

Step 1 Initial Networking and Community Assessment

During this initial stage of the strategic planning process a county planning group was organized consisting of the Community Mobilization coordinator, DASA Treatment coordinator, DASA Prevention provider, and Drug Free Communities coordinator. This planning group identified necessary people and organizations in the county to bring to the table and developed a plan for completion of the strategic plan that would meet DASA and Community Mobilization requirements, as well as serve as a county-wide guiding plan for substance abuse prevention, intervention treatment, and after care for program, agencies, and coalitions in our county.

During step one in the planning process community participants were identified, community assessment was compiled, needs and resources data was analyzed; problem statements were developed, community readiness and support was assessed; and service gaps were analyzed.

The following strategic plan requirements for DASA and Community Mobilization were met. The following narrative will demonstrate how these requirements were met.

<p>DASA Requirements</p> <p>Overall Requirements A narrative that indicates an assessment of the service needs across the prevention, intervention, treatment and aftercare (P-I-T-A) continuum for the following populations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Persons with disabilities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pregnant/postpartum women <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Parents with young children <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Elderly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender persons <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Intravenous drug users

<p>Community Mobilization</p> <p>Overall Requirements A narrative that indicates an assessment of the service needs across the prevention, intervention, treatment and aftercare (P-I-T-A) continuum, and including violence prevention, for the following populations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Students and youth; both in and out of school <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Parents <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community members <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth in juvenile detention facilities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Runaway and homeless youth <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pregnant and parenting youth <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> School dropouts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Those needing mental health services related to drug and violence prevention <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Children and youth not normally served by state or local education agencies <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Populations that need special services or additional resources
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Recruitment

Individual partners and organization interested in the substance abuse continuum of care were identified through a planning meeting with the county planning group (Community Mobilization coordinator, DASA Treatment coordinator, DASA Prevention provider, and Drug Free Communities coordinator), networking at community meetings and through local coalitions and groups (including Kittitas County Community Network and Drug Free Communities Coalition, DUI Task Force, Upper County Juvenile Resource Team, Community Camus Coalition, Meth Action Team, Student Advocates for Safe Situations, Active Community Teens). Special emphasis was placed on recruiting diverse individuals and organizations for participation in the strategic planning process. A contact list of community members invited to participate and participants was compiled with over 100 contact names of interested individuals and organizations. Please see ATTACHMENT 1.

Individuals and organizations were representative of all geographic areas of the county and were also representative of the following the following populations:

- Aging and adult services
- Client/Consumer
- College student
- Community members
- Concerned citizen
- Concerned family member
- Education
- Elderly
- Employment and training
- Faith-based organization or member
- Healthcare/Medical
- Intravenous drug user
- Law enforcement
- Lesbian/Gay/Bisexual/Transgendered/Questioning (LGBTQ)
- Local government
- Mental health
- Parent of a school-aged youth
- Parent with young children
- Person with a disability
- Pregnant/Postpartum women
- Public health
- Recovery community member
- School dropouts
- Social service provider
- Students and youth both in and out of school
- Substance abuse prevention and/or treatment provider
- Youth in juvenile detention facilities
- Youth: Pregnant and parenting
- Youth: runaway and homeless

Community members were invited to provide input on prevention strategic planning through following venues:

- Resource Assessment
- Community Voice Survey
- Prevention Strategic Planning Workshop
- Prevention Strategic Planning Prioritization process

Profile of Population Needs

A comprehensive Community Assessment was completed in February. The community assessment utilized data from the following sources:

1. Kittitas County Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey 2004, Washington State Department of Health, <http://www.co.kittitas.wa.us/about/fs-2006-behavioral-risk-factors.pdf>
2. Kittitas County Health Profile, 2003 Edition, Washington Health Foundation, <http://www.whf.org/Documents/CountyProfiles/kittitas.pdf>
3. Kittitas County Healthy Youth Survey 2004, Washington State Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Department of Health, the Department of Social and Health Service's Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, and Community Trade and Economic Development, <http://www3.doh.wa.gov/HYS/>

4. Kittitas County Strategic Plan TARGET (The Treatment and Report Generation Tool) Data, 2006, Washington State Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse
5. Risk and Protective Profile for Substance Abuse Prevention in Kittitas County, July 2006, Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, <http://www1.dshs.wa.gov/rda/research/4/47/updated/kittitas.shtm>
6. 2005 Data Book Kittitas County Profile, State of Washington Office of Financial Management, <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/localdata/kitt.asp>
7. 2002 Projections developed for Growth Management Act, State of Washington Office of Financial Management, <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/pop/gma/gmhsingle.pdf>
8. U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/53/53037.html>
9. Washington State Courts of Limited Jurisdiction 2005 Annual Caseload Report, Washington State Courts of Limited Jurisdiction 2006 Year-to-Date Report. <http://www.courts.wa.gov>

The Data revealed the following information:

- Poverty in Kittitas County: Nearly 1 out of every 5 people in Kittitas County live below the Federal Poverty Level. About 2 out of 5 single parent households headed by women live below the Federal Poverty Level.⁸ Our Median Household Income of \$33,795 is over 30% less than the state average (ranking us 35th out of the 39 counties in our state.) Nearly 30% of our children live in high poverty neighborhoods, 2.5 times higher than children living in the state.
- Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization: Thirty percent of adult residents in Kittitas County are not registered to vote. In the November 2005 election nearly 50% of registered voters in Kittitas County did not vote.⁵
- Growth in Kittitas County: Between 1990 and 2000 our county population grew nearly 25%.⁶ In the next 5 years the county population is estimated to increase 15%.⁷ Over twice the amount of new residence construction is happening in Kittitas County than in the rest of the state. We have 60% higher rate of people moving in and out of our county than the State.⁵
- Age Distribution: We have a significantly higher rate of 20-24 year olds living in our county compared to other counties in the state and other ages in our county.²
- Alcohol and Drug Related Deaths: Nearly 1 out of every 10 deaths in our county is attributed to alcohol or drugs.⁵
- Availability of Drugs: There is 1 alcohol retail license for every 265 Kittitas County residents, that is nearly twice as high as the state average. There is 1 tobacco retail or vending machine license for every 435 Kittitas County residents, that is 75% more tobacco retail licenses in Kittitas County than the state average.⁵
- Alcohol and Drug Treatment: Annually about 3 out of every 200 adults in Kittitas County are a client of State-Funded Alcohol and Drug Services.⁵ Compared to the state average, our county has over 2.5 times as many outpatient treatment admissions. There has been a 55% increase in Kittitas County outpatient admissions to treatment since 2000.⁴ Since 2005 youth admissions in Kittitas County for outpatient treatment have gone up 22% versus 2.5% increase in youth admissions in the state.⁴ One out of nearly every 50 youth (age 10-17) in Kittitas County were clients of State- Funded Alcohol or Drug Services in 2004.⁵

- Driving Under the Influence: In Kittitas County nearly one-third of all traffic fatalities are alcohol-related.⁵ DUI Charges have decreased by 15% in the last year, (626 DUI charges in 2005. 529 DUI Charges in 2006).⁹
- Kittitas County Arrests: Kittitas County remains at or below the state rate for violent crime arrests. Kittitas County remains at or below the state rate for property crime arrests. Adult arrests for alcohol related crimes are higher than the state rate, the national rate and the rate of other Washington counties like us. Juvenile (age 10-17) arrests for alcohol related crimes are higher than the national rate, and the state rate. Adult and Juvenile arrests for drug related violations are below the national rate. Juvenile arrests for drug related violations are higher than the state rate and the rate of other Washington counties like us.⁵
- Early criminal justice involvement: Youth (age 10-14) arrests for Vandalism are higher in Kittitas County than the state average. Youth (age 10-14) arrests related to alcohol or drugs are lower than the state average.⁵
- Family Problems: 351 children in Kittitas County were victims of child abuse and neglect in 2004, which is a 25% higher rate of child abuse and neglect referrals accepted in Kittitas County than the State. 178 domestic violence arrests in Kittitas County in 2005.⁵
- Teen Sexual Activity The number of births to mothers age 10-17 in Kittitas County is lower than the national rate, state rate, and in Washington counties like us. The number of Sexually Transmitted Disease cases (birth-19) in Kittitas County is higher than the state rate, and in Washington counties like us.⁵
- School Performance: In Kittitas County about a 30% attrition rate for seniors versus about a 20% rate in the state. In Grades 4th, 7th, and 10th, Kittitas County students performed better on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test than the state average.⁵
- Alcohol Use and Youth: Four percent of 6th graders, 21% of 8th graders, 41% of 10th graders and 43% of 12th graders report having a drink in the past month. Recent alcohol use for Kittitas 10th graders is higher than other students in the state. One percent of 6th graders, 7% of 8th graders, 20% of 10th graders and 29% of 12th graders report drinking on 3 or more days in the past month. Nine percent of 8th graders, 24% of 10th graders and 32% of 12th graders report drinking heavily (5 or more drinks in a row) at least once in the past two weeks.³
- Students in Kittitas County who reported drinking in the past month got their alcohol in the following ways:
 - 5% Bought it from a store
 - 33% Got it from friends
 - 25% Gave money to someone to get it
 - 7% Took it from home without permission
 - 10 Got it at home with permission
 - 11% Got it at a party
 - 9% Got it some other way
- Two percent of 6th graders, 15% of 8th graders, 19% of 10th graders and 27% of 12th graders feel that their parents think it is only “a little bit wrong” or “not wrong at all” for their teen to drink alcohol regularly. Fifty-six percent of 6th graders, 31% of 8th graders, 12% of 10th graders and 8% of 12th graders report thinking they would get caught by police if they drink alcohol. Sixty-nine percent of 8th graders, 48% of 10th graders and

33% of 12th graders report thinking they would get caught by parents if they drink alcohol.

- Alcohol Use and Adults: In 2004, the prevalence of binge drinking (Adult Binge Drinking: 5 or more drinks on an occasion) in Kittitas County had risen to 32.9% from 28.7% the prior year. Binge drinking is a greater problem in Kittitas County than Washington State as a whole, especially as the state rate has decreased through the last couple years to 13.8%.¹
- Tobacco Use and Youth: In Kittitas County 2% of 6th graders, 11% of 8th graders, 16% of 10th graders and 24% of 12th graders report smoking cigarettes in the past 30 days.³ Twelve percent of Kittitas County adults report being current smokers either smoking daily or some days. This represents an improvement since 2001. Compared to Washington State, a lower proportion of Kittitas County residents are current smokers.¹
- Marijuana Use and Youth: : In Kittitas County 7% of 8th graders, 18% of 10th graders and 23% of 12th graders report using marijuana in the past month. Sixty-six percent of 6th graders, 44% of 8th graders, 31% of 10th graders and 19% of 12th graders report that kids smoking marijuana would be caught by the police. : Ninety-three percent of 8th graders, 88% of 10th graders and 92% of 12th graders report that their parents would think it was wrong or very wrong to smoke marijuana.³
- Illegal Drug Use and Youth: : In Kittitas County 3% of 8th graders, 53% of 10th graders and 6% of 12th graders report using an illegal drug other than alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana in the past month. : Eight percent of 8th graders, 18% of 10th graders and 25% of 12th graders report being drunk or high at school in the past year.³
- Weapons in School: The annual incident of guns and other weapons reported at school is lower in Kittitas County than in the state and in Washington counties like us.⁵

Resource Assessment

A resource assessment was conducted through an online survey tool to assess current prevention, intervention, treatment, and aftercare services in the community. In order to more efficiently utilize the time of community partners, the resource assessment was formatted as an online survey. In February the survey was sent out to the original contact list of interested partners. In some instances organizations and individuals were contacted directly.

Resources assessment results provided information on capacity, program domains, and service barriers, funding sources and funding streams. Results of the resources assessment related to prevention services showed that services exist in our county that address the peer/ individual domain, school domain, family domain, and community domain.

The resource assessment also provided information on funding streams and program longevity: Thirteen percent of resource assessment respondents reported that their funding was 'not secure at all', while 54% reported 'somewhat secure' funding, and 30% reported 'secure' funding. In addition resource assessment respondents reported on funding streams. The following is a list of funding streams and the percent of respondents that reporting funding from the various sources:

61%	State Agency
57%	Direct Federal grants or contracts
30%	Local/municipal funds

- 22% Foundations or individual contributions
- 22% Other
- 17% Program fees
- 2% Individual contributions

Data Analysis

Community needs assessment data was compiled into an online presentation that was made available to the public. Community needs assessment data was also utilized during a prevention strategic planning workshop.

Through analysis of the community assessment data, Community Voice survey and resources assessment survey the following issues were identified:

- Methamphetamine use- based treatment data showing significant increase in treatment admissions, and significant community concern sited in the Community Voice Survey.
- Underage drinking- based on Healthy Youth Survey data related to prevalence, early age of onset, treatment admissions data, criminal justice data, perceived availability data
- Adult alcohol use- based on BRFSS binge drinking data, perceived availability data, treatment data, and criminal justice data
- Youth tobacco use- based on Healthy Youth Survey data related to prevalence and early age of onset
- Youth marijuana use- based on Healthy Youth Survey data related to prevalence and early age of onset

Assessment of Community Readiness

Community readiness was assessed by surveying formal leaders, informal leaders, and the general public. Community knowledge was assessed through the Community Voice Survey. This survey provided us with a picture of community readiness in relationship to understanding prevention, intervention, treatment, and aftercare issues. Overall respondents demonstrated a good understating of risk factors present in our community related to substance abuse. The areas of most concern were as follows:

- I think kids with friends who use alcohol tobacco and other drugs are at risk for using alcohol tobacco and other drugs.
- I think youth can easily obtain alcohol tobacco and other drugs.
- I think families that have persistent and serious conflict are at risk for alcohol tobacco and other drug use.
- I think lack of parental supervision and discipline is a problem.
- I think the permissive attitudes of kids toward alcohol tobacco and other drugs is a problem in our community.
- I think youth are using alcohol tobacco and other drugs at an earlier age.

The community resource assessment also provided information on community readiness in terms of capacity of prevention programs and coalitions in the county. Community coalitions, including youth-led coalitions, and prevention programs identified a need for capacity training in relation to planning, implementation, sustainability, cultural competency, and evaluation (including outcome, process, and formal needs assessments).

The community resource assessment also assessed barriers to providing PITA services. The top barrier to providing services was insufficient staff due to lack of funding and insufficient collaboration with schools and community. Over 50% of respondents sited “insufficient staff due to lack of funding” and “insufficient collaboration with schools and community” as a significant or

moderate barrier to providing services. The following is a list of barriers that at least a quarter of respondents sited as moderate to significant barriers to service:

- Lack of transportation to and from services
- Lack of public awareness of services offered
- Perceived social stigma
- Lack of community interest
- Limited hours of operation
- Program participants drop out
- Staff turnover
- Cultural or language differences
- Lack of available program slots

Cultural and language barriers were assessed in the Resource Assessment and Community Voice survey. The Resource Assessment showed a moderate need for cultural capacity building within organization and coalitions working in the substance abuse continuum. The Community Voice survey found that overall the perception of respondents was that services were available and accessible to all residents of Kittitas County. However at least 10% of respondents sited that they disagree or strongly disagree that PITA services are available to the following populations:

- Homeless people/families
- People for whom English is a second language.
- People diagnosed with both mental illness and an alcohol or other drug addiction
- People with mental disabilities/illnesses
- Low income single adults
- Pregnant/ parenting teens
- The deaf and/or hard of hearing
- People impacted by domestic/family violence
- Lesbian gay bisexual and transgendered people
- The visually impaired
- Low income adults/ families
- People with physical disabilities

Gap Analysis

After problems and strategies were identified, a gap analysis was done based on the data for the Resource Assessment and the resource inputs required for each prioritized strategy. The following is the gap analysis.

Prevention Strategic Planning Gap Analysis

Strategy: Strengthen prevention and enforcement in schools		
Resources needed to implement strategy	Available Resources	Resource Needs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth involvement • Involvement of School board and school administration involvement • Community prevention coalitions • Youth-led coalitions, groups • Funding for prevention curriculum and implementation • Existing laws and school policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substance use prevention youth groups and coalitions existing • Community prevention coalitions existing • Tobacco Prevention and Control Program active and working in schools • Tobacco peer education program in some school • TIES program exists for tobacco early intervention and graduated enforcement • School prevention and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of substance use prevention youth groups and coalitions needed in schools and all communities, as well as capacity building for youth • Expansion of community prevention coalitions needed in all communities, as well as capacity building for members • Policy review needs to be expanded to all schools • Funding for prevention curriculum and implementation

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	intervention available at schools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life Skills implemented in some school • Existing committee reviewing policy in some schools • Ellensburg Youth and Community Center works to increase student commitment to school 	
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Strategy: Strengthen youth pro social involvement		
Resources needed to implement strategy	Available Resources	Resource Needs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth involvement • Community prevention coalitions • Community services organizations • Youth-led coalitions, groups • Funding for programs and events • Staff, administration, housing of programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substance use prevention youth groups and coalitions existing • Community prevention coalitions existing • Tobacco peer education program in some school • Programs in the community for youth exist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of substance use prevention youth groups and coalitions needed in schools and all communities, as well as capacity building for youth • Expansion of community prevention coalitions needed in all communities, as well as capacity building for members • Funding for programs and events

Strategy: Strengthen and enforce laws and policies that address underage and adult drinking and substance use		
Resources needed to implement strategy	Available Resources	Resource Needs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law Enforcement • Court Services • Community prevention coalitions • Community services organizations • Youth-led coalitions, groups • Local councils and boards • Alcohol retailers • Funding for programs and activities • Staff, administration, housing of programs • Existing laws and policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substance use prevention youth groups and coalitions existing • Law enforcement programs • Community prevention coalitions existing • Law Enforcement involved in task forces and coalitions • Court services involved in task forces and coalitions • Juvenile probation Healthy Choices Group • Existing committee involved in working with hospitality industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of substance use prevention youth groups and coalitions needed in schools and all communities, as well as capacity building for youth • Expansion of community prevention coalitions needed in all communities, as well as capacity building for members • Increased capacity for law enforcement • Increased capacity for court services • Funding for programs and activities

Strategy: Strengthen parenting and family skills		
Resources needed to implement strategy	Available Resources	Resource Needs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skill building programs and curriculum for parents and families • School Administration • Court services • Community prevention coalitions • Community services organizations • Youth-led coalitions, groups • Local councils and boards • Funding for programs and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some parenting programs in place provided through community service organizations • Some system of referral in courts and schools to family intervention services • Substance use prevention youth groups and coalitions existing • Community prevention coalitions existing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanded access and availability to parenting programs in all communities is needed • Improved system of referral in courts and schools to family intervention services is needed • Expansion of substance use prevention youth groups and coalitions needed in schools and all communities, as well as capacity building for youth

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> activities • Staff, administration, housing of programs • Existing policy 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of community prevention coalitions needed in all communities, as well as capacity building for members • Funding for programs and activities
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Strategy: Community Involvement in addressing methamphetamine use		
Resources needed to implement strategy	Available Resources	Resource Needs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law enforcement • Court services • Community prevention coalitions • Community services organizations • Youth-led coalitions, groups • Local councils and boards • Funding for programs and activities • Staff, administration, housing of programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substance use prevention youth groups and coalitions existing • Law enforcement programs • Community prevention coalitions existing • Existing Meth Task Force 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building for existing Meth Task Force • Increased capacity for law enforcement • Increased capacity for intervention and referral • Expansion of substance use prevention youth groups and coalitions needed in schools and all communities, as well as capacity building for youth • Expansion of community prevention coalitions needed in all communities, as well as capacity building for members

Step 2
Mobilize and/or Build Capacity to Address Needs

The purpose of this stage of strategic planning is to mobilize and organize the community and build local capacity to address the chemical dependency impacts on the community. Strategies and initiatives in this stage build on the early networking of key stakeholders and community members in Step 1, and continue to involve others in organizing the planning process.

The following strategic plan requirements for DASA and Community Mobilization were met. The following narrative will demonstrate how these requirements were met.

DASA Requirements

Overall Requirements

A narrative identifying persons and organizations involved in the process, including:

- Ethnic minorities
- Racial groups and organizations
- Tribes and tribal organizations
- Urban Native Americans (when appropriate)
- Faith-based Organizations
- Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender persons/organizations

Community Mobilization

Overall Requirements

A narrative identifying persons and organizations involved in the process, including:

- Education
- Treatment
- Local Government, including tribes and tribal organizations
- Law Enforcement
- Parents
- Ethnic minorities
- Racial groups and organizations
- Other appropriate community members

A broad representation of community members provided input on prevention strategic planning through following venues:

- Resource Assessment
- Community Voice Survey
- Prevention Strategic Planning Workshop
- Prevention Strategic Planning Prioritization process

Individuals and organizations that participated in the above venues were representative of all geographic areas of the county and were also representative of the following the following populations:

- Aging and adult services
- Client/Consumer
- College student
- Community members
- Concerned citizen
- Concerned family member
- Education
- Mental health
- Parent of a school-aged youth
- Parent with young children
- Person with a disability
- Pregnant/Postpartum women
- Public health
- Recovery community member

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- Elderly
- Employment and training
- Faith-based organization or member
- Healthcare/Medical
- Intravenous drug user
- Law enforcement
- Lesbian/Gay/Bisexual/Transgendered/Questioning (LGBTQ)
- Local government
- School dropouts
- Social service provider
- Students and youth both in and out of school
- Substance abuse prevention and/or treatment provider
- Youth in juvenile detention facilities
- Youth: Pregnant and parenting
- Youth: runaway and homeless

The Community Voice Survey was promoted through the local newspaper web page, through direct emails, group emails, and coalition and board meetings, and word of mouth. The following representation was reported by respondents to the Community Voice Survey.

What areas of the community do you feel you are part of, identify as, or represent.			
67%	Community members	9%	Mental health
65%	Concerned citizen	9%	Public health
58%	Education	8%	Local government
37%	Client/Consumer	8%	Substance abuse prevention and/or treatment provider
34%	Concerned family member	7%	Law enforcement
26%	Faith-based organization or member	7%	Recovery community member
25%	Parent of a school-aged youth	5%	Elderly
18%	Employment and training	5%	Person with a disability
16%	College student	4%	Lesbian/Gay/Bisexual/Transgendered/Questioning (LGBTQ)
14%	Healthcare/Medical	4%	Other (please specify)
14%	Parent with young children	2%	Pregnant/Postpartum women
13%	Students and youth both in and out of school	2%	School dropouts
11%	Social service provider	2%	Youth in juvenile detention facilities
10%	Aging and adult services	2%	Youth: Pregnant and parenting
		2%	Youth: runaway and homeless

Community Voice survey respondents also reported on race and ethnicity. Ninety percent of respondents reported ethnicity or race as Caucasian, which is reflective of the general population of Kittitas County. While another 10% reported Asian or Asian American, American Indian or Alaskan Native, Black or African-American, Hispanic or Latino/Latina, or Other as race or ethnicity.

At the prevention strategic planning workshop held in April constituents from a broad representation of the community participated. Attending the workshop were representatives of prevention providers, intervention and treatment providers, law enforcement, community prevention representatives, community service organization, elected officials, faith communities, youth representatives, school administration, parents, and juvenile probation. Racial, ethnic, and other minority populations within in our community were also represented (including GLBTQ).

At this workshop, participants were asked to prioritize problem issues, develop a plan for addressing problem issues, and prioritize strategies. Participants utilized Community Voice survey data and needs assessment data, in addition to their own expertise and knowledge to prioritize and strategize.

Based on the data analysis methamphetamine use, underage drinking, adult alcohol use, youth tobacco use, and youth marijuana use were identified as the most significant substance abuse issues in our county. After a prioritization process the prevention planning group at the prevention strategic planning workshop decided to focus on the issues of underage drinking, adult alcohol use, and methamphetamine use in the first two years.

Tobacco Prevention and Control will still be addressed in the next two years. However, the planning group identified a current strategic plan in existence for tobacco prevention and control. This existing plan will be integrated into the county wide strategic plan. The Tobacco Prevention and Control strategic plan is attached (please see ATTACHMENT 2, it is a separate document). Development of the Tobacco Prevention and Control plan involved a community process and addresses Prevention, Intervention, Treatment, and Aftercare.

The group also decided to specifically look again at youth marijuana use at the strategic plan two year review.

From this workshop the following problem statements and strategies became the vision for substance abuse prevention in Kittitas County:

Statement of the Problem: Unacceptable alcohol use rates among youth in Kittitas County

- Strategy: Strengthen prevention and enforcement in schools
- Strategy: Strengthen youth pro social involvement

Statement of the Problem: Unacceptable alcohol and substance use and abuse rates among youth in Kittitas County

- Strategy: Strengthen parenting and family skills
- Strategy: Strengthen and enforce laws and policies that address underage and adult drinking and substance use

Statement of the Problem: Use of methamphetamines in Kittitas County

- Strategy: Community Involvement in addressing methamphetamine use

Other strategies for the prevention plan have also been developed based on needs identified from the resource assessment and prevention planning workshop. Community organizations, coalitions and youth-led coalitions need capacity training in relation to planning, implementation, sustainability, cultural competency, and evaluation (including outcome, process, and formal needs assessments).

Step 3
Develop Comprehensive Plan & Goal Formation

The purpose of this stage of strategic planning is to summarize the information collected in the first two steps and write a plan that will be used to establish the direction the county will move in terms of community-based prevention based on community need.

The following strategic plan requirements for DASA and Community Mobilization were met. The following narrative and logic models will demonstrate how these requirements were met.

DASA Requirements

Requirements Specific to the Prevention Section

A narrative that includes:

- List of priority risk and protective factors
- Goals that reflect a decrease or increase in the risk and protective factors that have been selected as targets for intended change
- Objectives for each goal that identify the target population
- Intended changes
- Date for accomplishing the intended changes

List of prevention programs that will be implemented to include:

- 50% of programs funded by DASA shall be Best Practices or Promising Approaches. See Western Center for the Application of Prevention Technology website for assistance in identifying Best Practices and Promising Approaches at Western CAPT - Step 6 Guiding Principles and Best Practices

Community Mobilization

Requirements Specific to the Prevention Section

A narrative that includes:

- List of priority risk and protective factors
- Goals that reflect a decrease or increase in the risk and protective factors that have been selected as targets for intended change
- Objectives for each goal that identify the target population
- Intended changes
- Date for accomplishing the intended changes
- How the requirement will be met for the county to provide a minimum of 16 hours per week of community organizing
- While CM does not mandate the use of "Best Practices" programming, how the county will fulfill CM's policy statement concerning "Best Practices"

The strategic plan includes goals and objectives for both the six-year overall strategic plan and the two-year review periods. The overarching goals for all of our prevention objectives and strategies is to Reduce alcohol/ substance use and abuse among youth (past 30-day use, average age of onset) AND to over time, reduce substance abuse among adults. Objectives listed in the logic models below are measurable target for the next two years that must be met on the way to attaining a goal.

Risk and protective factors were identified during the prevention strategic planning workshop. The following is a list of the risk and protective factors that our strategies and objectives address.

Community Risk Factors

- Laws and norms favorable to use
- Perceived availability of drugs

Peer-Individual Risk Factors

- Early initiation of alcohol/drugs
- Early initiation of problem behavior
- Perceived risks of drug use
- Friends' use of drugs

Family Risk Factors

- Poor family management
- Parental attitudes favorable towards use

Community Protective Factors

- Opportunities for prosocial involvement

School Protective Factors

- Opportunities for prosocial involvement

Peer-Individual Protective Factors

- Interaction with prosocial peers
- Opportunities for prosocial involvement

Family Protective Factors

- Opportunities for prosocial involvement

**Kittitas County 6 Year Prevention Strategic Plan
 Logic Model**

Action	Strategies	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Goals	
Statement of the Problem: Unacceptable alcohol use rates among youth in Kittitas County	Strengthen prevention and enforcement in schools	X	X	X				Reduce alcohol/ substance use and abuse among youth (past 30-day use, average age of onset)	
	Strengthen youth pro social involvement	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Statement of the Problem: Unacceptable alcohol and substance use and abuse rates among youth in Kittitas County	Strengthen parenting and family skills		X	X	X	X	X		
	Strengthen and enforce laws and policies that address underage and adult drinking and substance use		X	X	X	X			
Statement of the Problem: Use of methamphetamines in Kittitas County	Community Involvement in addressing methamphetamine use	X	X	X	X	X	X		Over time, reduce substance abuse among adults
Capacity Development Planning, implementation, sustainability, cultural competency, and evaluation		X	X	X					
Plan review			X		X		X		

The following logic models demonstrate the prioritized problems and vision for substance abuse prevention in our county for years 1 and 2 of the six year strategic plan. These logic models were developed through the prevention planning workshop and prioritization process. Goals reflect a decrease or increase in the risk and protective factors that have been selected as targets for intended change. Objectives for each goal identify the target population, intended changes, date for accomplishing the intended changes.

Statement of the Problem: Unacceptable alcohol use rates among youth in Kittitas County
 Strategy: Strengthen prevention and enforcement in schools

Goal: Strengthening and enhancing substance abuse prevention and enforcement policies in Kittitas County School Districts.

Objectives:

- **By June 2009, 75% of all school districts in Kittitas County will have adopted effective prevention curriculum for at least on middle school grade.**
- **By June 2009, 50% of school districts in Kittitas County will have participated in a substance use policy review and developed new policies if appropriate.**

Inputs (Resources needed to implement strategy)	Activities	Outputs	Short-term Outcomes	Intermediate Outcomes	Long-term Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth involvement • Involvement of School board and school administration involvement • Community prevention coalitions • Youth-led coalitions, groups • Funding for prevention curriculum and implementation • Existing laws and school policy 	<p>Establish and improve prevention education in the schools</p> <p>Review and strengthen existing policies</p> <p>School enforcement (e.g. consistent consequences positive intervention)</p>	<p>New written procedures for policy enforcement</p> <p>Number of youth receiving prevention curriculum</p> <p>Number of youth cited for enforcement</p> <p>Number of students referred for intervention services</p>	<p>Increased youth and faculty awareness of policy</p> <p>Increased perception that policies are enforced</p> <p>Decreased use of alcohol and drug use on school property</p> <p>Increased skills/ knowledge for substance abuse prevention</p>	<p>Increased perception of risk related to alcohol use</p> <p>Decreased perception of acceptability among adults and youth</p> <p>Decreased perception of availability</p>	<p>Reduce alcohol/ substance use and abuse among youth (past 30-day use, average age of onset)</p> <p>Over time, reduce alcohol abuse among adults</p>

Statement of the Problem: Unacceptable alcohol use rates among youth in Kittitas County
 Strategy: Strengthen youth pro social involvement

Goal: Strengthen opportunities for youth pro social involvement in all communities of Kittitas County

Objectives:

- **By June 2009, increase community readiness and capacity to address ATOD capacity of local prevention coalitions, youth organizations, and community organizations by implementing Strategic Prevention Framework trainings to at least 60 community members involved in community prevention coalitions and programs.**
- **By June 2009, increase youth coalition membership through SASS and/or facilitating youth involvement in/on coalitions that previously have been viewed as adult-only by 25%.**
- **By June 2009, implement the Life Skills Training Program in at least one middle school grade level in 3 of the 5 school districts in Kittitas County.**
- **By June 2009, increase the rate of youth reporting opportunities for meaningful community involvement by 10% as reported in the 2008 Healthy Youth Survey.**

Inputs (Resources needed to implement strategy)	Activities	Outputs	Short-term Outcomes	Intermediate Outcomes	Long-term Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth involvement • Community prevention coalitions • Community services organizations • Youth-led coalitions, groups • Funding for programs and events • Staff, administration, housing of programs 	Youth activities Mentoring programs for youth Capacity development of community prevention coalitions Alcohol free community events	Number of youth activities Number of youth involved in activities Number of youth participating in mentoring programs Number of capacity development opportunities for community prevention coalitions Number of youth involved in community prevention coalitions Number of alcohol free community events	Increased perception of pro social opportunities for youth Increased perception of pro social youth involvement in the community	Decreased perception of acceptability among adults and youth Decreased perception of availability Decreased perception of laws and norms favorable to use	Reduce alcohol/ substance use and abuse among youth (past 30-day use, average age of onset) Over time, reduce alcohol abuse among adults

Statement of the Problem: Unacceptable alcohol and substance use and abuse rates among youth in Kittitas County
 Strategy: Strengthen and enforce laws and policies that address underage and adult drinking and substance use

Goal: Strengthen and enforce laws and policies that address underage and adult drinking and substance use in Kittitas County.

- **By June 2009, in collaboration with local law enforcement and community coalitions and organizations, implement 10 education and enforcement activities (such as compliance checks, shoulder tap programs, parent education forums) toward the reduction of underage and adult high risk drinking and other drug use.**
- **By June 2009, establish a committee to review current city and county laws and policies regarding substance use and abuse in Kittitas County.**
- **By June 2009, establish a committee to review current local ordinances related to alcohol advertising, and compile best practice policy on limiting alcohol advertising exposure to youth.**

Inputs (Resources needed to implement strategy)	Activities	Outputs	Short-term Outcomes	Intermediate Outcomes	Long-term Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law Enforcement • Court Services • Community prevention coalitions • Community services organizations • Youth-led coalitions, groups • Local councils and boards • Alcohol retailers • Funding for programs and activities • Staff, administration, housing of programs • Existing laws and policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retailer enforcement (compliance checks) • Support enforcement of existing laws (e.g. prosecution of underage drinking adults supplying alcohol to minors, DUI laws) • Review and strengthen local policy to ensure the provision of consistent sentencing and fines, referral for intervention and treatment, involve parents • Change local policies related to alcohol advertising (e.g. eliminate alcohol advertising create stricter restrictions on alcohol advertising and/or restrictions on outdoor advertising) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased retailer compliance • Number of youth involved in enforcement activities • Increased capacity for law enforcement • New local procedures and policies for courts • New local policy in place restricting alcohol advertising • Number of youth participating in intervention services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased perception of risk related to alcohol and substance use • Increased perception that local laws are enforced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreased perception of acceptability among adults and youth • Decreased perception of availability • Decreased perception of laws and norms favorable to use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce alcohol/ substance use and abuse among youth (past 30-day use, average age of onset) • Over time, reduce substance abuse among adults

Statement of the Problem: Unacceptable alcohol and substance use and abuse rates among youth in Kittitas County
 Strategy: Strengthen parenting and family skills

Goal: Strengthen parenting and family skills among parents in all communities of Kittitas County

Objective:

- **By June 2009, implement a county-wide media campaign targeting parents that will utilize media outlets and venues in all communities of Kittitas County.**
- **By June 2009, increase the number of parenting classes (Strengthening Families, Parenting wisely or other best practice parenting program) offered in the communities of Kittitas County to twice annually.**

Inputs (Resources needed to implement strategy)	Activities	Outputs	Short-term Outcomes	Intermediate Outcomes	Long-term Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skill building programs and curriculum for parents and families • School Administration • Court services • Community prevention coalitions • Community services organizations • Youth-led coalitions, groups • Local councils and boards • Funding for programs and activities • Staff, administration, housing of programs • Existing policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parenting skills development program • Family intervention • Media campaign on underage drinking targeting parents • Parent education (e.g. general education to parents about issues and risks related to underage drinking) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of parents participating in parenting skill development • Number of families referred to intervention services • Number of media venues and spots • Number of parents receiving media messages • Number of parents receiving education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased perception of pro social family involvement • Increased perception of resources available to parents and families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreased perception of acceptability among parents • Decreased perception of laws and norms favorable to use • Increased perception of risk related to alcohol and substance use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce alcohol/ substance use and abuse among youth (past 30-day use, average age of onset) • Over time, reduce substance abuse among adults

Statement of the Problem: Use of methamphetamines in Kittitas County
 Strategy: Community Involvement in addressing methamphetamine use

Goal: Initiate community involvement in addressing methamphetamine use.

Objectives:

- **By June 2009, organize or support the organization of at least 3 community education events with methamphetamines as a topic in the communities of Kittitas County, with participation from youth, community members, elected officials, law enforcement and community service providers.**
- **By June 2009, sustain Meth Action Team involvement, through monthly meetings and at least 9 active members.**

Inputs (Resources needed to implement strategy)	Activities	Outputs	Short-term Outcomes	Intermediate Outcomes	Long-term Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law enforcement • Court services • Community prevention coalitions • Community services organizations • Youth-led coalitions, groups • Local councils and boards • Funding for programs and activities • Staff, administration, housing of programs 	<p>Community Forum (e.g. provide public education)</p> <p>Community organization (e.g., Meth Action Team, Drug task Force)</p>	<p>Number of forums or educational events</p> <p>Number of participants in forums or educational events</p> <p>Number of participants in meth Task Force</p>	<p>Increased perception of risk related to meth use</p> <p>Increased perception that local laws are enforced</p>	<p>Decreased perception of acceptability among adults and youth</p> <p>Decreased perception of availability</p> <p>Decreased perception of laws and norms favorable to use</p>	<p>Reduce alcohol/ substance use and abuse among youth (past 30-day use, average age of onset)</p> <p>Over time, reduce substance abuse among adults</p>

At least 50% of programs funded by DASA are Best Practices or Promising Approaches. Kittitas County Community Public Health and Safety Network, as the DASA prevention provider in Kittitas County will implement the following best practice programs;

- Strengthening Families or other best practice family and parenting skills curriculum
- Life Skills Training Program

Kittitas County Community Public Health and Safety Network will also assist in coordinating youth coalition involvement. Involvement will be through SASS and/or facilitating youth involvement in/on coalitions that previously have been viewed as adult-only to foster young adult leadership skills. Youth Coalition is considered to be an innovative practice.

Kittitas County Community Public Health and Safety Network will meet the requirement of a minimum of 16 hours per week of community organizing through the following activities:

Community organizing is a key prevention strategy as demonstrated by multiple coalitions/teams that are coordinated or co-coordinated by the prevention provider, Kittitas County Community Network Board. As modeled at the state level, the organizing of the community is supported through collaborative work plans and funding from both the Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse and Community, Trade, and Economic Development - Community Mobilization, as well as funding from other state agencies such as WA State Family Policy Council and WA State Traffic Safety Commission. This demonstrates that more than .4 FTE has been and will continue to be dedicated to community organizing.

Kittitas County Community Public Health and Safety Network utilizes “Best Practice” programming. Our coalition gives preference to “Best Practice” programs that meet the needs of addressing issues in our community.

**Step 4
Implementation**

Purpose

The purpose of the implementation stage is to develop the detailed steps of activities indicating the person responsible, with timelines, using the goals and objectives developed in Step 3. Fidelity, training, adaptation, and cultural relevance may also be also examined in this stage as appropriate.

The following strategic plan requirements for DASA and Community Mobilization were met. The following narrative will demonstrate how these requirements were met.

DASA Requirements

Requirements Specific to the Prevention Section

Approval by RA or RA's designee of any program that is an Adaptation to a Best Practice or a Promising Approach

Narrative of how all non-Best Practices or Promising Approaches comply with the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention Principles of Effective Substance Abuse Prevention.

A plan that describes how the county will monitor prevention programs for fidelity will be submitted to the DASA RA no later than:

April 15, 2007.

The prevention program monitoring plan will include a narrative describing how the county will ensure prevention programs will be implemented as designed by developers of the program, including:

Curriculum elements

Environments and settings

Focus populations

Staff training

Community Mobilization

This portion of the checklist will refer to activities and procedures directly associated with the process of completing the Community Mobilization biennial funding application.

A checklist of activities related to goals and objectives that can be checked off as completed or modified at the end of every reporting period is available please see ATTACHMENT 3. This tool provides a method for indicating the person responsible and monitoring progress. In addition, the logic models in Step 2 provide a visual for sequence of activities.

No approval by RA or RA's designee for program adaptation to a Best Practice or a Promising Approach is needed. Best practice and promising approaches models will be used for DASA funded projects.

Youth Coalition, as a non-Best Practice complies with the CSAP Principles of Effective Substance Abuse Prevention guidelines in the following way:

- Alternative activities that incorporate social and personal skills building opportunities can be effective with youth in high-risk environments who may not have adequate adult supervision or access to a variety of activities, or who may have few opportunities to develop the kinds of personal skills needed to avoid behavioral problems (Tobler, 1986).

- Alternative events can communicate peer norms against use of alcohol and illicit drugs and can serve as community statements in support of no-use norms (CSAP, 1996; Rohrbach, Johnson, Mansergh, Fishkin, & Neumann, 1997).
- Involving youth in the development of alternative programs can increase the appeal of the activities offered and enhance participation (Armstrong, 1992; Komro et al., 1996).
- Peer-led interventions or interventions with peer-led components can be more effective than adult-led approaches (Komro et al., 1996; Tobler, 1986, 1992).

In addition, Youth Coalition addresses the following risk and protective factors:

Peer-Individual Risk Factors

- Early initiation of alcohol/drugs
- Early initiation of problem behavior
- Perceived risks of drug use
- Friends' use of drugs

Peer-Individual Protective Factors

- Interaction with prosocial peers
- Opportunities for prosocial involvement

Prevention programs will be monitored for fidelity and will include tracking implementation of curriculum elements, appropriateness of environments and settings, appropriateness of focus populations, providing of staff training.

Programs will also be implemented according to curriculum guidelines assuring that core curriculum elements are delivered and environments and settings are as specified.

Prevention program will be selected for appropriateness related to the population in Kittitas County it is intended to reach. Curriculum will be delivered to the focus populations for which they are intended. Staff will receive appropriate and needed training for implementation of curriculum and programs.

Step 5
Evaluation

DASA Requirements

Prevention Section

A narrative that describes how the county will ensure that service data has been obtained, including:

- Participant demographics
- Participant attendance for all recurring programs
- Pre and post-test responses

Community Mobilization

Prevention Section

A narrative that describes how the county will work with CTED CM Staff and Program Evaluator to ensure that evaluation data has been obtained, including:

- CTED-mandated local evaluation plan using CTED approved methods (pre- and post-tests, focus groups, key informant interviews)

Reporting for all reoccurring programs will include report service data, including participant demographics and attendance. Service data will be collected through the use of pre- and post-test responses for each reoccurring program, as well as observation and/or instructor evaluation. Other programs will be evaluated through the use of pre- and post-test responses, event participant evaluation, and/or observation.

All prevention provider implemented programs will utilize pre- post surveys, key informant interviews, focus groups, or other approved methods of evaluation as preapproved by Community Mobilization evaluation staff.

Kittitas County 6 Year Strategic Plan Participation List

The following list identifies individuals and organization invited to participate in the strategic planning process, as well as individuals and organizations participating in the planning process. **(Please note: current list only represents prevention planning participants- which includes individuals and organizations completing Community Voice survey and/or the resource assessment)**

Name, Organization, Position	Sectors Represented	Prevention participation	Intervention participation	Treatment participation	Aftercare participation
Alcohol and Drug Dependency Services, Skip Mynar, Emily Brown	County Coordinator, Court services: Adult drug court, Treatment provider	X			
Allison Hopkins, youth representative	Youth	X			
Amy Claussen, Planned Parenthood Outreach Education	Home and Community Services	X			
Arlen Parker, Ellensburg School District	Public Education, Criminal Justice				
Bob Trumpy, Central Washington University, Direct of Student Health and Counseling Services	Community Health Clinics	X			
Bonnie Corns, Kittitas County Public Health, Community Health Services Manager	Public Health, Parent/families	X			
Brad Case, City of Ellensburg, Parks and Recreation Director	Home and Community Services	X			
Carolyn Thurston, Central Washington University, Student Support Services	College and University, Boards and Commissions	X			
Cathy Bambrick, Kittitas County Public Health	Public Health	X			
Central Washington Comprehensive Mental Health	Mental Health	X			
Cheryl Burrows, Kittitas County Emergency Services Management	Home and Community Services				

Cle Elum Police Department, Chief Scott Ferguson, David Houseberg, Pete Fletcher	Law Enforcement, Meth Action Team, Community Prevention Coalitions, Parent	X			
CWU Police Department, Chief Steve Rittereiser, Jason Berthon-Koch	Law Enforcement				
Dan Leavitt, Cle Elum/ Roslyn Schools	Public Education, Home and Community Services	X			
Dawn Bass, ADDS, Cle Elum Roslyn School District	Treatment Provider, Intervention/ prevention in schools, Recovery Community, youth group				
Dawn Cleave, Kittitas County Community Network, Board Chair,	Community Health and Safety Network, Community Prevention Coalition, Boards and Commissions	X			
Dean DUBY, Kittitas County Community Health and Safety Network board member	Community Health and Safety Network, Community Prevention Coalition, Boards and Commissions, Faith Communities	X			
Denette Woodiwiss, DSHS Community Services	Community Prevention Coalition, Home and Community Service	X			
Dispute Resolution Center	Criminal justice collaboration, Home and community services	X			
Dolores Gonzalez, Ellensburg School District Migrant Outreach Program	Home and Community Services				
Doug Mitchell, Kittitas County Attorney	Criminal Justice				
Ellensburg Police Department, Andrew Hall, Dale Miller, Jason Brunk, Ross Green, Dan Hansberry	Law Enforcement, Courts: Juvenile	X			
Elmview Support Services	Disability Services, Home and Community Services, Housing and housing support services, Employment and training providers	X			
Gail Farmer, Central Washington University	Prevention/ Intervention Specialist	X			
Gary Ristine, Principal Morgan Middle School	Public Education				
Geoff Crump, Hope Source	Home and Community Services, Housing and housing support services	X			
Ginni Erion, Thorp School Superintendent	School administration				
Greg Zempel, Kittitas County Prosecutor	Court services: Adult drug, family and juvenile courts	X			

Jack Baker, CWU Student Support Services	Home and Community Services	X			
Jack Kelleher Kittitas County Community Health and Safety Network Board	Community Health and Safety Network, Community Prevention Coalition, Boards and Commissions	X			
Jani Niner, Ellensburg City Council Member	Boards and Commissions, foster parent	X			
Jeff Ellersick, Ellensburg School District	Public Education				
Jeff Peterson	CWU Student, youth group volunteer				
Jen Estroff; Central Washington University	CWU Housing, community prevention coalition member				
Jessica Leavitt, Safe Kids;	Community Health educator				
Jessika Roe, Kittitas County Community Health and Safety Network	Community Health and Safety Network, Prevention Provider, Community Mobilization Representative	X			
Jim Pidduck, City of Ellensburg	City Attorney, Boards and Commissions, prevention coalition member				
Joan Baird Glover	Boards and Commissions, Community Hospital	X			
John Bolla, DSHS	Juvenile Justice and Treatment Administrator				
John Brotherton, Alcohol and Substance Abuse Advisory Board	Boards and Commissions	X			
John Purcell	Boards and Commissions, Recovery Community Member	X			
John Silva, Alcohol an Substance Abuse Advisory Board	Boards and Commissions, retired CWU Psychology Professor, Mental Health Board member	X			
John Steinbach, Ellensburg School District	School Counselor, prevention/intervention specialist	X			
Josephine Yaba, Ellensburg Public Library	Children's Librarian				
Julia Karns, Kittitas County Public Health, HIV Prevention	Meth Action Team, Public Health, Prevention Provider	X			
Kim Davis	Kittitas County Head Start, Parents/Families	X			
Kim Dawson	KCSO administrative staff				
Kittitas County Court Advocates	Child Protective Services, Court Services				

Kittitas County Sheriff, Sheriff Gene Dana, Andrea Blume, Bob Gubser	Criminal Justice, Law Enforcement, Parent/Family	X			
Kittitas Police Department, Chief Mike Studer	Law Enforcement, Meth Action Team, Parent	X			
Laurie Haberman, Kittitas County Juvenile Probation	Court Services: Juvenile Courts, Community prevention Coalition	X			
Liz Whitaker, Kittitas County Public Health	Public Health, Home and Community Services, Parents/ Families	X			
Lynne Harrison, Central Washington University, Campus Community Coalition	Community Prevention Coalitions	X			
Mark Flatau, Cle Elum/ Roslyn Superintendent	School Administration	X			
Mark McClain, Kittitas County Board of Commissioners	Boards and Commissions	X			
Mary Scott, Daily Record, Town Talk	Media	X			
Melanie Hopkins, Kittitas County Community Health and Safety Network Director	Community Mobilization Representative, Community Health and Safety Network, Meth Action Team, Community Prevention Coalitions, Home and Community Services, Parent	X			
Melissa Denner, Community Health and Safety Network Board Member	Treatment, Recovery Community Member, Community Health and Safety Network	X			
Melody Madlem, Central Washington University, Health Education	College and Universities	X			
Michael Stafford, Kittitas County Juvenile Probation	Court Services: Juvenile Courts, Community prevention Coalition	X			
Michele Montgomery	Ellensburg Police Dept. administrative staff, youth equestrian riding instructor				
Mike McCloskey, PFLAG Representative	Parents/ Family, Public Education	X			
Misty Fischer	Central WA Disabilities Services				
Monty Sabin	School Administration, Parent, Faith Community				
Nicole Dunn, Wildcat Wellness, Central Washington University	Prevention Provider, Community prevention Coalitions				
Pam Clemons	Kittitas Valley Community Hospital				

Pam Stoneburg, Treatment Provider	Treatment Provider, Intervention specialist	X			
Patrick Gigstead, Kittitas County Probation Services	Court, Probation Juvenile	X			
Paul Sander	Juvenile Court Prosecuting Attorney, Community Prevention Coalitions				
Penny Roe	Housing and Housing Support Services				
People for People	Housing and Housing Support				
Rich Smith	Paramedic/firefighter for Kittitas Valley Fire and Rescue, parent, boards and commissions (chair of SAAB)				
Rob Blazina	Public Education, parent of child with disability				
RSVP	Aging and Adult Services	X			
Sara Burnet, Kittitas County Public Health, Health Promotion Manager	Public Health, Community Prevention Coalitions	X			
Sarah Bedsaul, Tobacco Prevention and Control Program, Kittitas County Public Health	Community Prevention Coalitions, Prevention Providers, Public Health, Tobacco Prevention and Control LHJ	X			
Scott Botten, Ellensburg High School	School Counselor, Prevention/intervention specialist, Prevention provider, Community Prevention coalitions	X			
Sgt. Steve Panattoni	Law Enforcement officer, Criminal Justice and Jail Collaboration	X			
Sharon Smith, First Steps, Kittitas County Public Health	Home and Community Services, Public Health, Parents/families	X			
Sharrie. McPherson	Criminal Justice and Jail Collaboration, parent				
Sheryl Leavitt	Health care provider	X			
Stacy Flores	Parent, parent of minority children, member of recovery community				
Stan Bassett, Youth Services	Youth Groups	X			
Stephanie Wise	DASA Prevention Region 2 Program Manager	X			
Stu Spence, Ellensburg Youth and Community Center	Youth Group, Community Prevention Coalitions, Community Health and Safety Network	X			
Sue Ellen White, Thorp Superintendent	School Administration				
Sue Hammond; Morgan Middle School	School Counselor, Prevention/intervention Specialist	X			

Susan Martin, ESD 105	Tobacco Prevention and control through ESD	X			
Undersheriff Clayton Myers	KCSO Undersheriff				
Washington State Patrol, Darren Wright, Kiley Conaway	Law Enforcement				
William Holmes, Kittitas County Juvenile Probation	Court Service: Juvenile Court, community prevention coalition	X			

Please see document

Attachment 2: Kittitas County TPC Strategic Plan

Goals and Objective Review Form

Prevention Goals

Goal: Strengthening and enhancing substance abuse prevention and enforcement policies in Kittitas County School Districts.	
Due Date: June 2009	Objective: By June 2009, 75% of all school districts in Kittitas County will have adopted effective prevention curriculum for at least on middle school grade.
Measurement Indicators	<p>Short-term Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased youth and faculty awareness of policy • Increased perception that policies are enforced • Decreased use of alcohol and drug use on school property • Increased skills/ knowledge for substance abuse prevention <p>Intermediate Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased perception of risk related to alcohol use • Decreased perception of acceptability among adults and youth • Decreased perception of availability
Evaluation (progress)	
Staff Responsible:	
Due Date: June 2009	Objective: By June 2009, 50% of school districts in Kittitas County will have participated in a substance use policy review and developed new policies if appropriate.
Measurement Indicators	<p>Short-term Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased youth and faculty awareness of policy • Increased perception that policies are enforced • Decreased use of alcohol and drug use on school property • Increased skills/ knowledge for substance abuse prevention <p>Intermediate Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased perception of risk related to alcohol use • Decreased perception of acceptability among adults and youth • Decreased perception of availability
Evaluation (progress)	
Staff Responsible:	

Goal: Strengthen opportunities for youth pro social involvement in all communities of Kittitas County	
Due Date: June 2009	Objective: By June 2009, increase community readiness and capacity to address ATOD capacity of local prevention coalitions, youth organizations, and community organizations by implementing Strategic Prevention Framework trainings to at least 60 community members involved in community prevention coalitions and programs. .
Measurement Indicators	<p>Short-term Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased perception of pro social opportunities for youth • Increased perception of pro social youth involvement in the community

	<p>Intermediate Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreased perception of acceptability among adults and youth • Decreased perception of availability • Decreased perception of laws and norms favorable to use
Evaluation (progress)	
Staff Responsible:	
Due Date: June 2009	Objective: By June 2009, implement the Life Skills Training Program in at least one middle school grade level in 3 of the 5 school districts in Kittitas County.
Measurement Indicators	<p>Short-term Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased perception of pro social opportunities for youth • Increased perception of pro social youth involvement in the community <p>Intermediate Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreased perception of acceptability among adults and youth • Decreased perception of availability • Decreased perception of laws and norms favorable to use
Evaluation (progress)	
Staff Responsible:	
Due Date: June 2009	Objective: By June 2009, increase the rate of youth reporting opportunities for meaningful community involvement by 10% as reported in the 2008 Healthy Youth Survey.
Measurement Indicators	<p>Short-term Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased perception of pro social opportunities for youth • Increased perception of pro social youth involvement in the community <p>Intermediate Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreased perception of acceptability among adults and youth • Decreased perception of availability • Decreased perception of laws and norms favorable to use
Evaluation (progress)	
Staff Responsible:	

Goal: Strengthen and enforce laws and policies that address underage and adult drinking and substance use in Kittitas County	
Due Date: June 2009	Objective: By June 2009, in collaboration with local law enforcement and community coalitions and organizations, implement 10 education and enforcement activities (such as compliance checks, shoulder tap programs, parent education forums) toward the reduction of underage and adult high risk drinking and other drug use.
Measurement Indicators	<p>Short-term Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased perception of risk related to alcohol and substance use • Increased perception that local laws are enforced

	<p>Intermediate Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreased perception of acceptability among adults and youth • Decreased perception of availability • Decreased perception of laws and norms favorable to use
Evaluation (progress)	
Staff Responsible:	
Due Date: June 2009	Objective: By June 2009, establish a committee to review current city and county laws and policies regarding substance use and abuse in Kittitas County..
Measurement Indicators	<p>Short-term Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased perception of risk related to alcohol and substance use • Increased perception that local laws are enforced <p>Intermediate Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreased perception of acceptability among adults and youth • Decreased perception of availability • Decreased perception of laws and norms favorable to use
Evaluation (progress)	
Staff Responsible:	
Due Date: June 2009	Objective: By June 2009, establish a committee to review current local ordinances related to alcohol advertising, and compile best practice policy on limiting alcohol advertising exposure to youth.
Measurement Indicators	<p>Short-term Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased perception of risk related to alcohol and substance use • Increased perception that local laws are enforced <p>Intermediate Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreased perception of acceptability among adults and youth • Decreased perception of availability • Decreased perception of laws and norms favorable to use
Evaluation (progress)	
Staff Responsible:	

Goal: Strengthen parenting and family skills among parents in all communities of Kittitas County	
Due Date: June 2009	Objective: By June 2009, implement a county-wide media campaign targeting parents that will utilize media outlets and venues in all communities of Kittitas County.
Measurement Indicators	<p>Short-term Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased perception of pro social family involvement • Increased perception of resources available to parents and families <p>Intermediate Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreased perception of acceptability among parents • Decreased perception of laws and norms favorable to use

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased perception of risk related to alcohol and substance use
Evaluation (progress)	
Staff Responsible:	
Due Date: June 2009	Objective: By June 2009, increase the number of parenting classes (Strengthening Families, Parenting wisely or other best practice parenting program) offered in the communities of Kittitas County to twice annually.
Measurement Indicators	<p>Short-term Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased perception of pro social family involvement Increased perception of resources available to parents and families <p>Intermediate Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreased perception of acceptability among parents Decreased perception of laws and norms favorable to use Increased perception of risk related to alcohol and substance use
Evaluation (progress)	
Staff Responsible:	

Goal: Initiate community involvement in addressing methamphetamine use.	
Due Date: June 2009	Objective: By June 2009, organize or support the organization of at least 3 community education events with methamphetamines as a topic in the communities of Kittitas County, with participation from youth, community members, elected officials, law enforcement and community service providers.
Measurement Indicators	<p>Short-term Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased perception of risk related to meth use Increased perception that local laws are enforced <p>Intermediate Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreased perception of acceptability among adults and youth Decreased perception of availability Decreased perception of laws and norms favorable to use
Evaluation (progress)	
Staff Responsible:	
Due Date: June 2009	By June 2009, sustain Meth Action Team involvement, through monthly meetings and at least 9 active members.
Measurement Indicators	<p>Short-term Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased perception of risk related to meth use Increased perception that local laws are enforced <p>Intermediate Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreased perception of acceptability among adults and youth Decreased perception of availability Decreased perception of laws and norms favorable to use

Evaluation (progress)	
Staff Responsible:	

