



GRASS VALLEY
A PLACE TO LIVE AND THRIVE

City of Grass Valley Proposition 64 Public Health & Safety Grant Program Local Evaluation Plan -- Cohort 3

Authors' Names, Titles, and Contact Information:

Lori Mulholland, MA
Mulholland Research & Evaluation Services
Sebastopol, CA
LMTerauds@gmail.com
(602) 696-2991

with

Lt. Brian Blakemore
City of Grass Valley
Grass Valley Police Department
129 S. Auburn Street
Grass Valley, CA 95945
bblakemore@gvpd.net
(530) 477.4611

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Project Background

On December 2, 2022, the City of Grass Valley responded to a Request for Proposals (RFP) for the Proposition 64 (Cohort 3) Public Health and Safety Grant Program (i.e., Prop 64 grant) from the State of California Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC). The grant program was intended to fund projects that assist counties and cities with law enforcement, fire protection, youth cannabis use prevention, and other local projects related to public health and safety associated with the implementation of the *Control, Regulate, Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act* (AUMA). Grass Valley was awarded one of the 37 grants in the third cohort which covers the period between May 1, 2023, and October 31, 2028. Grass Valley's proposal addressed two of the four PPAs included in the RFP (i.e., PPA1: Youth Development/Youth Prevention and Intervention and PPA 3: Public Safety).

The City of Grass Valley's P64 grant program goals and objectives, along with the need for this project, project activities, the overall approach to the work, and description of the evaluation, are described in this local evaluation plan (LEP).

Community Background

Grass Valley is situated in the Sierra Nevada Foothills. The township was incorporated in 1860, ten years after gold was discovered and a mine established, three of which continuously operated in Grass Valley until 1900. Two of the three mines were among California's richest, and mining took place on some level until a War Production Board Limitation Order was imposed during World War II.

Many of the original Grass Valley residents were miners from Cornwall England, most of whom settled between 1860 and 1895, and at the time, constituted about 75% of the town's population. In 2000, the incorporated City of Grass Valley had a total population of 10,922 according to the Decennial Census. Twenty years later, the population had grown to 14,016, a percentage change of 28.3. Of the 2020 population figure, the largest share were White residents (80.7%), followed by residents of two or more races (10.9%). Residents identifying their race as "other" constituted 4.6% of the population. Those identifying as American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Black, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander represented just 3.7% of the population. Individuals who identified as being of Hispanic origin constituted 12.3% of the population.¹ Just 11% of the local population speaks a language other than English at home, 4.3% of whom speak Spanish.²

Grass Valley residents are on average younger than those of its neighbor, Nevada City; just 29% of Grass Valley's population is aged 65 and older compared to 41% of Nevada City. Grass Valley's population skews older than California overall, with a median age of 47.7 years compared to all Californians, with a median age was 37.9. One-fifth (20%) of the city's population is under 18. The population in Grass Valley is less financially well-off, on average, than the state's residents. Grass Valley's poverty rate is 18.2% compared to 12.2% for California. The poverty rate for Grass Valley's children under age 18 is much higher at 26.2%.³

Grass Valley's economy is fairly diverse. The service sector constitutes a large part of the local economy, due to the area's tourism, largely owing to its Gold Rush allure and outdoor recreation in the Sierra Foothills. In addition to 108 acres of park land and an abundance of lakes and rivers as well as seven family friendly parks in the city, make it an ideal place for families with children. Agriculture is also a mainstay of

¹ U.S. Census Bureau (2022). 2020 Decennial Census. Retrieved from U.S. Census Bureau Profile Page for City of Grass Valley at https://data.census.gov/profile/Grass_Valley_city,_California?g=160XX00US0630798#race-and-ethnicity.

² U.S. Census Bureau (2022). American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved from U.S. Census Bureau Table S1601 at https://data.census.gov/profile/Grass_Valley_city,_California?g=160XX00US0630798

³ U.S. Census Bureau (2021). American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved from Census Reporter Profile page for City of Grass Valley, CA <<http://censusreporter.org/profiles/16000US0630798-grass-valley-ca>

the economy, and Nevada County overall has a growing wine industry. Cannabis businesses are just beginning to take root. As of this writing, there are two operating cannabis retail businesses in the City of Grass Valley. One business is a storefront cannabis dispensary, and the other is a cannabis delivery business. Grass Valley City Ordinance No. 806 passed by the City Council in 2020 regulates commercial cannabis activities and permits a limited number of dispensaries, delivery services, testing laboratories, manufacturing/processing, and cannabis nurseries to operate within the city with strict parameters and with required permits. As the City Council voted in March 2024 to decrease a city-imposed tax on cannabis products for five years so that cannabis businesses are at all competitive, it appears that local support of cannabis businesses will be continued, and that this industry will grow in a controlled manner.

PPA 1: Youth Development/Youth Prevention and Intervention

It is difficult to retrieve data on many indicators of wellbeing for subgroups within the City of Grass Valley youth due to small numbers which are masked for privacy. But poverty alone is linked with several social determinates of health, and these put youth at higher risk for multiple negative life outcomes, including involvement in the justice system, poor school completion and economic challenges. Nevada County youth enter the juvenile justice system at higher-than-average rates, as evidenced by its juvenile felony arrest rate. Nevada County had the highest juvenile felony arrest rate in 2020 (tied with San Francisco County) at 5.3 per 1,000 youth, compared to California's rate of 2.7/1,000.⁴

The child population (ages 0 – 17) according to the 2020 U.S. Census American Community Survey was 2,436. In the 2023-24 school year, there were 11,245 K-12 public school students in Nevada County, overall. An analysis of the Nevada County Office of Education's enrollment shows that in 2023-24 school year there were 4,308 kindergarten through grade 8 students in public and public charter schools physically located Grass Valley and another 2,593 enrolled high school students. In total, 6,901 students were enrolled in Grass Valley schools in 2023-24.⁵ Given the much smaller number of Grass Valley youth under age 18, the school population draws heavily from Nevada City as the two communities are within a 10-minute drive from each other. The county's 2022-23 graduation rate was reported to be 86.4% compared to 89.1% for all of California.⁶

The county-level California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS) data provides several indicators of student well-being. The most recent data for Nevada County is from the 2021-23 academic years and is featured here.⁷ The state CHKS data reported below unfortunately lags behind, with the most current data from 2019-21.⁸ Though it would be more desirable to examine results for only students attending Grass Valley schools, the district level sample sizes are too small to generate reliable findings, and data are not aggregated by city. However, even county-level data is relevant to understanding some of the risks and problems faced by Grass Valley's youngest citizens. For instance, the 2021-23 Nevada County report showed that bullying and harassment at school, which is associated with ongoing mental health and substance use challenges, have been problematic issues for Nevada County youth. Based on students' self-report, 37% of Nevada County grade 7 students reported some bullying and harassment at school. A considerable percentage of students, especially in the higher grades, reported that in the last year they felt so sad or hopeless for two or more weeks that they stopped doing usual activities. Of Nevada County 7th grade students and all California students, 32% reported this way. The county's 9th grade students 35%

⁴ CA DOJ Crime Statistics. Arrests; CA Department of Finance, Population Estimates & Projections (Dec. 2021). Accessed at Kidsdata.org.

⁵ Nevada County Office of Education, 2023-2024 Enrollment summary – October 2023, Grades TK – 12, Updated 1/24/2024, CALPADS 1.1 Enrollment Report. Accessed at <https://nevco.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/2023-24-NC-Schools-Enrollment-Report-All-County-1-24-2024.pdf>

⁶ California Dept. of Education, [Enrollment and Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate and Outcome Data](#) (May 2022). Accessed at Data Quest (dq.cde.ca.gov).

⁷ California Healthy Kids Survey, 2021-23: Nevada County Main Report. San Francisco: WestEd for the California Department of Education.

⁸ Austin, G., Hanson, T., Bala, N., & Zheng, C. (2023). Student engagement and well-being in California, 2019–21: Results of the Eighteenth Biennial State California Healthy Kids Survey, Grades 7, 9, and 11. WestEd.

reported this way, slightly lower than their counterparts across the state (CA: 37%). A higher percentage of county 11th grade students reported chronic sadness with 47% (CA: 42%). Rates for students in non-traditional educational settings (i.e., continuation schools), were much higher at 63% (CA: not reported). All rates for Nevada County youth are higher than they were reported in 2017-2019. More concerning are the responses to the question, “During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?” Here 15% of Nevada County grade 7 students, 19% of grade 9 students, 23% of grade 11 students, and 44% of continuation school students answered affirmatively. All rates were higher than those of all California students, where the respective rates were 14%, 15%, 16%, and 14%).

Environmental risk factors, such as exposure to trauma, poverty, and violence is not improved by the legalization of recreational cannabis. Substance use data from the CHKS shows already higher than average use among Nevada County’s youth. Overall, 8% of Nevada County 7th grade students reported current use of alcohol and other drugs (AOD) on the 2021-2023 survey, compared to 4% statewide. Once in high school, The county’s high school students’ use of AOD increases sharply, with 18% of 9th grade students and 38% of 11th grade students, and 69% of continuation school students reporting past month use. Rates for lower for students across California, with 10% of 9th grade students, 19% of 11th grade students, and 35% of continuation school students reporting past month AOD use. More Nevada County students reported current use of cannabis than students around the state. A total of 3% of 7th grade students reported using cannabis in the past month, just above the state average of 2%. The rate increases for high school students to 11% for 9th grade students (CA: 6%), 26% of 11th grade students (CA: 12%), and 67% of continuation school students reporting similarly (CA: 30%). Current alcohol use for Nevada County is higher than cannabis use, with 5% of 7th grade students (CA: 3%), 10% of 9th grade students (CA: 7%), 31% of 11th grade students (CA: 14%), and 44% of non-traditional students reporting past 30-day use.

Concerns about local youth and the proliferation of recreational cannabis has led the Grass Valley community to respond with youth programs that mitigate risk factors and increase protective factors and resilience. Grass Valley’s approach to supporting its youth through PPA 1 involves several elements, including some related to minimizing environmental facilitators of cannabis and other drug use. Vape detectors placed in city park restrooms and cameras outside of park restrooms and in strategic areas of popular parks, will be monitored by the Park Resource Officer (PRO), a Police Officer with the Grass Valley Police department (GVPD) specifically assigned to the parks. In Year One, the PRO will develop an evidence-based Cannabis Awareness & Prevention Toolkit for use with an annually increasing percentage of youth whom he has contacted for cannabis or other substance use in city parks while he monitors parks. He further provides additional referrals as needed to Substance Use Disorder (SUD) and mental health services, and other services as needed for the youth he contacts through park monitoring. Additionally, the PRO will be an increasing presence at community events, speaking with youth and distributing prevention-oriented education materials to youth, and encouraging them to sign a Drug Free Pledge. The intended result of his increased community presence is an improved level of trust among- and rapport with youth, which encourages youth to avoid unhealthy and illegal activities and drug use. Descriptions of Grass Valley’s PPA1 youth participant activities are shown below and in table form in Table 1.

PRO delivery of evidence-based education (for Grass Valley City youth contacted for vaping/consuming cannabis or other drugs in city parks): The PRO assigned to monitor city parks contacts youth who he comes across vaping or consuming cannabis and other drugs. The PRO chooses a method of intervention with each particular youth, based upon several factors, including youth age, attitude, past interactions, and parental support. The PRO may elect to provide a verbal warning, referral for additional support, educational materials, harm reduction counseling, or the provision of more comprehensive evidence-informed education.

The GVPD is committed to enhancing its relationship with Grass Valley youth, and the PRO is a primary actor in the effort to forge positive relationships with youth and families in Grass Valley. As the PRO engages community members, and especially young community members, he is able to build rapport and positive relationships. In this way, he can more easily converse with young people and provide positive prevention messaging as well as applying early intervention and harm reduction-oriented approaches. The PRO will be selecting from evidence-based cannabis and other drug deterrence materials and harm reduction education, implementing them with as many Grass Valley youth as possible who he contacts for vaping/consuming cannabis and other drugs in parks. The goal is to increase the percentage of youth who receive the intervention each grant year instead of employing standard juvenile justice interventions.

Table 1. Program Participation Information for PPA 1 Project Activities

Target Population	Activity	Criteria for Eligibility	Criteria for Selection of Intervention
Grass Valley youth contacted by PRO for consuming cannabis in city parks	PRO selects method for use with youth contacted for using cannabis in parks (e.g., verbal warning, referral for additional support, educational materials, harm reduction counseling, evidence-informed education); the PRO will deliver appropriate resources with city youth who are contacted for vaping/ consuming cannabis in city parks.	Grass Valley youth caught vaping or consuming cannabis or other drugs in or around schools or in city parks will be eligible to participate.	PRO’s selection of an appropriate method for use with youth contacted for using cannabis in parks will be based on several factors, such as age, past interactions with youth, youth’s attitude and interest, and parental support.
Grass Valley youth attending community events	PRO provides educational materials and Drug Free Pledge activities at community events	All youth attending community events where the PRO is present (setting up a booth or table to distribute information to youth), would be eligible to participate.	All youth who approach the PRO’s booth or table at community events would receive the same information but conversations with youth would obviously differ based on the youths’ interest, needs, concerns or questions.
Grass Valley youth in grades 6 – 8 participating in the G.R.E.A.T. Camp Summer Program	1 week summer leadership day camp held annually with fun games and activities, and lessons related to communication, decision-making, refusal skills, cannabis and other drug prevention education, anger management, goal setting, and empathy. Sessions are facilitated by GV police officers, including the PRO, and administered by BFFY, an agency providing Nevada County youth with after school/summer programs and supportive services.	Incoming 6th grade students: Open to up to 30 youth each year whose parents enroll them and pay the enrollment fee, which in 2024 is \$125 to attend the week of July 8 th ; Incoming 7th and 8th grade students: Open to 30 youth whose parents enroll them and pay the enrollment fee which in 2024 is \$125 to attend the week of July 15 th . Need-based fee assistance is available.	All youth who enroll receive the same program experiences based on their grade (i.e., the 6 th grade program will differ somewhat from the 7 th /8 th grade program. The PRO’s component of the camp may vary slightly between the two sessions.

PRO delivery of educational materials and Drug Free Pledge for youth at community events. The PRO is using his position to cultivate rapport with community members and especially youth. As part of his role, he will attend community events at the city parks. He will set up a table or booth at family-focused events, talk with community members and hand out educational materials about cannabis and other substances. He will also have the Drug Free Pledge for youth to sign.

G.R.E.A.T. Camp Summer Program for youth in 6th through 8th grades: The G.R.E.A.T. Camp is an annual summer program for Grass Valley youth in grades 6 – 8. The day camp is provided through a partnership with GVPD and Bright Futures for Youth (BFFY), a community-based organization that operates in Nevada

County, and has offered support, resources, and after-school and summer programs for youth since 1995. The G.R.E.A.T. Camp is run by the PRO and New Events and Opportunities (NEO) staff. Additional staffing comes from BFFY, Nevada County Probation, and other Police Officers.

The camp is offered for one week for students entering grade 6 (this year from July 8 – 12, 2024) and one week for students entering grades 7 and 8 (this year from July 15 – 19, 2024). Each session can accommodate 30 participants. Some activities take place in a classroom setting where students learn more about communication, decision-making, refusal skills, anger management, goal setting and empathy. These activities are interspersed with outdoor recreation involving fun games and sports, and a few field trips. The cost is \$125 per session, but financial assistance is available for those needing it. The PRO is an integral part of the G.R.E.A.T. Camp and will be delivering prevention education about cannabis, alcohol, and other substances throughout each session.

PPA3: Public Safety

Among the many different public safety issues related to the proliferation of recreational cannabis and the many forms it takes, is the concern over the accidental overdosing, especially among young people.

In fact, in 2022, there were 1,124 documented overdose deaths from cannabis in the U.S., and this number has risen steadily over the last 20 years.⁹ Of course, most overdose deaths are related to opioids (77.9% in 2022), and of these deaths, the largest share are from opioids including fentanyl (91.4%). Whatever the substance causing an overdose, firefighters are often first on the scene of these and other medical emergencies. Because of this, Grass Valley's first PPA 3 goal relates to improving the capacity of the Grass Valley Fire Department (GVFD) to respond to medical emergencies by increasing the proportion of its staff who are licensed paramedics. This will be accomplished by supporting paramedic training for its existing firefighters as well as hiring current paramedics to be firefighters. This will increase the department's capacity to respond not only to overdoses, but all medical emergencies. Though California requires firefighters to obtain EMT certification, Paramedics are trained to offer more life-saving procedures as opposed to basic stabilization that is within the EMTs scope of practice.

The second public safety focused goal for Grass Valley's Prop 64 grant relates to management of vegetation in order to reduce the risk of wildfires. Grass Valley is situated in the heavily wooded Sierra Nevada Foothills. The wooded areas within the eight city parks are prime spots for fires. These areas are also spots where youth gather to smoke/vape tobacco and cannabis or consume other drugs as the areas are not easily viewable by passersby. Other areas also pose wildfire risks, including wooded areas within the city, some of which may be adjacent to future cannabis production facilities. To accomplish this, the Fire Department will develop a Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) and purchase a masticator to reduce the amount of hazardous vegetation within the city limits, and especially within parks. The reduction of wildfire fuel will take place in a staged approach, addressing the areas deemed as the most critical priority areas for eradication first.

Evaluation Overview

The evaluation of Grass Valley's Prop 64 grant program is based on logic models developed for its project. The logic models address the goals and map project resources (inputs), activities, outputs, outcomes, and impacts. The evaluation involves both process and outcome components, the details of which, as well as the overall research design, and data collection follow. The logic models are presented in Appendix A.

⁹ National Safety Council Injury Facts, 2024. Accessed at <https://injuryfacts.nsc.org/home-and-community/safety-topics/drugoverdoses/data-details/>

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

Research Design

The evaluation of Grass Valley’s grant relies on mixed methods, incorporating quantitative and qualitative data to inform both process and outcome evaluation. Quantitative data will be used to document many of the process-related objectives, as well as certain components of outcome-related objectives. Quantitative and qualitative data will be used to assess changes in youths’ perceptions and knowledge for specific youth prevention-related objectives. Qualitative data will also inform the evaluation with insights about impacts, systemic barriers, challenges, and successes encountered during implementation.

Process Evaluation

The process evaluation focuses on the extent of grant activity implementation. The evaluation will triangulate quantitative and qualitative data as needed to document implementation and provide various perspectives on the quality, barriers, and facilitators encountered in implementation to inform program improvement efforts. While objectives involve both process and outcome evaluation, process-related data will be collected continuously alongside the measurement of outcomes. Process-related indicators documenting implementation will be collected through program records and surveys as appropriate.

Outcome Evaluation

The outcome evaluation assesses the change in conditions for intended populations within the objectives being measured. Outcome measurement will use surveys and other quantitative performance measures to address the objectives. Unfortunately, available funding does not permit a rigorous experimental or quasi-experimental evaluation design as the costs of adding a randomly assigned control group or a comparison group would be prohibitive. So, while other factors may to some extent influence participant change, it will not be possible to determine, with reasonable certainty, that the changes that participants experience, are due exclusively to the program and not to some external factors. Caveats will be described in the Local Evaluation Report (LER) that address the limitations of the evaluation, such as limitations of self-report data, and non-experimental design. The data collected will however, directly assess the experiences, knowledge gained, attitudes and behavior changes of all program participants which will be used for program improvement and further program planning purposes. The evaluation of process and outcome objectives addresses the questions shown below in Table 2.

Table 2. 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 target audience with services received? • How did external factors impact implementation? • What has been learned to improve program efforts? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How well did the grant activities work in changing conditions, knowledge, attitudes, or behaviors? • Did grant activities benefit some participants more than others? • Which aspects of the grant program were the most successful/seen as most valuable by target audience? • What external factors influenced the outcomes?

Data Sources and Data Collection

Data sources and data collection by goals, objectives, and the description of objectives as process- or outcome-related, and frequency of data collection are shown in Tables 3 and 4.

Table 3. Grass Valley Prop 64 PPA 1 Grant Goals and Objectives

Goal	Goal/Objective	Process or Outcome	Data Source	Collection Frequency
<p>GOAL 1: Reduce the Number of city Youth Vaping and/Smoking/ consuming Cannabis.</p>	<p>GOAL 1:</p> <p>A. By end of Year 1, the placement of vape detectors in and cameras outside of city park restrooms (including the skatepark) and monitoring activities by the Park Resource Officer (PRO) will reduce the occurrence of vaping/smoking cannabis in parks as measured by a 25% reduction from the 2024 baseline measure in the number of documented occurrences in Year 2; 50% in Year 3; 75% in Year 4; and 90% in Years 5.</p> <p>B. The PRO will provide evidence-informed education on the dangers of cannabis and other drugs with 50% of youth contacted for consuming cannabis or other substances in city parks in Years 2 and 3; 75% in Year 4 and 5, as documented by PRO incident reports and education efforts delivered.</p>	<p>a. Outcome</p> <p>b. Process</p>	<p>a. School records</p> <p>b. PRO records</p>	<p>a. Quarterly</p> <p>b. Quarterly</p>
<p>GOAL 2: Increase engagement of Grass Valley youth healthy recreational activities to build protective factors against substance use.</p>	<p>GOAL 2:</p> <p>A. By end of grant year 1, PRO will develop a Cannabis Awareness & Prevention Toolkit containing current evidence-informed education materials, a Drug Free pledge, and other resources to aid positive youth development and resiliency as measured by PRO program records.</p> <p>B. By grant years 2 through 5, 10% of youth who participate in community events, will sign a Drug Free Pledge and receive educational materials on dangers of cannabis and other drugs;</p> <p>C. By grant year 2 through 5, 100% of all G.R.E.A.T. program participants will receive educational sessions and materials on the dangers of cannabis and other drugs, and 85% will sign a Drug Free Pledge;</p> <p>D. By grant years 2 through 5, 80% of G.R.E.A.T. program participants will report increased perception of harm around youth cannabis use as measured by pre-post surveys.</p>	<p>a. Process</p> <p>b. Process</p> <p>c. Process</p> <p>d. Outcome</p>	<p>a. Program records</p> <p>b. PRO records</p> <p>c. PRO G.R.E.A.T. program records</p> <p>d. Participant survey</p>	<p>a. Quarterly</p> <p>b. Quarterly</p> <p>c. Annually</p> <p>d. Annually</p>

Table 4. Grass Valley's PPA 3 Grant Goals and Objectives

Goal	Goal/Objective	Process or Outcome	Data Source	Collection Frequency
<p>GOAL 1: Increase the Grass Valley Fire Department's (GVFD's) ability to provide medical support and intervention for individuals who overdose on cannabis products, as well as fentanyl and other drugs.</p>	<p>Goal 1 A. By Year Two, after completing Paramedic training for firefighting staff and/or hiring certified Paramedics as firefighters, five firefighters will have enhanced medical skills and education to address more complex medical emergencies, including overdoses from cannabis and other drugs or accidents associated with drivers under the influence of cannabis or other drugs. B. By Year Four, 25% of firefighters with GVFD will be Certified Paramedics as measured by program documentation.</p>	<p>a. Process b. Process</p>	<p>a. GVFD Program records b. GVFD Program records</p>	<p>a. Year-end b. Annually</p>
<p>GOAL 2: Improve public safety through suppressing wildfire risks from vegetative fuel sources and in wooded areas including open space and city parks.</p>	<p>Goal 2 A. By Year One, GVFD will develop a Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) and update the VMP annually during the grant period and treat designated wooded areas within city parks where youth also gather to use cannabis and other drugs, as measured by program documentation. B. By Year One, GVFD will purchase a masticator to use within the VMP to reduce hazardous vegetation designated as critical priorities within the VMP, as measured by purchase order and receipt documentation. C. By Year Five, 100% of all critical priority areas identified with hazardous vegetation within the VMP will show decreased risk of wildfire, as measured by program documentation, disaggregated by type (i.e., forest area, cannabis-adjacent areas, and city parks).</p>	<p>a. Process b. Process c. Process</p>	<p>a. GVFD documentation b. GVFD Program records c. GVFD documentation</p>	<p>a. Year-end b. Year-end c. Annually</p>

Quantitative Data Collection

Objectives will be measured in part with quantitative data from program records from sources such as referrals, enrollment statistics, purchase documentation, and training logs. These records will be kept in a project database when not otherwise stored in program-specific databases.

There are also quantitative elements to survey data. Quantitative survey responses from G.R.E.A.T. Camp participants will be reported as average ratings and the percentage of responses falling along the Likert-type response scale (e.g., percent who Strongly Agree/Agree). Table 5 shows the sources of quantitative data to be used by PPA.

Table 5. Quantitative Data Sources

Data Source	Quantitative Data to be Accessed	Responsible for Collection
PPA 1		
Program Records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase and installation of vape detectors in and cameras outside of city park restrooms • PRO time spent monitoring city parks • Number of youth apprehended for vaping / cannabis consumption in city parks • Number of youth contacted by PRO for vaping/consuming cannabis in city parks • Number of youth who the PRO provides evidence-based cannabis and other drug prevention education • Development of a cannabis awareness and prevention toolkit, Drug Free Pledge, and other resources for youth • Number of youth participating in community events in parks • Number of youth participating in community events who sign a Drug Free Pledge and receive educational materials on dangers of cannabis and other drugs • Number of G.R.E.A.T. Camp participants • Number of G.R.E.A.T. Camp participants who received educational sessions and materials on dangers of cannabis and other drugs • Number of G.R.E.A.T. Camp participants who sign Drug Free Pledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City P64 grant team • PRO • PRO • PRO • PRO • PRO • PRO • BFFY/PRO • BFFY/PRO • BFFY/PRO
G.R.E.A.T. Camp Participant Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of G.R.E.A.T. Camp participants reporting increased perception of harm around youth cannabis use (pre/post) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluator with support from BFFY (NEO staff and/or PRO)
Data Source	Quantitative Data to be Accessed	Responsible for Collection
PPA 3		
Program Records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of GVFD staff paramedic training enrollment and certifications • Development and implementation of Vegetation Management Plan • Purchase records for masticator • Documentation of eradication of wildfire risk priority areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GVFD

Qualitative Data Collection

Qualitative data is planned within the evaluation of objectives for all PPAs, to include document review, surveys, and data gathered on spreadsheets to document monitoring of parks and eradication of vegetation. In addition, using a structured observation protocol, the evaluator may attend some program activities such as community events, ride-alongs with PRO and preparation for G.R.E.A.T. Camp activities to observe participant interactions, delivery of material, and participant response and engagement, as well as the physical space and setting.

One survey is planned for the G.R.E.A.T. Camp participants to measure the following:

- Change in perceptions of harmfulness of cannabis and other drugs (pre/post)
- Perceptions of cannabis prevention materials, content, and delivery (post)
- Most valuable aspects of their participation and suggestions for improvement (post)

Logic Models

Grass Valley's logic models are included as Appendix A of this LEP. The first logic model relates to PPA 1; the second logic model relates to PPA 3.

Data Analysis

Quantitative data collected for process and outcome objectives will be analyzed using standard quantitative data analysis methods. Qualitative data can provide 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. Therefore, qualitative data analysis techniques will also be used and triangulated with the 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.

Quantitative Data Analysis

Quantitative data collected for process and outcome objectives will be analyzed using various analytical tools. Data from surveys (administered either on paper or, where appropriate, on a web-based survey platform) will be transferred into Excel databases to capture descriptive statistics that address relevant objectives. Some data will likely be imported into SPSS for statistical analysis when appropriate, especially for the analysis of pre/post surveys. Where needed, inferential statistics will be used to determine whether attitudes, knowledge, and/or behavior changes significantly from the pre- to post-survey. The latter questions will be analyzed using dependent samples paired t-tests in SPSS statistical software.

Qualitative Data Analysis

Qualitative data from surveys and any interviews done will undergo content analysis via QDA Miner to determine prominent themes and response patterns within and across groups and questions.

Data Management

The data will be managed collaboratively between Grass Valley and MRES. The MRES evaluator will meet frequently with Grass Valley P64 grant administration, the PRO and GVPD, GVFD to monitor progress and data, especially for quarterly reporting. Meetings with BFFY will likely take place annually around the G.R.E.A.T. camp to ensure that data collection tools are developed, evaluation activities are implemented as required, timelines are maintained, and any unforeseen challenges are addressed in a timely way.

All survey data that must be matched (e.g., pre/post-test design) will be de-identified prior to being transferred to the evaluator. Participant codes will be substituted for any names or other identifying information to allow matching of pre- and post-test survey data as needed. If a web-based survey platform is used, participants will be given a participant code to use. When necessary, data will be transferred from BFFY or the PRO to MRES via a Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP). Once transferred, data will be kept in a password protected secured drive. At the conclusion of the grant, the data will be destroyed by MRES.

Project Management

The MRES evaluator will communicate with Grass Valley Prop 64 grant program partners at least weekly by phone and/or email regarding program implementation and evaluation activities. MRES will also meet

(virtually or in-person) with the Grass Valley grant team, at first monthly, and then as needed to review progress and plan next steps. During these meetings, project implementation, current activities, and challenges and concerns will be discussed. The management of the grant, tool development, and decision-making will utilize a collaborative approach between the evaluator, Grass Valley staff and program partners. When needed, and as directed by the team, MRES will communicate about evaluation activities and project implementation with other agencies (e.g., potential partners or others as needed) to accomplish the scope of work.

MRES will share preliminary results bi-annually with Grass Valley to ensure that data collection systems are operating optimally, and that results obtained are moving toward the achievement of objectives. The purpose of the bi-annual preliminary review will be to discuss the emerging results and determine whether any course corrections need to be made to program implementation, to data collection, or to the overall evaluation itself.

Further, MRES will meet quarterly to plan for the collection and delivery of Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) to the BSCC. At these meetings team members will share updates on grant activities, evaluation needs, budget issues, and solutions to any new challenges.

Training and Technical Assistance

MRES will provide training and technical assistance (TA) to all staff related to the evaluation of the objectives. This will involve the development of data collection processes, training on instruments and data collection procedures and survey administration techniques. Training and TA will be provided proactively before the start of various data collection components, and then as needed throughout the grant based on staff needs, staff turnover, and any data collection concerns that arise. Specific training and TA will be collaboratively developed between Grass Valley staff, program partners, and MRES, as well as the choice of delivery methods which can include webinars, in-person meetings, or by phone.

Evaluation Timeline and Reporting

Grass Valley will comply with the BSCC's, and its own reporting timelines as follows:

- **Quarterly Progress Reports:** Grass Valley's grant team will work together to deliver the BSCC-required QPRs according to the BSCC's timeline using the BSCC's reporting guidelines.
- **Biannual Review of Results:** After data collection begins, the evaluator will compile results obtained at the half-year mark and review and discuss them with the Grass Valley Prop 64 grant team. Any changes to implementation or evaluation activities will be made based on this review.
- **Annual Review of Results:** At the conclusion of each program year, MRES will deliver an analysis of results to date to ensure that both program implementation and the evaluation are providing the desired results. The Annual Review will be sent to Grass Valley project staff. A meeting will be scheduled following the receipt and review of the Annual Review of Results, during which, discussion will occur around interpretation of results, factors contributing to results, and any course corrections needed for continuous program improvement.
- **Local Evaluation Report:** The Local Evaluation Report (LER) will be delivered to BSCC by October 31, 2028. MRES will complete the LER with input from Grass Valley project staff and partnering agencies.

Appendix A: Logic Models

PPA 1 LOGIC MODEL – PROP 64 CITY OF GRASS VALLEY – COHORT 3

GOAL 1: Reduce the number of Grass Valley youth vaping and/smoking/consuming cannabis.

GOAL 2: Increase engagement of Grass Valley youth healthy recreational activities to build protective factors against substance use.

INPUTS	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUTS	OUTCOMES	IMPACTS
<p>Staff Resources (PRO, City Park staff, GVPD), time for program development, collaboration, outreach and engagement of schools, youth, and program monitoring</p> <p>Program Partners (Schools, City Parks)</p> <p>Financial Support (e.g., Prop 64 funding)</p> <p>Organizational tools (e.g., staff/Agency expertise in community policing, youth diversion; school and CBO expertise in youth development); Evidence-based programs (EBPs)</p> <p>Training and TA on evidence-based prevention programs and best practices (e.g., webinars, conferences, 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"> • 1a.1. Purchase/Installation of vape detectors in park restrooms and cameras outside park restrooms • 1a.2. PRO monitors parks to deter/prevent youth cannabis and other drug use • 1a.3. PRO contacts youth vaping/smoking cannabis in parks • 1b. PRO selects method for use with youth contacted for using cannabis in parks (e.g., verbal warning, referral for additional support, educational materials, harm reduction counseling, evidence-informed education) <p>GOAL 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2a. PRO develops a Cannabis Awareness & Prevention Toolkit, with evidence-informed education materials to use with youth PRO contacts for vaping/smoking cannabis in parks • 2b. PRO attends community events where youth are, distributes Toolkit materials, and encourages youth to sign the Drug Free Pledge • 2c. PRO delivers evidence-informed cannabis awareness and prevention educational content and distributes Toolkit materials to G.R.E.A.T. program participants • 2d. PRO administers a pre-post cannabis knowledge and perception survey of G.R.E.A.T. participants 	<p>GOAL 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1a.1. Vape detectors and cameras bought and installed • 1a.2. PRO time spent monitoring city parks • 1a.3. # of youth contacted for vaping/using cannabis in parks • 1b. # of contacted youth provided with evidence-informed education materials on dangers of cannabis/ other drugs <p>GOAL 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2a. Cannabis Awareness & Prevention Toolkit • 2b.1. # of community events where youth are present attended by PRO • 2b.2. # of youth signing Drug Free Pledges, # of educational materials distributed / # of youth reached by PRO at community events • 2c. # of G.R.E.A.T. youth receiving cannabis education, materials distributed, & Drug Free Pledges signed • 2d. #/% of G.R.E.A.T. youth report increased perception of harm in youth cannabis use 	<p>GOAL 1:</p> <p>1a. By end of Year 1, the placement of vape detectors in and cameras outside of city park restrooms (including the skatepark) and monitoring activities by the Park Resource Officer (PRO) will reduce the occurrence of vaping/smoking cannabis in parks as measured by a 25% reduction from the 2024 baseline measure in the number of documented occurrences in Year 2; 50% in Year 3; 75% in Year 4; and 90% in Years 5.</p> <p>1b. The PRO will provide evidence-informed education on the dangers of cannabis and other drugs with 50% of youth contacted for consuming cannabis or other substances in city parks in Years 2 and 3. 75% in Year 4 and 5, as documented by PRO incident reports and education efforts delivered.</p> <p>GOAL 2:</p> <p>2a. By end of grant year 1, PRO will develop a Cannabis Awareness & Prevention Toolkit containing current evidence-informed education materials, a Drug Free pledge, and other resources to aid positive youth development and resiliency as measured by PRO program records.</p> <p>2b. By grant years 2 through 5, 10% of youth who participate in community events, will sign a Drug Free Pledge and receive educational materials on dangers of cannabis and other drugs.</p> <p>2c. By grant year 2 through 5, 100% of all G.R.E.A.T. program participants will receive educational sessions and materials on the dangers of cannabis and other drugs, and 85% will sign a Drug Free Pledge.</p> <p>2d. By grant years 2 through 5, 80% of G.R.E.A.T. program participants will report increased perception of harm around youth cannabis use as measured by pre-post surveys.</p>	<p>GOAL 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1a. Decreasing opportunities for youth to vape/use cannabis in public places will limit involvement with cannabis and other drugs, improving their chances of positive development. • 1b. Grass Valley youth caught using cannabis/ other drugs in city parks exposed to prevention education will reduce their interest and use of cannabis/other drugs. <p>GOAL 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cannabis Awareness & Prevention Toolkit will provide youth with supportive information to avoid cannabis/other substance use. • Youth will build positive interests and skills, enhancing protective factors and perception of harm around youth cannabis use, all of which will help them avoid cannabis and other substance use.

PPA 3 PUBLIC SAFETY LOGIC MODEL – PROP 64 CITY OF GRASS VALLEY – COHORT 3

GOAL 1: Increase the Grass Valley Fire Department's (GVFD's) ability to provide medical support and intervention for individuals who overdose on cannabis products, as well as fentanyl and other drugs.				
GOAL 2: Improve public safety through suppressing wildfire risks from vegetative fuel sources and in wooded areas including open space and city parks.				
INPUTS	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUTS	OUTCOMES	IMPACTS
<p>Staff Resources (GVFD, GVFD) time for researching and purchasing items (i.e., Paramedic training and masticator); training, collaboration with city staff, Grant staff), and performance monitoring</p> <p>Agency Partners (e.g., Grass Valley Finance Department, GVPD)</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 experts on fire risk abatement, vegetation management (e.g., webinars, conferences, 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"> • 1a.1. Arrange and purchase Paramedic training for GVFD • 1a.2. GVFD firefighters start and complete Paramedic training • 1b. GVFD firefighters receive their Paramedic certification 	<p>GOAL 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1a. Purchase of Paramedic training for GVFD firefighters • 1b. Paramedic certification for all GVFD firefighters 	<p>GOAL 1:</p> <p>1a. By Year Two, after completing Paramedic training for firefighting staff and/or hiring certified Paramedics as firefighters, five firefighters will have enhanced medical skills and education to address more complex medical emergencies, including overdoses associated with drivers under the influence of cannabis or other drugs.</p> <p>1b. By Year Four, 25% of firefighters with GVFD will be Certified Paramedics as measured by program documentation.</p>	<p>GOAL 1:</p> <p>Paramedic certification for GVPD will result in improved public safety by increasing capacity of firefighters to address overdoses and other medical emergencies.</p>
	<p>GOAL 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2a.1. GVFD develops a Vegetation Management Plan • 2a.2. GVFD updates plan annually • 2b. GVFD researches and purchases a masticator • 2c. GVFD uses masticator to eradicate vegetation in all critical priority areas annually 	<p>GOAL 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2a. VMP developed; • 2b. Masticator purchased • 2c.1. Number of critical wildfire priority areas eradicated • 2c.2. Number of critical wildfire priority areas for removal 	<p>GOAL 2:</p> <p>2a. By Year One, GVFD will develop a Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) and update the VMP annually during the grant period and treat designated wooded areas within city parks where youth also gather to use cannabis and other drugs, as measured by program documentation.</p> <p>2b. By Year One, GVFD will purchase a masticator to use within the VMP to reduce hazardous vegetation designated as critical priorities within the VMP, as measured by purchase order and receipt documentation.</p> <p>2c. By Year Five, 100% of all critical priority areas identified with hazardous vegetation within the VMP will show decreased risk of wildfire, as measured by program documentation, disaggregated by type (i.e., forest area, cannabis-adjacent areas, and city parks).</p>	<p>GOAL 2:</p> <p>Development and Implementation of a VMP, using the masticator will reduce fuel for wildfires, and clear public spaces, increasing public safety while reducing opportunities for youth to use cannabis and other drugs in public areas.</p>