



Prevention

Training

Technical

Assistance

Service

Center

12 Sector Collaboration Series

Law Enforcement



Overview

Often, community substance prevention issues are too large and complex for any one agency or organization to tackle. In these circumstances, putting together a coalition of groups and individuals can be an effective strategy for impacting programs and policies - in schools, business, government, and other relevant sectors - that are needed to solve an identified set of objectives or achieve shared goals.

This learning event places the Strategic Prevention Framework into the context of the 12 Stakeholders Sectors within coalition prevention work.

This Presentation will

- Walk you through the Law Enforcement Sector within the SPF Model
- Gain knowledge of the different levels of sector involvement
- Learn from a shared experience through a coalition speaker representing that sector
- Identify ways to engage with the sector
- Identify barriers to deeper levels of participation of the sector and how to overcome them
- Provide you several tools around the 12 Sectors as used within commonly used Evidenced Based Strategies
- Time for Q and A



Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF)

The five steps and two guiding principles of the SPF offer prevention planners a comprehensive approach to understanding and addressing the substance misuse and related behavioral health problems facing their states and communities.

The SPF includes these five steps:

- 1 . **Assessment:** Identify local prevention needs based on data. What is the problem?
- 2 . **Capacity:** Build local resources and readiness to address prevention needs. What do you have to work with?
- 3 . **Planning:** Find out what works to address prevention needs and how to do it well What should you do and how should you do it?
- 4 . **Implementation:** Deliver evidence-based programs and practices as intended. How can you put your plan into action?
- 5 . **Evaluation:** Examine the process and outcomes of programs and practices (Is your plan succeeding?)

The SPF is also guided by two cross-cutting principles that should be integrated into each of the steps:

Cultural Competence. The ability of an individual or organization to understand and interact effectively with people who have different values, lifestyles, and traditions based on their distinctive heritage and social relationships.

Sustainability. The process of building an adaptive and effective system that achieves and maintains desired long-term results

Law Enforcement

Representatives of Law Enforcement Agencies

Examples include:

- Law Officers
- Juvenile Review Boards
- School Resource Officers
- Compliance Officers

- Alcohol and tobacco compliance checks
- Party prevention and dispersal
- Enforcement of impaired driving laws
- Providing education on face ID's to merchants
- Participating in Social Norms campaigns
- Providing enforcement data
- Engaging in youth substance mis-use programs (SHAPE, PAL, in school health programming, parent panels)
- Hosting Narcan trainings
- Providing leadership to the coalition
- Advocating on policy

Poll #1: Which of the following activities does law enforcement in your community participate in?

Needs Assessment

Law Enforcement data are collected through various means. Examples of local law enforcement data include compliance checks number and percent passed, #DUI citations, social host citations, informational interviews and focus groups with members of law enforcement, juvenile review boards, and school resource officers.



Data is used to identify priority substances and associate risk factors and determine the evidenced based strategies to prevent and reduce substance misuse.



Programs and activities are planned to address the risk factors and strengthen the coalition.

State Resource Examples:


[Alcohol-Impaired Driving Facts NHTSA](#)

[Compliance Check Inspections of Tobacco Product Retailers \(through 11/30/2020\)](#)

[SAMSHA: Connecticut State Report 2018 Underage Drinking Prevention and Enforcement](#)

Capacity

Building capacity focuses on resources and readiness. Identifying existing and new resources helps strengthen the coalition and community's readiness to implement prevention work. Examples of how the law enforcement sector can build capacity include:

- Provide meetings and event times where law enforcement can participate in coalition activities.
 - Seek out law enforcement input on policies of the coalition.
 - Provide opportunity for law enforcement to lend community leadership to the coalition.
 - Collaborate on events with law enforcement to build positive community engagement with the sector
 - Development and implementation of Co-Responder programs.
-
- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Resource Examples:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• People (e.g., staff, volunteers)• Specialized knowledge and skills (e.g., research expertise)• Community connections (e.g., access to population groups) • Concrete supplies (e.g., money, equipment, technology)• Community awareness about local substance misuse problems• Existing efforts to address those problems | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Readiness Examples:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Knowledge of the substance misuse issue• Availability of local resources• Support of local leadership• Community attitudes on addressing the issues• Assessing barriers to participation in prevention efforts |
|--|---|

Planning

Once the needs assessment phase is complete and the coalition has identified its priority prevention areas and risk factors, a plan is created to identify strategies and activities that address those needs. Prevention strategic plans include:

- Evidence based strategies that are effective in reducing substance use amongst youth and increase awareness of the issues. These strategies are “best fit” – they address the substance and risk factors and will work in this specific community.
- Measurable goals and objectives, several strategies that are ongoing and reinforce each other, and an evaluation plan to measure effectiveness of the strategies and whether goals were met.
- Engage the law enforcement sector and additional sectors to collaborate on the planning phase and how they will collaborate in the coalitions plans.
- Use law enforcement data to drive your strategies and activities.

Implementation

Once the priority areas are determined, a plan has been created, and all sectors have been engaged the coalition will determine its timeline to implement the strategies.

- Alternating day, night and weekend events will allow for broad community attendance at your events. Ask sectors for their input.
- Ensure all sectors and members are aware of your events. There has been communication through various tools; email, social media accounts, school e-blasts, town distribution. Ask sectors to promote events and initiatives through their channels.
- Keep track of your attendance and demographics for reporting purposes.

Evaluation

Collect data on your impact to share your success.

- Process data ensures the program was implemented as intended.
- Outcome data helps identify if selected strategies contributed to changes in risk factors and substance misuse.

Refer to the law enforcement data sources utilized in your needs assessment.

Once you have the results from your data sources, create a presentation that displays your change over time on the goals and strategies you set during your needs assessment and planning phases.

Identify the areas where you were successful and the areas that are still in need of further focus and intervention.

Cultural Competency

By considering culture at each step, planners can help to ensure that members of diverse population groups can actively participate in and benefit from prevention practices .



Describe how law enforcement contribute to the role of cultural competency within your organization.

Dive deeper into your data to identify sub-populations and health disparities.

Are there demographic changes happening in your community? Are there practices that can be adapted to be more culturally relevant?

Hold focus groups with different law enforcement groups
JRB, SRO's, Officers, Leadership

Are sub-populations involved in planning, initiative implementation, and evaluation efforts? How are communications adapted to meet diverse population needs?



Appendix B: Opportunities to Integrate Cultural Competency Across the SPF steps Chart

Sustainability



Sustainability is the capacity of a community to produce and maintain positive prevention outcomes over time. To maintain positive outcomes, communities will want to sustain an effective strategic planning process as well as those programs and practices that produced positive prevention results.



Describe how law enforcement contributes to the sustainability of your organization.

Work toward partners owning prevention initiatives.
What training, technical assistance and resources do they need?
Identify sector champions to lead and generate enthusiasm.



Appendix C: How the SPF Contributes to Sustainability Chart

Co-Responder Programs

Tenets of the Models:

- Using social workers to respond to calls for assistance (either remotely or in person) or go with a police officer on calls where a social worker's experience and training could provide help.
- Public safety dispatchers send clinicians directly to a call. A push has begun to shift some 911 calls to the 211 system.
- The combined skills of the officer and the clinician create a different tool, a way to ease tense situations and connect people with behavioral health issues to appropriate services.
- Either ride along models or social worker is called to the scene
- Officer training on mental health and crisis response and for clinicians on police work.
- 911 call center would be specially trained to determine whether or not to send a crisis response team instead of police, fire, or ambulance personnel out on a call.
- Not a new concept. Has been piloted in CT and around the country.

Goals and Benefits:

- Citizens are directed to appropriate services. Right skills for right care.
- Lower arrest and incarceration rates.
- Police focus more on matters of crime, medical emergencies and safety.
- Eases nonemergency calls to 911 as shifted to 211 helpline.
- Clinicians called in for behavioral health calls, substance use and necessities such as food and housing.
- Cost Savings
- Addresses gaps in social services and greater access to continuum of care.

Coalition Shared Experience & Speakers

Karen Ravenelle-Bloom, Prevention Coordinator of the Windham PRIDE Coalition.

Kelley Edwards, Prevention Coordinator of Partners in Community, Clinton
Presentation about Newtown Prevention Council partnership with Newtown Police Department

Moderator NOTES:

- Introduction of Coalition and Sector Representative.
- Both provide an overview of the law enforcement sector role within the coalition.

Describe how the law enforcement sector plays across the SPF model within the coalition.

- What data and strategies has the law enforcement sector played a part in within the coalition and broader community?
- Were there any particular areas of the SPF that you found the law enforcement sector particularly impactful?
- What have been the results or outcomes of the sector in the coalition? Share some of your goals and achievements in those areas.

How has law enforcement being a part of the coalition benefitted the coalition and/or community?

What are some success stories you can share of the collaboration between the coalition and the law enforcement sector?

**Willimantic Police Department
and
Windham PRIDE Coalition/Community Collaborations**



Citizens Police Academy

Compliance Checks at Establishments that Serve/Sell Alcohol

Guest Speakers at School/Community Events

National Drug Take Back Day Events

Stuff a Cruiser- Holiday Toy Drive

Take Time to Play Day

Third Thursday Street Festival Booth with Windham PRIDE
(May-September)

Visiting Neighborhoods and Connecting with Youth
(I.e. Playing basketball)

Summer Youth Leadership Academy Programs

Participation on:

Willimantic Opioid Task Force

Windham PRIDE Coalition

Windham Task Force to Prevent Child Abuse and Neglect

Windham Youth Services Juvenile Review Board

For more information contact:

Karen Ravenelle-Bloom- Prevention Coordinator

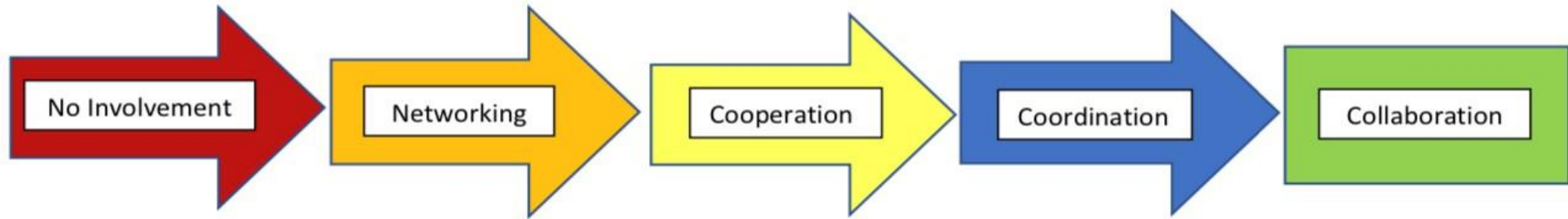
Windham PRIDE Coalition

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SECTOR LEVELS OF INVOLVEMENT



Potential community partners will have varying levels of interest and/or availability to participate in prevention efforts. Some may be willing to help out with specific tasks, while others may be willing to take on leadership roles. Some participation options for prevention stakeholders are included below.

- **No involvement:** Stakeholders engage in separate activities, strategies, and policies. For example, “You do your thing, we’ll do ours.”
- **Networking:** Stakeholders share what they are doing during interagency meetings. They talk about community issues in which they all have a stake or communicate about existing programs, activities, or services. For example, “Let’s talk and share information.”
- **Cooperation:** Stakeholders publicize one another’s programs in agency newsletters, write letters in support of one another’s grant applications, co-sponsor trainings or professional development activities, and/or exchange such resources as technology expertise or meeting space. For example, “I’ll support your program, and you’ll support mine.”
- **Coordination:** Stakeholders serve together on event planning committees and community boards or implement programs and services together. For example, “Let’s partner on an event.”
- **Collaboration:** Stakeholders create formal agreements (e.g., memoranda of understanding or contracts). They develop common data collection systems; partner on joint fundraising efforts; pool fiscal or human resources; and create common workforce training systems. For example, “Let’s work together on a comprehensive plan to address the issue. After all, our missions overlap.”

- **Discuss how the law enforcement sector can be engaged in each of these levels of involvement.**

Levels of Engagement Tool provided at the end of this presentation.

Poll # 2 What level of involvement would you place the law enforcement sector in your prevention work?

Barriers To Engagement

Some common barriers include:

- Competition or turf issues
- Challenged history between local agencies or with the community
- Availability of members of the law enforcement sector to actively participate
- Poor links to the community
- Minimal organizational capacity
- Funding (too much or too little)
- Recruiting and sustaining law enforcement participation over time
- Other

Poll Question #3:

What are some of the common barriers to engagement with the law enforcement sector that you have experienced?

Engaging the Sector

The following list includes some of the ways to approach people and organizations in the community with information about, and invitations to participate in, prevention efforts:

- Invite members of law enforcement to attend and speak at community meetings and events
- Leverage law enforcement knowledge of enforcement strategies and to elevate event promotion and messaging
- Host enforcement based focus groups on substance use prevention initiatives and for their insight on current trends
- Ask for their insight on policy provisions
- Seek to set schedule for enforcement that contemplates other time commitments
- Share ideas of law enforcement with the coalition and other sectors to interconnect them
- Anticipate and overcome roadblocks

Poll Question #4: Identify at least 2 ways in which you think your coalition could further engage this sector in your community coalition work?

Included below are different ways to encourage law enforcement who are already engaged to get more involved in prevention efforts:

- Extend invitations to attend and speak at future prevention events and activities
- Maintain relationships by keeping stakeholders informed of prevention activities and progress made
- Plan on a consistent schedule for meetings and activities
- Extend an invitation to attend a prevention team or task force meeting
- Utilize existing Law Enforcement Mentors –those sector representatives who work with youth
- Support Law Enforcement created and led prevention activities (Narcan trainings, PAL's, In school programming)
- Other

Regional Behavioral Health Action Organizations



<https://www.thehubct.org/>



<https://www.apw-ct.org/>



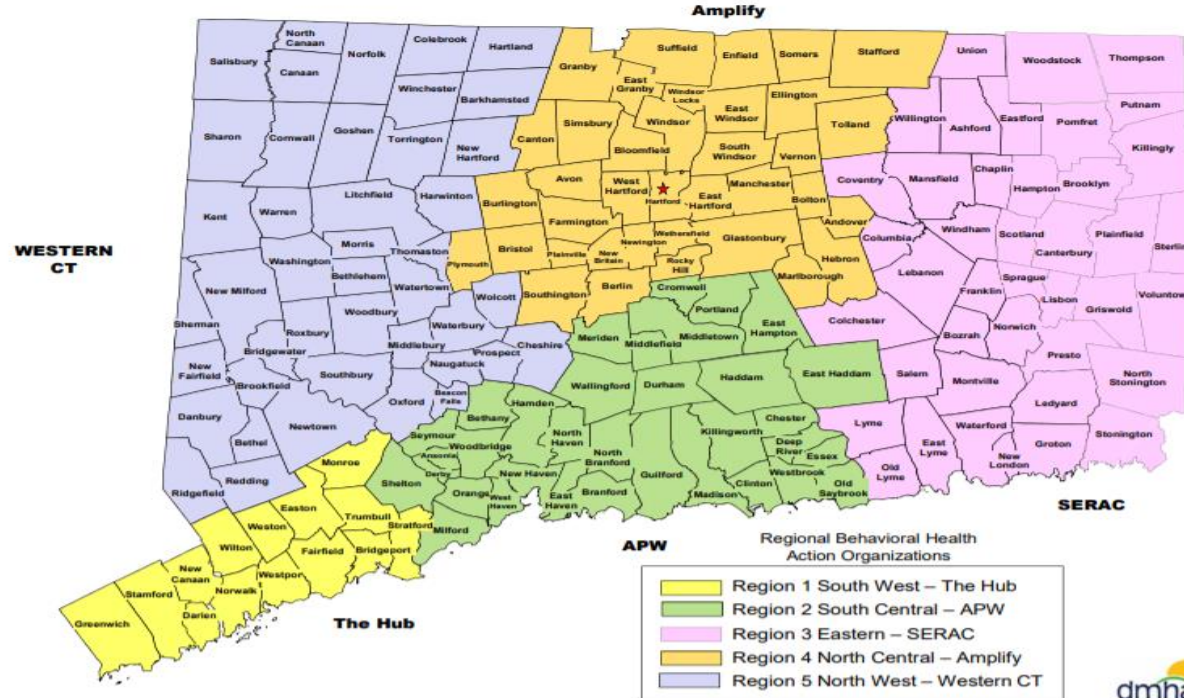
<https://www.seracct.org/>



<https://amplifyct.org/>



<https://www.wctcoalition.org/>



Appendix A:

Levels of Collaboration Tool

Levels of Collaboration Scale

(From Frey, B.B., Lohmeier, J.H., Lee, S.W., & Tollefson, N. (2006). Measuring collaboration among grant partners. *American Journal of Evaluation*, 27, 3, 383-392.)

This form is designed for those who work in one of the organizations or programs that are partners in the _____. Please review these descriptions of different levels of collaboration.

- On the response section at the bottom of the page, please circle the name of the organization or group with which you are associated.
- Using the scale provided, please indicate the extent to which you **currently** interact with each other partner. (Skip your own row.)

Five Levels of Collaboration and Their Characteristics						
Relationship Characteristics	Networking 1	Cooperation 2	Coordination 3	Coalition 4	Collaboration 5	
	-Aware of organization -Loosely defined roles -Little communication -All decisions are made independently	-Provide information to each other - Somewhat defined roles -Formal communication -All decisions are made independently	-Share information and resources -Defined roles -Frequent communication -Some shared decision making	-Share ideas -Share resources -Frequent and prioritized communication -All members have a vote in decision making	-Members belong to one system -Frequent communication is characterized by mutual trust -Consensus is reached on all decisions	
Partners	No Interaction at All	Networking	Cooperation	Coordination	Coalition	Collaboration
	0	1	2	3	4	5
	0	1	2	3	4	5
	0	1	2	3	4	5
	0	1	2	3	4	5
	0	1	2	3	4	5
	0	1	2	3	4	5
	0	1	2	3	4	5
	0	1	2	3	4	5
	0	1	2	3	4	5
	0	1	2	3	4	5
	0	1	2	3	4	5
	0	1	2	3	4	5
	0	1	2	3	4	5
	0	1	2	3	4	5
	0	1	2	3	4	5

Appendix B: Direct to Consumer Alcohol Related Statutes, Executive Orders, Permits

State Statutes:

- 30-16 Manufacturer permit https://www.cga.ct.gov/current/pub/chap_545.htm#sec_30-16
- *A permittee, when selling and shipping wine directly to a consumer in this state, shall: (A) Ensure that the shipping labels on all containers of wine shipped directly to a consumer in this state conspicuously state the following: "CONTAINS ALCOHOL—SIGNATURE OF A PERSON AGE 21 OR OLDER REQUIRED FOR DELIVERY"; (B) obtain the signature of a person age twenty-one or older at the address prior to delivery, after requiring the signer to demonstrate that he or she is age twenty-one or older by providing a valid motor vehicle operator's license or a valid identity card described in section 1-1h;*
- **30-18: Sec. 30-18. Out-of-state shipper's permit for alcoholic liquors.** https://www.cga.ct.gov/current/pub/chap_545.htm#sec_30-18
- *Such permittee, when selling and shipping wine directly to a consumer in this state, shall: (1) Ensure that the shipping labels on all containers of wine shipped directly to a consumer in this state conspicuously state the following: "CONTAINS ALCOHOL—SIGNATURE OF A PERSON AGE 21 OR OLDER REQUIRED FOR DELIVERY"; (2) obtain the signature of a person age twenty-one or older at the address prior to delivery, after requiring the signer to demonstrate that he or she is age twenty-one or older by providing a valid motor vehicle operator's license or a valid identity card described in section 1-1h*
- **Sec. 30-18a. Out-of-state winery shipper's permit for wine.** https://www.cga.ct.gov/current/pub/chap_545.htm#sec_30-18a
- *Ensure that the shipping labels on all containers of wine shipped directly to a consumer in this state conspicuously state the following: "CONTAINS ALCOHOL—SIGNATURE OF A PERSON AGE 21 OR OLDER REQUIRED FOR DELIVERY"; (2) obtain the signature of a person age twenty-one or older at the address prior to delivery, after requiring the signer to demonstrate that he or she is age twenty-one or older by providing a valid motor vehicle operator's license or a valid identity card described in section 1-1h*
- **Sec. 30-19. Out-of-state shipper's permit for beer.**https://www.cga.ct.gov/current/pub/chap_545.htm#sec_30-19
- **Sec. 30-19f. In-state transporter's permit.** https://www.cga.ct.gov/current/pub/chap_545.htm#sec_30-19f
- *An in-state transporter, when shipping or delivering wine directly to a consumer in this state, shall: (1) Ensure that the shipping labels on all containers of wine shipped directly to a consumer in this state conspicuously state the following: "CONTAINS ALCOHOL—SIGNATURE OF A PERSON AGE 21 OR OLDER REQUIRED FOR DELIVERY"; (2) obtain the signature of a person age twenty-one or older at the address prior to delivery, after requiring the signer to demonstrate that he or she is age twenty-one or older by providing a valid motor vehicle operator's license or a valid identity card described in section 1-1h; and (3) not ship to any address in the state where the sale of alcoholic liquor is prohibited by local option pursuant to section 30-9.*
- *Any person convicted of violating subsections (a), (b) and (c) of this section shall be fined not more than two thousand dollars for each offense.*
- Executive Order 7W waiving signature requirement:
- *Delivery Signature Requirement Suspended. Sections 30-16(e)(3), 30-18(b), 30-18a(b), 30-19f(c), 30-37q, and 30-93a of the Connecticut General Statutes are modified so that a consumer need not sign upon receipt of alcoholic beverages for delivery or curbside pick-up, provided that the age of the consumer receiving the alcoholic beverages is verified to be age twentyone or older and the consumer is not intoxicated. The Commissioner of Consumer Protection may issue any implementing orders or guidance that she deems necessary to effectuate the purposes of this order*

Appendix B Continued: Executive Orders

Alcohol Sales by Take-Out or Delivery

- **EO 7ZZ:**
 - ☑ Allows sales of sealed alcohol containers by (1) restaurant, cafe, or tavern liquor permittees for pickup with the sale of food and (2) manufacturer permittees for off-premises consumption
 - ☑ Allows (1) the above permittees to deliver alcoholic beverages directly to consumers under the same conditions as for pickup and (2) manufacturer permittees for cider and apple brandy and eau-de-vie to open for pickup or delivery
 - ☑ Allows club, nonprofit club, or golf country club permittees to deliver or offer pickup of food and alcohol to their members under the same conditions as restaurants
 - ☑ Allows hotel liquor permittees to sell alcoholic beverages for pickup or delivery consistent with the same requirements as other permittees under prior EOs and DECD's *Sector Rules for Restaurants*
 - ☑ Allows permittees to sell mixed drinks in closed or sealed containers if (1) their permit allows them to sell mixed drinks, (2) all other sale conditions meet prior EO requirements, and (3) the sale is consistent with local or municipal open container ordinances or other requirements
 - ☑ Modifies previous orders (EO 7G, § 3, Mar. 19, 2020; Department of Consumer Protection (DCP) Implementation Order, Mar. 19, 2020; EO 7T, § 2, Apr. 2, 2020; DCP Implementation Order, Apr. 2, 2020; EO 7MM, § 4, May 12, 2020; EO 7PP, § 5, May 18, 2020; EO 7ZZ, § 5, Jun. 16, 2020)
- **Curbside Pickup of Alcoholic Beverages EO 7R:** Allows package store and grocery store beer permittees to provide curbside pickup of alcoholic beverage sales (EO 7R, § 5, Mar. 31, 2020; DCP Implementation Order, Mar. 31, 2020)
- **Signature Requirement Suspension EO 7W:** Suspends the requirement that consumers sign for alcoholic beverages at the curb or upon delivery, provided they are not intoxicated and their age is verified to be 21 or older (EO 7W, § 4, Apr. 9, 2020; DCP Implementation Order, Apr. 9, 2020)
- **Liquor Permits Approval of Provisional Permits EO 7W:** Authorizes the DCP commissioner, instead of the Liquor Control Commission, to issue 90- day provisional liquor permits, their renewals, and any follow-up review (EO 7W, § 6, Apr. 9, 2020)
- **Sale of Alcoholic Liquor at Virtual Events by Charitable Organizations Permitted. EO9O**
 - Section 30-37b of the Connecticut General Statutes, is modified to authorize the Commissioner of Consumer Protection to allow charitable organizations to engage in the retail sale of alcoholic liquor for off-premise consumption if such alcoholic liquor is in its original sealed container as received from a licensed wholesaler or retailer, and such retail sales are in furtherance of fundraising for the charity's charitable purpose. Such retail sales need not occur during the hours required by Section 30-91(a), but the consumer may pick up the product only during those hours. The Commissioner may issue such implementing orders as she deems necessary.

SPF Step **Opportunities to Integrate Cultural Competence**

Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Take steps to identify those sub-populations who are vulnerable to behavioral health disparities and the disparities that they experience.◆ Identify data gaps and take efforts to fill them.◆ Develop plans to share and solicit input about assessment findings with members of these sub-populations, and describe these findings using terms and phrases that are devoid of jargon.
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Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Build the knowledge, resources, and readiness of prevention practitioners and community members to address disparities, as well as to provide culturally and linguistically appropriate services.◆ Make sure that practitioners understand the role of cultural competence in their work, overall, and the unique needs of those sub-populations experiencing disparities.◆ Develop new partnerships that will help engage members of these groups in prevention planning efforts.
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Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Make community representation in the planning process a priority.◆ Involve members of the focus population as active participants and decision-makers.◆ Identify and prioritize factors associated with disparities.◆ Develop logic models that include a reduction in health disparities as a long-term outcome.◆ Incorporate effective prevention programs and practices that have been developed for and evaluated with an audience similar to the focus population.◆ If and when misunderstandings arise, be persistent in keeping communication lines open.
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Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Implement prevention programs that target populations experiencing behavioral health disparities.◆ Involve members of these groups in the design and delivery of those programs.◆ Understand that people may choose to participate in different ways and that they may also have different learning styles.◆ Adapt and/or tailor evidence-based practices to be more culturally relevant. For example, create an in-person version of a training that was originally designed to be delivered virtually so that it is accessible to audiences with limited online access.
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Appendix C

Opportunities to Integrate Cultural Competence across Steps of the Strategic Prevention Framework

Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Conduct process and outcome evaluations to demonstrate whether selected programs and practices are having the intended impact on identified disparities.◆ Track all adaptations.◆ Allocate the evaluation resources needed to learn whether the interventions you selected are having the intended impact on the behavioral health disparities you are hoping to reduce.◆ Conduct follow-up interviews with program participants to better understand program evaluation findings.
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Sustainability (Guiding Principle)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Engage partners who represent and work with sub-populations experiencing behavioral health disparities in your sustainability planning efforts.◆ Sustain processes that have successfully engaged members of these populations.◆ Sustain programs that produce positive outcomes for these populations.
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SPF Step **How the SPF Contributes to Sustainability**

Assessment

- ◆ During assessment, practitioners begin making decisions based on a clear understanding of local prevention needs. They also begin building relationships with data keepers and stakeholders who can play important roles in supporting and sustaining local prevention efforts over time.

Capacity

- ◆ Intentional capacity building at all levels helps to ensure that successful programs are sustained within a larger community context, and therefore less vulnerable to local budgetary and political fluctuations.
- ◆ Effective capacity building increases an organization's or community's ability to respond to changing issues with innovative solutions.
- ◆ Building capacity also involves promoting public awareness and support for evidence-based prevention, and engaging partners and cultivating champions who will be vital to the success—and sustainability—of local prevention efforts.

Planning

- ◆ When developing a comprehensive approach to preventing substance misuse, communities should consider the degree to which prevention interventions fit with local needs, capacity, and culture: the better the fit, the more likely interventions are to be both successful and sustainable.

Implementation

- ◆ By working closely with community partners to deliver evidence-based programs and practices as intended, closely monitoring and improving their delivery, and celebrating "small wins" along the way, planners help to ensure their effectiveness and begin to weave prevention into the fabric of the community.

Evaluation

- ◆ Through process and outcome evaluation, communities can make important mid-course corrections to prevention efforts, identify which practices are worth expanding and/or sustaining, and examine ongoing plans for—and progress toward—sustaining those practices that work.
- ◆ By sharing evaluation findings, planners can also help build the support needed to expand and sustain effective interventions.

Cultural Competence (Guiding Principle)

- ◆ To ensure that prevention practices produce positive outcomes for members of diverse population groups, communities must engage in an inclusive and culturally appropriate approach to identifying and addressing their substance misuse problems.
- ◆ Culturally competent prevention is the only type of prevention worth doing—and sustaining.

Appendix D

How the SPF Contributes to Sustainability

**Appendix E:
Integrating the Law Enforcement Sector Across Evidenced Based Strategies**

12 Sectors Across Evidenced Based Strategies

Sector	Youth Engagement	Enforcement	Social Norms Campaigns	Coalition Capacity Build
<p style="text-align: center;">Law Enforcement</p>	<p>Actively engage in positive youth development and youth leadership development Elevate positive youth activities and endeavors within the community Participate in dialogue with youth on prevention efforts and give voice to their concerns.</p>	<p>Conduct effective enforcement activities, i.e. compliance checks, party patrols, sobriety checkpoints, social host citations Provide whole system education on mental health and substance use training to the force Implement policy around substance and mental health resources for employees and for those in the community Provide special training and live opportunities for enforcement employees to engage with youth and community sectors in non-substance use prevention activities to build rapport with youth and community members Allow for employees to attend coalition events and meetings Support coalition and substance prevention and enforcement of laws messaging through social media</p>	<p>Participate in coalition social norms and social media campaigns Share coalition campaign messages with employees and on social media Coordinate messaging between the department and coalition efforts Display campaign materials/signage Contribute law enforcement data and policies to the campaign messaging</p>	<p>Ensure sector representation on the local prevention council Consider a leadership role in the coalition Provide enforcement activity updates to the coalition Provide annual data reports, such as DUI's, Social Host Citations, Merchant Compliance Participate in coalition events such as National Drug Prevention Week, Drug Take Back Day and Activities around Mental Health Awareness Month Ensure time for enforcement members have opportunity to provide updates to the coalition on activities they are seeing in the community and schools.</p>

Discussion Q&A

How to access tools on the TTASC Website:
<https://preventiontrainingcenter.org/>

Feedback link on this session:
<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/TTASC12SectorSeriesLawEnforcement>

Next Sector of the Month Date
February: Media

Other Save the Dates: Jan. 19 CPES Survey Data, Jan. 29: 2 Hr. Ethics

You tube link to all Sectors:
<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCHROCgAU6PaUmofYI3yx2uA>

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