



Nevada City Proposition 64 Public Health & Safety Grant Program Local Evaluation Report

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Grant Period: May 1, 2021 – October 31, 2024 (Cohort 2)

Funding Source: Proposition 64 Public Health and Safety Grant Program,
State of California, Board of State and Community Corrections

Date Submitted: October 22, 2024

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Executive Summary

INTRODUCTION

In 2021, Nevada City was one of 22 county and municipalities awarded grants from the Proposition 64 Public Health & Safety (Prop 64) grant program administered by the Board for State and Community Corrections. The cohort 2 grants covered the period of time between May 1, 2021 through April 30, 2024.

Nevada City's Prop 64 grant addressed Project Program Area (PPA) 1: Youth Development/Youth Prevention and Intervention and PPA 3: Public Safety. The goals and objectives for each of these PPAs were developed to counteract the impacts of legalized recreational cannabis on the city and its residents. The full Local Evaluation Report describes the extent to which goals and objectives were achieved.

EVALUATION OVERVIEW

Nevada City's Prop 64 grant evaluation is based on logic models for each PPA addressing goals and mapping out project resources (inputs), activities, outputs, outcomes, and impacts. It involved both process and outcome components. Refer to the full report for details related to methodology.

CONCLUSIONS

Over the last three years, Nevada City has benefitted from an enhanced ability to engage in multiple efforts to ameliorate the impacts of recreational cannabis that would not have otherwise been possible. Summarized conclusions are shown here by PPA:

PPA 1: Youth Development/Youth Prevention and Intervention

During the grant, Nevada City learned a considerable amount and enhanced its capacity to provide cannabis focused prevention and youth development activities as shown by these conclusions:

GOAL 1: Engage Seven Hills Middle School (SHMS) youth in drug deterrence/awareness education and prevention activities to build protective factors against cannabis and other substance use.

Objective 1A. Annually, NCSD will deliver a customized cannabis prevention program for all 7th grade students at SHMS.

NCSD delivered a cannabis prevention program to all 7th grade students as planned.

Objective 1B. Annually, 80% of participants in SHMS's cannabis prevention program will report a decrease in past 30-day cannabis use as measured by a pre-test and post-test (CHKS).

There was no decrease in self-reported past 30-day substance use by the SHMS 7th grade participants in the cannabis prevention program because students indicated almost no substance use on the pre-surveys

and the post-surveys showed the same. It may be that this is actually the case, or students may not have felt comfortable providing accurate responses.

Objective 1C. Annually, 80% of participants in SHMS's cannabis prevention program will report increased perception of harm from adolescent cannabis use as measured by a pre-test and post-test (CHKS).

The SHMS 7th grade participants in the cannabis prevention program improved their perception of harm around regular cannabis use in adolescence from the pre- to post-survey, but not to a statistically significant extent. It may be that with a larger pool of survey participants, the change would have reached statistical significance.

Objective 1D. The installation of vape detectors in- and cameras outside of SHMS restrooms will reduce incidents of vaping/smoking cannabis by youth as measured by a decrease in documented occurrences from 2021 baseline by 15% by Year 1; 20% by Year 2; and 25% by Year 3 as measured by school records.

Between the 2021/22 school year and 2022/23, there was a 50% increase in cannabis vaping at school (from 2 to 3 incidents). In 2023/24, the number was identical to 2021/22. The intended decrease did not occur using the baseline year of 2021/22; however, there was a 33% drop between 2022/23 and 2023/24.

Caution is needed when interpreting these numbers as they are exceedingly small but equate to large percentage changes. Additional factors that may have influenced results are described in the report.

GOAL 2: Refer and engage Nevada City School District (NCSD) students at SHMS (grades 5 through 8) in positive skill building and pro-social year-round activities through Bright Futures for Youth's (BFFY's) after school and summer programs, with positive outcomes for participants to include decreased use of cannabis and other substance use.

Objective 2A. Collaboration between NCSD and BFFY will result in a more effective referral process to engage SHMS 5 – 8 grade students in BFFY's Friendship Club, NEO, and summer camps, as measured by program records and staff interviews.

The referral process described by both SHMS and BFFY staff improved in the last year as more attention was focused upon it and enrollment by the grant. Staff worked together to ensure that there was clarity on the referral process. The reminders in spring ensured that SHMS staff were mindful of this community resource and the timing of referrals that optimizes student participation.

Objective 2B. Annually, SHMS will increase the number of students referred to BFFY programs by 25% from 2021, as measured by program records.

In the first and last years of the grant, referrals increased by 100% or more. They decreased by 100% in Year 2. Due to low numbers, minor changes result in large percentage changes. Further, during the baseline year, school operated A hybrid model, and so referrals may have been lower than normal.

Objective 2C. BFFY will accept referrals from up to 30 SHMS students, annually as measured by enrollment.

The planned referral of up to 30 SHMS students to BFFY programs was not met; the closest referrals came to the goal was 40% in Year 3. Clearly there is more room for referrals, but it should be noted that only Friendship Club requires a referral. NEO is a drop-in program and though a few students are referred, they often find their own way to NEO. The program is popular, and both SHMS and BFFY make it easy for students to participate. The school sends a bus to NEO from school, and participants are dropped off first, avoiding sitting through the entire route. BFFY opens early to receive these students, ensuring that the program is properly staffed and ready.

Objective 2D. Annually, 80% of BFFY's SMHS-referred participants in Friendship Club and NEO who receive cannabis prevention education will report decreased past 30-day cannabis use as measured by a retrospective post-survey.

Change in self-reported past 30-day substance use by BFFY program participants was not assessed because the pre-post survey data for Friendship Club and NEO participants was not implemented before the end of the grant. Once the evaluator began working directly with BFFY, the priority was getting the participant characteristics collected for the QPRs, and pre-surveys would have needed to be administered at the beginning of the program in order to have something to which post-surveys could be compared.

Objective 2E. Annually, 80% of BFFY's SHMS-referred Friendship Club and NEO participants will report increased perception of harm from adolescent cannabis use as measured by a pre-post survey.

Change in self-reported perception of harm by BFFY program participants was not assessed for the same reason as was described in Objective 2D.

GOAL 3: Enhance health and wellness of SHMS students in grades 5 – 8 participating in BFFY

programs by providing mental health services and substance use interventions to students with demonstrated need.

Objective 3A. SHMS students referred to and enrolled in BFFY programs will be referred to mental health or Substance Use Disorder (SUD) services as indicated based upon BFFY's assessment and in consultation with parents, as measured by program records.

BFFY works with parents/guardians to refer youth to mental health or SUD services when needed. However, during the grant, there were no such documented needs among participants from SHMS, so no referrals were made.

Objective 3B. Parents of SHMS students referred by BFFY for mental health or SUD services will report using referrals and that services were helpful for their child as measured by parent surveys or interviews.

No referrals were made during data collection, so no parents were contacted to discuss referrals.

GOAL 4: Provide diversion using evidence based early intervention education and support for SHMS students found vaping or using cannabis at school.

Objective 4A. The SRO will provide evidence-based cannabis prevention education and harm reduction education on the dangers of cannabis, fentanyl, and other drugs, and provide referrals for other support as indicated, annually to at least 50% of SMHS students caught consuming cannabis/other drugs in SHMS restrooms in Year 1 and 2, and 75% in Year 3.

Due to a late start on this objective, the late involvement of the evaluator, and a staffing change, this goal and objective were not met. Since the new SRO was hired in the last month of the grant, he will be working on this objective for the Cohort 3 grant.

PPA 3: Public Safety

The grant provided the Nevada City Police and Fire Departments with equipment needed to work safely and efficiently as these conclusions demonstrate:

GOAL 1: Improve Nevada City Police Department's (NCPD's) capacity to respond efficiently and effectively to cannabis related crimes and other criminal activity.

Objective 1A. By Year 1, the purchase of 8 Dell Rugged Laptops for NCPD will facilitate access to relevant documentation (e.g., maps, police documentation) and increase efficiency of responses to calls related to cannabis facilities and businesses, increase timely completion of investigations and submittal of reports

while in the field as measured by and officer survey and improvements on performance indicators related to cannabis-related call reports, investigations.

It was not possible to track increased efficiency of responses to calls related to cannabis businesses or a change in time needed to complete reports. The evaluator held a focus group with police officers to discuss the benefits of the new laptops. The improved connectivity, speed, and processing power of the laptops has allowed officers to communicate seamlessly with dispatch to respond to calls for service, access relevant mapping technology, department files, and all applications needed for field work and completion of reports.

Additionally, the laptops have allowed officers access to the Flock surveillance video camera system and to manipulate the cameras for maximum viewing, and watch the video streamed in real time to determine any situations that need their attention.

Objective 1B. By Year 2, the purchase of a city phone system will improve NCPD response times to calls by 10% compared to average response times in the year prior to installation as measured by NCPD records.

When the grant application was written, the grant team believed that the phone system would impact police response times positively. However, after meeting with the NCPD staff, the evaluator learned that the phone system does not impact emergency responsiveness. All 911 calls are routed through the Sheriff's Department, bypassing the city's phone system. Therefore, measuring improvement in response time is not an appropriate measure of impact. Still, the phone system has directly benefited both the city's staff and citizens. During a focus group with police officers, several benefits were described.

The phone system has streamlined communications between citizens and the NCPD. When people call the police department instead of 911 for issues that may be an emergency, they are more easily routed to the appropriate staff or emergency services, especially at night when a call received is more easily transferred to the Sheriff's Office dispatcher. The phones also build rapport between officers and the community as messages can easily be left for individual officers rather than in a general mailbox or by a message taker to deliver when an officer returns to the office.

Objective 1C. By Year 3, the purchase of video surveillance cameras for NCPD placed at strategic locations will increase video evidence gathering in

cannabis/other drug-related crimes as measured by a 25% increase from 2022 in video evidence in cannabis and other drug-related criminal investigations.

Because the video surveillance cameras were not installed until the last month of the grant, there was no time to collect data related to their use as evidence in cannabis or other drug-related investigations. However, the usefulness of these cameras cannot be overstated, according to the focus group participants. One noted, *"It's like having six additional officers."*

In the first quarter after installation, the cameras' benefits were already being seen. Within a week of installation, the SRO spotted four students from SHMS vandalizing the bathroom door in the park. He was able to contact the youth and their parents right away. In the last month, the SRO witnessed a group of students sitting in the bandshell at Pioneer Park consuming cannabis. He was able to call for assistance and another officer contacted the youth within two minutes. Most recently, an officer saw two people vandalizing the public bathrooms downtown.

Also, the video evidence gathered through the Flock cameras has already been used in a felony assault case. It is anticipated that it will provide useful evidence for all types of crimes, including drug-related crimes. So far, there have not been any situations cannabis-related businesses, but it is possible that the cameras may be helpful here, too.

GOAL 2: Increase public safety by supplying Nevada City Fire Department (NCFD) with equipment that will enhance fire protection brought about by cannabis cultivation and other hazards and protect first responders from noxious gases and fumes.

Objective 2A. By Year 1, NCFD will purchase a masticator and trailer to improve capacity to reduce wildfire risks and access areas known for youth cannabis use, eradicating heavily wooded areas in open spaces, trails, and city parks where youth gather to use cannabis, measured by purchase records.

The masticator and trailer were the first items to be purchased with grant funds. The masticator was purchased in October 2021 and the trailer used to haul it was purchased in February 2022. An individual was hired to operate the masticator, and work began immediately to clear vegetation from parks and trails.

Objective 2B. By Year 2, the safety of NCFD first responders dealing with cannabis-related and other emergencies where toxic gases and fumes are present will be improved by the purchase and use of

new Self-contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) and multi-gas detectors, as measured by purchase records and first responder survey.

The SCBA was purchased in April 2022 and put into service shortly thereafter. The existing SCBA being used were coming to the end of their 15-year lifespan. The new SCBA comply with the California State Fire Marshal's regulations and are interoperable with equipment of the Grass Valley Fire Department, and other nearby first response agencies. They comply with all new standards, and their ergonomic features make them more comfortable in emergencies.

Grant funds provided NCFD with two new multi-gas detectors in April 2022. They detect environmental oxygen saturation, carbon monoxide, any combustibles, and hydrogen sulfide. These detectors are needed during the clean-up phase of fires, indicating when reentry is safe. They are programmed to sound alarms at certain parts per million, per gas. They meet new standards, require little maintenance, are pre-calibrated, well-lit and easy to read. They also detect gas leaks, which are common emergencies.

In addition to the residential and commercial building emergencies for which multi-gas detectors are helpful, staff noted that they would also be critical when dealing with emergencies at cannabis manufacturing facilities, where first responders could come in contact with combustible gases. These facilities extract the essential oils from the cannabis plant, distill the plant to separate the cannabis oils from the solvents. Most of the gases that are produced during the process of extracting the oil are toxic and very flammable.

GOAL 3: Increase Nevada City's operational efficiency and effectiveness in processing cannabis business financial services.

Objective 3A. By Year 3, Nevada City will purchase and put into service finance software and provide training to improve efficiency of finance operations for cannabis businesses, measured by purchase agreements, receipts, and training documentation.

The finance software was purchased in May 2023. According to city staff, the implementation of the new Caselle Government Accounting software was more complicated than had been expected. At the end of the grant, data from the old software was being migrated to the new system. It will not be fully implemented until the end of 2024. Training will take place close to the end of its final implementation.

Until fully implemented, it is not possible to determine if the software is adequate to handle cannabis business transactions related to permitting, fees, and code enforcement violations. If it does not meet the needs of code enforcement, it may be necessary to purchase specific permitting software.

Objective 3B. By Year 3, the purchase of finance software and staff training will increase Nevada City's operational efficiency of finance operations for cannabis businesses, measured by a 15% decrease in processing time for fees, accounts receivable/payable (i.e., financial transaction timestamps), from 2022.

This was not measured as the finance software was not fully implemented at the end of the grant.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of this evaluation are informative and lead to several recommendations which are offered here for continuous improvement of the cannabis-related activities of Nevada City's PPA 1 and PPA 3 goals and objectives which can be implemented for the Cohort 3 grant. Refer to the full report for more detail.

PPA 1: Youth Development; Prevention Intervention

1. The evaluator and SHMS health education teacher should collaborate to improve response rate to the pre- and post-surveys.
2. Work with SHMS to develop a new simpler student survey ID numbering system for participants in the cannabis prevention program.
3. Simplify the list of substances included on SHMS cannabis prevention program's pre-post surveys.
4. Expand efforts to refer up to 30 SHMS students, grades 5 through 8 to BFFY programs.
5. Implement the pre- and post-surveys for BFFY's Friendship Club and NEO in the Cohort 3 grant.
6. Support training and collaborative opportunities for the SRO and SHMS health education teacher around cannabis prevention and sharing cannabis prevention resources.

PPA 3: Public Safety

1. Develop a simple tracking system to monitor the impact of the video surveillance cameras on police intervention in criminal activity and on the production of evidence, especially related to cannabis and other drug-related offenses.
2. Determine whether the new Caselle Government Accounting software is adequate for business functions required by Nevada City's cannabis industry.

Project Background

In 2021, a Proposition 64 Public Health & Safety (Prop 64) Grant was awarded to Nevada City by the Board for State and Community Corrections (BSCC). It was one of the 22 grants awarded in the second cohort of the grant program which covered the period between May 1, 2021 through April 30, 2024. Proposals were required to address eligible activities related to the local impacts resulting from the legalization of recreational cannabis on communities within one or more Project Purpose Areas (PPAs) as follows:

PPA 1: Youth Development/Youth Prevention and Intervention

PPA 2: Public Health

PPA 3: Public Safety

PPA 4: Environmental Impacts

In its proposal, Nevada City's Prop 64 grant addressed PPA 1, PPA 2, and PPA 3. The goals and objectives around each of these PPAs were reconfigured part way through the grant when an evaluator was brought on board. A revised work plan and logic models were submitted and approved by the BSCC; the resulting reconfiguration consolidated the work into PPA 1 and PPA 3. This Local Evaluation Report (LER) describes the status of the project and the extent to which the revised goals and objectives have been achieved.

Evaluation Overview

The evaluation of Nevada City's Prop 64 grant program is based on logic models developed for the PPAs. The logic models address the goals and map out project inputs (i.e., resources), activities, outputs, outcomes, and impacts (See Appendix A). The evaluation involved both process and outcome components, research design, and data collection, the details of which follow. The overall evaluation questions addressed by process and outcome objectives are shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Evaluation Questions

Process-related Evaluation Questions	Outcome-related Evaluation Questions
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Were grant activities implemented as planned?• What barriers were encountered in implementation?• What modifications were needed to overcome barriers?• How well were grant activities implemented?• Were the target audiences reached and engaged?• How satisfied was the target audience with services?• How did external factors impact implementation?• What lessons were learned to improve program efforts?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• How well did the grant activities work in changing conditions, knowledge, attitudes, and/or behaviors?• Did grant activities benefit some participants more than others?• Which aspects of the grant were the most successful or seen as most valuable by the target audience?• What external factors influenced the outcomes?

The development and modification of PPA goals, objectives, and linkages within the logic models, as well as subsequent evaluation work, were facilitated by a contracted external evaluation consultant, Lori Mulholland of Mulholland Research & Evaluation Services (MRES) based in Sonoma County.

Research Design

The evaluation of Nevada City's grant program relied on mixed methods, incorporating quantitative and qualitative data to inform both process and outcome evaluation. Quantitative data was used to document many of the process-related objectives, as well as certain components of all outcome-related objectives. Quantitative and qualitative data were used to assess change in perceptions and knowledge of youth participants for specific PPA 1 youth prevention-related objectives. Qualitative data also informs the quantitative data gathered to describe challenges, successes, and systemic barriers encountered over the process of implementation of grant activities for all objectives.

The objectives across both PPAs involve both process and outcome evaluation. Although most objectives under PPA 1 are outcome-related, process-related data was collected continuously alongside outcome measures. The evaluation of PPA 3 consists of both process-related and outcome oriented objectives.

Process Evaluation

The process evaluation focuses on the extent of implementation and completion of grant activities. The evaluation triangulates both quantitative and qualitative data as needed to document implementation and provides various perspectives on the quality of implementation, barriers, and facilitators encountered to inform program improvement efforts. PPA 1 process-related indicators documenting implementation were measured in part through program records as well as through surveys, focus groups, and interviews.

Outcome Evaluation

The outcome evaluation assesses changes in conditions, attitudes, knowledge, or behaviors for intended populations addressed within the objectives measured. Surveys were used for outcome measures that assess change in attitudes or knowledge of participants. Program records, interviews, and focus groups were used for objectives that intended to change conditions due to an intervention.

Data Sources and Data Collection

Data sources and data collection by PPA, goals, objectives, a description of objectives as process- or outcome-related, and frequency of data collection are shown within the Evaluation Matrix in Table 2. The categorization of data as quantitative or qualitative is described below. The extent to which quantitative and qualitative data were used to measure objectives is shown in Table 3 according to PPA.

Quantitative Data Collection

The planned measurement of PPA 1 objectives included quantitative data from surveys, Seven Hills Middle School (SHMS) prevention program records, SHMS documentation of instances of students caught vaping/smoking cannabis, referrals to Bright Futures for Youth (BFFY) programs from SHMS, enrollment of SHMS in BFFY programs, BFFY mental health and substance use related referrals, and School Resource Officer (SRO) records describing prevention information to students caught using cannabis at SHMS.

The planned measurement of PPA 3 objectives included quantitative program documentation from Nevada City purchase records, program records, police data, city Finance Department software implementation and related training records, and change in efficiency around financial transactions.

Qualitative Data Collection

Qualitative data was collected (and/or planned) in the evaluation of PPA 1 and PPA 3 objectives, including:

- Pre-post surveys, which included both qualitative and quantitative data, implemented with 7th grade SHMS students participating in a cannabis prevention program;
- Key informant interviews of SHMS and BFFY administrators about changes in referrals and results of collaborative efforts to improve the referral process for SHMS students to BFFY programs;
- Pre-post surveys planned but not implemented with BFFY program participants from SHMS;
- Retrospective post-surveys planned but not implemented with parents of BFFY program participants who were originally from SHMS, to learn about the usefulness of any referrals BFFY made to mental health and/or substance use services on behalf of their children;
- Focus groups with Nevada City firefighters about the benefits of grant-purchased equipment (initially planned as a survey), and with Nevada City police officers regarding the changes to workflow and efficiency due to the grant-funded equipment purchases.

Explanations of the reasons that certain data was not collected are described within program results.

Table 2. Evaluation Matrix

PPA	Goal	Objective	Process or Outcome	Data Source	Collection Frequency
PPA 1: Youth Development/ Youth Prevention	1. Engage Seven Hills Middle School (SHMS) youth in drug deterrence/ awareness education and prevention activities to build protective factors against cannabis and other substance use.	GOAL 1:	Goal 1:		
		A. Annually, NCSD will deliver a customized cannabis prevention program for all 7th grade students at SHMS.	a. Process	a. Program records	a. Triennially
		B. Annually, 80% of participants in SHMS's cannabis prevention program will report a decrease in past 30-day cannabis use as measured by a pre-test and post-test (CHKS).	b. Outcome	b. CHKS/Participant Survey	b. Triennially
		C. Annually, 80% of participants in SHMS's cannabis prevention program will report increased perception of harm from adolescent cannabis use as measured by a pre-test and post-test (CHKS).	c. Outcome	c. CHKS/Participant Survey	c. Triennially
	2. Refer and engage Nevada City School District (NCSD) students at SHMS (grades 5 through 8) in positive skill building and pro-social year-round activities through Bright Futures for Youth's (BFFY's) after school and summer programs, with positive outcomes for participants to include decreased use of cannabis and other substance use.	D. The installation of vape detectors in- and cameras outside of SHMS restrooms will reduce incidents of vaping/smoking cannabis by youth as measured by a decrease in documented occurrences from 2021 baseline by 15% by Year 1; 20% by Year 2; and 25% by Year 3 as measured by school records.	d. Outcome	d. School records	d. Quarterly
		GOAL 2:	Goal 2:		
		A. Collaboration between NCSD and BFFY will result in a more effective referral process to engage SHMS 5 – 8 grade students in BFFY's Friendship Club, NEO, and summer camps, as measured by program records and staff interviews.	a. Process	a. Program records	a. Annually
		B. Annually, SHMS will increase the number of students referred to BFFY programs by 25% from 2021 baseline, as measured by program records.	b. Process	b. Program records	b. Quarterly
	3. Enhance health and wellness of SHMS students in grades 5 – 8 participating in BFFY programs by providing mental health services and substance use interventions to students with demonstrated need.	C. BFFY will accept referrals from up to 30 SHMS students for all their programs, annually as measured by enrollment.	c. Process	c. Program records	c. Quarterly
		D. Annually, 80% of BFFY's SHMS participants cannabis prevention program will report a decrease in past 30-day cannabis use as measured by a retrospective post-survey.	d. Outcome	d. Participant survey	d. Quarterly
		E. Annually, 80% of BFFY's SHMS participants in Friendship Club and NEO will report increased perception of harm from adolescent cannabis use as measured by a retrospective post-survey.	e. Outcome	e. Participant survey	e. Quarterly
		GOAL 3:	Goal 3:		
	4. Provide diversion using evidence based early intervention education and support for SHMS students apprehended for vaping or using cannabis at school.	A. SHMS students referred to BFFY programs and enrolled will be referred to mental health or SUD services as indicated based upon BFFY's assessment and in consultation with parents as measured by program records.	a. Process	a. Program records/ document review	a. Quarterly
		B. Parents of SHMS students referred by BFFY for mental health or SUD services will report using referrals and that the services were helpful for their child as measured by parent surveys or interviews as possible.	b. Process/ Outcome	b. Program records/ parent interviews or survey	b. Quarterly
		GOAL 4:	Goal 4:		
		A. The SRO will provide evidence-based cannabis prevention education and harm reduction education on the dangers of cannabis, fentanyl, and other drugs, and provide referrals for other support as indicated, annually to at least 50% of SHMS students caught consuming cannabis/other drugs in SHMS restrooms in Year 1 and 2, and 75% in Year 3.	a. Process	a. Documentation, review of process/	a. Quarterly

PPA	Goal	Objective	Process or Outcome	Data Source	Collection Frequency
PPA 3: Public Safety	<p>1. Improve Nevada City Police Department's (NCPD's) capacity to respond efficiently and effectively to cannabis-related crimes and other criminal activity.</p> <p>2. Increase public safety by supplying Nevada City Fire Department (NCFD) with equipment that will enhance fire protection brought about by cannabis cultivation and other hazards and protect first responders from noxious gases and fumes.</p> <p>3. Increase Nevada City's operational efficiency and effectiveness in processing cannabis business financial services.</p>	GOAL 1: A. By Year 1, the purchase of 8 Dell Rugged Laptops for NCPD will facilitate access to relevant documentation (e.g., maps, police documentation) and increase efficiency of responses to calls related to cannabis facilities and businesses, increase timely completion of investigations and submittal of reports while in the field as measured by and officer survey and improvements on performance indicators related to cannabis-related call reports, investigations. B. By Year 2, the purchase of a city phone system will improve NCPD response times to calls by 10% compared to the average response time in the year prior to installation as measured by NCPD records. C. By Year 3, the purchase of video surveillance cameras for NCPD placed at strategic locations will increase useful video evidence gathering in cannabis and other drug-related crimes as measured by a 25% increase from 2022 baseline in video evidence in cannabis and other drug-related criminal investigations.	Goal 1: a. Outcome b. Outcome c. Outcome	a. Program records; Officer survey b. Program records c. Program records	a. Quarterly b. Quarterly c. Annually
		GOAL 2: A. By Year 1, NCFD will purchase a masticator and trailer that will be used to improve city capacity to reduce wildfire risks and access areas known for cannabis use by youth to eradicate heavily wooded areas in open spaces, trails, and within city parks where youth gather to vape/smoke cannabis, as measured by purchase records. B. By Year 2, the safety of NCFD first responders dealing with cannabis-related and other emergencies where toxic gases and fumes are present will be improved by the purchase and use of new Self-contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) and multi-gas detectors, as measured by purchase records and fire fighter/first responder survey.	Goal 2: a. Process b. Process/ Outcome	a. Purchase records b. Purchase and program records; first responder survey	a. Annually b. Annually
		GOAL 3: A. By Year 3, Nevada City will purchase and put into service finance software and provide training to improve efficiency of finance department operations around cannabis businesses, as measured by purchase agreements, receipts, and staff training documentation. B. By Year 3, the purchase of finance software and staff training will increase Nevada City's operational efficiency of finance operations for cannabis businesses, as measured by a 15% decrease in processing time for fees, accounts receivable/payable (i.e., financial transaction timestamps), from 2022 baseline.	Goal 3: a. Process b. Process	a. Purchase and program records b. Program records	a. Annually b. Annually

Table 3. Quantitative and Quantitative Data Sources

PPA	Data Source	Quantitative Data	Qualitative Data	Quantitative Data Accessed
PPA 1	7 th Grade SHMS Student Pre-Post Prevention Program Survey (Objectives 1A – 1C)	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in past 30-day cannabis use Change in perception of harm around youth cannabis use
	SHMS Disciplinary Records (Objective 1D)	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incidents of student vaping/consuming cannabis/other drugs at SHMS
	Program Records and Interviews (Objective 2A)		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaboration between NCSD and BFFY to improve referral process
	SHMS and BFFY Program Records (Objectives 2B and 2C)	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in number of referrals over grant years BFFY acceptance of referrals for up to 30 SHMS students for Friendship Club and NEO
	BFFY Friendship Club and NEO Pre-Post Participant Survey (Objectives 2D and 2E)	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in past 30-day cannabis use Change in perception of harm around youth cannabis use (surveys not implemented)
	BFFY Program Records (Objective 3A)	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of BFFY referrals to mental health/SUD services for Friendship Club and NEO participants from SHMS
	Parent Survey of SHMS BFFY Participants (Objective 3B)		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usefulness of mental health/SUD service referrals from BFFY (surveys not implemented)
	SRO Records (Objective 4A)	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extent of implementation of cannabis prevention education by SRO with SHMS students caught vaping/using cannabis in school bathrooms/campus
PPA 3	Nevada City Purchase Records (Multiple Objectives)	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purchase of 8 Dell Rugged Laptops (Objective 1A) Purchase of city phone system (Objective 1B) Purchase of video surveillance cameras for NCPD (Objective 1C) Purchase of Masticator and trailer for use by NCFD (Objective 2A) Purchase of SCBA and multi-gas detectors for NCFD (Objective 2B) Purchase of finance software for Nevada City (Objective 3A)
	Police Officer Survey or Focus Group (Objectives 1A – 1C)		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perceptions of impact on efficiency and workflow due to purchase of Dell Rugged Laptops, city phone system, and surveillance cameras
	Fire Fighter Survey or Focus Group (Objective 2B)		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perceptions of impact on safety and well-being of fire fighters due to purchase of SCBA and multi-gas detectors
	City Finance Department Training Documentation and Financial Transaction Records (Objectives 3A and 3B)	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff training for use of finance software Change in time needed to process accounts receivable/payable after implementation of new finance software

Youth Participant and Parent Surveys:

Surveys were conducted with youth participants of SHMS 7th grade health education class (for the cannabis prevention program). Surveys were also planned for BFFY program participants from SHMS as well as parents of BFFY participants from SHMS who received referrals for mental health and/or substance use disorder (SUD) services. However, the last two were not conducted for reasons explained within the evaluation results (Objectives 2D, 2E, and 3B).

Interviews and Focus Groups:

Interviews took place with key informants involved in the Prop 64 grant work, including the SHMS Principal, the Associate Director of BFFY, and several Nevada City staff working directly on grant activities. Focus groups were conducted with police officers and fire fighters to learn about the benefits of grant-

funded purchases. Surveys were originally envisioned as the best means of data collection, but ultimately, participants and the evaluator determined that focus groups were a better fit for participants.

Logic Models

Nevada City's Logic Models by PPA are included as Appendix A to this evaluation report.

Data Analysis

The data analysis methods used within this evaluation include both quantitative and qualitative methods which are described below. Overall, qualitative data was triangulated with quantitative data to allow data from various sources to inform the measurement of each objective where appropriate. In this way, data that describes the extent of implementation is combined with the quality of implementation. Qualitative data provides insights into the reasons why a particular program component was or was not implemented to the extent intended, and the extent to which the objective was achieved.

Quantitative Data Analysis

Quantitative data for PPA 1 was analyzed using various analytical tools. For SHMS students participating in the *SMART Talk Cannabis Awareness and Prevention Program*, change in past 30-day cannabis usage and change in perception of harm around cannabis use was calculated according to the rating scales and the difference for individual participant's pre- and post-scores. Then a dependent samples t-test was used for both questions to determine whether the difference from pre-to post-surveys were statistically significant. SHMS disciplinary records were accessed through the administration for total counts of students apprehended for vaping/using cannabis at school by school year. These numbers were compared to the baseline year number and a simple percentage change calculated to show change over time. The change in number of referrals for SHMS students to BFFY programs and BFFY enrollment of SHMS students in their programs were analyzed in a similar manner.

Quantitative analysis for PPA 3 consisted of basic descriptive statistics, such as frequencies and percentages. Purchase dates for grant-funded items were provided by the Prop 64 grant team.

Qualitative Data Analysis

Qualitative data from surveys, key informant interviews, and focus groups underwent content analysis to determine prominent themes and response patterns within and across groups and questions.

Data Management

The PPA 1 components of the grant and its data were managed collaboratively between Nevada City and MRES. The MRES evaluator met frequently over the phone and in virtual meetings with the grant team as a whole and with individuals responsible for the implementation of various grant components, including staff with the city's P64 partnering agencies. These calls and meetings took place to ensure that data collection tools were developed, evaluation activities were implemented as required, timelines maintained, and any unforeseen challenges were addressed in a timely way.

All PPA 1 survey data that required matching (e.g., pre/post-test design) were de-identified prior to being transferred to the evaluator. Participant codes were used instead of student names or other identifying information to allow matching of pre- and post-survey data as needed. Data was transferred from to MRES via a Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP). Once transferred, data was kept in a password protected secure drive.

The data management for PPA 3 was primarily conducted within Nevada City's existing data systems. All purchase data and implementation of grant-purchased activities was transmitted either verbally or over email to the evaluator by grant staff. The evaluator recorded, stored, and transcribed interview and focus group data that had been conducted virtually over Zoom.

Limitations of Data

Available funding does not permit a rigorous experimental or quasi-experimental evaluation design due to the costs and logistical considerations of adding a randomly assigned control group or a comparison group. Therefore, it cannot be ruled out that other factors may to some extent have influenced participant change or changes in other indicators. Therefore, it is not possible to determine, with reasonable certainty, that the changes that participants experience, are due exclusively to the program and not to external factors. The data collected, however, directly assesses the experiences, knowledge gained, attitudes and behavior changes of all program participants which should be used for future program improvement efforts and program planning purposes.

Applied research and evaluation of programs are conducted in real life settings which cannot be controlled to the extent that research within a lab or clinical setting can, and therefore, are subject to several limitations. These limitations include factors such as self-selection bias and the limitations of the non-experimental design. Survey data for participants is also self-reported, and therefore is subject to individuals' interpretation, accurate recall around experiences, and sometimes, social responding (i.e., responding in ways that participants believe presents them in a positive light). These are possible limitations in interviews and focus groups as well. It is also the case that sometimes program participants are not interested in completing surveys and may not provide responses that represent their true feelings or experiences, rushing through or skipping questions, or answering in other ways that increase response bias. For instance, a participant may answer "agree" to all questions or respond randomly. These are examples of "response set" and are a limitation to collecting accurate self-reported data.

While it is not possible to prevent all these types of response bias, several strategies were put in place to minimize the likelihood of their occurrence. First, the evaluator wrote introductions to each survey describing the need for accurate representations of respondent perceptions and ensured confidentiality and anonymity of results. Staff who administered or interacted with participants prior to survey administration were also trained to reiterate to participants the importance of honest answers and the confidentiality and anonymity of results. Most surveys were administered upon completion of a presentation, event, or program to minimize the amount of time for memory to shift. Most items included in surveys were denoted as required, and so could not be skipped. Open-ended questions were not treated in this way so only those who wanted to provide additional insights could do so, as requiring answers to such questions often results in participants abandoning the survey. The evaluator reviewed survey responses to ensure that there was a limited occurrence of response sets. In interviews and focus groups, the evaluator reiterated to participants that the information was to be used for program improvement and that individual responses would not be called out or shared with the grant team in any way that would identify the individual respondents.

Data collected is never perfect and limitations exist based on the consistency and accuracy of its collection. It is also challenging to obtain survey data especially when program staff must administer the surveys themselves. In some instances, program staff forgot to conduct surveys which limits the number of surveys for analysis. Also, in some situations, programs actually served a smaller number of participants than planned. The resulting small number of surveys limits the reliability of the data in that individual bias can impact results (i.e., outliers can more easily skew results one way or another than if results came from a large sample of respondents).

The remaining data for PPA 3 related to purchases and implementation of various grant-funded components and was primarily collected by grant staff responsible for making purchases and tracking delivery and implementation. As such it is subject to possible errors in record keeping or transmittal of information to the evaluator, but this is unlikely.

Evaluation Results

Results by PPA, goals and objective are shown below.

PPA 1: Youth Development/Youth Prevention and Intervention

GOAL 1: Engage Seven Hills Middle School (SHMS) youth in drug deterrence/awareness education and prevention activities to build protective factors against cannabis and other substance use.

A. NCSd will deliver a customized cannabis prevention program for all 7th grade students at SHMS.

the *Smart Talk Cannabis Awareness and Prevention* curriculum was implemented starting in August 2023 (Quarter 10). Designed by Stanford University's Research and Education to Empower Adolescents and Young Adults to Choose Health (REACH) Lab, it is considered evidence-informed with efforts being made to gain "evidence based" status. The person facilitating the curriculum can choose among several activities following the delivery of each module, of which there are six. In this way, the program is customizable.

The program was delivered for six weeks in the 7th grade health education class each trimester reaching all 104 7th grade students at SHMS in 2023/24. The first health education teacher left his position and was replaced between quarters 10 and 11. Table 4 below shows participation by quarter.

Table 4. Seven Hills Middle School students participating in prevention education

Cannabis Prevention Curriculum Implementation by Quarter	Students Participating in Prevention Education at SHMS	% of Class Receiving Curriculum
Quarter 10	28	100%
Quarter 11	26	100%
Quarter 12	30	100%
Total	104	100%

B. Annually, 80% of participants in SHMS's cannabis prevention program will report a decrease in past 30-day cannabis use as measured by a pre-test and post-test (CHKS).

SHMS administers the CHKS annually to all 7th grade students and results can only be viewed in aggregate. Initially, the intent was to report the change in CHKS. However, aggregate data does not allow change to be assessed on an individual basis, which would be preferable. Additionally, it does not account for enrollment changes. Knowing this, the grant team and evaluator decided to implement a pre- and post-survey that included two questions from the CHKS to assess change in use of substances and perception of harm.

A total of 23 matched pre-post surveys were available for analysis out of 56 participants in two of the trimesters; a response rate of 41.1%. There were 16 matched surveys in second trimester and seven in the third trimester. Results about the extent of current (i.e., past 30-day use) of cannabis revealed very little use overall. Of the 23 matched pre-post surveys, only three students indicated any use at all on the pre-survey. On the post-surveys, no students described any use.

The pre-survey also included questions about students' interest level in learning more about cannabis and their beliefs about the knowledge they already possessed about cannabis in order to make good decisions for themselves. Just one student (4.3%) expressed any interest in learning more about cannabis/marijuana and its health and other impacts. The rest responded either "Maybe/Not Sure" (47.8%) or "No" (43.5%). Furthermore, 78.3% believed they had enough information about cannabis/marijuana to make good decisions; 17.4% responded "Maybe/Not Sure;" and 4.3% did not respond.

The post-survey also asked students about their perceptions of the *Smart Talk* program and whether they would suggest anything to improve it. The response scale was a continuum from Strongly Agree (1) to Strongly Disagree (5), with neutral (3), which was most frequently the average as shown below:

- The *Smart Talk* program gave me information I didn't already know (average: 3.0 - neutral).
- The *Smart Talk* program information was accurate (not just trying to scare us) (average: 2.3 - agree).

- c. The information was presented in an interesting way (average: 3.4 – between neutral and disagree).
- d. What I learned changed some of my opinions about my decisions to use or not use cannabis / marijuana now or in high school (average: 3.3 – between neutral and disagree).

There were very few responses to open-ended questions on pre- or post-survey. One student responded to the question about the most surprising or interesting thing they learned with “...that they make goldfish and other food into edibles. I thought it was just gummies.” Regarding suggestions for improvement, there were none, other than one student who indicated that “It was kind of boring.” The evaluator and health education teacher discussed the results and considered strategies for improving student reception of the program for the following school year.

C. Annually, 80% of participants in SHMS's cannabis prevention program will report increased perception of harm from adolescent cannabis use as measured by a pre-test and post-test (CHKS).

Like CHKS, the pre- and post-surveys assessed perception of harm for cannabis, alcohol, prescription drugs and other illegal drugs. The results are shown below along with an indication of whether the item was statistically significant.

Table 5. PPA 1 Objective 1C measurement – SHMS perception of harm from pre- to post-survey

How much do teens risk harming themselves physically and in other ways when they do the following:	N	Pre-Survey	Post-Survey	Statistically Significant
1. Drink alcohol regularly (at least weekly or more)	22	2.36	1.86	$t(21)=2.3178$ $p=.0306$
2. Have 5 or more drinks of alcohol at least once or twice a week	22	2.00	1.50	*
3. Use cannabis/marijuana regularly (at least weekly or more often—smoke, vape, eat or drink)	21	1.57	1.33	*
4. Use prescription drugs to get high or for reasons other than prescribed	22	2.05	1.59	$t(22)=2.8868$ $P=.0088$
5. Use other illegal drugs to get high (such as cocaine, meth, heroin, fentanyl, etc.)	21	1.10	1.19	-

Scale: 1 = Great risk; 2 = Moderate risk; 3=Slight risk; 4=No risk - = not significant at .05 level * = Almost significant at .05 level

While improvements in desirable scores were made from pre- to post-survey for four of the five items, only two can be considered statistically significant improvements. Students improved their perception of harm around regularly drinking alcohol and use of prescription drugs to get high. However, it should be noted that two more items were just beyond the standard cut-off for determining statistical significance (i.e., the probability of obtaining the result due to random fluctuation five or fewer times out of 100 times, or .05%). This is the case for binge drinking ($p=.0531$) as well as regular cannabis use ($p=.0565$).

In the second trimester’s survey administration, the change from pre- to post-survey on the cannabis item, was statistically improved, but with the addition of the third trimester responses, the significance level dropped. It is likely that with a greater number of participants completing both pre- and post-surveys, these items would reach statistical significance. Item 5 which asked about risk of using illegal drugs to get high appears to have changed in the wrong direction. However, this item did not approach statistical significance. Further, since the pre-survey indicated almost total agreement that using illegal drugs was a great risk, the ceiling effect is at play, where improvement is very hard to achieve as most students agreed that using these substances was a great risk before exposure to the curriculum. It should also be noted that only cannabis was covered in the *Smart Talk* curriculum, so the fact that students’ perception changed around these other items means that exposure to the curriculum could have had a carry-over effect to their perception of harms in using other drugs as well.

Because it takes large differences to reach statistical significance with such a small participant sample, it is not surprising that there was not more significant change. It is worth noting that the mean (i.e., average) score from the post-surveys changed in the desired direction, and for four of the five items, post-survey

responses were much more closely clustered around the mean than they were on the pre-survey. The closer dispersion of post-scores indicates that there was much more agreement around the improved or desired responses than there was before the *Smart Talk* program, which is also a positive finding.

- D. The installation of vape detectors in- and cameras outside of SHMS restrooms will reduce incidents of vaping/smoking cannabis by youth as measured by a decrease in documented occurrences from 2021 baseline by 15% by Year 1; 20% by Year 2; and 25% by Year 3 as measured by school records.**

Vape detectors were installed in SHMS restrooms early in the 2021/22 school year, and cameras were installed outside of restrooms later in the school year. The two were not linked together to provide time-stamped data until late in the school year. The wording of this objective includes a baseline year as 2020/21 against which future years' measurement would be compared. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2020/21 school year was unusual as instruction was offered in a hybrid style, where students rotated cohorts, each attending in-person for part of the week, and virtually over Zoom for the rest. As the change required considerable restructuring of instructional delivery, there were either no vaping incidents or they were not tracked given the tremendous strain on public school personnel at that time. Because no data was available for the 2020/21 school year, the 2021/22 school year was used as a baseline. During that school year, only two incidents were noted. This and the rest of the grant years' vaping/smoking incidents are shown in Table 6 below.

Table 6. Incidents of student cannabis vaping/smoking in SHMS restrooms during grant years

	Baseline Measure 2021/22	Grant Year 2 2022/23	Grant Year 3 2023/24
Possession of cannabis or cannabis vaping device	2	3	2
Specifics of Possession (i.e., student count, detail of infraction, student grade)	2: cannabis vape pen (8 th gr.)	1: arranged to sell cannabis vape (7 th gr.) 1: Using cannabis vape (7 th gr.) 1: Using cannabis vape (8 th gr.)	2: cannabis vape pen (8 th gr.)
% Change from Baseline	--	50% increase	0% increase from 2021/22 33% decrease from 2022/23

In 2021/22, two students were found vaping cannabis in restrooms. This increased to three incidents in 2022/23, a percentage change of 50. In the 2023/24 school year, this number dropped by one, to two incidents—the same as the baseline year. Compared to the 2022/23 school year, a 33% decrease.

GOAL 2: Refer and engage Nevada City School District (NCSD) students at SHMS (grades 5 through 8) in positive skill building and pro-social year-round activities through Bright Futures for Youth's (BFFY's) after school and summer programs, with positive outcomes for participants to include decreased use of cannabis and other substance use.

- A. Collaboration between NCSD and BFFY will result in a more effective referral process to engage SHMS 5 – 8 grade students in BFFY's Friendship Club, NEO, and summer camps, as measured by program records and staff interviews.**

The evaluator reviewed records and conducted interviews with SHMS and BFFY staff to determine the extent to which the referral process was enhanced during the grant. SHMS and BFFY have had a longstanding relationship, and referrals have been made by school staff to the BFFY programs for many years. Each spring BFFY engages the schools to remind them that referrals for the fall term should be made. This is especially important for the Friendship Club for girls, a program supporting girls who are socially isolated in school or have challenges at school or home. This program is best accessed when girls are starting sixth grade, though referrals can be made for female students through grade seven. Program access is by referral only and referrals are made throughout the year. This is not the case with NEO, which is a drop-in program and does not require a referral. Students may attend at will, though within a few weeks of attending the program, staff need enrollment forms, parent contact and emergency information completed. Sometimes the schools make referrals for students to participate in NEO, most often when

there are barriers for students to participate, such as transportation or parent engagement. In these cases, BFFY provides additional support to get a student enrolled in this drop-in program.

Friendship Club summer camps are for current participants who began participating sometime during the year, except for those entering sixth grade, who have their own camp. BFFY also offers other summer camps for NEO leadership students.

The referral process, as described by both SHMS and BFFY staff, has improved in the 2023/24 school year as more attention was focused upon referrals by the grant. Staff worked together to ensure that there was clarity on the referral process. The reminders in spring were helpful to ensure that SHMS staff were focused on this community resource and the timing referrals to result in the best student participation.

B. Annually, SHMS will increase the number of students referred to BFFY programs by 25% from 2021 baseline, as measured by program records.

Referral information was obtained from SHMS staff. The 2020/21 school year was used as a baseline year as staff reported that referrals were still being made, though BFFY used virtual programming due to COVID and school itself was operating a hybrid education model, alternating between in-person and virtual participation for two cohorts of students. Therefore, it is likely that referrals were atypical. BFFY prefers referrals for Friendship Club from schools to be made toward the end of the school year and preferably for girls going into grade 6, so that new 6th grade participants begin together over the summer camp program, providing a bonding experience. However, the program does take referrals during the school year, with new participants in 6th and 7th grade starting at the new semester. NEO accepts referrals all year long, but as previously mentioned, referrals are not needed to attend this program.

Table 7. Change in referrals to BFFY by SHMS during grant years

	Baseline Measure (2020/21)	Year 1 2021/22	Year 2 2022/23	Year 3 2023/24
Referrals from SHMS to BFFY Programs	Friendship Club: 2 NEO: 1 Total: 3	Friendship Club: 5 NEO: 1 Total: 6	Friendship Club: 3 NEO: 0 Total: 3	Friendship Club: 9 NEO: 3 Total: 12
% Change from Baseline (3 referrals in 20/21)	--	Friendship Club: 150% NEO: 0% Total: 100%	Friendship Club: 50% NEO: -100% Total: 0%	Friendship Club: 350% NEO: 200% Total: 300%

There were three referrals during the baseline year (2020/21). It is possible that referrals were impacted by the instructional changes needed to operate during the pandemic. Using this figure, the total referrals increased to six in 2021/22, an increase of 100%. In 2022/23, the number of referrals was identical to the baseline year. However, in the final year of the grant (i.e., 2023/24), SHMS generated 12 referrals, an increase over the baseline year of 300%. Staff reported that prior to this final year, SHMS and BFFY met and discussed the referral process to streamline and improve the numbers.

Since referrals to NEO are actually not required for participation, it would also be reasonable to look solely at referrals to Friendship Club, which does require referrals. Analysis of referrals for Friendship Club alone shows annual increases over the baseline year of 150%, 50%, and 350% -- all exceeding the objective.

C. BFFY will accept referrals from up to 30 SHMS students for all their programs, annually as measured by enrollment.

Per BFFY staff, past referrals from SHMS have never come close to the maximum number of 30 students. However, BFFY staff indicated that they would be able to accept up to 30 per year. Referrals of course do not necessarily equate to enrollment. Families must complete paperwork and agree to allow their student to participate. The objective could be interpreted to mean that all referrals were to be enrolled, which is beyond the control of the school or BFFY. Table 8 below shows the numbers of youth referred to each BFFY program, as well as all referrals from SHMS that were ultimately enrolled. Referrals and enrollments are compared to the goal of 30 students.

Table 8. Referrals and enrollment of SHMS students to BFFY programs during grant years

	Baseline Measure (2020/21)	Year 1 2021/22	Year 2 2022/23	Year 3 2023/24
Referrals from SHMS to BFFY Programs	Friendship Club: 2 NEO: 1 Total: 3	Friendship Club: 5 NEO: 1 Total: 6	Friendship Club: 3 NEO: 0 Total: 3	Friendship Club: 9 NEO: 3 Total: 12
# / % of referred students who enrolled	Friendship Club: 0% NEO: 0 / 0% Total: 0%	Friendship Club: 1 / 20% NEO: 1 / 100% Total: 2 of 6 / 33%	Friendship Club: 2 / 66.7% NEO: 0 / 0% Total: 2 of 3 / 66.7%	Friendship Club: 8 / 88.9% NEO: 3 / 100% Total: 11 of 12 / 91.7%
% of referral goal met (i.e., 30)	10%	20%	10%	40%
% of enrollment goal met (i.e., 30)	0%	6.7%	6.7%	36.7%

Note: baseline year is included for comparison only.

An analysis of student referral and enrollment data shows that, over the life of the grant, between 10% and 40% of the 30-student referral goal was met. Actual enrollment of those referred students was lower, with only 6.7% of referred students enrolled in Years 1 and 2 and 36.7% (i.e., 11 of 30) in Year 3. Enrollment of referred students in relation to the 30-student goal was lower, though in Year 3, almost all referred students enrolled (i.e., 11 of 12). In fact, enrollment of those referred increased during each year of the grant, which is positive.

D. Annually, 80% of BFFY’s SMHS-referred participants in Friendship Club and NEO who receive cannabis prevention education will report a decrease in past 30-day cannabis use as measured by a retrospective post-survey.

Prevention education is an important component to Friendship Club but is provided less formally within the NEO drop-in afterschool program. The evaluator began working directly with the BFFY staff in Quarter 10, and while referral data and enrollment demographics were possible to collect, it was too late into the program year to capture accurate pre-surveys, so data collection did not occur for this objective. However, the surveys have since been developed by the evaluator in collaboration with BFFY’s Associate Director in time for the summer camp programs for the Cohort 3 grant.

E. Annually, 80% of BFFY’s SHMS-referred participants in Friendship Club and NEO will report increased perception of harm from adolescent cannabis use as measured by a retrospective post-survey.

The same issue described above for Objective 1D is also applicable to this objective.

GOAL 3: Enhance health and wellness of SHMS students in grades 5 – 8 participating in BFFY programs by providing mental health services and substance use interventions to students with demonstrated need.

A. SHMS students referred to BFFY programs and enrolled will be referred to mental health or SUD services as indicated based upon BFFY’s assessment and in consultation with parents as measured by program records.

BFFY works with parents/guardians to refer youth to mental health or SUD services when needed. However, during the grant, there were no such documented needs among participants from SHMS, so no referrals were made since data collection around this objective began in Quarter 10.

B. Parents of SHMS students referred by BFFY for mental health or SUD services will report using referrals and that the services were helpful for their child as measured by parent surveys or interviews as possible.

Since no referrals were made on behalf of BFFY participants who were from SHMS during data collection, there were no parents in survey or interview about this objective.

GOAL 4: Provide diversion using evidence based early intervention education and support for SHMS students apprehended for vaping or using cannabis at school.

- A. The SRO will provide evidence-based cannabis prevention education and harm reduction education on the dangers of cannabis, fentanyl, and other drugs, and provide referrals for other support as indicated, annually to at least 50% of SMHS students caught consuming cannabis/other drugs in SHMS restrooms in Year 1 and 2, and 75% in Year 3.

When the evaluator began working with Nevada City's Prop 64 grant team, an SRO had already been assigned to SHMS, and the evaluator began contacting him to determine what the status of his work was around this objective. At the time, he was attempting to find materials that could be used for substance use prevention education. The evaluator put him in contact with the SHMS teacher who was delivering Stanford's *Smart Talk* Curriculum so they could share resources. The revised logic models were approved by the BSCC in October of 2023, and by early November, the evaluator submitted the LEP. Due to staffing shortages within BSCC, the LEP was not approved until February 1, 2023. In the meantime, though further discussions had taken place around this objective, the SRO was promoted to another position within the Police Department in the early spring, and the new SRO was hired in April – the final month of the Cohort 2 grant. The SRO's delivery of prevention education to youth caught using cannabis at school did not take place as intended. However, the evaluator conducted a site visit for the Cohort 3 grant in June 2024 and met with the current SRO who has already begun meeting with the SHMS teacher who delivers the *Smart Talk* Curriculum and has engaged in other training activities in order to gather materials to use in working with youth. This objective, which also appears in the Cohort 3 grant, will begin being measured early in the new grant's implementation.

PPA 3: Public Safety

CES's PPA 3 activities included two goals and five objectives. All are shown below, followed by results describing the extent to which each objective was attained.

GOAL 1: Improve Nevada City Police Department's (NCPD's) capacity to respond efficiently and effectively to cannabis related crimes and other criminal activity.

- A. By Year 1, the purchase of 8 Dell Rugged Laptops for NCPD will facilitate access to relevant documentation (e.g., maps, police documentation) and increase efficiency of responses to calls related to cannabis facilities and businesses, increase timely completion of investigations and submittal of reports while in the field as measured by and officer survey and improvements on performance indicators related to cannabis-related call reports, investigations.

Initially, the source of data to measure this objective was planned as performance indicators and a survey. However, the metrics needed to measure certain improvements were not available and the evaluator and grant team believed a focus group would be more appropriate for discussing the value of the laptops and other purchases described in Objectives B and C than a survey.

The eight Dell Rugged Laptops for the Police Department were purchased in February 2022 and put into service shortly thereafter. The new computers replaced existing models that had been well-used for many years and lacked the technical specifications to reliably connect to the internet, quickly access websites and download content, and were generally slow, and as one police officer noted, "beat up."

Focus group participants described multiple benefits of the new laptops. In addition to better connectivity and improved memory and processing speed, the laptops include convenient docking stations which charge quickly. When in the field, officers can communicate with dispatch seamlessly and respond to calls quickly from their laptop. They can also pull up the department Geographic Information System (GIS) for detailed maps of schools, roads, emergency evacuation routes or access other mapping technology to familiarize themselves with building layouts and the surrounding environment to plan search, rescue efforts, or fire or other emergency evacuations. They are able to quickly access files that contain emergency contacts for business owners or city staff. During slower periods of time in the field, officers can work on reports for investigations or other paperwork.

Perhaps one of the most helpful aspects of the new laptops relates to another grant-funded purchase. Using the laptops, all police officers can login to the Flock live video surveillance cameras that are placed in six locations within the city. The officers can see live footage captured by the cameras as well as manipulate cameras to see additional views, zoom in or out, and switch between cameras quickly. When spotting something important, officers can reach the dispatcher to investigate or alert another officer to get to the specified location.

The laptops have also proven useful in police responses to cannabis-related businesses and officer training. At a local dispensary, since receiving the new laptops, the NCPD has responded to 45 calls. Most of these were related to security alarms, but having quick access to business owners' contact information and maps has been helpful. Further, while on patrol, one officer has been able to complete a police legal update course that included articles on the intersection of cannabis and police work. The SRO has been able to review multiple aspects of the *SMART Talk* curriculum accessed from his laptop while in the field.

B. By Year 2, the purchase of a city phone system will improve NCPD response times to calls by 10% compared to the average response time in the year prior to installation as measured by NCPD records.

The new phone system for Nevada City was purchased in January 2022. When the grant application was written, the grant team believed that the phone system would impact police response times positively. However, after meeting with the NCPD staff, the evaluator learned that the phone system does not impact emergency responsiveness. All 911 calls are routed through the Sheriff's Department, bypassing the city's phone system, entirely. Therefore, changes in response time is not an appropriate measure of the phone system's impact. However, this does not mean that the installation of the phone system has not directly benefited both the city's staff and citizens.

During conversations and a focus group with police officers, several benefits were described. The old phone system had a standard phone tree which could route citizens to the Police Department; however, if no one were there to answer the phone, it kept ringing. This was especially a problem after hours at night and on weekends. As Officers described it, it often happens that people contact the police non-emergency number when they need assistance but are unsure whether their issues constitute an actual emergency. Most people are unaware that emergency calls are routed through the county Sheriff's Department. When calling 911, this happens automatically, but when a citizen would call the city to reach the NCPD, the continually ringing phone was disconcerting. In order for the phone to be connected to the Sheriff's Office dispatcher, NCPD staff had to call the Sheriff's Office to let them know that all staff were leaving for the day or weekend and to switch their phone line over to them for the night and weekends. This non-automated process was not always done consistently, leaving citizens to wonder what to do with their requests. According to focus group participants, it also contributed to the perception that the NCPD was not a 24-hour police force and therefore, possibly not available when needed.

Since the installation of the new phone system, this issue is no longer relevant. When calling in, citizens can select the Police Department option, and further choose to be connected to dispatch, leave a message in the general mailbox, or specify a particular staff person or police officer for whom to leave a message. Being able to leave messages for individual officers eliminates errors in message-taking or conveyance of messages and improves officer responsiveness to citizens. As one officer noted, *"It has been very helpful. It made it more efficient, and we can connect people to the resources they need."*

C. By Year 3, the purchase of video surveillance cameras for NCPD placed at strategic locations will increase useful video evidence gathering in cannabis and other drug-related crimes as measured by a 25% increase from 2022 baseline in video evidence in cannabis and other drug-related criminal investigations.

The effort to obtain video surveillance cameras was on track to take place in mid-2023. A bid was received from Flock Safety in November of 2023 with installation planned to take place shortly after. However, the system that NCPD needed had to have power at the source of each camera. Hoping to use existing PG&E power poles, the Chief of Police began working with PG & E but learned that it would take them up to one

year to install them. Locating appropriate spots that had power supplies close by took several more months, and the cameras were purchased but not installed until May 2024 – one month after the Cohort 2 grant ended. A total of six video surveillance cameras were installed and the camera monitoring application linked to the cameras. It took another month to get the software installation fully operational for all cameras. This late installation did not allow for measurement of its impact. However, during the officer focus group, several benefits were discussed.

The surveillance cameras purchased were produced by Flock Safety, a public safety technology manufacturer. The Flock cameras are located in the areas most heavily accessed by citizens and visitors, and often people who are engaging in problematic or criminal activity. One camera is located in Robinson's Plaza downtown, which is the location of the Nevada City Chamber of Commerce, with views of the main street where most of the bars are located. A second camera is positioned on the top of City Hall which views a large area of the downtown. A third camera is located near the Commercial Street public parking lot downtown. Focus group participants described this parking lot as a frequent location for vandalism or fights, and there are more issues requiring police response here than most other areas of the city. There is a fourth camera on Sacramento Street, which is the location of the busiest gas station in town as well as a large intersection with access to the highway. The fifth and sixth cameras are located within Pioneer Park, the city's largest and busiest park. One of these cameras faces the bandshell and amphitheater; the other faces the tennis courts and public bathrooms.

The cameras are positioned on top of heavy gage metal poles between 15 to 20 feet off the ground and are white in color. Through the application used to control them, each camera can be tilted, zoomed in or out, and rotated 360 degrees. After a period of inactivity, the cameras revert to the home-point view. The cameras use cell towers for Wi-Fi connectivity, which officers reported works well, though there is typically a few second delay. The exception to this is when there are large events in town that max out cell tower capacity, and then the video feed is slower. Each camera is equipped with an infrared camera used for night vision. Initially, the infrared was not working well, but officers indicated that Flock Safety has excellent customer service and fixed the programming issue immediately.

Additionally, Flock is continually providing updates and upgrades that improve the technical capabilities of the cameras, most recently enhancing the infrared night vision component. The cameras are on a long-term lease from Flock, and with that lease, the company comes to the city and replaces or fixes any problems. Recently, Flock notified the NCPD that one of the cameras had stopped working. Flock's service department realized something had happened to the camera and immediately came out to investigate before the NCPD even realized there was a problem. Apparently, someone had removed the PG&E meter from the electrical panel. Further, on the basis of recommendations of Flock's customer service department, the city is installing additional infrared lights near the cameras in Pioneer Park to further improve night-time visibility. The cameras each store the 24-day cycle of recordings for 30 days.

All officers have a login and can access and control the cameras from their laptops in the field. Not only are the police officers relying on the cameras daily, but the office staff also views the camera footage and alerts officers to any problem areas.

The usefulness of these cameras cannot be overstated, according to the focus group participants. *"It's like having six additional officers."* Within a week of their installation, the SRO was watching the live feed and witnessed four students from SHMS vandalizing the bathroom door in the park. He was able to contact the youth and their parents right away. In the last month, the SRO witnessed a group of students sitting in the bandshell at Pioneer Park preparing and using cannabis. He was able to call for assistance and another officer contacted the youth within two minutes. A week before the focus group, another officer saw two people vandalizing the public bathrooms downtown on the camera live stream. A theft at SHMS where video cameras were installed to augment the efficacy of the vape detectors have also proven helpful in identifying the students involved. This incident highlights another potential benefit of the Flock

Safety cameras. Additional cameras installed for surveillance, regardless of brand, can also be connected to the Flock video feed should this be desired.

The video evidence gathered through the Flock cameras has already been used in a felony assault case. These benefits have all taken place in the first four months of the cameras' installation. It is anticipated that it will provide useful evidence for all types of crimes, including drug-related crimes. So far, there have not been any situations at the store front/delivery service dispensary in town, nor at the extraction laboratory, nor at a business that manufactures edibles, but it is possible that the cameras may be helpful here, too. It is important to note that the NCPD also has an electronic evidence system that can blur out faces and modify voices from video or still frames if the agency needs to share information with the public and there are individuals pictured who should not be identified due to age, victim status, or other reasons.

When asked about the sustainability of the cameras, one officer noted that the grant helped to pre-pay for four years of the lease. During the following years, the lease is being built into the city budget. The Police Chief has presented updates about the cameras to the City Council and the progress in the police work that the cameras have facilitated, as well as highlighting their capability, most recently with a demonstration of the cameras' night vision capture from various distances. There is wide agreement about the benefit of these cameras among city staff and the Nevada City Council.

GOAL 2: Increase public safety by supplying Nevada City Fire Department (NCFD) with equipment that will enhance fire protection brought about by cannabis cultivation and other hazards and protect first responders from noxious gases and fumes.

- A. By Year 1, NCFD will purchase a masticator and trailer that will be used to improve city capacity to reduce wildfire risks and access areas known for cannabis use by youth to eradicate heavily wooded areas in open spaces, trails, and within city parks where youth gather to vape/smoke cannabis, as measured by purchase records.

The masticator and trailer were the first items to be purchased with grant funds in October 2021, and the trailer used to haul it was purchased in February 2022. A staff member was hired to operate the masticator in the months following the purchase and after being trained on its use, he began clearing vegetation in city parks and along open spaces and trails within the city limits.

- B. By Year 2, the safety of NCFD first responders dealing with cannabis-related and other emergencies where toxic gases and fumes are present will be improved by the purchase and use of new Self-contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) and multi-gas detectors, as measured by purchase records and first responder survey.

Though this objective was to be measured using a survey, the grant team and the evaluator determined that a focus group would be more feasible for the firefighters. The SCBA was purchased in April 2022 and put into service shortly thereafter. The existing SCBA being used were coming to the end of their 15-year lifespan. Every five years, the units must be re-certified, undergoing hydrostatic testing to ensure there are no leaks or other damage. But at the 15-year mark, they are decommissioned.

The California State Fire Marshal's regulations require that each fire department's equipment has interoperability with other agencies as they often come together to fight larger fires or emergencies. The new SCBA meet these requirements. Since NCFD merged with Grass Valley's Fire Department two years ago, this is an especially important component. When multiple agencies are involved in a call, each department must have equipment that is compatible with the new SCBA. For instance, the new SCBA allow for seamless "buddy breathing," which is needed when firefighters must share SCBA. If there is a problem with a regulator, it can easily be disconnected and reconnected onto another unit or onto another firefighter's SCBA. They also comply with all new standards, including the low air alarm at 33%. The new SCBA also have a motion detector, and sensing no movement, an alarm goes off at 15 seconds, which is faster than the previous models.

During the focus group, the NCFD staff agreed that the new SCBA have additional benefits, as well. They are considerably lighter than the previous model. They also have larger capacity, with a higher PSI which translates into a smaller oxygen bottle. The straps are padded better, are more ergonomically designed, comfortable, and non-carcinogenic. A handle for rescue is also included. Previously, if a firefighter were disabled during an emergency, their colleagues would have to remove the SCBA before dragging them to safety. Now, they can be dragged to safety by an integrated handle without having to remove the SCBA.

The multi-gas detector is also a critical piece of firefighting equipment that was purchased using grant funds in April 2022. The two new multi-gas detectors detect oxygen saturation in an environment, carbon monoxide, any combustibles, and hydrogen sulfide, a deadly gas. They are programmed to sound an alarm at certain parts per million, depending on the gas. They are often needed during the clean-up phase of a fire when structures are still smoldering, indicating whether it is safe to return to a building. They can also detect regular residential or commercial building gas leaks, which are very common emergency calls.

The new multi-gas detectors are a vast improvement over the old gas detector, according to the focus group participants. The old detector had aged out, detected only a single gas, and required considerable maintenance and calibration. It was difficult to read and interpret. The new models are pre-calibrated, require little to no maintenance, are well-lit, and easy to use and interpret.

In addition to the residential and commercial building emergencies for which the multi-gas detector is helpful, staff noted that they would also be critical when dealing with an emergency at a cannabis manufacturing facility, where the manufacturing processes can put first responders in close proximity to various combustible gases. Facilities that extract the essential oils from the cannabis plant, distill the cannabis plant to separate the cannabis oils from the solvents. Most of the gases that are produced during the process of extracting the cannabis oil are toxic and very flammable, such as ethanol, butane, propane, hexane, and carbon dioxide.

Obviously, firefighting is an exhausting job, and the participants in the focus group conclude that this new equipment makes it easier for them to do their job. Both additions improve the staff's peace of mind, knowing that they are protected by state-of-the-art equipment.

GOAL 3: Increase Nevada City's operational efficiency and effectiveness in processing cannabis business financial services.

- A. By Year 3, Nevada City will purchase and put into service finance software and provide training to improve efficiency of finance department operations around cannabis businesses, as measured by purchase agreements, receipts, and staff training documentation.

The finance software was purchased in May 2023. According to city staff, the implementation of the new Caselle Government Accounting Software has taken much longer than had been expected. At the end of the grant, data from the old software was being migrated to the new system by a third party consultant that works with Caselle. It was not expected to be fully implemented until the end of 2024. Training will take place close to the end of its final implementation steps. Until it is implemented, it will not be possible to determine if it will be adequate to handle the cannabis business transactions that relate to permitting and licenses, and code enforcement violations. If it is determined that the finance software does not streamline processes needed to address cannabis business operations resulting from permitting and code violations, it may be necessary to purchase additional software that is more aligned with Code Enforcement processes.

- B. By Year 3, the purchase of finance software and staff training will increase Nevada City's operational efficiency of finance operations for cannabis businesses, as measured by a 15% decrease in processing time for fees, accounts receivable/payable (i.e., financial transaction timestamps), from 2022 baseline.

This could not be measured as the finance software was not completely implemented at grant's end.

It should be noted that because Nevada City was awarded a Prop 64 Cohort 3 grant, a budget modification was submitted, and the unspent funds from the Cohort 2 grant were used to purchase several items that were needed or planned for the Cohort 3 grant. These included: a vehicle, an electric bike, an electric UTV, and a computer, all for use by the SRO, replacement tracks for the masticator, iPads, and vape detectors at Forest Charter School and Sierra Academy of Expeditionary Learning. The vape detectors were planned under the Cohort 3 grant.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Discussion of program results along with the general degree of effectiveness of the project activities in achieving the objectives are presented by PPA below.

PPA 1: Youth Development/Youth Prevention and Intervention

GOAL 1: Engage Seven Hills Middle School (SHMS) youth in drug deterrence/awareness education and prevention activities to build protective factors against cannabis and other substance use.

Finding and implementing an appropriate curriculum that included cannabis was the first objective under Goal 1, and it was achieved. The *Smart Talk Cannabis Awareness and Prevention* curriculum was implemented at the beginning of the 2023/24 school year. However, data collection did not commence until the second trimester. In total, all 104 7th grade students participated in the prevention program.

Organizing and implementing pre-and post-survey data collection was a challenge that may have impacted the veracity of the results obtained and the grantee's ability to report reliable results for objectives two and three. Though 56 students completed the program between the second and third trimester, there were far fewer surveys completed. Over half of the student IDs did not match from pre- to post-survey. Whether it was confusion on students' parts or an intentional effort to avoid potential identification, only 23 pre-post surveys out of 56 students who participated in the second and third trimesters' programs, could be matched, a response rate of 41.1%. The evaluator provided various techniques to ensure that students felt comfortable responding, such as having the students put their surveys in an envelope with the last student sealing the envelope to be sent to the evaluator, but such methods may not have sufficiently addressed student responsiveness.

The second objective under Goal 1 called for decreasing past 30-day cannabis use among youth. Since only three of the 23 students had indicated any cannabis use in the pre-survey, and none reported any use in the post-survey, there was no measurable change to gauge. Whether this minimal use represents actual past 30-day use of the participants is unclear. It may be that the students did not feel comfortable reporting usage on the survey, fearing exposure. Upon completion of the school year and the delivery of the completed surveys, planning commenced between the principal and the evaluator to adopt a student ID numbering system for the surveys that did not rely on student-provided information. This effort will be developed under the Cohort 3 grant.

The third objective under Goal 1 related to increasing perception of harm around cannabis use among the prevention program participants. In an effort to keep the survey similar to the California Healthy Kids Survey, the survey developed for this evaluation assessed perception of harm for a total of five substances: 1) regular (i.e., weekly) alcohol use; 2) binge drinking (i.e., 5 + drinks one or twice a week); regular cannabis use (weekly), prescription drug use to get high or for reasons other than prescribed; and 5) other illegal drug use. The second trimester cohort of students (with 16 matched pre-post surveys) showed statistically significant change in the desired direction around cannabis, but with the addition of the seven students within the third trimester class, this finding fell just below the standardly used cutoff for assigning significance to the change (i.e., .05 level where such a difference would be likely to have occurred randomly or by chance in just 5 out of 100 times). Interestingly, despite the fact that only cannabis was covered in the curriculum, there were two significant changes from pre- to post-survey. Increased perception of harm was seen for drinking alcohol regularly (at least weekly) and for using

prescription drugs other than for reasons prescribed. Though not specifically addressed in the curriculum, this could have been a carry-over effect from the focus on the risks of any substance use.

The fourth objective related to the impact of vape detectors in school restrooms and cameras outside of restrooms on occurrences of school-based cannabis (or tobacco) vaping/smoking. In 2021/22 (baseline year), two students were found vaping cannabis in restrooms. This increased to three incidents in 2022/23, a percentage change of 50. In the 2023/24 school year, this number dropped by one, to two incidents—the same as the baseline year. Compared to the 2022/23 school year, this is a 33% decrease.

With such small numbers, percentages change dramatically, and since the pandemic interfered with student and staff life during much of it, it is not reasonable to attach too much significance to the small changes over the life of the grant. However, staff have noted that the ability to learn in real time when a student has vaped or smoked in the restrooms and be able to see the video and time stamp of the students leaving the restrooms, has greatly increased their ability to respond to these infractions, and to intervene early which is very positive.

Initially, students may have been less aware of the vape detectors and cameras, and so they may have been undeterred from their vaping/smoking activities. It may take more time to institutionalize the presence of the surveillance system among students. Another possible explanation is that the 2021/22 school year total incidents was artificially low because it was the first year where school had returned to more normal operations post-pandemic. It is challenging to understand what is really at play here. Over time, widespread knowledge of the presence of vape detectors and cameras at the school would be expected to disincentivize on-campus vaping and/or smoking.

On a side note, the cameras have also served another purpose that was not intended initially. During a focus group held with NCPD Officers to discuss PPA 3 objectives, the SRO had just been at SHMS to help the administration with the theft of a large sum of cash that had occurred that day. The cameras showed the theft taking place, and the students involved were contacted about their actions.

GOAL 2: Refer and engage Nevada City School District (NCSD) students at SHMS (grades 5 through 8) in positive skill building and pro-social year-round activities through Bright Futures for Youth's (BFFY's) after school and summer programs, with positive outcomes for participants to include decreased use of cannabis and other substance use.

The first objective under Goal 2 related to increased collaboration between SHMS and BFFY to improve the referral process. Communication improved especially in Year 3, and along with it, referrals. BFFY accepted all youth who were referred, provided that parents or guardians completed the required enrollment forms. However, the goal of 30 students was not reached, but there is no indication that students who would benefit were not referred or enrolled. If the number of referrals in Year 3 are any indication, there should be an increasing number of participants in BFFY programs from SHMS. The school certainly facilitates the participation process by providing bus service to all students who are enrolled in Friendship Club or dropping in to NEO.

Youth referred from SHMS to BFFY's Friendship Club and NEO participated in multiple and varied positive recreational, educational, and skill-building activities. The Friendship Club members participate in prevention education as part of the program, but NEO participants do not due to the drop-in nature of the program. It is meant as a safe and social after school program that is fun for students. They have many opportunities to pursue their interests in art, music, games, and other skill-building activities, and get help with homework, but it does not include prevention education which was not understood when the grant was written.

Unfortunately, it was not possible to measure any change in self-reported substance use or perception of harm from cannabis use for the Friendship Club members. Due to the late start of the evaluation work, and efforts to capture and report basic referral and enrollment statistics for quarterly reports, the ability to collect a pre-survey was not possible until well into the third year, and this would have been after

participants had already received considerable information about cannabis and other substance use. It will, however, be possible to collect this information going forward, as this continues to be an objective under the Cohort 3 grant.

GOAL 3: Enhance health and wellness of SHMS students in grades 5 – 8 enrolled in BFFY programs by providing mental health services and substance use interventions to students with demonstrated need.

During the grant, no referrals for mental health or substance use services were made on behalf of BFFY participants who were from SHMS during data collection which took place from Quarter 10 forward.

GOAL 4: Provide diversion using evidence based early intervention education and support for SHMS students apprehended for vaping or using cannabis at school.

The objective associated with Goal 4 called for the SRO to provide evidence-based prevention education and harm reduction education to SHMS students caught vaping or using cannabis at school, with a higher percentage of students receiving this education each grant year. The evaluator was contracted by Nevada City part way through the grant, and the logic model revisions were not approved until October 2023, and the LEP was approved in February 2024. Due to these delays, this component was late to be implemented. The evaluator worked with the SRO at the time to obtain cannabis-related educational information, including the *SMART Talk* curriculum being used by the SHMS teacher, however, little progress was made over the following two quarters. During these months, the SRO was in the process of being promoted, and the hiring process for a new SRO was initiated in March. The current SRO did not start until April—the final month of the Cohort 2 grant. Though he began to immediately familiarize himself with grant requirements, there was no time to complete this objective in the last month of the grant. This objective, however, appears in the Cohort 3 grant, and this component will be implemented quickly.

PPA 3: Public Safety

GOAL 1: Improve Nevada City Police Department's (NCPD's) capacity to respond efficiently and effectively to cannabis related crimes and other criminal activity.

The purchases intended to support the work of NCPD, namely the Dell rugged laptops, phone system, and the video surveillance cameras, have greatly improved the department's capacity. It was not possible to associate reduced response time to the phone system because the initial and wrong assumption that emergency calls utilize the city's phone system. The evaluation also could not measure the additional video evidence from the cameras because of their installation in the last month of the grant.

Despite these limitations, the officer feedback from the focus group provided general and specific uses and benefits from these purchases as well as the Dell laptops. The laptops have provided a much needed boost to keep officers connected to dispatch, monitor what is happening in the city, and improved their ability to complete needed paperwork, emails, and engage in professional development when they are in the field and would not be able to complete these aspects of their work.

The new city phone system has proven valuable in streamlining communications between citizens and the NCPD. When people call the Police Department instead of 911 for something that could be an emergency, they are seamlessly routed to the appropriate staff and emergency services, especially at night when a call received is more easily transferred to the Sheriff's Office dispatcher. The phones further build rapport between officers and the community as messages can easily be left for individual officers rather than leaving messages in a general mailbox or relying on a message-taker to deliver a message that would not be received until returning to the office. Though the objective called for improved response time to emergency calls, this was not realistic as all emergency calls are routed through the Sheriff's Department.

Perhaps most notably, the six video cameras posted at strategic locations provide the NCPD with extra eyes. They have already resulted in multiple situations in which police could quickly intervene in instances of youth cannabis use, fights and assaults, vandalism, and more. The NCPD has been able to share day

and night-time footage with the City Council to document the value that the cameras have on public safety.

These improvements will have long-lasting implications for police work in Nevada City, bringing their infrastructure up-to-date, furthering their efforts to improve public safety, enhancing relationships with the community, and promoting citizen involvement. Despite the fact that two planned measurements were either not realistic or could not be made due to the timing of purchases or installation, the feedback collected and the ability to gather future data on effectiveness will inevitably have an impact on cannabis-related crime and other criminal activity in Nevada City.

GOAL 2: Increase public safety by supplying Nevada City Fire Department (NCFD) with equipment that will enhance fire protection brought about by cannabis cultivation and other hazards and protect first responders from noxious gases and fumes.

The first objective under Goal 2 called for the purchase of a masticator and trailer to more efficiently address vegetation that contributes to wildfire risk. These were purchased in October 2021 and February 2022, respectively. Work soon began to reduce overgrown vegetation throughout the city.

The second objective is related to the purchase of specific personal protective gear for firefighters, namely new SCBA and multi-gas detectors. Both were purchased in April 2022. The firefighter focus group revealed several important benefits of this protective equipment. First, the existing equipment was close to its 15-year expiration date. Since the NCFD merged with the Grass Valley Fire Department in 2022, and the California State Fire Marshal's regulations mandate that cooperating fire agencies' equipment be interoperable (i.e., that it is similar and can be used together). For example, if a regulator malfunctions, it can quickly be connected to another SCBA. The newly purchased equipment meets this requirement as well as meeting all new industry safety standards, such as a lower threshold for the "low air" alarm. From a comfort and practicality standpoint, it is also much lighter. The backpack straps are ergonomically designed and include a rescue handle for dragging a colleague to safety without removing the unit.

Similar benefits were described for the two new multi-gas detectors purchased through the grant in April 2022, as well. They meet newer safety standards and detect combustibles, oxygen saturation, carbon monoxide, and sulfide, where the old units detected one gas. They easily calibrate detection per gas, are easy to read and interpret, and require little maintenance, comparatively. The multi-gas detectors are critical to determine when it is safe to reenter a smoldering structure for the post-fire clean-up phase.

Though not encountered yet, the multi-gas detectors will also be critical for dealing with emergencies at cannabis manufacturing facilities, where it is likely that firefighters would encounter various toxic and combustible gases. Together, the new SCBA and multi-gas detectors provide appropriate and state-of-the-art protection for Nevada City's firefighters, and according to focus group participants, improve their peace of mind while doing their jobs.

GOAL 3: Increase Nevada City's operational efficiency and effectiveness in processing cannabis business financial services.

The objective related to Goal 3 relied on the purchase and implementation of a software package that would enhance the city's financial operations and benefit their new work with cannabis businesses. While the Caselle Government Accounting software was purchased in May 2023 as intended, its implementation has taken considerably longer than anticipated. At the end of the grant, the city's financial data was still being migrated into the Caselle software, and once that is complete, projected to be the end of 2024, staff training will commence. So, while the purchase was made during the Cohort 2 grant, the implementation was not completed during the grant years.

The Caselle software is touted to have capacity to handle permitting application fees and code related violations fee processing, but at the end of the grant, it was not possible to determine if it would adequately handle these specific tasks. Therefore, the second objective, to reduce the time needed for processing fees, accounts receivable/payable could not be determined.

CONCLUSIONS

Over the last three years, Nevada City has benefitted from an enhanced ability to engage in multiple efforts to ameliorate the impacts of recreational cannabis that would not have otherwise been possible.

PPA 1: Youth Development/Youth Prevention and Intervention

During the Proposition 64 grant, Nevada City learned a considerable amount and enhanced its capacity to provide cannabis focused prevention activities and youth development activities as demonstrated by these conclusions:

GOAL 1: Engage Seven Hills Middle School (SHMS) youth in drug deterrence/awareness education and prevention activities to build protective factors against cannabis and other substance use.

Objective 1A. Annually, NCSD will deliver a customized cannabis prevention program for all 7th grade students at SHMS.

NCSD delivered a cannabis prevention program to all 7th grade students as planned.

Objective 1B. Annually, 80% of participants in SHMS's cannabis prevention program will report a decrease in past 30 day cannabis use as measured by a pre-test and post-test (CHKS).

Students indicated almost no substance use on the pre-surveys, and the post-surveys showed the same. Therefore, there was no decrease in self-reported past 30-day substance use by the SHMS 7th grade participants in the cannabis prevention program. It may be that this is actually the case, or students may not have felt comfortable providing accurate responses.

Objective 1C. Annually, 80% of participants in SHMS's cannabis prevention program will report increased perception of harm from adolescent cannabis use as measured by a pre-test and post-test (CHKS).

The SHMS 7th grade participants in the cannabis prevention program did improve their perception of harm around regular cannabis use in adolescence from the pre- to post-survey, but not to a statistically significant extent. It may be that with a larger pool of survey participants, the change would have reached statistical significance. There was incidental but significant improvement on two other items (i.e., perception of harm around regular alcohol use and use of prescription drugs other than for reasons intended).

Objective 1D. The installation of vape detectors in- and cameras outside of SHMS restrooms will reduce incidents of vaping/smoking cannabis by youth as measured by a decrease in documented occurrences from 2021 baseline by 15% by Year 1; 20% by Year 2; and 25% by Year 3 as measured by school records.

Between the 2021/22 school year (i.e., the revised baseline year) and 2022/23, there was a 50% increase in cannabis vaping at school (from two to three incidents). In 2023/24, the number was identical to the 2021/22 number. The intended decrease did not occur using the baseline year of 2021/22; however, there was a 33% drop between 2022/23 and 2023/24. Caution is needed when interpreting these numbers. They are exceedingly small but equate to large percentage changes. It may be that with the novelty of the vape detectors and cameras, students were less aware, and so they were undeterred from their vaping/smoking activities. It may take more time to institutionalize the presence of the surveillance system among students. Another possible explanation is that the 2021/22 school year total incidents was artificially low because it was the first year where school had returned to more normal operations post-pandemic.

GOAL 2: Refer and engage Nevada City School District (NCSD) students at SHMS (grades 5 through 8) in positive skill building and pro-social year-round activities through Bright Futures for Youth's (BFFY's) after school and summer programs, with positive outcomes for participants to include decreased use of cannabis and other substance use.

Objective 2A. Collaboration between NCSd and BFFY will result in a more effective referral process to engage SHMS 5 – 8 grade students in BFFY’s Friendship Club, NEO, and summer camps, as measured by program records and staff interviews.

The referral process as described by both SHMS and BFFY staff has improved in the last year as more attention was focused upon it and enrollment by the Prop 64 grant. Staff worked together to ensure that there was clarity on the referral process. The reminders in spring are helpful to ensure that SHMS staff are mindful of this community resource and the timing of referrals that results in the best student participation.

Objective 2B. Annually, SHMS will increase the number of students referred to BFFY programs by 25% from 2021 baseline, as measured by program records.

As with Goal 1; Objective D, the baseline year was not typical because of the pandemic, and the programming in 2020/21 was virtual. However, there were referrals, so it was used as the baseline year as planned. In the first and last years of the grant, referrals increased by 100% or more. They decreased by 100% in the second year. Here again, because the numbers were small to begin with, minor changes resulted in large percentage changes.

Objective 2C. BFFY will accept referrals from up to 30 SHMS students for all their programs, annually as measured by enrollment.

The planned referral of up to 30 SHMS students to BFFY programs was never met, and the closest referrals came to the goal was 40% in the final year of the grant. Clearly there is more room for referrals; however, it should be noted that only Friendship Club requires a referral. NEO is a drop-in program and though a few students are referred, they often find their way into the program simply by showing up. It is a very popular program, and both the school and NEO make it very easy for students to participate. The school sends a bus over to the program site from the school campus, and participants are dropped off at the program site first, so they do not have to stay on the bus for the entire regular route. Further, BFFY opens early to receive these students, ensuring that the program is properly staffed and equipped to serve these early arrivals.

Objective 2D. Annually, 80% of BFFY’s SMHS-referred participants in Friendship Club and NEO who receive cannabis prevention education will report a decrease in past 30-day cannabis use as measured by a retrospective post-survey.

Change in self-reported past 30-day substance use by BFFY program participants was not assessed because the pre-post survey data for Friendship Club and NEO participants was not implemented before the end of the grant. Once the evaluator began working directly with BFFY, the priority was getting the participant demographics and numbers collected for the QPRs, and pre-surveys would have needed to be administered at the beginning of the school year in order to have something to which post-surveys could be compared.

Objective 2E. Annually, 80% of BFFY’s SHMS-referred participants in Friendship Club and NEO will report increased perception of harm from adolescent cannabis use as measured by a retrospective post-survey.

Change in self-reported perception of harm by BFFY program participants was not assessed for the same reason as was described in Objective 2D.

GOAL 3: Enhance health and wellness of SHMS students in grades 5 – 8 in BFFY programs by providing mental health services and substance use interventions to students with demonstrated need.

Objective 3A. SHMS students referred to BFFY programs and enrolled will be referred to mental health or SUD services as indicated based upon BFFY’s assessment and in consultation with parents as measured by program records.

No referrals were made on behalf of BFFY program participants who were from SHMS during the grant’s data collection which took place from Quarter 10 through the end of the grant.

Objective 3B. Parents of SHMS students referred by BFFY for mental health or SUD services will report using referrals and that the services were helpful for their child as measured by parent surveys or interviews as possible.

Because no referrals were made, there were no parents or guardians with whom it would be possible to discuss the benefits received from such referrals.

GOAL 4: Provide diversion using evidence based early intervention education and support for SHMS students apprehended for vaping or using cannabis at school.

Objective 4A. The SRO will provide evidence-based cannabis prevention education and harm reduction education on the dangers of cannabis, fentanyl, and other drugs, and provide referrals for other support as indicated, annually to at least 50% of SMHS students caught consuming cannabis/other drugs in SHMS restrooms in Year 1 and 2, and 75% in Year 3.

Due to a late start on this objective, the late involvement of the evaluator, and a change in staffing, this goal and objective were not met. Since the new SRO was hired in the last month of the grant, he will be working on this objective for the Cohort 3 grant.

PPA 3: Public Safety

The grant provided the Nevada City Police and Fire Departments with equipment needed to do their work safely and efficiently as these conclusions demonstrate:

GOAL 1: Improve Nevada City Police Department's (NCPD's) capacity to respond efficiently and effectively to cannabis related crimes and other criminal activity.

Objective 1A. By Year 1, the purchase of 8 Dell Rugged Laptops for NCPD will facilitate access to relevant documentation (e.g., maps, police documentation) and increase efficiency of responses to calls related to cannabis facilities and businesses, increase timely completion of investigations and submittal of reports while in the field as measured by and officer survey and improvements on performance indicators related to cannabis-related call reports, investigations.

It was not possible to track increased efficiency of responses to calls related to cannabis businesses or a change in time needed to complete reports. Instead of a survey, the evaluator held a focus group with police officers to discuss the benefits of the new laptops. The improved connectivity, speed, and processing power of the laptops has allowed officers to communicate seamlessly with dispatch to respond to calls for service, access relevant mapping technology, department files, and all applications needed for field work and completion of reports. Additionally, the laptops have allowed officers access to the Flock surveillance video camera system so they can manipulate the cameras for maximum viewing capability, and watch the video streamed in real time to determine any situations that need their attention.

Objective 1B. By Year 2, the purchase of a city phone system will improve NCPD response times to calls by 10% compared to the average response time in the year prior to installation as measured by NCPD records.

When the grant application was written, the grant team believed that the phone system would impact police response times positively. However, after meeting with the NCPD staff, the evaluator learned that the phone system does not impact emergency responsiveness. All 911 calls are routed through the Sheriff's Department, bypassing the city's phone system entirely. Therefore, measuring improvement in response time is not an appropriate measure of the phone system's impact. However, the new phone system has directly benefited both the city's staff and citizens. Several benefits were described by the police officer during the focus group.

The phone system has proven valuable in streamlining communications between citizens and the NCPD. When people call the police department instead of 911 for something that could be an emergency, they are more easily routed to the appropriate staff and emergency services, especially at night when a call received is more easily transferred to the Sheriff's Office dispatcher. The phones further build rapport between officers and the community as messages can easily be left for individual officers rather than

leaving messages in a general mailbox or relying on a message taker to deliver a message that an officer would not receive until returning to the office.

Objective 1C. By Year 3, the purchase of video surveillance cameras for NCPD placed at strategic locations will increase useful video evidence gathering in cannabis and other drug-related crimes as measured by a 25% increase from 2022 baseline in video evidence in cannabis and other drug-related criminal investigations.

Because the video surveillance cameras were not installed until the last month of the grant, there was no time to collect data related to their use as evidence in cannabis and other drug-related criminal investigations. However, the usefulness of these cameras cannot be overstated, according to the focus group participants. *“It’s like having six additional Officers.”*

In the first quarter after installation, the cameras’ benefits were already being realized. Within a week of the surveillance cameras’ installation, the SRO spotted four students from SHMS vandalizing the bathroom door in the park. He was able to contact the youth and their parents right away. In the last month, the SRO witnessed a group of students sitting in the bandshell at Pioneer Park rolling a joint and smoking it. He was able to call for assistance and another officer contacted the youth within two minutes. A week before the focus group, an officer saw two people vandalizing the public bathrooms downtown on the camera live stream. The video evidence gathered through the Flock cameras has already been used in a felony assault case. It is anticipated that the cameras will provide useful evidence for all types of crimes, including drug-related crimes. So far, there have not been any situations at the store front/delivery service dispensary in town, nor at the extraction laboratory, or at a business that manufactures edibles, but it is possible that the cameras may be helpful here, too.

GOAL 2: Increase public safety by supplying Nevada City Fire Department (NCFD) with equipment that will enhance fire protection brought about by cannabis cultivation and other hazards and protect first responders from noxious gases and fumes.

Objective 2A. By Year 1, NCFD will purchase a masticator and trailer that will be used to improve city capacity to reduce wildfire risks and access areas known for cannabis use by youth to eradicate heavily wooded areas in open spaces, trails, and within city parks where youth gather to vape/smoke cannabis, as measured by purchase records.

The masticator and trailer were the first items to be purchased with grant funds. The masticator was purchased in October 2021 and the trailer to haul it was purchased in February 2022. An individual was hired to operate the masticator, and work began immediately to clear vegetation from parks and trails.

Objective 2B. By Year 2, the safety of NCFD first responders dealing with cannabis-related and other emergencies where toxic gases and fumes are present will be improved by the purchase and use of new Self-contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) and multi-gas detectors, as measured by purchase records and first responder survey.

The SCBA was purchased in April 2022 and put into service shortly thereafter. The existing SCBA being used were coming to the end of their 15-year lifespan. The new SCBA comply with the California State Fire Marshal’s regulations and are interoperable with equipment of the Grass Valley Fire Department, and other nearby first response agencies. This ensures seamless “buddy breathing,” which is needed when firefighters must share SCBA. If there is a problem with a regulator, it can easily be disconnected and reconnected onto another unit or onto another firefighter’s SCBA. They also comply with all new standards, including the low air alarm at 33% and a faster lack of motion sensor. Their additional ergonomic features make them much more useful and comfortable in emergencies than previous models.

Grant funds provided NCFD with two new multi-gas detectors which were purchased in April 2022. They detect oxygen saturation in an environment, carbon monoxide, any combustibles, and hydrogen sulfide. These detectors are often needed during the clean-up phase of a fire when things are still smoldering, indicating when it is safe to return to a building. They meet all new standards, require little maintenance,

are pre-calibrated appropriately per gas, and are well-lit and are much easier to read. They can also detect regular residential or commercial building gas leaks, which are very common emergency calls.

In addition to the residential and commercial building emergencies for which the multi-gas detector is helpful, staff noted that they would also be critical when dealing with an emergency at a cannabis manufacturing facility, where the manufacturing processes can put first responders in close proximity to various combustible gases. Facilities that extract the essential oils from the cannabis plant, distill the cannabis plant to separate the cannabis oils from the solvents. Most of the gases that are produced during the process of extracting the cannabis oil are toxic and very flammable, such as ethanol, butane, propane, hexane, and carbon dioxide.

GOAL 3: Increase Nevada City's operational efficiency and effectiveness in processing cannabis business financial services.

Objective 3A. By Year 3, Nevada City will purchase and put into service finance software and provide training to improve efficiency of finance department operations around cannabis businesses, as measured by purchase agreements, receipts, and staff training documentation.

The finance software was purchased in May 2023. According to city staff, the implementation of the new Caselle Government Accounting Software has been a much lengthier process than had been expected. At the end of the grant, data from the old software was being migrated to the new system. It was not expected to be fully implemented until the end of 2024. Training will take place close to the end of its final implementation steps. Until fully implemented, it will not be possible to determine if this software will adequately handle the cannabis business transactions that relate to permitting and licenses, and code enforcement violations. If the finance software does not streamline processes needed to address cannabis business operations resulting from permitting and code violations, it may be necessary to purchase additional permitting software that is used by code enforcement departments.

Objective 3B. By Year 3, the purchase of finance software and staff training will increase Nevada City's efficiency of finance operations for cannabis businesses, as measured by a 15% decrease in processing time for fees, accounts receivable/payable (i.e., financial transaction timestamps), from 2022 baseline.

This could not be measured as the finance software implementation was not complete by the grant's end.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of this evaluation are informative and lead to several recommendations which are offered here for continuous improvement of the cannabis-related activities of Nevada City, its contracted providers for PPA 1 (i.e., SHMS and BFFY), and for PPA 3, the city's Police, Fire, and Finance Departments. Where applicable, these recommendations can be implemented in Nevada City's Cohort 3 Prop 64 grant.

PPA 1: Youth Development/Youth Prevention and Intervention

Several of the recommendations within PPA 1 are particularly instructive for the evaluation of the Cohort 3 grant (i.e., recommendations 1 through 3 and 5), while recommendations 4 and 6 relate more to the work of Nevada City and its grant partners.

- 1. The evaluator and SHMS health education teacher should collaborate to improve response rate to the pre- and post-surveys.** The number of surveys that matched each other (from pre- to post-survey) was low to begin with, but there were many fewer surveys completed than there were students in the class. The small number of surveys limited the evaluation's ability to determine effectiveness of the program's messaging. Discussing strategies to ensure that all students complete pre- and post-surveys will improve this.
- 2. Work with SHMS to develop a new simpler student survey ID numbering system for participants in the cannabis prevention program.** While the initial student identifier developed by the evaluator assured confidentiality, it required too many options. Students used different information at pre- and

post, and unfortunately, only about half of the pre-post surveys could be matched. This low match-rate hampered the evaluation's capacity to determine program impact. A pre-designated ID number which is filled out prior to distribution to specific students would ensure a complete match rate.

3. **Simplify the list of substances included on the SHMS cannabis prevention program's pre-post surveys.** The list of substances included on the pre-post surveys, intended to show a change from the pre- to post-survey was from the CHKS survey and was extensive. It would improve response accuracy to reduce the number of substances from 12 down to five or six.
4. **Expand efforts to refer up to 30 SHMS students, grades 5 through 8 to BFFY programs.** Though referrals were highest in the last year of the grant, after the referral process was enhanced, referrals never reached more than 40% of the 30-student referral goal. The SHMS administration can reinforce the availability and target audience for Friendship Club and NEO to teachers and other staff who would be in the position to refer students. Ensuring that all staff are aware of the school staff person who processes referrals and how to make referrals will also help.
5. **Implement the pre- and post-surveys for BFFY's Friendship Club and NEO in the Cohort 3 grant.** Unfortunately, this was not able to be conducted during the Cohort 2 grant. However, the groundwork had been laid and the surveys were collaboratively developed by the evaluator and the BFFY Associate Director for Friendship Club and NEO. They can be implemented for the Cohort 3 grant.
6. **Support training and collaborative opportunities for the SRO and SHMS health education teacher around cannabis prevention and sharing cannabis prevention resources.** These two individuals are the most directly involved in cannabis prevention and early intervention at SHMS. When training opportunities arise, it would be beneficial for their professional development to participate. Similarly, the two can share resources and converse at regular intervals to ensure that both are up-to-date on any new developments in training and resources.

PPA 3: Public Safety

1. **Develop a simple tracking system to monitor the impact of the video surveillance cameras on police intervention in criminal activity and on the production of evidence, especially related to cannabis and other drug-related offenses.** Early reports of the value that the Flock cameras have already had on Nevada City's Police Department in the quarter after the Cohort 2 grant ended is impressive. Given the continuing expense of the contract with Flock Security, it would be important to ensure reliable statistics as to the value they provide for policing activities in the city. Such data would prove valuable when having to justify this expense in the future.
2. **Determine whether the new Caselle Government Accounting Software is adequate for business functions required by Nevada City's cannabis industry.** Because of the extended nature of this software's implementation, it is yet to be determined how useful it will be for managing permitting, permitting and violation fees, as well as processing quarterly taxes for cannabis businesses. Soon after its full implementation, discuss the software's viability for cannabis-related businesses with those staff most closely connected to this work, and determine if additional software is needed.

Appendix A: Logic Models

NEVADA CITY PPA 1 LOGIC MODEL – PROP 64 GRANT

GOAL 1: Engage Seven Hills Middle School (SHMS) youth in drug deterrence/awareness education and prevention activities to build protective factors against cannabis and other substance use.				
GOAL 2: Refer and engage Nevada City School District (NCSd) students at SHMS (grades 5 through 8) in positive skill building and pro-social year-round activities through Bright Futures for Youth's (BFFY's) after school and summer programs, with positive outcomes for participants to include decreased use of cannabis and other substance use.				
GOAL 3: Enhance health and wellness of SHMS students in grades 5 – 8 participating in BFFY programs by providing mental health services and substance use interventions to students with demonstrated need.				
GOAL 4: Provide diversion using evidence based early intervention education and support for SHMS students apprehended for vaping or using cannabis at school.				
INPUTS	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUTS	OUTCOMES	IMPACTS
<p>CSD and BFFY staff time for collaboration, prevention program facilitator, SRO, program development, outreach and engagement, and program monitoring;</p> <p>Program Partners (e.g., NCSd, BFFY, Police Department);</p> <p>Financial support (e.g., Prop 64 grant funding);</p> <p>Organizational tools (e.g., staff and agency expertise in education, youth development programming);</p> <p>Evidence-based programs (EBPs);</p> <p>Training and TA on evidence based prevention programs and best practices (e.g., webinars, conferences, meetings, and other resources);</p> <p>Evaluation support to document program implementation/ outcomes (e.g., tracking tools, surveys, evaluation consultant)</p>	<p>GOAL 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cannabis prevention program for all SHMS 7th grade students; Installation of vape detectors in SHMS restrooms and cameras outside of restrooms. <p>GOAL 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaboration between NCSd and BFFY for referral process; Referrals made by SHMS to BFFY for NEO and Friendship Club/summer camp programs; BFFY conducts outreach to parents/guardians of youth referred by SHMS; BFFY enrolls all referred SHMS students whose parents have registered them; BFFY delivers AOD prevention education to SMHS students enrolled in their programs. <p>GOAL 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BFFY will refer SHMS students enrolled in their programs to mental health and/or SUD services when needed (i.e., providing referrals to their parents); Parents of SHMS student participants in BFFY programs will use referrals to mental health/SUD services. <p>GOAL 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SRO monitoring of SHMS to deter and prevent youth cannabis and other drug use SRO provision of evidence based education and harm reduction education and referrals as indicated to SHMS students apprehended for cannabis and other drug use 	<p>GOAL 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of SHMS 7th grade students participate in cannabis prevention program <p>GOAL 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved referral process between NCSd and BFFY for after school/summer camps Up to 30 SHMS students in grades 5 - 8 annually referred to BFFY's after school/summer programs BFFY delivery of Friendship Club and NEO programs to include substance use prevention for enrolled SHMS participants <p>GOAL 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of SHMS students referred for mental health/SUD services Number of NCSd students referred to services whose parents used the referrals <p>GOAL 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of SHMS students apprehended for vaping at school <p>Youth provided with education/harm reduction information/ referrals after being apprehended by SRO using cannabis/ other drugs in/around school restrooms</p>	<p>GOAL 1:</p> <p>A. Annually, NCSd will deliver a customized cannabis prevention program for all 7th grade students at SHMS.</p> <p>B. Annually, 80% of participants in SHMS's cannabis prevention program will report a decrease in past 30 day cannabis use as measured by a pre-test and post-test.</p> <p>C. Annually, 80% of participants in SHMS's cannabis prevention program will report increased perception of harm from adolescent cannabis use as measured by a pre-test and post-test (CHKS).</p> <p>D. The installation of vape detectors in- and cameras outside of SHMS restrooms will reduce incidents of vaping/smoking cannabis by youth as measured by a decrease in documented occurrences from 2021 baseline by 15% by Year 1; 20% by Year 2; and 25% by Year 3 as measured by school records.</p> <p>GOAL 2:</p> <p>A. Collaboration between NCSd and BFFY will result in a more effective referral . process to engage SHMS 5 – 8 grade students in BFFY's Friendship Club, NEO, and summer camps, as measured by program records and staff interviews.</p> <p>B. Annually, SHMS will increase the number of students referred to BFFY programs by 25% from 2021 baseline, as measured by program records.</p> <p>C. BFFY will accept referrals from up to 30 SHMS students for all their programs, annually as measured by enrollment.</p> <p>D. Annually, 80% of BFFY's SMHS-referred participants in Friendship Club and NEO who receive cannabis prevention education will report a decrease in past 30 day cannabis use as measured by a retrospective post-survey.</p> <p>E. Annually, 80% of BFFY's SHMS-referred participants in Friendship Club and NEO will report increased perception of harm from adolescent cannabis use as measured by a retrospective post-survey.</p> <p>GOAL 3:</p> <p>A. SHMS students referred to BFFY programs and enrolled will be referred to mental health or SUD services as indicated based upon BFFY's assessment and in consultation with parents as measured by program records.</p> <p>B. Parents of SHMS students referred by BFFY for mental health or SUD services will report using referrals and that the services were helpful for their child as measured by parent surveys or interviews as possible.</p> <p>GOAL 4:</p> <p>A. The SRO will provide evidence-based cannabis prevention education and harm reduction education on the dangers of cannabis, fentanyl, and other drugs, and provide referrals for other support as indicated, annually to at least 50% of SMHS students caught consuming cannabis/other drugs in SHMS restrooms in Year 1 and 2, and 75% in Year 3.</p>	<p>GOAL 1:</p> <p>SHMS 7th grade prevention program participants will learn about the impacts of cannabis and reduce/ avoid use of cannabis and other drugs; and all SMHS students reduced opportunity to vape/use cannabis at school will improve chance of positive development.</p> <p>GOAL 2:</p> <p>SHMS students participating in BFFY after school/summer programs will build positive interests and skills, enhancing protective factors that help them avoid cannabis and other substance use.</p> <p>GOAL 3:</p> <p>SHMS participants in BFFY after school and summer programs will receive needed mental health/SUD support as indicated, improving their likelihood of positive development.</p> <p>GOAL 4:</p> <p>SRO-provided education/diversion for students apprehended for vaping/using cannabis at school will improve their chances of positive development.</p>

NEVADA CITY PPA 3 LOGIC MODEL – PROP 64 GRANT

GOAL 1: Improve Nevada City Police Department’s (NCPD’s) capacity to respond efficiently and effectively to cannabis related crimes and other criminal activity.				
GOAL 2: Increase public safety by supplying Nevada City Fire Department (NCFD) with equipment that will enhance fire protection brought about by cannabis cultivation and other hazards and protect first responders from noxious gases and fumes.				
GOAL 3: Increase Nevada City’s operational efficiency and effectiveness in processing cannabis business financial services.				
INPUTS	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUTS	OUTCOMES	IMPACTS
<p>Staff time for researching and purchasing, training, and performance monitoring;</p> <p>Agency Partners (e.g., Nevada City Finance Department, NCFD, NCPD, City Planning, Administration, City Attorney’s Office);</p> <p>Financial support (e.g., Prop 64 grant funding);</p> <p>Organizational tools (e.g., staff and agency expertise in finance, fire prevention, public health, and other tools such as finance software);</p> <p>Training and TA from regional/national experts on cannabis business management, fire risk abatement, and other related (e.g., webinars, conferences, meetings, and other resources);</p> <p>Evaluation support to document program implementation/ outcomes (e.g., tracking tools, surveys, evaluation consultant).</p>	<p>GOAL 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase of Dell Rugged Laptops; • Purchase of new city Phone system; • Purchase of video surveillance cameras for NCPD; • Staff training in use of purchased equipment. <p>GOAL 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase of masticator and trailer for NCFD; • Purchase Self-contained breathing apparatus and multi-gas detectors for NCFD. <p>GOAL 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase of financial software; • Staff training delivered for finance software. 	<p>GOAL 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of Dell Rugged Laptops for improved reports, efficient investigations; • Use of new phone system; • Video surveillance evidence; • Training provided for all new equipment; • Improved efficiency of police response to calls. <p>GOAL 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Masticator and trailer purchased; • NCFD purchase and use of Self-contained breathing apparatus. <p>GOAL 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase, staff training, and implementation of finance software. 	<p>GOAL 1:</p> <p>A. By Year 1, the purchase of 8 Dell Rugged Laptops for NCPD will facilitate access to relevant documentation (e.g., maps, police documentation) and increase efficiency of responses to calls related to cannabis facilities and businesses, increase timely completion of investigations and submittal of reports while in the field as measured by and officer survey and improvements on performance indicators related to cannabis-related call reports, investigations.</p> <p>B. By Year 2, the purchase of a city phone system will improve NCPD response times to calls by 10% compared to the average response time in the year prior to installation as measured by NCPD records.</p> <p>C. By Year 3, the purchase of video surveillance cameras for NCPD placed at strategic locations will increase useful video evidence gathering in cannabis and other drug-related crimes as measured by a 25% increase from 2022 baseline in video evidence in cannabis and other drug-related criminal investigations.</p> <p>GOAL 2:</p> <p>A. By Year 1, NCFD will purchase a masticator and trailer that will be used to improve city capacity to reduce wildfire risks and access areas known for cannabis use by youth to eradicate heavily wooded areas in open spaces, trails, and within city parks where youth gather to vape/smoke cannabis, as measured by purchase records.</p> <p>B. By Year 2, the safety of NCFD first responders dealing with cannabis-related and other emergencies where toxic gases and fumes are present will be improved by the purchase and use of new Self-contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) and multi-gas detectors, as measured by purchase records and first responder survey.</p> <p>GOAL 3:</p> <p>A. By Year 3, Nevada City will purchase and put into service finance software and provide training to improve efficiency of finance department operations around cannabis businesses, as measured by purchase agreements, receipts, and staff training documentation.</p> <p>B. By Year 3, the purchase of finance software and staff training will increase Nevada City’s operational efficiency of finance operations for cannabis businesses, as measured by a 15% decrease in processing time for fees, accounts receivable/payable (i.e., financial transaction timestamps), from 2022 baseline.</p>	<p>GOAL 1:</p> <p>Equipment enhancements result in improved public safety by decreased response time and improved capacity for accurate evidence gathering investigations and reporting of cannabis related crimes.</p> <p>GOAL 2:</p> <p>The purchase of a masticator will reduce fuel for wildfires, clear public spaces, reducing opportunities for youth to use cannabis and other drugs in public areas.</p> <p>The safety of NCFD first responders will be improved through the addition of SCBA protective equipment.</p> <p>GOAL 3:</p> <p>Improved financial systems will result in greater accuracy and efficiency of Nevada City’s collection and management of cannabis related fees.</p>