

Table

Solano County Fatalities in Alcohol-Involved Accidents and Rate per 100,000 Total Population with Comparison to Statewide Rates

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Fatalities	14	11	9	9	15	15	10	16	12
Total Population	396,995	405,902	411,386	414,876	418,097	419,753	422,310	426,866	431,525
Rate per 100,000	3.53	2.71	2.19	2.17	3.59	3.57	2.37	3.75	2.78
CALIFORNIA Rate per 100,000	3.62	3.76	3.99	4.01	4.00	4.26	4.27	3.94	3.54

Figure 5.1
Solano County
Alcohol-Involved
Accident Fatality
Rate per 100,000
Total Population
with Comparison
to Statewide Rates

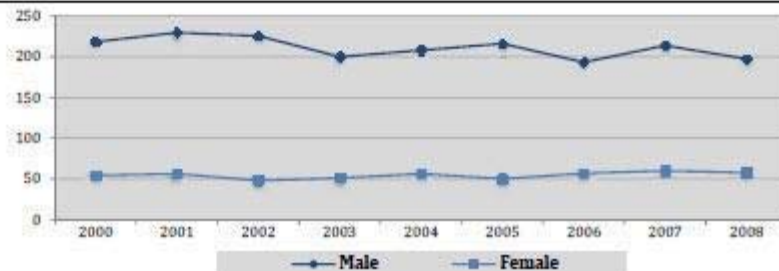


Table

Parties in Alcohol-Involved Accidents Who 'Had Been Drinking' by Party Gender and Rate per 100,000 Population, and Percent of Total

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
TOTAL 'HAD BEEN DRINKING' DRIVERS	575	625	604	575	601	614	577	657	595
Male	437	470	468	418	438	457	411	460	429
Population	200,012	204,611	207,394	209,110	210,687	211,490	212,760	215,044	217,375
Rate per 100,000	218.49	229.70	225.66	199.89	207.89	216.09	193.18	213.91	197.35
Percent of Total	76.0%	75.2%	77.5%	72.7%	72.9%	74.4%	71.2%	70.0%	72.1%
Female	107	113	98	105	117	104	119	127	123
Population	196,983	201,291	203,992	205,766	207,410	208,263	209,550	211,822	214,150
Rate per 100,000	54.32	56.14	48.04	51.03	56.41	49.94	56.79	59.96	57.44
Percent of Total	18.6%	18.1%	16.2%	18.3%	19.5%	16.9%	20.6%	19.3%	20.7%
Unknown	31	42	38	52	46	53	47	70	43
Percent of Total	5.4%	6.7%	6.3%	9.0%	7.7%	8.6%	8.1%	10.7%	7.2%

Figure 5.2
Solano County
'Had Been
Drinking' Driver
Rate per 100,000
Population, by
Party Gender



While Solano County's 2008 fatality rate per 100,000 is lower than the State's rate, it is still too high; 12 people lost their lives from preventable crashes. The data continues to show that male drivers account for approximately 86% of the alcohol-involved crashes.

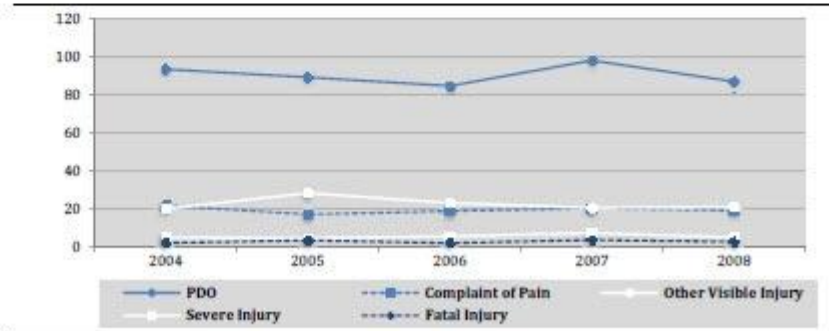
Alcohol-Involved Motor Vehicle Accidents (Continued)

Table

Solano County Alcohol-Involved Accidents by Injury Severity, Rate per 100,000 Total Population, and Percent of Total

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
TOTAL ALCOHOL-INVOLVED ACCIDENTS	595	600	568	641	583
Property Damage Only (PDO)	390	374	357	418	375
Total Population	418,097	419,753	422,310	426,866	431,525
Rate per 100,000	93.28	89.10	84.54	97.92	86.90
Percent of Total	65.5%	62.3%	62.9%	65.2%	64.3%
Injury - Complaint of Pain	91	72	80	87	83
Total Population	418,097	419,753	422,310	426,866	431,525
Rate per 100,000	21.77	17.15	18.94	20.38	19.23
Percent of Total	15.3%	12.0%	14.1%	13.6%	14.2%
Injury - Other Visible	84	119	98	88	91
Total Population	418,097	419,753	422,310	426,866	431,525
Rate per 100,000	20.09	28.35	23.21	20.62	21.09
Percent of Total	14.1%	19.8%	17.3%	13.7%	15.6%
Injury - Severe	21	20	24	32	22
Total Population	418,097	419,753	422,310	426,866	431,525
Rate per 100,000	5.02	4.76	5.68	7.50	5.10
Percent of Total	3.5%	3.3%	4.2%	5.0%	3.8%
Injury - Fatal	9	15	9	16	12
Total Population	418,097	419,753	422,310	426,866	431,525
Rate per 100,000	2.15	3.57	2.13	3.75	2.78
Percent of Total	1.5%	2.5%	1.6%	2.5%	2.1%

Figure 5.3
Solano County
Alcohol-Involved
Accident Rate per
100,000 Total
Population, by
Injury Severity



This chart illustrates that in 2008, 196 of the 583 alcohol-related crashes resulted in injuries, ranging from pain to severe injury. Injury prevention is one of the cross sector issues for which the HPCWB is implementing collaborative work among the various programs overseen by the Bureau (Substance Abuse Prevention, Solano Car Seat Connection, Safe Routes to School, Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety, Community Transformation Initiative). The fact that a full 34% of the alcohol-related crashes caused injuries is something that causes great concern and can best be addressed

by weaving together multiple strategies across the Spectrum of Prevention from multiple simultaneous angles.

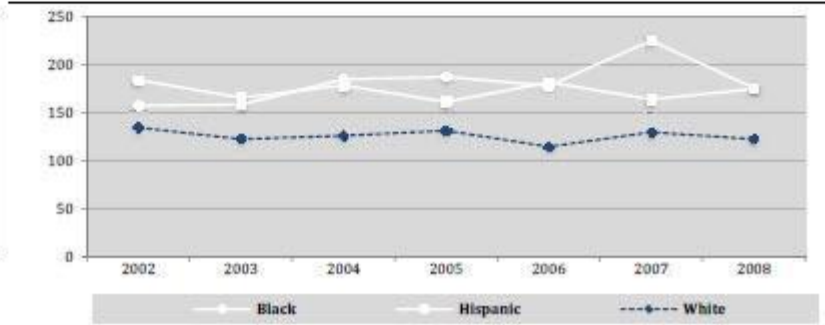
Alcohol-Involved Motor Vehicle Accidents (Continued)

Table

Parties in Alcohol-Involved Accidents Who 'Had Been Drinking' by Party Race/Ethnicity, Rate per 100,000 Population, and Percent of Total

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
TOTAL 'HAD BEEN DRINKING' DRIVERS	604	575	601	614	577	657	595
Black							
Population	57,733	56,717	55,707	54,364	53,326	52,808	52,298
Rate per 100,000	157.62	158.68	184.90	187.62	178.15	225.34	175.91
Percent of Total	15.1%	15.7%	17.1%	16.6%	16.5%	18.1%	15.5%
Hispanic							
Population	77,561	79,627	81,712	83,674	85,790	88,336	90,924
Rate per 100,000	184.37	165.77	178.68	161.34	181.84	164.15	174.87
Percent of Total	23.7%	23.0%	24.3%	22.0%	27.0%	22.1%	26.7%
White							
Population	198,165	198,126	197,981	197,706	197,833	197,999	198,165
Rate per 100,000	134.74	122.65	126.27	131.51	114.74	129.80	122.63
Percent of Total	44.2%	42.3%	41.6%	42.3%	39.3%	39.1%	40.8%
Other/Unknown							
Population							
Rate per 100,000							
Percent of Total	17.1%	19.1%	17.0%	19.1%	17.2%	20.7%	17.0%

Figure 5.4
Solano County
'Had Been Drinking' Driver
Rate per 100,000
Population, by
Party Race/
Ethnicity



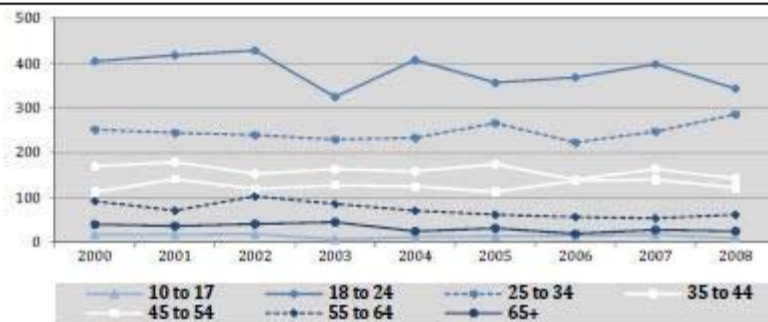
This data does not appear to reflect significant disparities of “had been drinking” rates among Black, Hispanic or White populations as compared to their respective proportion of the total population as described in the community profile section of this document. This data would suggest that alcohol use before driving is an “equal opportunity” threat in Solano County.

Alcohol-Involved Motor Vehicle Accidents (Continued)

Table
Parties in Alcohol-Involved Accidents Who 'Had Been Drinking' by Party Age Category and Rate per 100,000 Population, and Percent of Total

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
TOTAL 'HAD BEEN DRINKING' DRIVERS	575	625	604	575	601	614	577	657	595
17 Years and Under	19	19	21	7	13	15	16	18	10
Population	112,356	113,830	113,934	113,242	112,418	110,969	109,930	109,433	108,833
Rate per 100,000	16.91	16.69	18.43	6.18	11.56	13.52	14.55	16.45	9.19
Percent of Total	3.3%	3.0%	3.5%	1.2%	2.2%	2.4%	2.8%	2.7%	1.7%
18 to 24 Years	149	162	172	134	173	155	164	182	160
Population	36,859	38,776	40,136	41,275	42,494	43,479	44,536	45,739	46,646
Rate per 100,000	404.24	417.78	428.54	324.65	407.12	356.49	368.24	397.91	343.01
Percent of Total	25.9%	25.9%	28.5%	23.3%	28.8%	25.2%	28.4%	27.7%	26.9%
25 to 34 Years	140	136	132	126	127	143	119	134	159
Population	55,651	55,657	55,133	54,900	54,484	53,733	53,395	54,198	55,630
Rate per 100,000	251.57	244.35	239.42	229.51	233.10	266.13	222.87	247.24	285.82
Percent of Total	24.3%	21.8%	21.9%	21.9%	21.1%	23.3%	20.6%	20.4%	26.7%
35 to 44 Years	115	122	104	109	104	112	88	101	86
Population	67,749	67,998	67,806	66,738	65,639	64,225	62,982	61,692	60,361
Rate per 100,000	169.74	179.42	153.38	163.33	158.44	174.39	139.72	163.72	142.48
Percent of Total	20.0%	19.5%	17.2%	19.0%	17.3%	18.2%	15.3%	15.4%	14.5%
45 to 54 Years	63	83	72	78	78	72	89	92	81
Population	56,222	58,816	60,175	61,398	62,546	63,687	64,804	65,756	66,426
Rate per 100,000	112.06	141.12	119.65	127.04	124.71	113.05	137.34	139.91	121.94
Percent of Total	11.0%	13.3%	11.9%	13.6%	13.0%	11.7%	15.4%	14.0%	13.6%
55 to 64 Years	28	23	36	32	28	26	25	25	30
Population	30,590	32,421	35,060	37,385	39,744	42,198	44,396	46,661	48,808
Rate per 100,000	91.53	70.94	102.68	85.60	70.45	61.61	56.31	53.58	61.47
Percent of Total	4.9%	3.7%	6.0%	5.6%	4.7%	4.2%	4.3%	3.8%	5.0%
65 Years and Older	15	14	16	18	10	13	8	12	11
Population	37,568	38,404	39,142	39,938	40,772	41,462	42,267	43,387	44,821
Rate per 100,000	39.93	36.45	40.88	45.07	24.53	31.35	18.93	27.66	24.54
Percent of Total	2.6%	2.2%	2.6%	3.1%	1.7%	2.1%	1.4%	1.8%	1.8%
Other/Unknown	46	66	51	71	68	78	68	93	58
Percent of Total	8.0%	10.6%	8.4%	12.3%	11.3%	12.7%	11.8%	14.2%	9.7%

Figure 5.5
Solano County
'Had Been Drinking' Driver
Rate per 100,000
Population, by
Party Age Category



As one might expect, alcohol related motor vehicle accidents are highest among 18-34 year olds, who have the least amount of driving experience and the highest rates of alcohol consumption.

Appendix A provides detailed information on the above indicators and contributing factors to youth substance use rates in Solano County.

Key Findings

- **Alcohol is a significant problem in Solano County.** In 2009, nearly 51% of Solano County youth had used alcohol before age 16, compared to 49% for the State. In 2009, approximately 1/3 of Solano County's 11th graders reported that they had consumed alcohol at least once in the past 30 days. This measure is generally recognized as being indicative of current, active substance use rather than onetime or sporadic experimentation.

Very concerning are the rates of binge drinking—consuming five or more drinks at a time—which are trending upwards for Solano County 7th graders. In 2009, 8% reported binge drinking which is double the rate of 4% reported in 2003. In 2009, 22% of 11th grade students report binge drinking.

Solano youth report that it is “easy” or “fairly easy” to obtain alcohol. Solano students are slightly more likely to think it is easy to obtain alcohol than students statewide. In 2009, 75% of 11th graders reported that it is “fairly easy” or “easy” to obtain alcohol.

- **Tobacco is a significant problem in Solano County.** In 2009, 22% of Solano County youth had used tobacco before age 14. In 2009, approximately 15% of Solano 11th graders reported that they had used tobacco at least once in the past 30 days. Of concern, is that past 30 day use increased for all grades from 2007 to 2009 and these rates are higher than the statewide rates.

Solano County youth perceive it is “easy” or “fairly easy” to obtain tobacco. In 2009, 75% of 11th graders reported that it is “fairly easy” or “easy” to obtain tobacco. Solano youth continue to be more likely to think it is easy to obtain tobacco than students statewide.

- **Marijuana is a significant problem in Solano County.** In 2009, 29% of Solano County youth reported use of **marijuana** before age 17. According to 2009 data, 23% of 11th graders report that they had used it at least once in the past 30 days. Marijuana use is trending upward across all grades.

Youth report that marijuana is easily accessible. In 2009, 74% of 11th graders say that it is “fairly easy” or “easy” to obtain, which is comparable to accessing alcohol and tobacco.

Problem Statements

1. Solano youth report easy access to alcohol, tobacco and marijuana.
2. Community norms and the retail environment contribute to a high prevalence of alcohol and tobacco promotion, exposing youth to pro-alcohol and pro-tobacco messages in their environment.
3. A high percentage of youth in Solano County report using alcohol, tobacco and marijuana.

Prevention Priorities

1. Reduce availability of alcohol, tobacco and marijuana to minors.
2. Change community norms that create pro-alcohol and pro-tobacco consumption influences for youth.
3. Prevent alcohol, tobacco and marijuana use among youth.

CAPACITY

Current Level of Capacity to Address Prevention Priorities

To understand current capacity it is important to appreciate the backdrop of capacity that has been built gradually, sometimes has eroded, and sometimes has been strengthened in multiple venues over the years. Through the very process of advocating for the Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement funds (initially in 2000 and ongoing) to be used to reduce rates of ATOD and improve health access in Solano County, the Solano County Board of Supervisors', and key leadership stakeholders' awareness of, and support for, the importance of ATOD issues increased.

Solano County has an active Alcohol and Drug Advisory Board. The County also has a very active and engaged Tobacco Education Coalition with over 22 years of environmental prevention and community policy experience; this coalition was very instrumental in providing information to the Board of Supervisors resulting in their decision to dedicate some of the Tobacco MSA dollars to reduce rates of ATOD. Initially, Solano County had developed capacity in a Reducing Rates of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs Coalition (RRC), but as mentioned earlier, the RRC was disbanded after June 2011. There have been some challenges to assessing the impact of the loss of the RRC. The RRC appears to receive mixed reviews from the perspective of the City Team Coordinators, with some thinking that the RRC existed *because of* the City Teams and not vice versa, and some expressing that they did not understand what the RRC did or feel part of it. The loss of the RRC is a potential gap that has been identified for further study. While the loss of the RRC might represent an eroding of some capacity, the Health and Social Services administrative staff and consultants worked successfully to receive a Drug Free Communities grant to leverage additional funding to strengthen the community's and City Teams' ATOD prevention capacity and infrastructure. In addition, during FY 2010-11 and 2011-12, as county general fund dollars decreased for ATOD prevention, SAPT prevention dollars were utilized to help leverage and keep ATOD prevention work viable.

The Solano County Office of Education has been working (as a SAPT provider) with HPCWB staff during the second half of FY 11-12, to rebuild the county's Friday Night Live (FNL) and Club Live (CL) programs, and is in the process of gaining capacity to implement the Road Map with local FNL chapters. The Solano Coalition for Better Health stepped up to provide City Team coordination and to coordinate and implement the Drug Free Communities scope of work in FY 11-12.

In conducting the capacity building phase of the SPF, several groups of key current stakeholders that were identified for additional discussion and capacity analysis are the HPCWB staff, City Teams, City Team Coordinators (who are the key members of the All City Team meeting), other prevention providers, and the Tobacco Education Coalition.

HPCWB Staff

Since July 2011, HPCWB staff has been responsible for substance abuse primary prevention. Staff has in-depth knowledge of the SPF steps, CSAP strategies, and practical experience working collaboratively with local advisory groups, service providers, and coalitions. Two staff earned Masters Degrees in Public Health and have over twenty years of experience each in planning, implementing, and evaluating primary prevention programs. The Health Education Manager administers the HPCWB with its community wellness programs including HIV/AIDS Prevention and Testing, Injury Prevention, Safe Routes to School, Tobacco Prevention and Education Program, and the new chronic disease prevention Community Transformation Initiative. She works to integrate the primary prevention programs across content areas; in fact, ATOD use and abuse impacts many of the programs listed and inroads are being made to continue innovative projects that cross “program lines.” The Supervising Health Education Specialist for Substance Abuse Prevention is also the Tobacco Prevention and Education Program Project Director, and is an expert on tobacco prevention and cessation. She will use her expertise, likewise to integrate ATOD efforts across the Strategic Prevention Plan and integrate it with work of the California Tobacco Control Program (CTCP) scope of work.

City Teams and the All City Team Meeting

City Teams were established in early 2003 in each of Solano’s seven cities—Benicia, Dixon, Fairfield, Rio Vista, Suisun City, Vacaville, and Vallejo—as part of the ATOD Strategic Prevention Plan to mobilize communities to address substance abuse/use problems in their communities. City Teams implement prevention, intervention, and law enforcement activities at the local level. City Teams are contracted providers of Solano County, charged with using a comprehensive approach to reduce ATOD use which incorporates best practices, youth development principles, and environmental strategies. Currently, all of the City Teams receive a mixture of funding for their ATOD prevention contract scope of work that includes SAPT prevention dollars, and county general fund dollars; all but the City of Vallejo also receive Drug Free Communities dollars. The broader work across the Spectrum of Prevention requires a scope and scale commensurate with at least the current funding levels. If the resources diminish or shift, this will necessitate a revision to the appropriate pieces of the City Teams’ or other SAPT providers’ scopes of work.

The City Teams meet about ten times per year, and bring together a broad spectrum of stakeholders from twelve sectors to facilitate collaboration between City Teams and other organizations in their communities. Sector representation of City Teams include: schools/education, youth service agencies, parents, law enforcement/judiciary, elected officials/government, government and non-government agencies that work on substance abuse/use, service providers, parks/recreation, civic organizations, faith-based organizations, health care providers, youth, and the business community. Appendix B contains a list of participants.

To coordinate their efforts, share resources, receive and give technical assistance, the City Team coordinators meet together at least bi-monthly in a meeting called the “All City Team” (or ACT) meeting. The ACT meeting also provides the HPCWB staff with an opportunity to provide training, technical assistance, Alcohol and Drug Programs and SAPT Prevention updates, and to share contract/provider information such as CalOMS data requirements.

Data from the Tri-Ethnic Community Readiness survey shows that cities are in various degrees of readiness for prevention implementation. Some of this may be the result of City Team member and/or City Team Coordinator turn-over, which some cities have experienced to a greater degree than others. The overall rating was determined based on the 6 people interviewed in each community. The community’s level of readiness ranged from a ranking of “vague” awareness in Rio Vista, to a state of “preparation” in Vacaville. The table below summarizes the results of the Community Readiness survey by dimension and by city. An explanation of the terms in the chart follows the chart’s presentation.

Community Readiness – Individual City Team Reports, June 2009

City in Solano County

Categories of Community Readiness	Benicia	Dixon	Fairfield	Rio Vista	Suisun City	Vacaville	Vallejo
Community Readiness – Overall Score	4	4	4	3	4	5	4
Dimension A: Community Efforts	6	6	6	5	6	6	6
Dimension B: Community Knowledge of the Efforts	4	4	3	3	4	4	4
Dimension C: Leadership	5	4	4	3	5	5	3
Dimension D: Community Climate	4	3	3	2	3	4	3
Dimension E: Community Knowledge about the Issue	3	3	3	2	4	4	3
Dimension F: Resources Related to the Issue	4	4	5	3	4	5	4

The Tri-Ethnic Community Readiness survey provides the status of the community in six domains:

- Community efforts: extent of efforts, programs, policies in place
- Community knowledge about efforts: extent of community knowledge of existence and effectiveness of efforts
- Leadership: extent to which appointed leaders and influential community members understand and support efforts
- Community climate: prevailing community attitude toward the issue
- Community knowledge about the issues: extent that community members understand the causes of the problem, consequences, and community impact
- Resources related to the issue: extent of local resources—people, time, money, space, etc.—available to support efforts

Within the six domains, there are nine stages of readiness:

1. No awareness: not recognized by community or leaders as issue
2. Denial/resistance: some members recognize issue, but little recognition it occurs locally
3. Vague awareness: awareness of local concern but little motivation to do anything about the issue
4. Preplanning: Clear recognition that something must be done, may be a group addressing it; efforts are not focused and detailed yet.
5. Preparation: Active leaders begin planning in earnest and community offers modest support of efforts
6. Initiation: Enough information available to justify efforts; activities are underway.
7. Stabilization: Activities are supported by administrators or community decision makers; staff are trained and experienced
8. Confirmation/expansion: Efforts in place; community members feel comfortable using services, support expansions; local data are regularly obtained
9. High level of community ownership: Detailed and sophisticated knowledge exists about prevalence, causes, and consequences; effective evaluation guides new directions; model is applied to other issues

City Teams Direct Programs

Programs are selected by cities based on their individual city needs and address a variety of topics. Some programs aim to improve school and social behavior skills, some to increase knowledge of risks and dangers of ATOD use, some to increase skills in recognizing industry marketing, some to focus on positive self-image, some to delay onset of multiple high-risk behaviors, and some to build protective factors in families.

In Fiscal Year 2010-2011 over 8,952 people participated in programs:

- 4,571 students participated in programs that met multiple times
- 4,050 students received presentations by program participants
- 286 parents participated in programs
- 45 families participated in programs

A full list of the direct programs implemented by the cities and other prevention providers can be found in **Appendix B**.

Other Prevention Providers

Long-time community-based organizations Dixon Family Services and Rio Vista CARE have been implementing mentoring programs for several years in their respective communities. Staff of these agencies participate in their respective City Team and bring experience and expertise to the table. In addition as previously mentioned, the Solano County Office of Education during the second half of FY 11-12 is beginning to rebuild the county's Friday Night Live (FNL) and Club Live (CL) programs and is in the process of gaining capacity to implement the Road Map with local FNL chapters.

Solano County Tobacco Education Coalition

The Solano County Tobacco Education Coalition (TEC) has over 20 years of experience advocating for sustainable, population-based policy, environmental and systems change strategies. TEC members have a long track record of successful community mobilization. In 1990, long before the statewide smoke-free workplace law, the TEC worked with the Tobacco Prevention and Education Program (TPEP) and the Solano County Board of Supervisors to pass an ordinance for 100% smoke-free workplaces and restaurants — one of the first nine 100% smoke-free ordinances in California and the first one that included 100% smoke-free restaurants.

The TEC was established in 1990, as an advisory and advocacy coalition to TPEP, the Local Lead Agency for Tobacco Control in Solano County. TEC volunteers have stayed dedicated to the mission, "to reduce tobacco use and exposure to secondhand in Solano County." One third of the present membership has steadfastly served on the Coalition since the beginning, and brings valuable community relationships and strong experience in creating population-based tobacco use norm changes.

A partial list of TEC demonstrated successes includes collaboration with the American Lung Association, COMMIT Vallejo, and NorthBay Health Resources Center to pass vending machine ordinances in Vallejo, Vacaville, and Fairfield; 100% Smoke-free workplaces and restaurants in Vallejo, Fairfield, and Vacaville; smoke-free parks ordinance in Vacaville and convinced the local Prop 10 Commission to put tobacco policies, including divestment, cessation and reducing secondhand smoke, into contractor agreements.

Future Plans to Enhance Capacity

Through a contract with the Solano County Office of Education, HPCWB staff plans to build multiple successful FNL and CL chapters throughout the county. SCOE is actively recruiting and engaging youth to own and drive the Road Map process. Youth engagement is also a huge priority of the Community Transformation Initiative so future HPCWB plans include using lessons learned from the revitalization of FNL/CL, and from a number of other very successful youth engagement projects to assist with cross system and program youth development strategies.

HPCWB staff, through a contract with the Solano Coalition for Better Health, plans to increase the coordination and collaboration around provision of the California Healthy Kids Survey. It is the intent of staff to work with the evaluation consultant and stakeholders to include questions regarding perception of peer disapproval, use of prescription drugs, and sources of ATOD as part of the optional questions to be asked in Module G. We believe that this additional data will be very helpful not only for program planning, but also for evaluation purposes as well. We will seek to ensure that all school administrators agree to implement CHKS with Module G.

HPCWB staff

HPCWB staff plan to study the impact of the loss of the RRC and make a determination of options. The Health Education Manager plans to continue planning across prevention systems and programs and will be looking for ways to integrate the Strategic Prevention Plan for ATOD with other initiatives, for example, with the chronic disease prevention Community Transformation Initiative. The Supervising Health Education Specialist has plans to enhance capacity of her team to look at the retail environment simultaneously for alcohol, tobacco, and nutrition issues, which likewise will integrate ATOD efforts with the California Tobacco Control Program (CTCP) and Community Transformation Initiative scopes of work. Staff will continue to assess the needs and offer relevant trainings and technical assistance to agencies and community members to further increase capacity and the community's ability to reduce ATOD related problems among youth. HPCWB staff plan to use the Strategic Prevention Plan to guide all aspects of ATOD planning as well as to guide the Request for Proposal or Request for Qualifications process for FY 13-14 prevention services providers.

City Teams and All City Team Meeting

In working with the City Team Coordinators and the ACT meetings in the spring of 2012, City Team Coordinators were queried regarding their perceptions of their needs and/or their City Team ideas, needs, and opportunities for collaboration, all as a part of identifying their capacity. Several themes emerged for future capacity building including:

- The need for sharing pre- and post-tests for Parent Project so that evaluation can be uniform county-wide for providers who are conducting this program;
- Several smaller cities need help to “import” youth from other jurisdictions, unknown to local retail merchants, for the minor decoy compliance checks or sting operations
- The need for social marketing to support city teams’ whole approach - who we are, what we do, why we’re doing what we’re doing, including development of a professional display and materials to be used in the community
- The need to identify work on which all the City Teams collaborate, such as a social host ordinance for the county unincorporated area, or a Sticker Shock/Window Warriors type of project
- The need to for technical assistance to develop structure around:
 - drugged driving
 - dangers of (unauthorized use of) prescription medications
- The need for more resources
- The need to support each other in training and technical assistance in the area of Responsible Beverage Service.

In addition, HPCWB staff plans to engage the City Teams and other stakeholders in GIS mapping of the density of alcohol and tobacco outlets by census tract and proximity to youth sensitive areas and identify access points for marijuana. This is particularly relevant given that now four of Solano’s cities are under a moratorium for off-sale license Type 20 and measures should be taken to prevent the proliferation of additional establishments with these types of licenses.

City Teams will be supported in their capacity to implement environmental prevention strategies and work on city level policies including TRL or CUP ordinances. City Teams will ensure that the community is aware of their social host ordinances and that law enforcement is trained and enforcing this and other laws which limit youth access to ATOD.

Future capacity building will focus on creating partnerships with merchants as well as private and non-profit agencies to help change how and where alcohol and tobacco are sold and promoted which includes not only the retail environment but community events as well. Other planned activities include merchant education sessions to train retailers on reducing the availability of alcohol and tobacco to minors as well as reducing alcohol and tobacco promotion that appeal to youth in retail locations near schools.

Solano County Tobacco Education Coalition

As the TEC participates with TPEP in training and conducting a comprehensive survey of the retail environment scheduled to occur in 2014, the capacity of the TEC will grow as will relationships with the business community. The TPEP Project Director will identify ways that TEC members can

gain knowledge and build partnerships with City Teams and vice versa. In addition, TEC's newly formed Chronic Disease Prevention and Community Transformation Subcommittee members will receive training on the social determinants of health as well as how environments impact health as they take on the role of the leadership for the Community Transformation initiatives.

Cultural Competence

One of the values that deeply infuses the work of the HPCWB staff is the value staff places on ensuring cultural competence. This is accomplished in many ways, first and foremost by involving community members on the front lines of work plan activities whenever and to as great extent as possible. Having the community own the project or program, and having "grapevine" word-of-mouth referrals and input ripple throughout projects is very rewarding.

To foster continual improvement and focus upon cultural competence, in June 2012, TPEP staff will participate in a CTCP sponsored training on Cultural Competency Self-Assessment and gain information on a toolkit that will become available by fall 2012. Trainers include representatives from National Multicultural Institute Consultant and San Joaquin and Sierra Counties. The toolkit is intended to assess and enhance local capacity to provide culturally competent services. After receiving training TPEP staff will work with HPCWB staff to determine ways in which the toolkit can be utilized not only by TPEP and TEC but also by City Teams, SCOE and all prevention providers in order to strengthen our collective work with diverse populations. Specific activities can be included in future updates to the SPF and as appropriate delineated in the Request for Proposal or Request for Qualifications process for FY 13-14 prevention services providers.

PLANNING

Overview of Priorities and Planning Process

The third step of the SPF, “planning,” involves developing a comprehensive strategic plan that utilizes policies, programs and practices based on evidence-based theories. Solano County’s plan was based on a logical progression to address the problems and priorities identified in the needs assessment, maintain and build resources and capacity, and concretely employs process and outcome evaluation measures against which progress can be measured and which ensures continuous improvement of ATOD prevention strategies as well as sustainability.

To develop the prevention plan, Substance Abuse Prevention staff reviewed each city’s Tri-Ethnic Community Readiness Report, their “Assessment of Youth Substance Use and Associated Risk Factors, May 2010,” and their “Community Organizing/Sustainability Plan, June 2011”, the report “Evaluation of the Solano County Reducing Rates Strategies FY2010-2011” prepared by Linda M. Bosma, PhD, and collected and reviewed other local indicator data that assessed environments that contribute to the problem use of substance among Solano County youth and young adults. Planning included meetings with stakeholders, city teams and other substance abuse prevention providers, to discuss and affirm areas of concern as well as opportunities to leverage resources. Specific opportunities considered included collaboration with the work of the Proposition 99 funded Tobacco Prevention and Education Program and its advisory Tobacco Education Coalition, the Community Transformation Grant funded initiatives, as well as Drug Free Communities Grant goals and activities for which Solano County is currently funded and has reapplied for continued funding. From an analysis of the ATOD problems, contributing factors, and resources, goals and objectives for Fiscal Years 2012 through 2018 were developed.

The prevention plan includes a strong focus on the retail environment, policy adoption and implementation, and media campaigns as key environmental strategies to change community norms and reduce access and availability. The plan also includes educating the community at large as well as specific segments including city leaders and elected officials regarding the importance of addressing substance abuse issues as the Tri-Ethnic Community Readiness survey indicated that the majority of the cities in Solano County are at stage 3 of readiness on a scale of 1 to 9 with respect to substance use/abuse as an issue. In addition, educating youth on the consequences of substance use is imperative because 2009 CHKS data indicates that use is increasing among younger students and perception of harm for some substances, particularly marijuana, is decreasing.

Planning for Sustainability

Given that ATOD prevention will be a significant need in Solano County for the foreseeable future, planning for sustainability from the very beginning of one’s work, and continually checking back for new data inputs, and evaluating outcomes, is critically important to sustaining those efforts that are effective and need to

continue, while eliminating or modifying those objectives or activities that are not working nor showing promise. Solano County HPCWB staff is taking a three step approach to sustaining the ATOD prevention work as outlined in the Strategic Prevention Plan. The steps are not linear and are described without prioritization, or any order implied, as all three are crucial components and will be employed.

- A. Institutionalization – county prevention staff will be working with contracted agencies and other partners to build ATOD programs, curriculum, policies, and services into their agencies’ respective missions, objectives and work. A good example of this is the work the City Teams have done on their June 2011 sustainability plans mentioned above.
- B. Grant writing and leveraging of funds – As noted earlier, staff and consultants have successfully received Drug Free Communities (DFC) funding and staff are currently leveraging SAPT prevention block grant funds in strategic ways to extend the reach of the county general fund and DFC grant. Seeking mini-grants is an objective that has been written into the SCOE contract scope of work for FNL/CL services. On an ongoing basis, HPCWB staff will be seeking additional ATOD prevention funds, and will be encouraging the City Teams to do likewise in partnership with the County and others. Due to the high number of injuries caused by alcohol use before driving, one area that is ripe for grant writing collaboration within the HPCWB, is between county substance abuse prevention staff and HPCWB’s pedestrian and bicycle injury prevention work. A second area with great potential is collaboration from tobacco prevention, alcohol prevention, and nutrition services staff on joint work to create healthy retail/food environments.
- C. Environmental prevention – due to its very nature, environmental policy work can be very sustainable. Some policies, once passed, are largely self and/or peer enforcing, while others need perpetual law or code enforcement. Taken overall, the enactment of policies and the changing of community norms that support healthy retail environments and reduced access and availability of tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana have great potential to be very sustainable. Staff, community members, and law enforcement must remain vigilant to ensure implementation and enforcement of those policies for which a deliberate ongoing focus is needed.

ATOD Prevention Goals and Objectives

Goal 1. Reduce the access and availability of **alcohol** to youth from retail and other sources in all jurisdictions in Solano County.

Objective 1: By June 30, 2014, compliance with laws regarding alcohol sales to minors and adult provision of alcohol conducted through randomized sting operations and shoulder taps throughout Solano County will be 95%.

Objective 2: By June 30, 2015, reduce the percentage of 11th graders who report alcohol is easy or fairly easy to obtain from 75% to 72%. (CHKS)

Objective 3: By June 30, 2015, all jurisdictions in Solano County will adopt and implement a Social Host Ordinance.

Objective 4: By June 30, 2018, one jurisdiction will adopt and implement a Conditional Use Permit ordinance related to alcohol retailers and their proximity to schools and other areas commonly frequented by youth or will adopt a Responsible Beverage Service ordinance.

Goal 2. Reduce the access and availability of **tobacco** to youth from retail and other sources in all jurisdictions in Solano County.

Objective 1: By June 30, 2014, compliance with laws regarding tobacco sales to minors and adult provision of tobacco conducted through randomized sting operations and shoulder taps throughout Solano County will be 95%.

Objective 2: By June 30, 2015, reduce the percentage of 11th graders who report tobacco is easy or fairly easy to obtain from 75% to 72%, the % reported in 2009 for California 11th graders. (CHKS)

Objective 3: By June 30, 2018, one jurisdiction will adopt and implement a tobacco retail license ordinance.

Objective 4: By June 30, 2018, one jurisdiction will adopt and implement a Conditional Use Permit ordinance related to tobacco retailers and their proximity to schools and other areas commonly frequented by youth.

Goal 3. Reduce the access and availability of **marijuana** to youth in Solano County.

Objective 1: By June 30, 2013, all school district administrators will commit to completing module G with questions on access and/or sources of marijuana.

Objective 2: By June 30, 2018, implement in 4 jurisdictions a campaign to reduce access and availability to marijuana.

Objective 3: By June 30, 2018, reduce the percentage of 11th graders who report marijuana is easy or fairly easy to obtain from 74% to 69%, the % reported in 2009 for California 11th graders. (CHKS)

Goal 4. Decrease promotion of alcohol and tobacco at retail locations.

Objective 1: By June 30, 2016, 5 jurisdictions will actively implement merchant education interventions such as Window Warriors, Sticker Shock, and/or Youth Safe Zones with merchants located within a defined radius of elementary, middle and high schools.

Objective 2: By June 30, 2018, one jurisdiction will adopt and implement a window sign ordinance that is more restrictive than the Lee Law.

Goal 5. Reduce alcohol, tobacco and marijuana use among underage youth.

Objective 1: By June 30, 2018, reduce the percentage of 11th grade students who report past 30 day alcohol use from 33% to 30%. (CHKS)

Objective 2: By June 30, 2018, reduce the percentage of 7th grade students who report binge drinking from 8% to 4%. (CHKS)

Objective 3: By June 30, 2018, reduce the percentage of 11th grade students who report binge drinking from 22% to 20%. (CHKS)

Objective 4: By June 30, 2018, reduce the percentage of 11th grade students who report past 30 day tobacco use from 15% to 13%, the % reported in 2009 for California 11th graders. (CHKS)

Objective 5: By June 30, 2018, reduce the percentage of 11th grade students who report past 30 day marijuana use from 23% to 19%, the % reported in 2009 for California 11th graders. (CHKS)

Solano County 2012-2018 Logic Models

GOAL 1: Reduce the access and availability of alcohol to youth from retail and other sources in all jurisdictions in Solano County.						
IDENTIFIED PROBLEM	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS	STRATEGIES	EXPECTED OUTCOMES/OBJECTIVES			MEASUREMENT INDICATORS
			SHORT TERM	INTERMEDIATE	LONG TERM	
<p>Youth report alcohol is easy or fairly easy to access</p>	<p>Many retail sources of alcohol throughout the county</p> <p>Reports that adults in the community are willing to provide alcohol to minors</p> <p>Lack of parental awareness regarding easy availability in the home</p>	<p>Conduct media outreach to adults to raise awareness of consequences of providing alcohol to minors</p> <p>Educate alcohol retailers on ways to reduce availability of alcohol to minors</p> <p>Engage FNL and other youth; train youth as spokespeople to engage in retailer education efforts</p> <p>Provide training to local law enforcement on need to enforce</p>	<p>Publish an editorial documenting the problem in print media sources</p> <p>Publish articles in local newsletters and community publications</p> <p>Include information regarding the consequences of providing alcohol to minors in parent education</p> <p>Train 3-4 youth spokespeople</p> <p>Learn to use GIS and develop</p>	<p>Establish on-going, supportive relationships with one-third of the 70 retailers to facilitate efforts including providing training to reduce alcohol availability</p> <p>Increase community awareness about Social Host Ordinance</p> <p>Develop a core team from existing city teams and supplement with local concerned citizens to guide future education</p>	<p>By June 30, 2014, compliance with laws regarding alcohol sales to minors and adult provision of alcohol conducted through randomized sting operations and shoulder taps throughout Solano County will be 95%.</p> <p>By June 30, 2015, reduce the percentage of 11th graders who report alcohol is easy or fairly easy to obtain from 75% to 72%.</p> <p>By June 30, 2015, all jurisdictions in Solano County will adopt and implement</p>	<p>Rates of compliance</p> <p>Reported ease of access to alcohol (CHKS)</p> <p>Training provided to law enforcement</p> <p>SHO adopted by Solano County</p> <p>CUP or RBS ordinance adopted</p>

		<p>SHO</p> <p>Use GIS to map alcohol outlets and proximity to schools</p> <p>Community education, targeted education and community engagement</p> <p>Retailer recognition</p> <p>Not SAPT: Local law enforcement conduct compliance checks</p>	<p>maps to use for community education and to identify retailers</p> <p>Identify and meet with 70 alcohol retailers near schools</p> <p>Provide RBS training</p> <p>Information dissemination at key community events</p>	<p>and policy efforts</p>	<p>a Social Host Ordinance.</p> <p>By June 30, 2018, one jurisdiction will adopt and implement a Conditional Use Permit ordinance related to alcohol retailers and their proximity to schools and other areas commonly frequented by youth or will adopt an RBS ordinance.</p>	
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Solano County 2012-2018 Logic Models

GOAL 2: Reduce the access and availability of tobacco to youth from retail and other sources in all jurisdictions in Solano County.						
IDENTIFIED PROBLEM	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS	STRATEGIES	EXPECTED OUTCOMES/OBJECTIVES			MEASUREMENT INDICATORS
			SHORT TERM	INTERMEDIATE	LONG TERM	
<p>Youth report tobacco is easy or fairly easy to access</p>	<p>Many retail sources of tobacco</p> <p>Reports that adults in the community are willing to provide to minors</p>	<p>Conduct media outreach to adults to raise awareness of consequences of providing tobacco to minors</p> <p>Educate tobacco retailers on ways to reduce availability to minors</p> <p>Engage FNL and other youth and train youth as spokespeople to engage in retailer education efforts</p> <p>Use GIS to map tobacco outlets and proximity to schools</p>	<p>Publish an editorial documenting the problem in print media sources</p> <p>Publish articles in local newsletters and community publications</p> <p>Train 3-4 youth spokespeople</p> <p>Identify and meet with 70 tobacco retailers near schools</p> <p>Information dissemination at key community events</p> <p>Learn to use GIS and develop maps</p>	<p>Establish on-going, supportive relationships with one-third of the 70 retailers to facilitate efforts including providing training to reduce alcohol availability</p> <p>Develop a core team from existing city teams and supplement with local concerned citizens to guide future education and policy efforts</p>	<p>By June 30, 2014, compliance with laws regarding tobacco sales to minors and adult provision of tobacco conducted through randomized sting operations and shoulder taps throughout Solano County will be 95%.</p> <p>By June 30, 2015, reduce the percentage of 11th graders who report tobacco is easy or fairly easy to obtain from 75% to 72%, the % reported in 2009 for California 11th graders.</p> <p>By June 30, 2018,</p>	<p>Rates of compliance</p> <p>Reported ease of access to tobacco (CHKS)</p> <p>TRL adopted</p> <p>CUP adopted</p>

		<p>Community education, targeted education and community engagement</p> <p>Retailer recognition</p> <p>Not SAPT: Local law enforcement conduct compliance checks</p>	<p>to use for community education</p>		<p>one jurisdiction will adopt and implement a tobacco retail license ordinance.</p> <p>By June 30, 2018, one jurisdiction will adopt and implement a Conditional Use Permit ordinance related to tobacco retailers and their proximity to schools and other areas commonly frequented by youth.</p>	
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Solano County 2012-2018 Logic Models

GOAL 3: Reduce the access and availability of marijuana to youth in Solano County.						
IDENTIFIED PROBLEM	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS	STRATEGIES	EXPECTED OUTCOMES/OBJECTIVES			MEASUREMENT INDICATORS
			SHORT TERM	INTERMEDIATE	LONG TERM	
Youth report marijuana is easy or fairly easy to access	<p>Reported availability and access</p> <p>Large number of dispensaries</p> <p>Lack of hard data on sources of marijuana</p>	<p>Community-based process</p> <p>Learn more about how youth are accessing marijuana</p> <p>Education of community and stakeholders</p> <p>Conduct targeted outreach to parents and youth</p>	<p>Educate school district administrators regarding the problem of marijuana</p> <p>Publish an editorial documenting the problem in print media sources</p> <p>Publish articles in local newsletters and community publications</p> <p>Develop relevant questions for Module G</p> <p>Attend relevant</p>	<p>TBD based on findings and youth and community team input</p> <p>By June 30, 2013, all school district administrators will commit to completing module G with questions on access and/or sources of marijuana.</p>	<p>By June 30, 2018, implement in 4 jurisdictions a campaign to reduce access and availability to marijuana.</p> <p>By June 30, 2018, reduce the percentage of 11th graders who report marijuana is easy or fairly easy to obtain from 74% to 69%, the % reported in 2009 for California 11th graders.</p>	<p>School administrator commitments</p> <p>Module G</p> <p>Process measures of campaign activities</p> <p>Reported ease of access to marijuana (CHKS)</p>

			CARS training on marijuana			
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Solano County 2012-2018 Logic Models

GOAL 4: Decrease promotion of alcohol and tobacco at retail locations.						
IDENTIFIED PROBLEM	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS	STRATEGIES	EXPECTED OUTCOMES/OBJECTIVES			MEASUREMENT INDICATORS
			SHORT TERM	INTERMEDIATE	LONG TERM	
Extensive promotion of alcohol and tobacco at retail locations	<p>Retailers who receive incentives to promote products</p> <p>Few communities with signage laws that are stricter than the Lee Law</p>	<p>Outreach to adults to raise awareness regarding influence of retail environment promotion</p> <p>Educate retailers to reduce promotion of alcohol and tobacco</p> <p>Engage FNL and other youth and train youth as spokespeople to engage in retailer education efforts</p> <p>Use GIS to map alcohol and tobacco outlets and proximity to</p>	<p>Learn GIS and map retailers near schools</p> <p>Develop fact sheets on the impact of retail promotion on youth use</p> <p>Train 3-4 youth spokespeople</p> <p>Identify and meet with 70 tobacco retailers near schools</p> <p>Information dissemination at key community events</p>	<p>Develop a core team from existing city teams and supplement with local concerned citizens to guide future education and policy efforts</p> <p>Train 5 City Teams and/or local community groups on how to implement Window Warriors, Sticker Shock, Youth Safe Zones or similar merchant project</p> <p>Establish on-going, supportive</p>	<p>By June 30, 2016, 5 jurisdictions will actively implement merchant education interventions such as Window Warriors, Sticker Shock, and/or Youth Safe Zones with merchants located within a defined radius of elementary, middle and high schools.</p> <p>By June 30, 2018, one jurisdiction will adopt and implement a window sign ordinance that is more restrictive than the Lee Law.</p>	<p>Number of retailers voluntarily reducing alcohol and tobacco promotion</p> <p>Number of cities with teams implementing merchant education interventions</p> <p>Signage ordinance adopted</p>

		schools Retailer recognition		relationships with one-third of the 70 retailers to facilitate efforts to reduce promotion		
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Solano County 2012-2018 Logic Models

GOAL 5: Reduce alcohol, tobacco and marijuana use among underage youth.						
IDENTIFIED PROBLEM	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS	STRATEGIES	EXPECTED OUTCOMES/OBJECTIVES			MEASUREMENT INDICATORS
			SHORT TERM	INTERMEDIATE	LONG TERM	
A high percentage of youth in Solano County report using alcohol, tobacco and marijuana	Lack of information on the harm of alcohol, tobacco and especially marijuana Adult use Perception of low parental disapproval—lower for alcohol Low connectedness to school Community readiness to address issue is low	Provide evidence based prevention curriculum which include the harm of substances, especially marijuana Conduct targeted outreach and disseminate information to parents and youth Support Friday Night Live and Club Live chapters in local middle and high schools Support youth development activities and	Identify appropriate venues for ATOD prevention curriculum Select and implement evidence- based curriculum appropriate for IOM population Increase community collaborations and connection to local coalition efforts to foster youth development Build capacity of	Educate parents on harm of use of substances, how to prevent youth access to ATOD through info dissemination Educate youth on ATOD related harm utilizing evidence based curriculum Implement activities to increase school connectedness as determined by city team or local coalition that includes youth Educate	By June 30, 2018, reduce the percentage of 11 th grade students who report past 30 day alcohol use from 33% to 30%. By June 30, 2018, reduce the percentage of 7 th grade students who report binge drinking from 8% to 4%. By June 30, 2018, reduce the percentage of 11 th grade students who report binge drinking from 22% to 20%. By June 30, 2018,	Past 30 day alcohol consumption (CHKS) Binge drinking (CHKS) Past 30 day tobacco use (CHKS) Past 30 day marijuana use (CHKS) Connectedness to school (CHKS) Number of FNL and CL chapters and activities Community Readiness (Tri-Ethnic Community

		<p>community events</p> <p>Provide training and technical assistance to community teams and members to implement environmental strategies</p> <p>Conduct targeted media campaigns to support interventions</p>	<p>FNL chapter to conduct Road Map</p> <p>Educate school community (educators and other staff) on importance of school connectedness and implement activities as determined by city team or local coalition that includes youth</p> <p>Implement mentoring programs</p> <p>Implement media campaigns that utilize print and other media, including social media</p>	<p>community, city officials and others on the impact of substance use and abuse and engage them in a community-based process to refine and select relevant strategies that they will assist in implementing</p>	<p>reduce the percentage of 11th grade students who report past 30 day tobacco use from 15% to 13%, the % reported in 2009 for California 11th graders.</p> <p>By June 30, 2018, reduce the percentage of 11th grade students who report past 30 day marijuana use from 23% to 19%, the % reported in 2009 for California 11th graders.</p>	<p>Readiness)</p>
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Implementation

Work Plan

The following is the work plan for FY 2012-18 based on the 2012-18 Substance Abuse Prevention Treatment (SAPT) logic model with a foundation of functioning local city teams or coalitions that are supported with funds from a Drug Free Communities grant and county general funds as designated by the Solano County Board of Supervisors. The majority of activities are contracted out by Solano County. In FY 2012-13 these are largely contracted to cities and non-profits. As noted in Capacity, either a Request for Proposal or Request for Qualifications process will occur for FY 13-14 prevention services providers. Thus, at this time it is not possible to determine the responsible party for FY 13-14 and beyond.

Goal 1: Reduce the access and availability of **alcohol** to youth from retail and other sources in all jurisdictions in Solano County.

Objectives:

1. By June 30, 2014, compliance with laws regarding alcohol sales to minors and adult provision of alcohol conducted through randomized sting operations and shoulder taps throughout Solano County will be 95%.
2. By June 30, 2015, reduce the percentage of 11th graders who report alcohol is easy or fairly easy to obtain from 75% to 72%.
3. By June 30, 2015, all jurisdictions in Solano County will adopt and implement a Social Host Ordinance.
4. By June 30, 2018, one jurisdiction will adopt and implement a Conditional Use Permit ordinance related to alcohol retailers and their proximity to schools and other areas commonly frequented by youth or will adopt a Responsible Beverage Service ordinance.

#	Activities	Target Date	Responsible Party	Measures
1.1	Compliance Checks	Year 1-3	City of Benicia, City of Dixon, City of Fairfield, City of Rio Vista, City of Suisun City, City of Vacaville, TBD for Vallejo	NOT SAPT

#	Activities	Start/End Date	Responsible Party	Measures
1.2	Include information regarding the consequences of providing alcohol to minors in parent education (i.e. Parent Project, FAST)	Year 1	City of Benicia, City of Fairfield, City of Rio Vista, City of Vacaville, Fighting Back Partnership (Vallejo)	Information added into curriculum; Activity input into CalOMS
1.2 1.3	Use media (published editorials and articles) and health fairs to increase public awareness of each City's Social Host Ordinance and to raise awareness of consequences of providing alcohol to minors	Year 1-6	Year 1: City of Benicia, City of Dixon, City of Fairfield, City of Rio Vista, City of Suisun City, City of Vacaville, Fighting Back Partnership (Vallejo) Years 2-6: TBD	Activity input into CalOMS, Published articles
1.2	Engage youth and train 3 to 4 youth spokespeople for retailer education	Year 1-6	SCOE, County Prevention Staff; Other contractor(s) TBD	Activity input into CalOMS, number of youth trained, training outline(s)
1.1 1.2	Implement retailer education that could include RBS training	Year 1-6	Year 1: SCOE, City of Rio Vista; Year 2-6: Contractor(s) TBD	Activity input into CalOMS, Training dates, list of retailers
1.2	Retailer recognition	Year 2-6	Contractor(s) TBD	Activity input into CalOMS, copies of retailer recognition (i.e. certificates, printed media)
1.2	Use GIS to map alcohol outlets and proximity to schools; use information to create maps and fact sheets	Year 1-5	Year 1: City of Benicia, City of Dixon, City of Fairfield, City of Rio Vista, City of Suisun City, City of Vacaville, Fighting Back Partnership (Vallejo), County Prevention Staff; Years 2-5: TBD	Maps of alcohol outlets by city; fact sheets

#	Activities		Responsible Party	Measures
1.3	Educate law enforcement and gain their support to enforce each City's Social Host Ordinance	Year 1-6	Year 1: City of Benicia, City of Dixon, City of Fairfield, City of Rio Vista, City of Suisun City, City of Vacaville, Fighting Back Partnership (Vallejo) Years 2-6: TBD	Training outlines and training dates by jurisdiction
1.3	Community education, targeted education and community engagement regarding reducing availability of alcohol	Year 2-6	County prevention staff and other contractor(s) TBD	Activity input into CalOMS, List of community members engaged
1.4	Develop and implement plans for community mobilization, policy efforts and environmental work including Social Host Ordinance adoption for Solano County and CUP or RBS ordinance for jurisdiction in Solano	Year 2-6	County prevention staff and other contractor(s) TBD	Activity input into CalOMS, Plans and Strategy Charts

Goal 2. Reduce the access and availability of **tobacco to youth from retail and other sources in all jurisdictions in Solano County.**

Objectives:

1. By June 30, 2014, compliance with laws regarding tobacco sales to minors and adult provision of tobacco conducted through randomized sting operations and shoulder taps throughout Solano County will be 95%.
2. By June 30, 2015, reduce the percentage of 11th graders who report tobacco is easy or fairly easy to obtain from 75% to 72%, the % reported in 2009 for California 11th graders.
3. By June 30, 2018, one jurisdiction will adopt and implement a tobacco retail license ordinance.
4. By June 30, 2018, one jurisdiction will adopt and implement a Conditional Use Permit ordinance related to tobacco retailers and their proximity to schools and other areas commonly frequented by youth.

#	Activities	Start/End Date	Responsible Party	Measures
2.1	Compliance Checks	Year 1-3	City of Benicia, City of Dixon, City of Fairfield, City of Rio Vista, City of Suisun City, City of Vacaville, TBD for Vallejo	NOT SAPT
2.2	Include information regarding the consequences of providing tobacco to minors in parent education (i.e. Parent Project, FAST)	Year 1	City of Benicia, City of Fairfield, City of Rio Vista, City of Vacaville, Fighting Back Partnership (Vallejo)	Information added into curriculum; Activity input into CalOMS
2.2	Use media (published editorials and articles) and health fairs to increase public awareness of consequences of providing tobacco to minors	Year 1-6	Year 1: City of Benicia, City of Dixon, City of Fairfield, City of Rio Vista, City of Suisun City, City of Vacaville, Fighting Back Partnership (Vallejo) Years 2-6: TBD	Activity input into CalOMS, Published articles
2.2	Engage youth and train 3 to 4 youth spokespeople for retailer education	Year 1-6	SCOE, County Prevention Staff; Other contractor(s) TBD	Activity input into CalOMS, number of youth trained, training outline(s)

#	Activities	Start/End Date	Responsible Party	Measures
2.2	Engage youth and train 3 to 4 youth spokespeople for retailer education	Year 1-6	SCOE, County Prevention Staff; Other contractor(s) TBD	Activity input into CalOMS, number of youth trained, training outline(s)
2.2	Implement retailer education	Year 1-6	Year 1: SCOE, City of Rio Vista; Year 2-6: Contractor(s) TBD	Activity input into CalOMS, Training dates, list of retailers
2.2	Retailer recognition	Year 2-6	Contractor(s) TBD	Activity input into CalOMS, copies of retailer recognition (i.e. certificates, printed media)
2.2	Use GIS to map alcohol outlets and proximity to schools; use information to create maps and fact sheets	Year 1-5	Year 1: City of Benicia, City of Dixon, City of Fairfield, City of Rio Vista, City of Suisun City, City of Vacaville, Fighting Back Partnership (Vallejo), County Prevention Staff; Years 2-5: Contractor(s) TBD	Maps of alcohol outlets by city; fact sheets
2.3	Community education, targeted education and community engagement regarding reducing availability of tobacco	Year 2-6	County prevention staff and other contractor(s) TBD	Activity input into CalOMS, List of community members engaged
2.4	Develop and implement plans for community mobilization, policy efforts and environmental work related to TRL and CUP ordinance adoption	Year 2-6	County prevention staff and other contractor(s) TBD	Activity input into CalOMS, Plans and Strategy Charts

Goal 3. Reduce the access and availability of **marijuana to youth in Solano County.**

- Objectives:**
- 1: By June 30, 2013, all school district administrators will commit to completing module G with questions on access and/or sources of marijuana.
 - 2: By June 30, 2018, implement in 4 jurisdictions a campaign to reduce access and availability to marijuana.
 - 3: By June 30, 2018, reduce the percentage of 11th graders who report marijuana is easy or fairly easy to obtain from 74% to 69%, the % reported in 2009 for California 11th graders.

#	Activities	Start/End Date	Responsible Party	Measures
3.1	Education of stakeholders, specifically school district administrators regarding the problem of marijuana	Year 1	City of Benicia, City of Dixon, City of Fairfield, City of Rio Vista, City of Suisun City, City of Vacaville, Fighting Back Partnership, SCOE, County prevention staff	Activity input into CalOMS, notes of meetings/communications with school district administrators
3.1	Community-based, multi-agency process to develop relevant Module G questions	Year 1	City of Benicia, City of Dixon, City of Fairfield, City of Rio Vista, City of Suisun City, City of Vacaville, Fighting Back Partnership, SCOE, County prevention staff, SCBH, Evaluation consultant	Module G with marijuana related questions
3.2	Education of community and stakeholders regarding the problem of marijuana including participating in CARS training	Year 1-6	Year 1: City of Suisun City; Year 2-6: County prevention staff and contractor(s) TBD	Activity input into CalOMS; talking points for education presentations
3.2	Learn more about how youth are accessing marijuana	Year 1-6	City of Benicia, City of Dixon, City of Fairfield, City of Rio Vista, City of Suisun City, City of Vacaville, Fighting	Analysis of Module G and any other available data

			Back Partnership, SCOE, County prevention staff; Year 2-6: County prevention staff, SCOE, Contractor(s) TBD	
3.2	Publish an editorial documenting the problem in print media sources	Year 2-6	Contractor(s) TBD	Activity input into CalOMS; published media
3.2	Publish articles in local newsletters and community publications	Year 2-6	Contractor(s) TBD	Activity input into CalOMS; published articles
3.2	Community-based process	Year 2-6	Contractor(s) TBD	Activity input into CalOMS; list of participants
3.2 3.3	Conduct targeted outreach to parents and youth	Year 2-6	Contractor(s) TBD	Activity input into CalOMS; outreach and education plan; materials utilized

Goal 4. Decrease promotion of alcohol and tobacco at retail locations.

- Objectives:**
- 1: By June 30, 2016, 5 jurisdictions will actively implement merchant education interventions such as Window Warriors, Sticker Shock, and/or Youth Safe Zones with merchants located within a defined radius of elementary, middle and high schools.
 - 2: By June 30, 2018, one jurisdiction will adopt and implement a window sign ordinance that is more restrictive than the Lee Law.

#	Activities	Start/End Date	Responsible Party	Measures
4.1	Outreach to adults to raise awareness regarding influence of retail environment promotion	Year 2-6	SCOE, County prevention staff and contractor(s) TBD	Activity input into CalOMS; outreach plan and related process measures
4.1	Educate retailers to reduce promotion of alcohol and tobacco	Year 2-4	SCOE, contractor(s) TBD	Activity input into CalOMS; retailers educated; training curriculum
4.1	Engage FNL and other youth and train youth as spokespeople to engage in retailer education efforts	Year 2-4	SCOE, County prevention staff and contractor(s) TBD	Activity input into CalOMS; number of trained youth
4.1	Train 5 City Teams and/or local community groups on how to implement Window Warriors, Sticker Shock, Youth Safe Zones or similar merchant project	Year 2-5	County prevention staff and contractor(s) TBD	Activity input into CalOMS; training outline, dates

#	Activities	Start/End Date	Responsible Party	Measures
4.1	Retailer recognition	Year 2-4	SCOE, County prevention staff and contractor(s) TBD	Activity input into CalOMS, copies of retailer recognition (i.e. certificates, printed media)
4.1 4.2	Learn and use GIS to map tobacco outlets and proximity to schools	Year 2-6	County prevention staff and contractor(s) TBD	Maps of alcohol and tobacco outlets by city
4.2	Develop and implement plans for community mobilization, policy efforts and environmental work related to reducing signage through voluntary and legislated policies	Year 3-6	County prevention staff and contractor(s) TBD	Activity input into CalOMS, Plans and Strategy Charts, List of engaged community members

Goal 5. Reduce alcohol, tobacco and marijuana use among underage youth.

- Objectives:
- 1: By June 30, 2018, reduce the percentage of 11th grade students who report past 30 day alcohol use from 33% to 30%.
 - 2: By June 30, 2018, reduce the percentage of 7th grade students who report binge drinking from 8% to 4%.
 - 3: By June 30, 2018, reduce the percentage of 11th grade students who report binge drinking from 22% to 20%.
 - 4: By June 30, 2018, reduce the percentage of 11th grade students who report past 30 day tobacco use from 15% to 13%, the % reported in 2009 for California 11th graders.
 - 5: By June 30, 2018, reduce the percentage of 11th grade students who report past 30 day marijuana use from 23% to 19%, the % reported in 2009 for California 11th graders.

#	Activities	Start/End Date	Responsible Party	Measures
5.1-5.5	Identify and provide evidence based prevention curriculum which include the harm of substances, especially marijuana	Year 1-6	Year 1: City of Benicia, City of Dixon, City of Fairfield, City of Rio Vista, City of Suisun City, City of Vacaville, Fighting Back Partnership (Vallejo)	Activity input into CalOMS, results of pre- and post- tests
5.1-5.5	Conduct targeted outreach and disseminate information to parents and youth on ATOD issues in the community	Year 1-6	Year 1: City of Benicia, City of Dixon, City of Fairfield, City of Rio Vista, City of Suisun City, City of Vacaville, Fighting Back Partnership (Vallejo); Year 2-6: Contractor(s) TBD	Activity input into CalOMS, outreach plans
5.1-5.5	Support Friday Night Live and Club Live chapters in local middle and high schools and build capacity of FNL chapter to conduct Road Map	Year 1-6	SCOE, County prevention staff	Activity input into CalOMS, number of FNL and CL chapters

#	Activities	Start/End Date	Responsible Party	Measures
5.1-5.5	Increase community collaborations and connection to local coalition efforts to foster youth development and support youth development activities and community events	Year 1-6	Year 1: City of Benicia, City of Dixon, City of Fairfield, City of Rio Vista, City of Suisun City, City of Vacaville, Fighting Back Partnership (Vallejo); Year 2-6: Contractor(s) TBD	Activity input into CalOMS, list of community collaborators
5.1-5.5	Educate school community (educators and other staff) on importance of school connectedness and implement activities as determined by city team or local coalition that includes youth	Year 1-6	Year 1: City of Vacaville, Fighting Back Partnership (Vallejo), SCOE, County prevention staff; Year 2-6: SCOE, County prevention staff, Contractor(s) TBD	Activity input into CalOMS, talking points, education plan, implementation plan
5.1-5.5	Implement targeted media campaigns that utilize print and other media, including social media	Year 1-6	Year 1: City of Benicia, City of Dixon, City of Fairfield, City of Rio Vista, City of Suisun City, City of Vacaville, Fighting Back Partnership (Vallejo), County prevention staff; Year 2-6: Contractor(s) TBD	Activity input into CalOMS, media plan, copies of media
5.1-5.5	Improve and maintain prevention website	Year 1-6	Contractor TBD	Activity input into CalOMS, webpage content and dates updated
5.1-5.5	Provide training and technical assistance to community teams and members to implement environmental strategies	Year 1-6	Year 1: Select city teams, County prevention staff; Year 2-6 County prevention staff, Contractor(s) TBD	Training outline, agendas, list of participants trained

#	Activities	Start/End Date	Responsible Party	Measures
5.1-5.5	Implement mentoring programs	Year 1-6	Dixon Family Services, Rio Vista CARE, Contractor(s) TBD	Activity input into CalOMS, results of pre- and post- tests

EVALUATION PLAN

Overview

This section describes the evaluation process and methods that will be used to measure progress towards achieving the goals and objectives in this Strategic Prevention Plan. Evaluation will measure the collective progress on efforts that will be implemented by a variety of staff and contractors. Evaluation is intended to help improve and inform implementation of programs, media, education and policy efforts. The baseline for the evaluation is the data found in the Needs Assessment section and Appendix A. HPCWB staff will work closely with an evaluation consultant to prepare an annual evaluation report looking at countywide data in comparison to statewide data. In addition, quarterly contractor reports and monthly review of CalOMS data entry will serve as appropriate evaluation of process measures that can inform program implementation throughout each Fiscal Year. The All City Team meeting will provide the opportunity to discuss evaluation and progress and to discuss any needed changes to the prevention plan in the future.

It should be noted that county-wide survey data alone are not necessarily a reliable indicator from year to year of overall progress of reducing rates of substance use. Programs have limited reach; changes in one group of students will not be reflected in county-wide or school district-wide statistics. Likewise, policy work, while having lasting effects, is slow to surface in outcomes related to use. While it is important to continue to monitor county-wide data, decision-makers should remember the limits of this data for assessing success. This data is useful for monitoring long term trends over time, and providing the context in which programs are implemented. It is valuable for identifying problems and trends for program planning. CHKS and CHIS data offer a comparison between Solano County's use rates and the rest of the state of California, however they do not necessarily measure whether a certain program or initiative has reduced rates or shows promise to do so.

Key data to be utilized include the California Healthy Kids Survey, Tri-Ethnic Community Readiness Survey, local data from law enforcement and record review for ordinance adoption. This will be supplemented by data entered into CalOMS by the prevention providers.

The following table summarizes the outcomes based evaluation for the objectives contained in the Strategic Prevention Plan FY2012-18.

Solano County Outcome-Based Evaluation Plan 2012- 2018

Outcomes	Indicators	Method of Data Collection	Tools	Who Collects Data	Timeframe
By June 30, 2014, compliance with laws regarding alcohol sales to minors and adult provision of alcohol conducted through randomized sting operations and shoulder taps throughout Solano County will be 95%.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Shoulder Tap” operations (random sample) • Sales to minors (random sample) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local law enforcement compliance check data • ABC Stings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractors • Local Law Enforcement • ABC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stings: annually
By June 30, 2015, reduce the percentage of 11 th graders who report alcohol is easy or fairly easy to obtain from 75% to 72%.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth who report alcohol is easy or fairly easy to obtain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CHKS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCOE • Evaluation Consultant • County prevention staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2009 CHKS as baseline • Bi-annual CHKS data
By June 30, 2015, all jurisdictions in Solano County will adopt and implement a Social Host Ordinance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of jurisdictions with Social Host ordinances • Campaign work plans • Process measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record review • Review of data in CalOMS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jurisdiction ordinances • Interviews 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County prevention staff • Contractor(s) 	Ordinances <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2012 baseline • 2015 Campaigns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly assessment of activity
By June 30, 2018, one jurisdiction will adopt and implement a Conditional Use Permit ordinance related to alcohol retailers and their proximity to schools and other areas commonly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of jurisdictions with Conditional Use Permit or RBS ordinances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jurisdiction ordinances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County prevention staff • Contractor(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2012 baseline • 2018

frequented by youth.					
By June 30, 2014, compliance with laws regarding tobacco sales to minors and adult provision of tobacco conducted through randomized sting operations and shoulder taps throughout Solano County will be 95%.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Shoulder Tap” operations (random sample) • Sales to minors (random sample) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local law enforcement compliance check data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractors • Local Law Enforcement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stings: annually
By June 30, 2015, reduce the percentage of 11 th graders who report tobacco is easy or fairly easy to obtain from 75% to 72%, the % reported in 2009 for California 11 th graders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth who report tobacco is easy or fairly easy to obtain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CHKS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCOE • Evaluation Consultant • County prevention staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2009 CHKS as baseline • Bi-annual CHKS data
By June 30, 2018, one jurisdiction will adopt and implement a tobacco retail license ordinance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of jurisdictions with TRL ordinances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jurisdiction ordinances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County prevention staff • Contractor(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2012 baseline • 2018
By June 30, 2018, one jurisdiction will adopt and implement a Conditional Use Permit ordinance related to tobacco retailers and their proximity to schools and other areas commonly frequented by youth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of jurisdictions with Conditional Use Permit ordinances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jurisdiction ordinances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County prevention staff • Contractor(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2012 baseline • 2018

By June 30, 2013, all school district administrators will commit to completing module G with questions on access and/or sources of marijuana.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of commitments from school district administrators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interview 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interview questions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County prevention staff • Contractor(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post assessment June 2013
By June 30, 2018, implement in 4 jurisdictions a campaign to reduce access and availability to marijuana.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campaign work plans • Process measures • Perception of harm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of data in CalOMS • Surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CalOMS reports • CHKS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County prevention staff • SCOE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly assessment of activity • 2009 CHKS as baseline • Bi-annual CHKS data
By June 30, 2018, reduce the percentage of 11 th graders who report marijuana is easy or fairly easy to obtain from 74% to 69%, the % reported in 2009 for California 11 th graders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth who report marijuana is easy or fairly easy to obtain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CHKS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCOE • Evaluation Consultant • County prevention staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2009 CHKS as baseline • Bi-annual CHKS data
By June 30, 2016, 5 jurisdictions will actively implement merchant education interventions such as Window Warriors, Sticker Shock, and/or Youth Safe Zones with merchants located within a defined radius of elementary, middle and high schools.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training provided • Merchant education work plans • Process measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of data in CalOMS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CalOMS reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County prevention staff • Contractor(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly assessment of activity

By June 30, 2018, one jurisdiction will adopt and implement a window sign ordinance that is more restrictive than the Lee Law.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of jurisdictions with window sign ordinances more restrictive than Lee Law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jurisdiction ordinances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County prevention staff • Contractor(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2012 baseline • 2018
By June 30, 2018, reduce the percentage of 11 th grade students who report past 30 day alcohol use from 33% to 30%.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Past 30 day alcohol use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CHKS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCOE • Evaluation Consultant • County prevention staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2009 CHKS as baseline • Bi-annual CHKS data
By June 30, 2018, reduce the percentage of 7 th grade students who report binge drinking from 8% to 4%.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Past 30 day binge drinking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CHKS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCOE • Evaluation Consultant • County prevention staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2009 CHKS as baseline • Bi-annual CHKS data
By June 30, 2018, reduce the percentage of 11 th grade students who report binge drinking from 22% to 20%.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Past 30 day binge drinking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CHKS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCOE • Evaluation Consultant • County prevention staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2009 CHKS as baseline • Bi-annual CHKS data
By June 30, 2018, reduce the percentage of 11 th grade students who report past 30 day tobacco use from 15% to 13%, the % reported in 2009 for California 11 th graders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Past 30 day tobacco use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CHKS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCOE • Evaluation Consultant • County prevention staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2009 CHKS as baseline • Bi-annual CHKS data

<p>By June 30, 2018, reduce the percentage of 11th grade students who report past 30 day marijuana use from 23% to 19%, the % reported in 2009 for California 11th graders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Past 30 day marijuana use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CHKS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCOE • Evaluation Consultant • County prevention staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2009 CHKS as baseline • Bi-annual CHKS data
<p>Reduce alcohol, tobacco and marijuana use among underage youth.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perception of harm • School connectedness indicators • Community Connectedness Indicators • Community Readiness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CHKS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCOE • Evaluation Consultant • County prevention staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2009 CHKS as baseline • Bi-annual CHKS data • 2009 Tri-Ethnic Community Readiness as baseline • Tri-annual administration of Tri-Ethnic Community Readiness Survey • Annual reports on prevention strategies (previously “Evaluation of the Solano County Reducing Rates Strategies” report)

Appendix A - Detailed Indicators Related to Youth Substance Use in Solano County

The data that follows informed the key findings of the Needs Assessment. The data is presented in categories. Some of the data was previously cited in the Needs Assessment.

The Needs Assessment was based heavily on the “Evaluation of the Solano County Reducing Rates Strategies Fiscal Year 2010-2011” that used both quantitative and qualitative data. The keys sources of data for that report included the following:

- California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS) data
- California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) data
- Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey
- Local compliance checks data

Survey Data

Several surveys are cited in the evaluation report and are described here.

The California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS)

The California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS) is examined to provide information on Solano County youth substance use rates. CHKS was developed under contract by the California Department of Education by WestEd in collaboration with Duerr Evaluation Resources, assisted by an Advisory Committee of researchers, teachers, school prevention and health practitioners, and public agency representatives. It is designed to provide a common set of comprehensive health risk and resilience data across the state to guide local program decision-making and also determine geographic and demographic variations. (Quoted from Guidebook for California Healthy Kids Survey Part II: Data Use and Dissemination, 2008-2009 edition.)

CHKS is administered every other year. In Solano County, schools in all seven cities take the CHKS survey. The City Teams have worked with the schools to increase participation in the CHKS survey. Results are considered to be unrepresentative if the participation rate is lower than 60% of students participating in the survey.

The City Teams continue to work with the schools to improve participation rates in the CHKS survey. As the table below shows, participation rates in the CHKS survey increased from 2001-2008; in the last administration of CHKS Dixon, Vacaville, and Vallejo has slightly lower participation rates. All schools are well above the minimum rates of 60% that is considered sufficient for results to be representative.

Participation Rates in the CHKS Survey from 2001-02 to 2009-10

City	2001-02	2003-04	2005-06	2007-08	2009-10
Benicia	69%	78%	65%	68%	77%
Dixon	42%	54%	71%	92%	73%
Fairfield/Suisun	66%	34%	57%	70%	70%
Rio Vista*	NA	68%	72%	72%	73%
Vacaville	49%	60%	63%	79%	74%
Vallejo	34%	53%	51%	72%	70%
All City Average	52%	58%	63%	76%	76%

Source: Coordinator for Solano County City Teams and CHKS Reports

***Rio Vista rates from 2001 through 2006 are for the River Delta District: rates for 2007-08 and 2009-10 are for Rio Vista Schools only**

California Health Interview Survey (CHIS)

California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) data is gathered by a statewide telephone survey of randomly selected households and has been implemented every other year since 2001 in the state of California. CHIS data is used as an indicator for adult substance use rates. CHIS data from 2009 only recently became available and adult smoking and adult past month binge drinking are examined in this year’s report. Comparisons of Solano County adults with other counties are also included in this section.

Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey (YRBS)

The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance survey (YRBS) is a national level survey conducted with high school students that includes substance use categories. Select figures from the YRBS are provided in the coming pages to provide a national comparison for data presented on Solano County youth. Previous reports included only 2007 YRBS data; 2009 data has been added to this year’s report.

Limitations of Survey Data

A common concern raised about survey data is whether or not students answer surveys honestly. Research consistently shows that when carefully administered and students are assured that their answers are confidential and anonymous, results have a high degree of validity, even when questions ask about sensitive issues such as substance use.

An additional note about county wide survey data warrants mention. County wide rates alone are not necessarily a reliable indicator from year to year of overall progress of reducing rates of substance use. Programs have limited reach; changes in one group of students will not be reflected in county-wide statistics. Likewise, policy work, while having lasting effects, is slow to surface in outcomes related to use. While it is important to continue to monitor county-wide data, decision-makers should remember the limits of this data for assessing success. This data is useful for monitoring long term trends over time, and providing the context in which programs are implemented. It is valuable for identifying problems and trends for program planning. CHKS and CHIS data offer a comparison between Solano County's use rates and the rest of the state of California.

Age of Onset of Use

Research shows that delaying the initial age of substance use reduces the likelihood that young people will experience abuse or addiction problems as adults. For example, young people who begin experimenting with alcohol by the age of 15 are nearly four times more likely to have abuse or addiction problems when they become adults (NIAAA, the National Institute Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism). Thus, prevention programming and environmental strategies that seek to delay the age at which young people begin experimentation with alcohol are important.

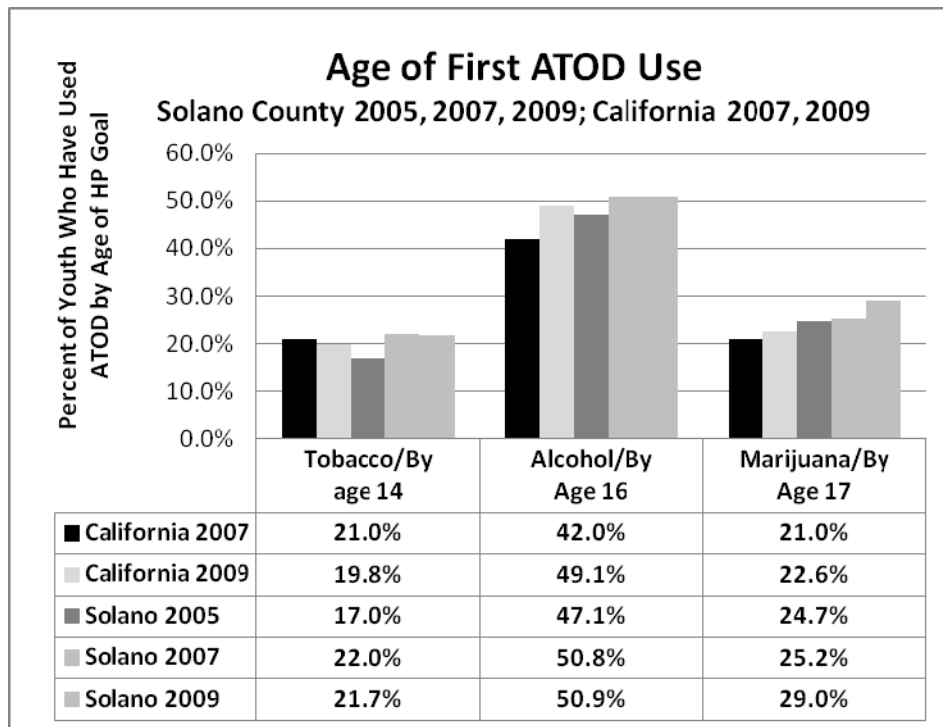
Many Solano County youth have used tobacco, alcohol, or marijuana. The percentage of students reporting tobacco use before age 14 or alcohol use before age 16 has stayed stable, with tobacco use slightly higher than the statewide rate. Solano County's reported alcohol use by age 16 used to be much higher than the statewide level, but while Solano County's rate remained stable from 2007 to 2009, the statewide rate increased substantially. The number of Solano youth who report marijuana use before age 17 increased since 2007 and is higher than the state rate.

CHKS data from 2005 to 2009 shows:

- 21.7% of Solano County youth have used **tobacco** before age 14
 - little change between 2007 and 2009, but up from 17% in 2005
 - state rate has also changed little, but state rate is somewhat lower than the county rate
 - *Healthy People 2010 goal is no use before age 14*

- 50.9% of Solano County youth have used **alcohol** before age 16
 - Unchanged between 2007 and 2009, but up from 47.1% in 2005
 - Statewide rate is almost as high as Solano, but increased from 42% to 49.1% while the county's rate stayed stable
 - *Healthy People 2010 goal is no use before age 16*
- 29% of Solano County youth have used **marijuana** before age 17
 - Increased from 24.7% in 2005 and 25.2% in 2007
 - Higher than the statewide rate of 22.6% in 2009, 21% in 2007
 - *Healthy People 2010 goal is no use before age 17*

This information is presented in the chart below.



Source: California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS)

Prior to 2007, the CHKS survey did not ask about age of onset; in 2005-06 the county added an age of first use question to “Module G” to collect this information, but comparable data are not available at the state level for 2005. In 2007, CHKS surveys began asking age of onset information so we can make a comparison to California as a whole for 2007 and in the future.

Youth Substance Use

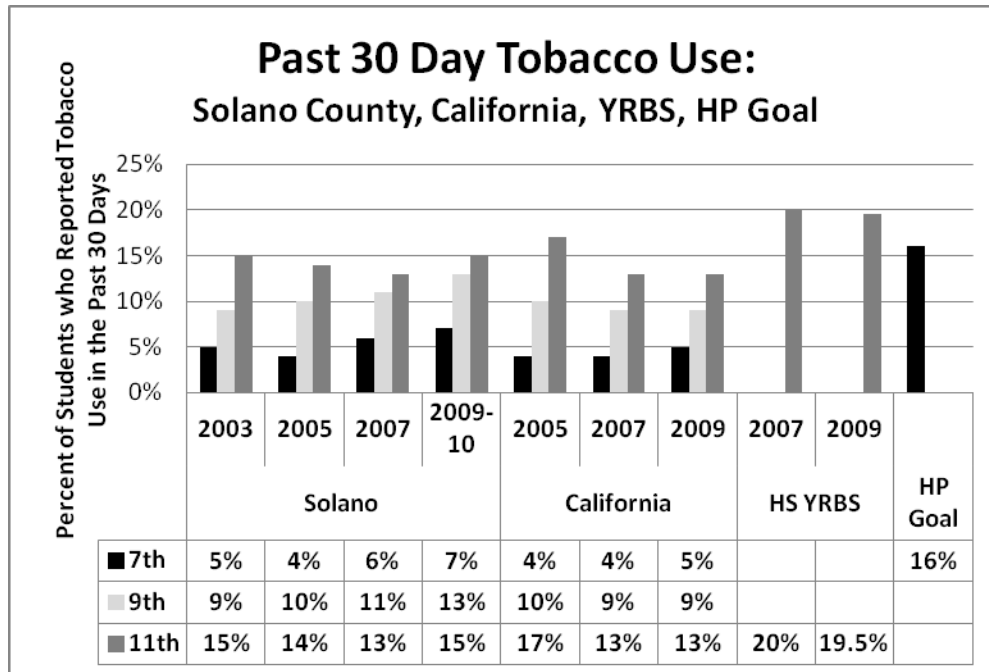
Youth substance use continues to be a concern in Solano County but 2007 to 2009 trends show rates of past 30 day alcohol use remained stable or decreased; binge drinking also remained stable or decreased among older students, but increased among 7th graders. Tobacco use increased slightly during this period, continuing an upward trend. Marijuana use continues to be a concern for all three grades as rates continue to increase.

- Tobacco use increased slightly for all three grade levels (7th, 9th, & 11th) and continues an upward trend among younger students between 2005 and 2007. Solano County rates are higher than statewide rates. (While a previous interim report indicated positive trends for tobacco use, those figures represented only use on school property; data for *any* past 30 day use is presented here, showing a slight increase in rates.)
- Alcohol use remained stable or decreased slightly between 2007 and 2009. Increase rates of use among the youngest grades between 2005 and 2007 leveled off. Solano County 7th and 9th grade rates are comparable to the statewide rate; 11th grade rates are lower than the statewide rate.
- Binge drinking rates remained stable or decreased slightly among the 9th and 11th grade students and increased only slightly for the 7th graders, indicating that the increases of earlier years are leveling off. Rates remain slightly higher for younger grades in Solano County than statewide.
- Marijuana use continues to be a concern and continues to increase for all three grades; rates are also higher in Solano County than statewide.
- Perceived harm from substance use continues to be high among Solano youth; they are more likely to think tobacco use is harmful than alcohol, and least likely to think marijuana use is harmful. Older students are more likely to perceive use of all three is harmful than younger students.
- Solano County students use at lower rates than nearly all comparable national categories for high school students, as measured by the Youth Risk Behavior Survey.

The following pages present more detailed information on the above indicators of youth substance use rates in Solano County.

Youth Tobacco Use in the Past 30 Days

Students are asked about their substance use in the past 30 days as an indication of current substance use. Since 2003, 7th, 9th, and 11th grades have met the Healthy People 2010 Goal that no more than 16% of adolescents aged 12 to 17 will have used tobacco in the past 30 days. Solano County youth also report lower rates of past 30 day tobacco use than the national rate of 19.5% (YRBS 2009).

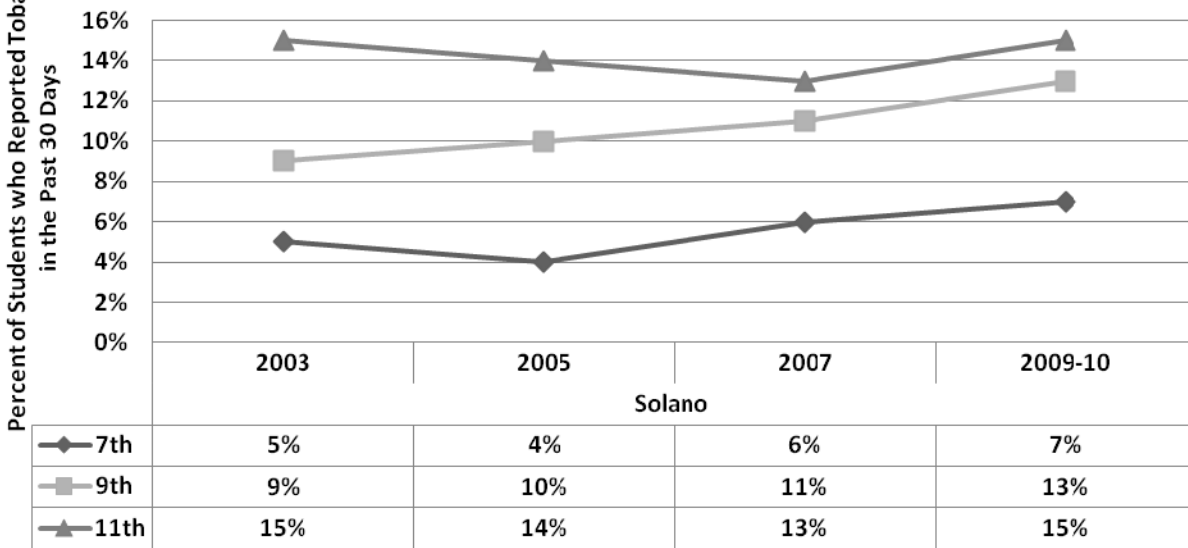


Source: California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS) & Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

All three grades continue to show slight increases for all grades from 2007.

- Past 30 day tobacco use among all grades increased from 2007 to 2009.
- Solano County youth report past 30 day tobacco use at higher rates than the statewide rates.
- Solano County rates compare favorably with YRBS rates—even 11th graders report 4.5% lower 30 day smoking rates than the national rate.
- Solano youth meet the Healthy People Goal of 16%.

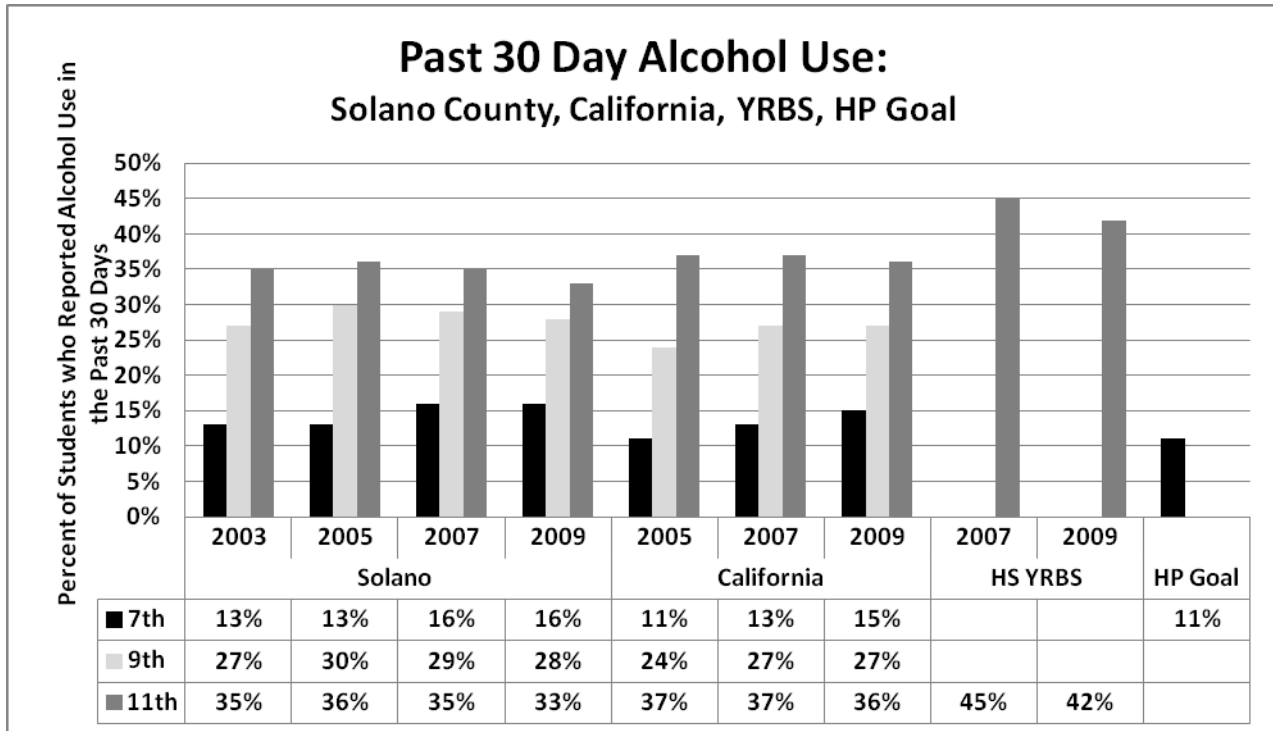
Solano County Youth Past 30 Day Tobacco Use Trends 2003-2009



Source: California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS)

Youth Alcohol Use in the Past 30 Days

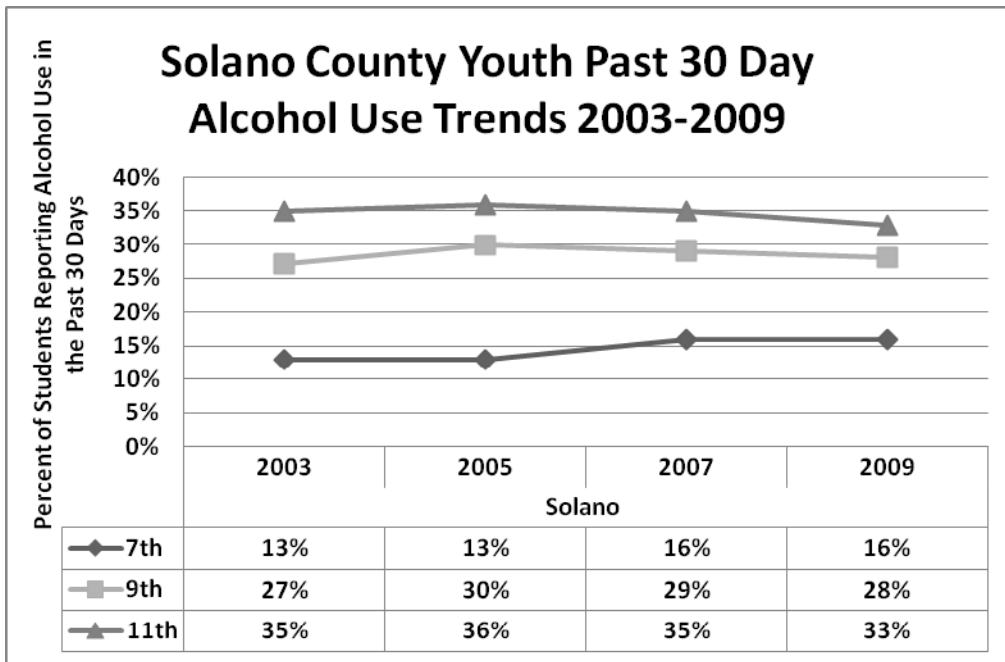
Solano County youth report lower rates of past 30 day alcohol use than the national rate of 42%. They do not meet the Healthy People 2010 goal that no more than 11% of adolescents aged 12 to 17 will use alcohol in the past 30 days.



Source: California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS) & Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Solano County youth past 30 day alcohol use remained stable or decreased slightly between 2007 and 2009. Rates for 7th and 9th graders are nearly the same as the statewide rates, while 11th graders report slightly lower rates of past 30 day use:

- Past 30 day alcohol use rates for 11th grade students have remained stable or declined slightly since 2003, going from 35% to 36% from 2003 to 2005 and returning to 35% in 2007 and down to 33% in 2009. This continues to be slightly lower than the statewide rate of 36%.
- Past 30 day alcohol use rates for 9th grade students have remained fairly stable since 2005, slightly declining from 30% to 28% between 2005 and 2009. This is comparable to the statewide rate in 2007 and 2009 of 27%.
- Past 30 day alcohol use rates for 7th grade students were stable at 13% in 2003 and 2005, but increased to 16% in 2007 and remained at 16% in 2009. Statewide rates have been increasing during this time frame, going from 11% in 2005 to 13% in 2007 to 15% in 2009, a rate comparable to the county's rate.

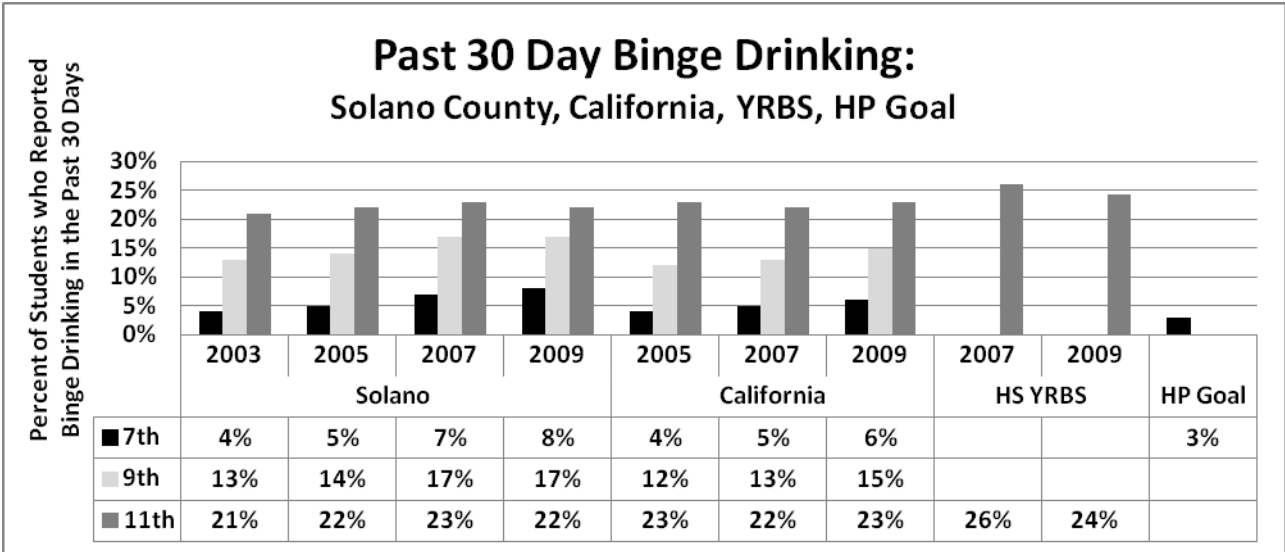


Source: California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS)

Youth Binge Drinking in the Past 30 Days

Binge drinking is defined as having five or more drinks in one drinking episode and is a commonly accepted indicator of risky drinking behavior. Risky drinking behavior puts young people at risk of motor vehicle crashes, unplanned sexual activity, violence, and school problems.

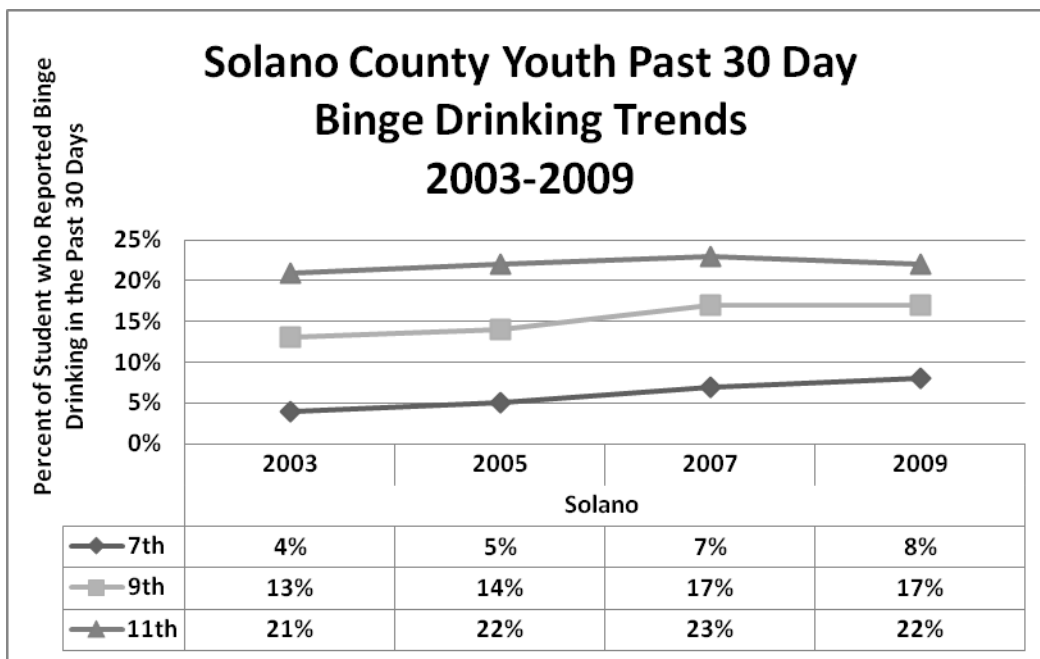
Solano County youth report past 30 day binge drinking at lower rates than the national rate of 24% (YRBS). Solano youth do not meet the Healthy People 2010 goal of no more than 3% of adolescents age 12 to 17 will report binge drinking in the past 30 days.



Source: California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS) & Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Binge drinking rates changed very little from 2007 to 2009; however, 7th grade students continue to trend upwards, a cause for concern:

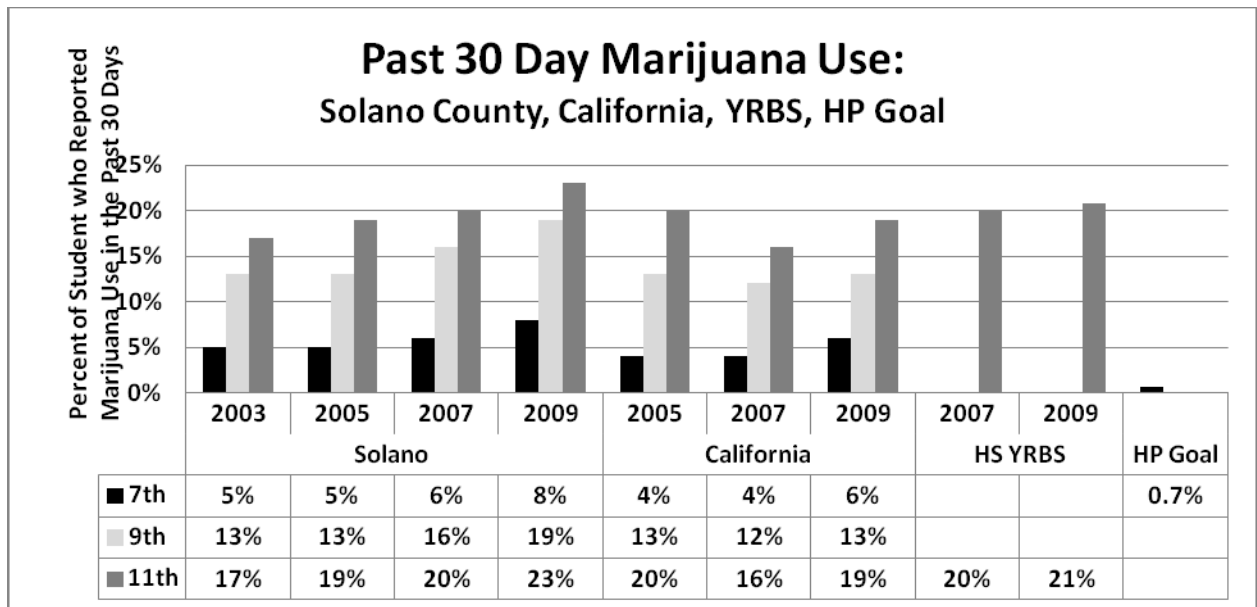
- 11th grade students’ reported rates of binge drinking have remained fairly stable since 2003, with only slight increases or decreases, and comparable to the statewide rates.
- 9th grade students’ reported rate of binge drinking remained stable between 2007 and 2009 at 17%; while slightly higher than the statewide rate of 15%, the state rate increased during the same time period.
- 7th grade students’ reported rate of binge drinking continued to trend upwards, although the rate was slight this year from 7% to 8%; still this rate is double the rate of 4% reported in 2003 and should be monitored.



Source: California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS)

Youth Marijuana Use in the Past 30 Days

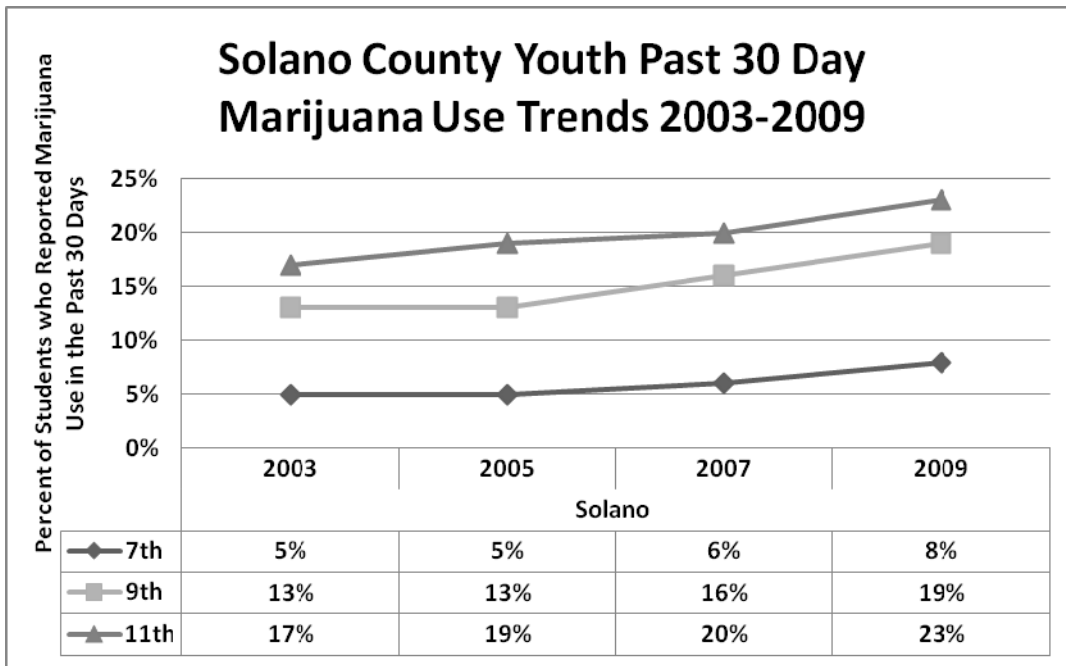
Solano County youth in 7th and 9th grades report past 30 day marijuana use near or below the national rate of 21% (YRBS) while 11th graders report higher levels of use. Solano youth do not meet the Healthy People 2010 goal of no more than 0.7% of adolescents aged 12 to 17 will use marijuana in the past 30 days.



Source: California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS) & Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Marijuana continues to trend upward for Solano County youth at all ages, as shown in the chart on the next page, and to be higher than the statewide rates at all ages.

- Rates of reported past 30 day marijuana use among 11th graders have continued to trend upwards since 2003, going from 17% in 2003, to 19% in 2005, to 20% in 2007, to 23% in 2009. In 2005, Solano 11th grade students' rate was slightly below the statewide rate, but since 2007 it has been higher. Statewide, rates are also increasing, after showing a decrease between 2005 and 2007.
- 9th grade students' reported rate of past 30 day marijuana use remained stable at 13% from 2003 to 2005, but increased to 16% in 2007 and to 19% in 2009. Solano 9th grade rates are higher than statewide rates. Statewide rates have been varied between 13% and 12% since 2005, much lower than the county rate.
- 7th grade students' reported rate of past 30 day marijuana use also continues to trend upward, going from 6% to 8%. This is higher than reported statewide rates, which also increase from 2005 to 2007 going from 4% to 6%.



Source: California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS)

RISK AND HARM PERCEPTION

Youth Perception of Harm of Frequent ATOD Use

Students' perceptions of harm related to substance use remains high in Solano County. In 2007, the CHKS survey questions related to perceptions of harm were changed, making the data more useful in the future, but difficult to interpret for trends for 2007. In the past, the survey questions inquired about perceptions of harm related to "frequent use", which may be open to a wide range of interpretation on the part of students responding to survey questions. This question was replaced with two questions that better define the frequency of use in the question. Responses for perceived harm for tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana all indicate lower perceptions of harm; however it is likely that the more specific questions contribute to this change and thus it should not be considered a trend, but rather more likely due to the question's wording. The statewide data is reported on the older version of the question, and those rates stayed fairly constant from 2005 to 2007, suggesting that caution be used in drawing a conclusion on the change in the Solano County percentages. The new questions will provide deeper, more detailed information in the future, and should be considered as a baseline for the future.

Perceived Harm of Frequent Tobacco Use

As shown in the table below, very high percentages of students perceive tobacco use to be harmful in 2003 and 2005. In 2007 and 2009, results show that students' perception of the harms of tobacco use increase as they get older, with 75% of 7th graders perceiving use to be harmful increasing to 87% or 89% of 11th graders perceiving harm from use.

Perceptions of Harm of Frequent Tobacco Use

Solano County, California

	Solano						California		California	
Year	2003	2005	2007**		2009		2005	2007	2009	
	Freq- uent Use	Freq- uent Use	Occas- ional Use	1 to 2 Packs a Day	Occas- ional Use	1 to 2 Packs a Day	Freq- uent Use	Freq- uent Use	Occas- ional Use	1 to 2 Packs a Day
7th grade	96%	95%	79%	78%	75%	75%	96%	95%	79%	78%
9th grade	96%	94%	85%	85%	84%	85%	96%	94%	84%	84%
11th grade	98%	96%	89%	90%	87%	89%	96%	95%	88%	89%

****In 2007 for Solano County, question was changed from one question on frequent use to two questions on occasional use and smoking 1 to 2 packs of cigarettes a day.**

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS)

Perceived Harm of Frequent Alcohol Use

Older students are more likely to think alcohol use is harmful than younger students: 74% and 75% of 7th graders think alcohol use is harmful and by 11th grade, 82% and 88% of students report they think alcohol use is harmful. These rates are comparable to the statewide rates.

Perceptions of Harm of Frequent Alcohol Use

Solano County, California

	Solano						California		California	
Year	2003	2005	2007**		2009		2005	2007	2009	
	Freq- uent Use	Freq- uent Use	Drink Occas- ionally	5 or more Drinks, 1 to 2 times a week	Drink Occas- ionally	5 or more Drinks 1 to 2 times a week	Freq- uent Use	Freq- uent Use	Drink Occas- ionally	5 or more Drinks 1 to 2 times a week
7th grade	91%	91%	76%	77%	74%	75%	95%	92%	76%	78%
9th grade	90%	88%	81%	84%	80%	85%	93%	88%	81%	84%
11th grade	93%	91%	84%	90%	82%	88%	94%	91%	84%	89%

****In 2007 for Solano County, question was changed from one question on frequent use to two questions on occasional use and drinking 5 or more drinks 1 or 2 times a week.**

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS)

Perceptions of Harm of Frequent Marijuana Use

Students are less likely to perceive that it is harmful to use marijuana than either tobacco or alcohol. Whereas older students still tend to be more likely to think marijuana use is harmful, the percentage of students who think so does not increase as much as it does for tobacco and alcohol. In 7th grade, 74% and 73% of students think it is harmful to smoke marijuana occasionally or to smoke marijuana one or two times a week respectively; by 11th grade, these rates did not increase greatly: only 76% of 11th graders think it is harmful to smoke marijuana occasionally and only 79% think it is harmful to smoke marijuana one or two times a week. These rates are slightly lower than those reported in 2007, indicating a slight decrease in perception of harm from marijuana use.

Perceptions of Harm of Frequent Marijuana Use

Solano County, California

	Solano						California		California	
Year	2003	2005	2007**		2009		2005	2007	2009	
	Freq- uent Use	Freq- uent Use	Smoke Occas- ionally	Smoke 1 or 2 times a week	Smoke Occas- ionally	Smoke 1 or 2 times a week	Freq- uent Use	Freq- uent Use	Smoke Occas- ionally	Smoke 1 or 2 times a week
7th grade	93%	93%	77%	76%	74%	73%	96%	94%	77%	77%
9th grade	87%	87%	81%	82%	78%	80%	92%	88%	81%	81%
11th grade	88%	84%	80%	84%	76%	79%	86%	86%	81%	83%

****In 2007 for Solano County, question was changed from one question on frequent use to two questions on occasional use and smoking marijuana 1 or 2 times a week.**

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS)

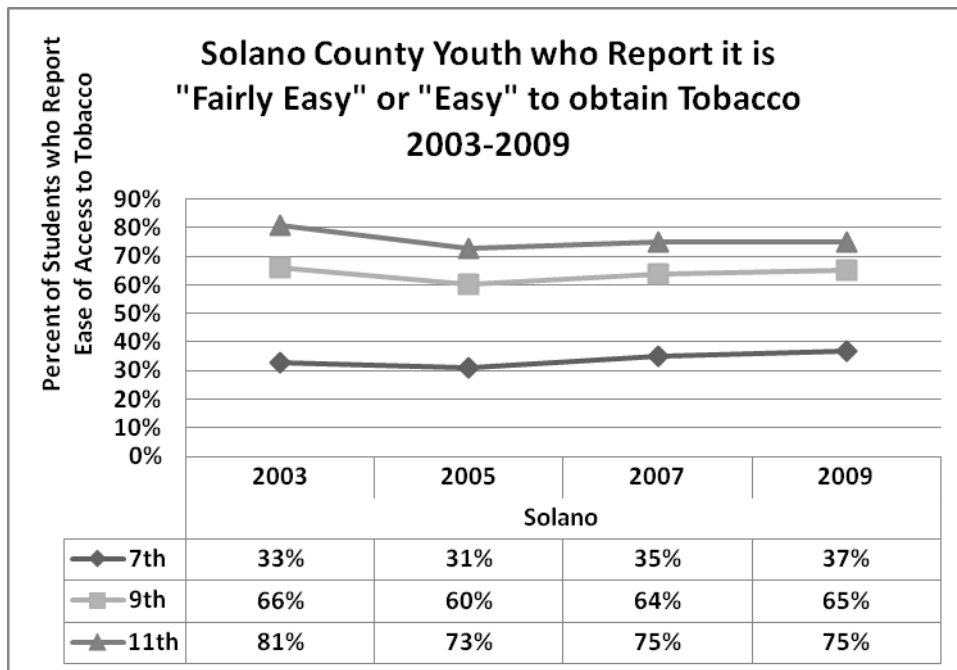
AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND OTHER DRUGS

Perception of Difficulty Obtaining Tobacco, Alcohol, and Marijuana

Enforcing underage drinking and tobacco laws makes it more difficult for young people to obtain alcohol and informs enforcement efforts. Solano County youth are more likely to perceive that it is “fairly easy” or “easy” to obtain tobacco, alcohol, or marijuana than young people statewide. They also perceive it is easier to get tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana as they get older.

Ease of Access to Tobacco

Solano County youth perceive it is “easy” or “fairly easy” to obtain tobacco; rates remained stable between 2007 and 2009. Solano youth continue to be more likely to think it is easy to obtain tobacco than students statewide.



Source: California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS)

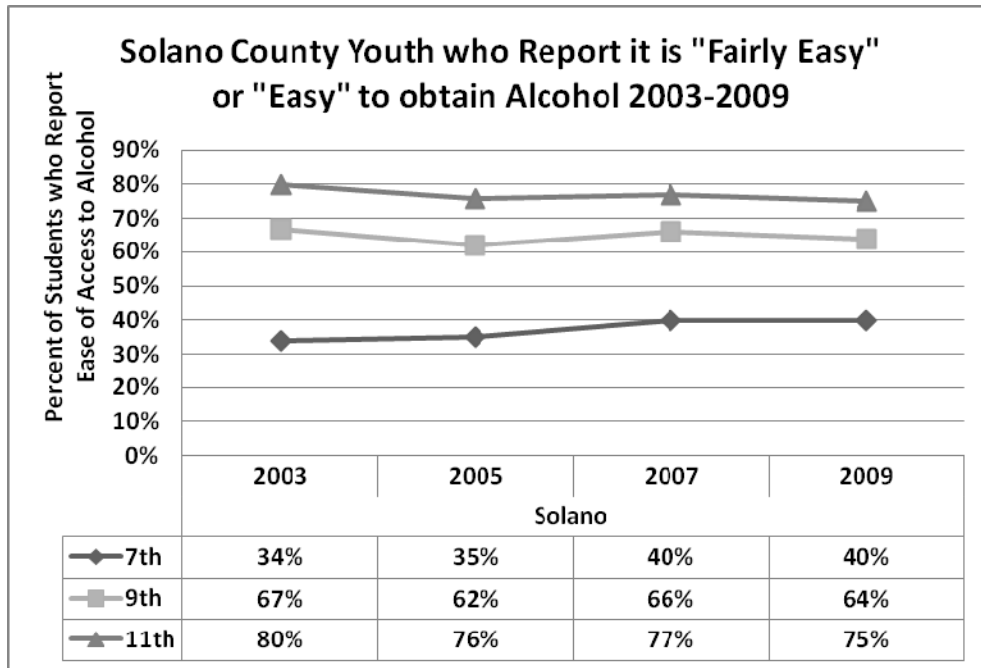
Statewide, students’ perceptions of ease of tobacco access changed only slightly.

Statewide, the following percentages of youth perceive it is “fairly easy” or “easy” to obtain tobacco from 2007 to 2009:

- California 7th graders increased from 27% to 31%
- California 9th remained stable, changing from 56% to 57%
- California 11th graders decreased from 74% to 72%

Ease of Access to Alcohol

Solano youth think it is “easy” or “fairly easy” to obtain alcohol. Among 9th and 11th graders, students were slightly less likely to think it is easy to obtain alcohol and 7th grade rates remained stable. Solano students are slightly more likely to think it is easy to obtain alcohol than students statewide.



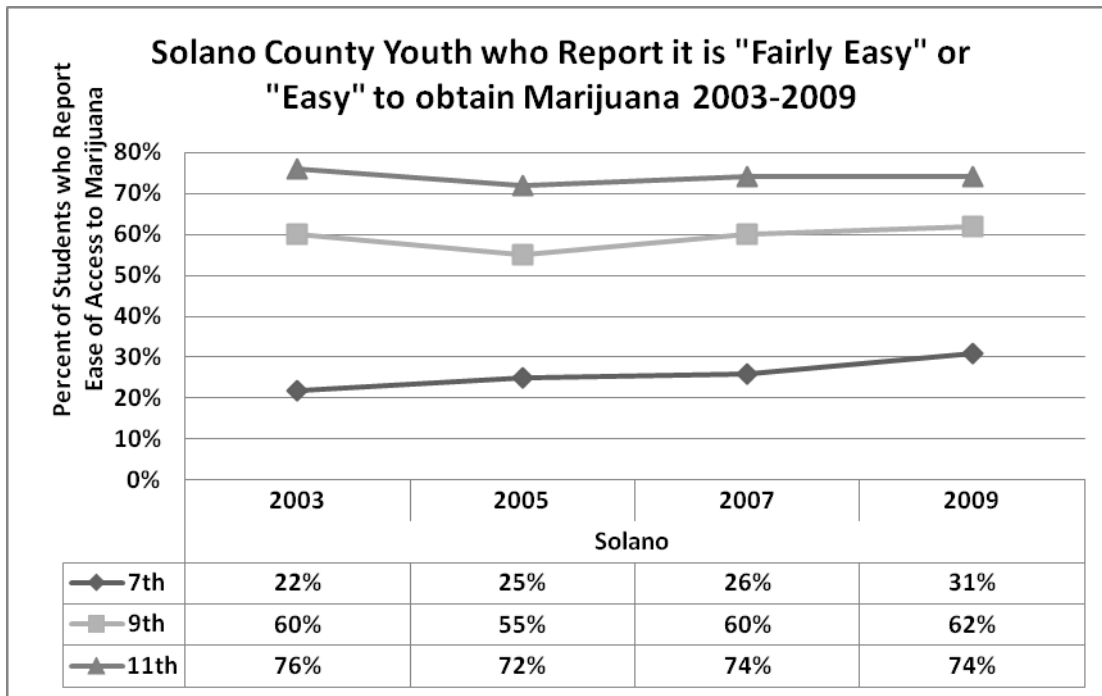
Source: California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS)

California 7th graders are much more likely to think it is easy to get alcohol in 2009 than in 2007, with rates for 9th and 11th graders remaining stable. Statewide, the following percentages of youth perceive it is “fairly easy” or “easy” to obtain alcohol, from 2007 to 2009:

- California 7th graders who report it is easy to obtain alcohol increased from 30% in 2007 to 36% in 2009
- California 9th graders increased from 60% in 2007 to 62% in 2009
- California 11th graders remained stable at 74%

Ease of Access to Marijuana

High percentages of Solano County youth also perceive it is “fairly easy” or “easy” to obtain marijuana. The percentage of 7th grade students who think it is easy to obtain marijuana increased from 26% to 31% between 2007 and 2009. Solano County youth are more likely to report that marijuana is easy to obtain than students their same grade statewide, but trends from 2007 to 2009 were similar, with 7th graders reporting substantial increases, 9th graders reporting slight increases, and 11th graders remaining stable between 2007 and 2009.



Source: California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS)

Statewide, students’ perceptions of ease of access to marijuana increased slightly, but were lower than that of the youth of Solano County. Statewide, youth who perceived it is “fairly easy” or “easy” to obtain marijuana from 2007 to 2009:

- California 7th graders increased from 18% to 23%
- California 9th graders increased slightly from 50% to 52%
- California 11th graders were stable, at 68% in 2007 and 69% in 2009

Environment of Availability

Other important indicators are the number of retail sources of tobacco and alcohol in the community.

Solano County Tobacco Retailers, May 2012

CITY	TOTAL # RETAILERS	PERCENTAGE OF RETAILERS	TOTAL POPULATION*	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION
Benicia	22	7%	26,919	7%
Dixon	27	8%	17,605	4%
Fairfield	80	24%	106,379	27%
Rio Vista	10	3%	8,324	2%
Suisun	19	6%	27,978	7%
Vacaville	74	22%	92,092	23%
Vallejo	105	31%	115,928	29%
Total	337	100%	395,225	100%

*Excludes County Unincorporated

Source: California State Board of Equalization

Number of Liquor Licenses in Solano County Cities, June 2012

CITY	# ON-SALE LICENSE	# OFF-SALE LICENSE	TOTAL # LICENSES
Benicia	47	20	67
Dixon	3	24	27
Fairfield	112	70	182
Rio Vista	11	12	23
Suisun	24	22	46
Vacaville	101	71	172
Vallejo	89	70	159
Total	387	289	676

Source: California Alcoholic Beverage Control

CITY	# OFF-SALE LICENSE 2009		# OFF-SALE LICENSE 2012	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Benicia	20	7%	20	7%
Dixon	20	7%	24	8%
Fairfield	70	24%	70	24%
Rio Vista	10	3%	12	4%
Suisun	18	6%	22	8%
Vacaville	66	23%	71	25%
Vallejo	72	25%	70	24%
Unincorporated County	11	4%	N/A	N/A
Total	287	100%	289	100%

Source: California Alcoholic Beverage Control

As shown in the figure above, some cities showed an increase in the number of off-sale liquor licenses from 2009 to 2012. In addition, in May 2011, Vacaville became the fourth city in Solano County to be classified as a moratorium city for the issuance of off-sale and wine licenses (Type 20) because the ratio of Type 20 licenses exceeds one for each 2,500 inhabitants. Other cities under the moratorium are Benicia, Dixon, and Rio Vista.

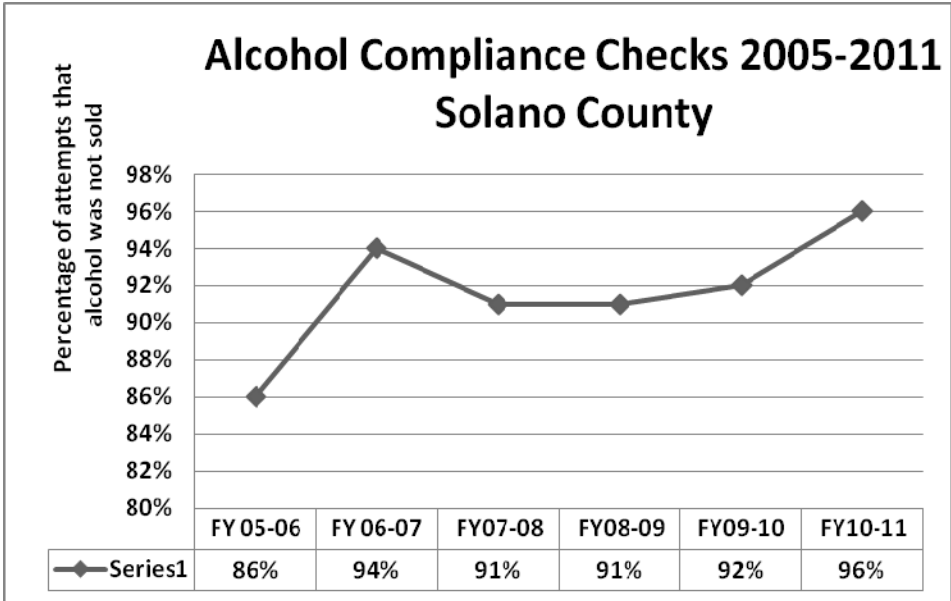
Sales to Minors

It is important to note that each city police department uses its own method for selecting retail establishments in the sample of those who are checked. Future samples should be selected randomly so that more accurate compliance can be determined.

**Alcohol Compliance in Solano County 2005 – 2011
Solano County Alcohol Compliance Checks FY 2010-2011
With Comparison to Previous Years**

	Alcohol FY2010-2011			Comparison to Past Years				
	# of Attempts	# that passed	Percent Passed FY10-11	FY09-10	FY 08-09	FY 07-08	FY 06-07	FY 05-06
Benicia	27	26	96%	94%	98%	89%	100%	92%
Dixon	34	34	100%	92%	92%	97%	100%	92%
Fairfield	101	97	96%	91%	89%	91%	83%	71%
Rio Vista	15	13	87%	93%	100%	<i>Not Done</i>	100%	86%
Suisun City	21	21	100%	100%	82%	100%	84%	93%
Vacaville	102	98	96%	97%	91%	97%	91%	93%
Vallejo	<i>Not Done</i>			89%	97%	87%	100%	75%
Unincorp Area	<i>Not Done</i>				<i>Not Done</i>	<i>Not Done</i>	86%	<i>Not Done</i>
All Cities	300	289	96%	92%	91%	91%	94%	86%

**Alcohol Compliance Checks for FY2010-11,
 compared with FY2009-10, FY 2008-09, FY 2007-08, FY 2006-07 and FY 2005-06
 (Source: City Team Coordinators)**

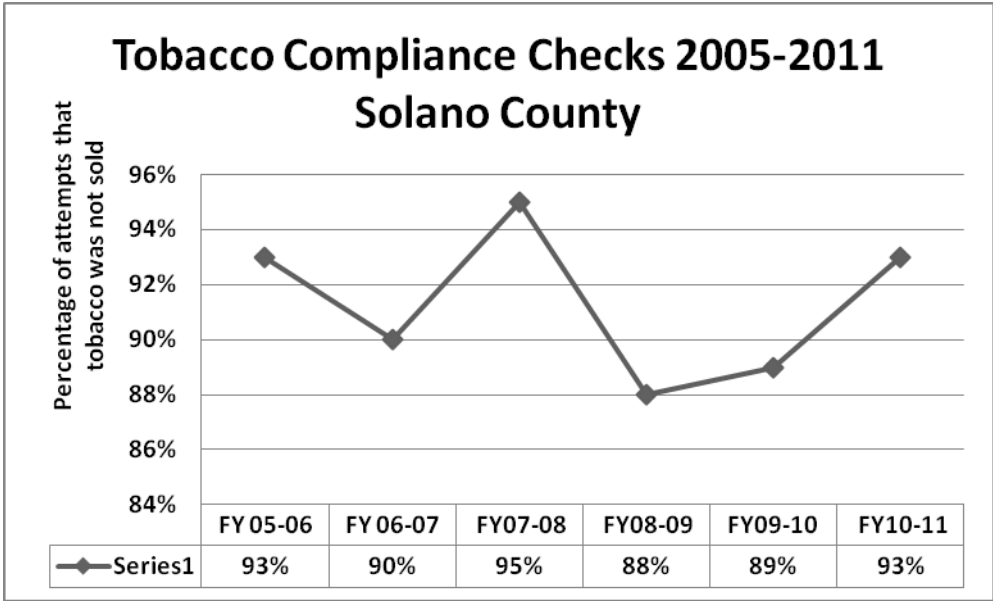


Alcohol Compliance Checks Data 2005-2011

Tobacco Compliance in Solano County 2005 – 2011
Solano County Tobacco Compliance Checks FY 2010-2011
With Comparison to Previous Years

	Tobacco FY2010-2011			Comparison to Past Years				
	# of Attempts	# that passed	Percent Passed FY10-11	FY09-10	FY 08-09	FY 07-08	FY 06-07	FY 05-06
Benicia	31	26	84%	89%	90%	93%	89%	93%
Dixon	31	30	97%	78%	82%	86%	95%	97%
Fairfield	69	60	87%	85%	92%	97%	57%	84%
Rio Vista	13	13	100%	86%	80%	<i>Not Done</i>	100%	89%
Suisun City	25	25	100%	95%	88%	100%	77%	100%
Vacaville	123	117	95%	96%	80%	100%	96%	94%
Vallejo	<i>Not Done</i>			<i>Not Done</i>	100%	87%	91%	93%
Unincorp Area	<i>Not done</i>							
All Cities	292	271	93%	89%	88%	95%	90%	93%

**Tobacco Compliance Checks for FY2010-11,
 compared with FY2009-10, FY 2008-09, FY 2007-08, FY 2006-07 and FY 2005-06
 (Source: City Team Coordinators)**



Tobacco Compliance Checks Data 2005-2011

COMMUNITY IMPACT

The Tables and Figures that follow were excerpted from “Indicators of Alcohol and Other Drug Risk and Consequences for California Counties: Solano County, 2010” prepared by Center for Applied Research Solutions. The data indicates that rates of alcohol-involved motor vehicle accidents (MVA) are highest among 18 to 24 year old and 25 to 34 year old populations. According to the data, Black and Hispanic populations exhibit a higher rate of alcohol-involved MVAs.

Alcohol-Involved Motor Vehicle Accidents

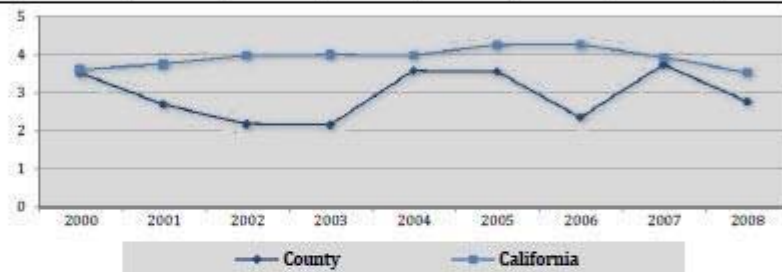
The number of alcohol-involved motor vehicle accidents and number of persons injured or killed and rate per 100,000 population

Table

Solano County Fatalities in Alcohol-Involved Accidents and Rate per 100,000 Total Population with Comparison to Statewide Rates

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Fatalities	14	11	9	9	15	15	10	16	12
Total Population	396,995	405,902	411,386	414,876	418,097	419,753	422,310	426,866	431,525
Rate per 100,000	3.53	2.71	2.19	2.17	3.59	3.57	2.37	3.75	2.78
CALIFORNIA Rate per 100,000	3.62	3.76	3.99	4.01	4.00	4.26	4.27	3.94	3.54

Figure 5.1
Solano County
Alcohol-Involved
Accident Fatality
Rate per 100,000
Total Population
with Comparison
to Statewide Rates

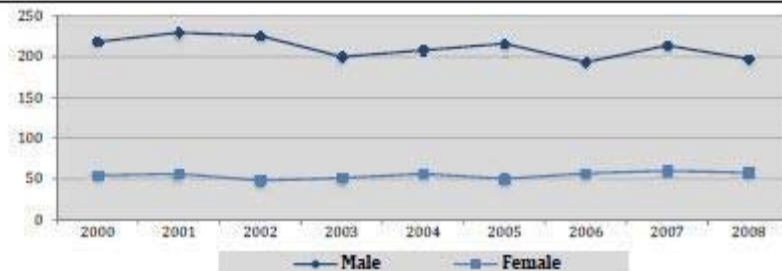


Table

Parties in Alcohol-Involved Accidents Who 'Had Been Drinking' by Party Gender and Rate per 100,000 Population, and Percent of Total

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
TOTAL 'HAD BEEN DRINKING' DRIVERS	575	625	604	575	601	614	577	657	595
Male	437	470	468	418	438	457	411	460	429
Population	200,012	204,611	207,394	209,110	210,687	211,490	212,760	215,044	217,375
Rate per 100,000	218.49	229.70	225.66	199.89	207.89	216.09	193.18	213.91	197.35
Percent of Total	76.0%	75.2%	77.5%	72.7%	72.9%	74.4%	71.2%	70.0%	72.1%
Female	107	113	98	105	117	104	119	127	123
Population	196,983	201,291	203,992	205,766	207,410	208,263	209,550	211,822	214,150
Rate per 100,000	54.32	56.14	48.04	51.03	56.41	49.94	56.79	59.96	57.44
Percent of Total	18.6%	18.1%	16.2%	18.3%	19.5%	16.9%	20.6%	19.3%	20.7%
Unknown	31	42	38	52	46	53	47	70	43
Percent of Total	5.4%	6.7%	6.3%	9.0%	7.7%	8.6%	8.1%	10.7%	7.2%

Figure 5.2
Solano County
'Had Been
Drinking' Driver
Rate per 100,000
Population, by
Party Gender



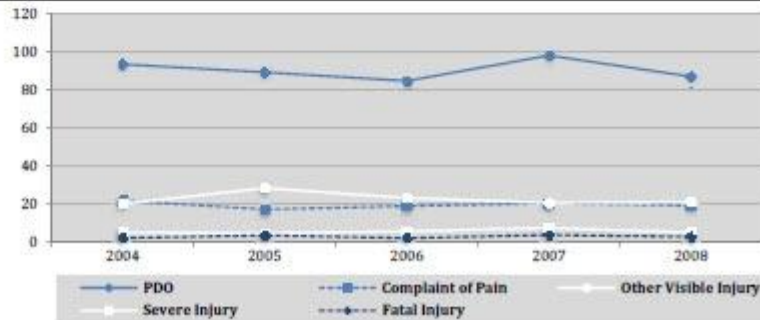
Alcohol-Involved Motor Vehicle Accidents (Continued)

Table

Solano County Alcohol-Involved Accidents by Injury Severity, Rate per 100,000 Total Population, and Percent of Total

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
TOTAL ALCOHOL-INVOLVED ACCIDENTS	595	600	568	641	583
Property Damage Only (PDO)	390	374	357	418	375
Total Population	418,097	419,753	422,310	426,866	431,525
Rate per 100,000	93.28	89.10	84.54	97.92	86.90
Percent of Total	65.5%	62.3%	62.9%	65.2%	64.3%
Injury - Complaint of Pain	91	72	80	87	83
Total Population	418,097	419,753	422,310	426,866	431,525
Rate per 100,000	21.77	17.15	18.94	20.38	19.23
Percent of Total	15.3%	12.0%	14.1%	13.6%	14.2%
Injury - Other Visible	84	119	98	88	91
Total Population	418,097	419,753	422,310	426,866	431,525
Rate per 100,000	20.09	28.35	23.21	20.62	21.09
Percent of Total	14.1%	19.8%	17.3%	13.7%	15.6%
Injury - Severe	21	20	24	32	22
Total Population	418,097	419,753	422,310	426,866	431,525
Rate per 100,000	5.02	4.76	5.68	7.50	5.10
Percent of Total	3.5%	3.3%	4.2%	5.0%	3.8%
Injury - Fatal	9	15	9	16	12
Total Population	418,097	419,753	422,310	426,866	431,525
Rate per 100,000	2.15	3.57	2.13	3.75	2.78
Percent of Total	1.5%	2.5%	1.6%	2.5%	2.1%

Figure 5.3
Solano County
Alcohol-Involved
Accident Rate per
100,000 Total
Population, by
Injury Severity



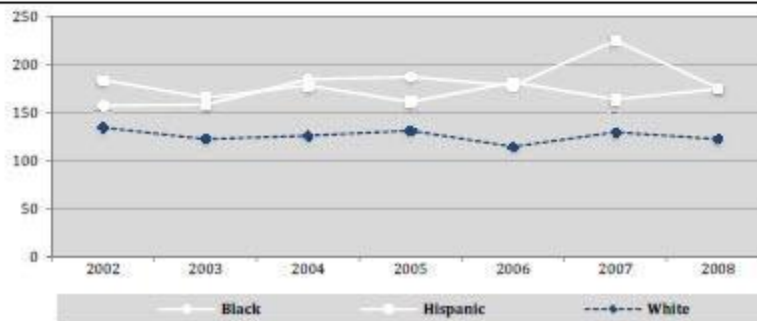
Alcohol-Involved Motor Vehicle Accidents (Continued)

Table

Parties in Alcohol-Involved Accidents Who 'Had Been Drinking' by Party Race/Ethnicity, Rate per 100,000 Population, and Percent of Total

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
TOTAL 'HAD BEEN DRINKING' DRIVERS	604	575	601	614	577	657	595
Black	91	90	103	102	95	119	92
Population	57,733	56,717	55,707	54,364	53,326	52,808	52,298
Rate per 100,000	157.62	158.68	184.90	187.62	178.15	225.34	175.91
Percent of Total	15.1%	15.7%	17.1%	16.6%	16.5%	18.1%	15.5%
Hispanic	143	132	146	135	156	145	159
Population	77,561	79,627	81,712	83,674	85,790	88,336	90,924
Rate per 100,000	184.37	165.77	178.68	161.34	181.84	164.15	174.87
Percent of Total	23.7%	23.0%	24.3%	22.0%	27.0%	22.1%	26.7%
White	267	243	250	260	227	257	243
Population	198,165	198,126	197,981	197,706	197,833	197,999	198,165
Rate per 100,000	134.74	122.65	126.27	131.51	114.74	129.80	122.63
Percent of Total	44.2%	42.3%	41.6%	42.3%	39.3%	39.1%	40.8%
Other/Unknown	103	110	102	117	99	136	101
Percent of Total	17.1%	19.1%	17.0%	19.1%	17.2%	20.7%	17.0%

Figure 5.4
Solano County
'Had Been
Drinking' Driver
Rate per 100,000
Population, by
Party Race/
Ethnicity

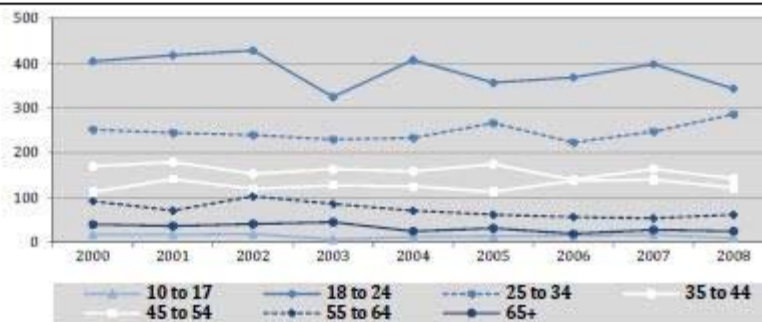


Alcohol-Involved Motor Vehicle Accidents (Continued)

Table
Parties in Alcohol-Involved Accidents Who 'Had Been Drinking' by Party Age Category and Rate per 100,000 Population, and Percent of Total

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
TOTAL 'HAD BEEN DRINKING' DRIVERS	575	625	604	575	601	614	577	657	595
17 Years and Under	19	19	21	7	13	15	16	18	10
Population	112,356	113,830	113,934	113,242	112,418	110,969	109,930	109,433	108,833
Rate per 100,000	16.91	16.69	18.43	6.18	11.56	13.52	14.55	16.45	9.19
Percent of Total	3.3%	3.0%	3.5%	1.2%	2.2%	2.4%	2.8%	2.7%	1.7%
18 to 24 Years	149	162	172	134	173	155	164	182	160
Population	36,859	38,776	40,136	41,275	42,494	43,479	44,536	45,739	46,646
Rate per 100,000	404.24	417.78	428.54	324.65	407.12	356.49	368.24	397.91	343.01
Percent of Total	25.9%	25.9%	28.5%	23.3%	28.8%	25.2%	28.4%	27.7%	26.9%
25 to 34 Years	140	136	132	126	127	143	119	134	159
Population	55,651	55,657	55,133	54,900	54,484	53,733	53,395	54,198	55,630
Rate per 100,000	251.57	244.35	239.42	229.51	233.10	266.13	222.87	247.24	285.82
Percent of Total	24.3%	21.8%	21.9%	21.9%	21.1%	23.3%	20.6%	20.4%	26.7%
35 to 44 Years	115	122	104	109	104	112	88	101	86
Population	67,749	67,998	67,806	66,738	65,639	64,225	62,982	61,692	60,361
Rate per 100,000	169.74	179.42	153.38	163.33	158.44	174.39	139.72	163.72	142.48
Percent of Total	20.0%	19.5%	17.2%	19.0%	17.3%	18.2%	15.3%	15.4%	14.5%
45 to 54 Years	63	83	72	78	78	72	89	92	81
Population	56,222	58,816	60,175	61,398	62,546	63,687	64,804	65,756	66,426
Rate per 100,000	112.06	141.12	119.65	127.04	124.71	113.05	137.34	139.91	121.94
Percent of Total	11.0%	13.3%	11.9%	13.6%	13.0%	11.7%	15.4%	14.0%	13.6%
55 to 64 Years	28	23	36	32	28	26	25	25	30
Population	30,590	32,421	35,060	37,385	39,744	42,198	44,396	46,661	48,808
Rate per 100,000	91.53	70.94	102.68	85.60	70.45	61.61	56.31	53.58	61.47
Percent of Total	4.9%	3.7%	6.0%	5.6%	4.7%	4.2%	4.3%	3.8%	5.0%
65 Years and Older	15	14	16	18	10	13	8	12	11
Population	37,568	38,404	39,142	39,938	40,772	41,462	42,267	43,387	44,821
Rate per 100,000	39.93	36.45	40.88	45.07	24.53	31.35	18.93	27.66	24.54
Percent of Total	2.6%	2.2%	2.6%	3.1%	1.7%	2.1%	1.4%	1.8%	1.8%
Other/Unknown	46	66	51	71	68	78	68	93	58
Percent of Total	8.0%	10.6%	8.4%	12.3%	11.3%	12.7%	11.8%	14.2%	9.7%

Figure 5.5
Solano County
'Had Been
Drinking' Driver
Rate per 100,000
Population, by
Party Age Category



Appendix B – Solano County ATOD Direct Prevention Program Summary

The programs listed below are implemented by City Teams, Solano County Office of Education, Dixon Family Services and Rio Vista CARE with SAPT funding. The programs are a combination of evidence-based programs and local, innovative programs.

All Stars (Rio Vista)

All Stars is a school-based program for middle school students (11 to 14 years old) designed to prevent and delay the onset of high-risk behaviors such as drug use, violence, and premature sexual activity. The program focuses on five topics important to preventing high-risk behaviors: 1) developing positive ideals that do not fit with high-risk behavior; 2) creating a belief in conventional norms; 3) building strong personal commitments; 4) bonding with school, pro-social institutions, and family; and 5) increasing positive parental attentiveness. The All Stars curriculum includes highly interactive group activities, games and art projects, small group discussions, one-on-one sessions, a parent component, and a celebration ceremony. The All Stars Core program consists of 13 45-minute class sessions delivered on a weekly basis by teachers, prevention specialists, or social workers. All Stars is an approved program listed in the National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices (NREPP).

Families and Schools Acting Together (FAST) (Vallejo)

FAST is a 14 week, early intervention/prevention program designed to build protective factors to enhance family functioning, prevent the target youth from experiencing school failure, prevent substance abuse by the child and family, and reduce the stress that parents and children experience from daily life situations. The program targets the whole family and participation is strictly voluntary. Student and parents are involved in 10 weekly multi-family meetings and 14 weekly youth “rap” sessions held at separate times. The collaborative team is comprised of at least six members: a parent partner, school partner, community based mental health partner, community based substance abuse partner, a youth representative, and a youth advocate. Each weekly session consists of a meal shared as a family unit, communication games, time for couples or buddies, self-help parent group, youth support group, and one-to-one quality interaction. Family follow up takes place for two years after completion of the sessions. FAST is implemented in Vallejo by Fighting Back Partnership. FAST is an approved program listed in the National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices (NREPP).

Friday Night Live

Friday Night Live (FNL) is being implemented by the Solano County Office of Education at Dixon High School.

Just For Kids Mentoring Program (Dixon Family Services)

Dixon Family Services implements a mentoring program for kids at local schools in Dixon. The goal of this program is to help children get a good start in school by encouraging a healthy self concept, developing social skills and bringing school work up to potential, to build self esteem, personal

identity, set limits on inappropriate behavior, and help children express their feelings to prevent the possible need for more extensive help in the future.

Keep A Clear Mind (Rio Vista)

Keep a Clear Mind (KACM) is a take-home drug education program for elementary school students in grades 4-6 (ages 9-11) and their parents. KACM is designed to help children develop specific skills to refuse and avoid use of "gateway" drugs. KACM is an approved program listed in the National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices (NREPP).

Keepin' it REAL (Suisun City)

The curriculum is designed to help students assess the risks associated with substance abuse, enhance decision-making & resistance strategies, improve anti-drug normative beliefs & attitudes, and reduce substance use. REAL stands for: Refuse offers of substances, Explain why you do not want to use substances, Avoid situations in which substances are used, and Leave situations in which substances are used.

Life Skills (Suisun City)

Life Skills consist up to 15 lessons that build & expands social & life skills by teaching students about: social skills to resist peer pressure to drink, smoke, and use drugs; goal setting, & self esteem; making informed decisions; the effect of ATOD on their bodies; building a healthy self-esteem; coping with anxiety, forming healthy relationships; and successfully deal with the challenges of adolescent life.

Link Crew (Vacaville)

Link Crew is a high school transition program that welcomes freshmen and makes them feel comfortable throughout the first year of their high school experience. Built on the belief that students can help students succeed, Link Crew trains members of the junior and senior classes to be leaders. As positive role models, leaders are motivators, leaders, and teachers who guide the freshmen to discover what it takes to be successful during the transition to high school and help facilitate freshman success. It is based on the principles of youth development, leadership, community service, and the premise that if students have a positive experience their first year in high school, their chance for success increases dramatically. Link Crew provides the structure for freshmen to receive support and guidance from juniors and seniors who have been through the challenges that high school poses, and understand that the transition to a larger school can sometimes be overwhelming. Link Crew is implemented in two high schools in Vacaville.

Media Detective (Fairfield)

Media Detective is a media literacy education program for 3rd- to 5th-grade students. The goal of the program is to prevent or delay the onset of underage alcohol and tobacco use by enhancing the critical thinking skills of students so they become adept in deconstructing media messages, particularly those related to alcohol and tobacco products, and by encouraging healthy beliefs and attitudes about abstaining from alcohol and tobacco use. Media Detective is an approved program listed in the National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices (NREPP).

PALS Mentoring (Rio Vista CARE)

PALS is implemented by Rio Vista CARE in Rio Vista. Mentors meet on a weekly basis with Pals. This program is designed to increase youth protective factors and to delay the onset of ATOD use amongst the referred student Pals.

Parent Project (Benicia, Fairfield, Rio Vista, Vacaville)

The Parent Project was created specifically for parents with difficult or out-of-control adolescents. The Parent Project is a parenting skills program specifically designed for parents with strong-willed or out-of-control children. Parents learn and practice specific prevention and intervention strategies for destructive behaviors—truancy, alcohol and other drug use, gangs and other criminal behavior, running away, violence and suicide. Parents are self-referred or can be referred to Parent Project classes by officers in the field, juvenile detectives, diversion programs, court systems, mental health professionals, and school officials.

Second Step (Benicia and Dixon)

Second Step is a classroom-based social-skills program for children 4 to 14 years of age that teaches socio-emotional skills aimed at reducing impulsive and aggressive behavior while increasing social competence. The program builds on cognitive behavioral intervention models integrated with social learning theory, empathy research, and social information-processing theories. The program consists of in-school curricula, parent training, and skill development. Second Step teaches children to identify and understand their own and others' emotions, reduce impulsiveness and choose positive goals, and manage their emotional reactions and decision-making process when emotionally aroused. Benicia offers Second Step to students in four elementary schools. Dixon offers to students in after school programs at elementary school sites. Second Step is an approved program listed in the National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices (NREPP).

Solano Mentor Collaborative (Vallejo)

The Solano Mentor Collaborative serves as the coordinating entity for local mentoring activities in the City of Vallejo. There are currently 21 agencies in the Collaborative. The Collaborative recruits, screens and trains adult volunteers to become certified mentors through its Basic Mentor Trainings. Each training covers all aspects of mentoring, tips for working with teens, information on developmental strategies, role modeling and covers resiliency theory. An average of 3 trainings per quarter is held. This program is implemented in Vallejo by Fighting Back Partnership.

PALS Mentoring (Rio Vista CARE)

PALS is implemented by Rio Vista CARE in Rio Vista. Mentors meet on a weekly basis with Pals. This program is designed to increase youth protective factors and to delay the onset of ATOD use amongst the referred student Pals.

SPORT (Fairfield)

SPORT is a brief, multiple behavior program integrating substance abuse prevention and fitness promotion to help adolescents minimize and avoid substance use while increasing physical activity and other health-promoting habits. SPORT is implemented at a community drop-in center. SPORT is an approved program listed in the National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices (NREPP).

Youth Taking on Tobacco (Vacaville)

Youth Taking on Tobacco (YTOT) is a youth-run, community based organization that dedicates itself to educating the community about tobacco, alcohol and other harmful drugs through presentations at different schools and events. YTOT meets weekly and students participate in local and county meetings and activities, as well as collaborating with other Drug Free youth organizations. YTOT stresses the importance of educating the public and peers about tobacco, alcohol, and drugs. Participants commit to living a drug free lifestyle and helping others achieve their goals. It is based on the principles of youth development, leadership, and community service.

Collaborative Partnerships in ATOD Prevention City Teams

Organization Name
Adolescent Resource Network
Bay Area Partnership for Children & Youth
Benicia City Council
Benicia City Youth Commission
Benicia Fire Department
Benicia High School Site Council
Benicia Parks and Recreation Department
Benicia Police Chaplaincy
Benicia Police Department
Benicia Unified School District
Benicia Youth Action Coalition
Berkeley College Consortium
Black Infant Health
California Highway Patrol
California National Guard – No. CA Regional Intelligence Center
Child Protective Services (active cases and foster youth.)
City of Benicia
City of Dixon
City of Fairfield
City of Rio Vista
City of Suisun
City of Vacaville
Community Medical Centers, Dixon
Continental of Omega Boys & Girls Club, Inc./ Parent Advisory Board
Crescent Elementary School, Suisun
Dixon Family Services
Dixon Recreation Department
Dixon Unified School District
Fairfield Resources Commission
Fairfield-Suisun Unified School District

Fairfield-Suisun Chamber of Commerce
Family Health Services, 2201 Courage Drive, Fairfield
Family Resource Centers
Fighting Back Coalition of Vallejo
Global Center for Success, Vallejo
Golden Hills school and Probation
Grace Fellowship, Dixon
Greater Vallejo Recreational District
Healthy Partnership, Vacaville
Kaiser Permanente & Teen Clinic
La Clinica
Liberty High School, Benicia
Living Word Baptist Church
Miracle Christian Worship Center, Dixon
Neighborhood of Dreams, Fairfield
PAL, Fairfield
Paradise Valley Estates, Fairfield
Parent Project, Rio Vista
Planned Parenthood Shasta-Diablo
PPSD Community Services and Education, Fairfield
REACH Coalition, Vacaville
Rio Vista CARE
Rio Vista Youth Foundation
River Delta Unified School District
Rotary Club
Salvation Army
SH&SS Teen Outreach, Vacaville
Sierra Health Foundation
Sodexo Food Service
Solano Coalition for Better Health
Solano Community College
Solano County Coroner's Office
Solano County Department of Public Health
Solano County Friday Night Live
Solano County Health and Social Services
Solano County Office of Education
Solano County Sheriff's Department
Solano County Tobacco Education Coalition
Suisun City Library
Suisun City Police Department
Suisun City Recreation Department
Suisun City Vice Mayor

Suisun City Youth Services – Police Department
Sutter Hospital
Sweet Anointing Baptist Church, Suisun City
The Groves Apartments, Fairfield
Tobacco Cessation Workgroup
Tobacco Education Coalition
Tobacco Prevention and Education Program
Touro University, Vallejo
UC Cooperative Extension
UCSF Adolescent Medicine
Vacaville Police Department – Youth Services Section
Vacaville Public Library
Vacaville Unified School District
Vacaville Youth Round Table
Valero Refinery
Vallejo Adult School
Vallejo City Unified School District
VCUSD Student Support Services; Student Health Services
VIPS –Volunteer in Police Services
Vacaville Unified School District – Wellness Policy Council
Youth and Family Services

Appendix C – List of Acronyms Used in Document

ABC	Alcoholic Beverage Control
ACT	All City Team
ADAB	Alcohol and Drug Advisory Board
ADP	California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs
AOD	Alcohol and Other Drugs
ATOD	Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs
CARS	Center for Applied Research Solutions
CHKS	California Health Kids Survey
CHIS	California Health Interview Survey
CL	Club Live
CTCP	California Tobacco Control Program
CSAP	Center for Substance Abuse Prevention
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
FNL	Friday Night Live
HPCWB	Health Promotion and Community Wellness Bureau
IOM	Institute of Medicine
RRC	Reducing Rates of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs Coalition
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
SAPT	Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment
SCOE	Solano County Office of Education
SPF	Strategic Prevention Framework
TEC	Tobacco Education Coalition
TRL	Tobacco Retail Licensing
SCBH	Solano Coalition for Better Health
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats