



JAN 10TH, 2018 @ 10:00 AM

**AGENDA FOR THE GARFIELD COUNTY DRUG & ALCOHOL COALITION
LOCATION ONVISOURCE/ PREVENTIONWORKZ (2300 North 10TH, ENID, OK 73701)
PLEASE, COME TO THE NORTH PARKING LOT/ DOOR FACING WILLOW.**

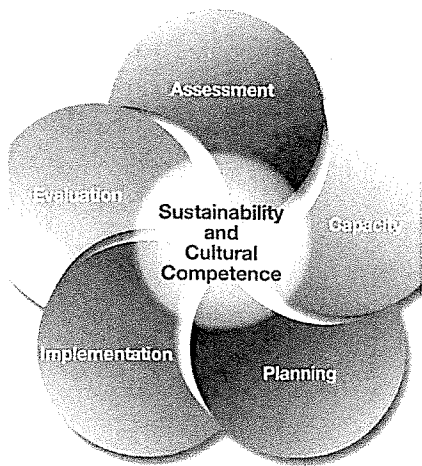
The Mission of the Garfield County Drug and Alcohol Coalition is to provide the youth and their families in Garfield County with the tools needed to make good choices regarding drugs, alcohol, and other substances. The coalition will increase capacity, funding and awareness regarding addictions and treatment.

- 1. Call to order/roll call.**
- 2. Welcome & Introductions – Jane Martin**
- 3. Approval of minutes from previous meetings (December 10, 2017)**
- 4. Treatment Agency Reports – Coalition Members**
- 5. Prescription Drug (PFS/STR/SPF-Rx) Prevention Report – Sean Byrne**
- 6. Underage Drinking (RPC) Prevention Report – Meri Spurlock**
- 7. Review of Oklahoma Laws Pertaining to Drugs & Alcohol/Discussion**
- 8. New Business**

“Any matter not known about or which could not have been reasonably foreseen prior to the time of posting the agenda.”

9. Adjournment

“The next meeting date will be Wednesday, Feb 14th, 2018 at the OnviSource/PreventionWorkz



Assessment: Profile Population Needs, Resources, and Readiness to Address the Problems and Gaps in Service Delivery. The SPF begins with an assessment of the needs in the community that is based on data. The Oklahoma State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) has compiled data from several sources to aid in the needs assessment process. One of the primary sources of needs assessment data is this Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (PNA). While planning prevention services, communities are urged to collect and use multiple data sources, including archival and social indicators, assessment of existing resources, key informant interviews, and community readiness. The OPNA results presented in this Profile Report will help you to identify needs for prevention services. OPNA data include adolescent substance use, anti-social behavior, and many of the risk and protective factors that predict adolescent problem behaviors.

Capacity: Mobilize and/or Build Capacity to Address Needs. Engagement of key stakeholders at the State and community levels is critical to plan and implement successful prevention activities that will be sustained over time. Some of the key tasks to mobilize the state and communities are to work with leaders and stakeholders to build coalitions, provide training, leverage resources, and help sustain prevention activities.

Planning: Develop a Comprehensive Strategic Plan. States and communities should develop a strategic plan that articulates not only a vision for the prevention activities, but also strategies for organizing and implementing prevention efforts. The strategic plan should be based on the assessments conducted during Step 1. The plan should address the priority needs, build on identified resources/strengths, set measurable objectives, and identify how progress will be monitored. Plans should be adjusted with ongoing needs assessment and monitoring activities.

Implementation: Implement Evidence-based Prevention Programs and Infrastructure Development Activities. By measuring and identifying the risk factors and other causal factors that contribute to the targeted problems specified in your strategic plan, programs can be implemented that will reduce the prioritized substance abuse problems. After completing Steps 1, 2, and 3, communities will be able to choose prevention strategies that have been shown to be effective, are appropriate for the population served, can be implemented with fidelity, are culturally appropriate, and can be sustained over time. SAHMSA's National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices (located at www.nrepp.samhsa.gov) is a searchable online registry of mental health and substance abuse interventions that have been reviewed and rated by independent reviewers. This resource can help identify scientifically based approaches to preventing and treating mental and/or substance use disorders that can be readily disseminated to the field.

Evaluation: Monitor Process, Evaluate Effectiveness, Sustain Effective Programs/Activities, and Improve or Replace Those That Fail. Finally, ongoing monitoring and evaluation are essential to determine if the desired outcomes are achieved, assess service delivery quality, identify successes, encourage needed improvement, and promote sustainability of effective policies, programs, and practices. The OPNA allows communities to monitor levels of ATOD use, antisocial behavior, risk, and protection.