

# The Indiana Commission to Combat Drug Abuse



*Behavioral Health Division*

## Comprehensive Community Plan

County: Scott

LCC Name: CEASe of Scott County

Coalition to Eliminate the Abuse of Substances

LCC Contact: Carissa Miller, LCSW, CEASe Coordinator

Address: P.O. Box 214

City: Scottsburg, IN 47170

Phone: (931) 241-3312

Email: [carissa@stillwaterservices.org](mailto:carissa@stillwaterservices.org)

County Commissioners: Randy Julian, Mike Jones, Greg Prince

Address: Scott County Courthouse, 1 E. McClain Ave.

City: Scottsburg

Zip Code: 47170

## **Vision Statement**

What is your Local Coordinating Council's vision statement?

Scott County will be a community free from substance use and addictions.

## **Mission Statement**

What is your Local Coordinating Council's mission statement?

To develop and implement a comprehensive community strategy to prevent and reduce the incidence and prevalence of substance use, misuse, and addictions among youth and adults in Scott County in order to become a community of abundant life and dignity where prevention is stressed, and treatment and recovery are always possible.

<b>Membership List</b>					
<b>#</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Race</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Category</b>
1	Brandy Blank	Covering Kids and Families	W	F	Parent
2	Kelly Hans	Holding Space	W	F	Other org. reducing sub. abuse
3	David Hardin	Scottsburg Police Dept	W	M	Law Enforcement
4	Shawn Hurt	Austin Police Dept.	W	M	Law Enforcement
5	Michelle Korty	CRADLE	W	F	Youth-serving
6	Heather Law	Scott County Partnership	W	F	Youth-serving
7	Melinda Lowry	Scott County Partnership	W	F	Youth-serving
8	Carissa Miller	Still Water Services	W	F	Business
9	Ella Rahe	EMPOWER	W	F	Youth
10	Dawn Sanders	Covering Kids and Families	W	F	Youth-serving
11	Liz Stauth	Anthem	W	F	Business
12	Phil Stucky	THRIVE	W	M	Other org. reducing sub. abuse
13	Kelly Dulaney	Chamber of Commerce	W	F	Business
14	Carol Flispart	Caresource	W	F	Business
15	Jane Naugle	SCSD2	W	F	School
16	Tina Mitchell	LifeSpring	W	F	Other org. reducing sub. abuse
17	Shonita Flamion	LifeSpring	W	F	Other org. reducing sub. abuse
18	Tiffany Howell	Centerstone	W	F	Other org. reducing sub. abuse
19	Melissa Goforth Bale	Anthem	W	F	Business
20	Katrina Coryell	Scott County Partnership	W	F	Youth-serving
21	JoAnn Delisle	Groups	W	F	Other org. reducing sub. abuse

22	Jacob Pickerill	Hickory Treatment Center	W	M	Other org. reducing sub. abuse
23	Jerry Goodin	Scott County Sheriff's Dept.	W	M	Law Enforcement
24	Joe Guarneri	Scott County Sheriff's Dept.	W	M	Law Enforcement
25	Wesley Money	Scott County Probation	W	F	Law enforcement
26	Erin Schneider	Scott County Probation	W	F	Law enforcement
27	Tracy Riley	Community Corrections	W	F	Law Enforcement
28	Kathy Vancampen	Scott Memorial Hospital	W	F	Healthcare
29	Lisa Herald	New Frankfort Pentecostal	W	F	Faith
30	Ray Dawson	Scott County Sheriff's Dept	W	M	Law Enforcement

### LCC Meeting Schedule:

Please provide the months the LCC meets throughout the year:  
 CEASe meets on a hybrid model the first Thursday of every month of the year from 12 to 1pm with the exception of July.

## II. Community Needs Assessment

*The first step in developing an effective substance use and misuse reduction plan is to assess your community. A community assessment tells you about your community's readiness to implement prevention, treatment, and justice-related programs to address substance use and misuse. An assessment also provides an overview of the risk and protective factors present in the community, helping your coalition plan more effectively.*

### Community Profile

County Name  
 Scott County

County Population

24,355

Located in Southern Indiana, Scott County is home to an estimated 24,355 people. Population Centers include the county seat of Scottsburg (population 7,267) and Austin (population 4,057). The remaining 13,031 members of the population reside in smaller towns and unincorporated rural areas. About 22.4 percent of the population is under 18 years of age. The county is a racially homogenous rural population of 96.8 percent Caucasian, 0.7 percent African American, 2.6 percent Hispanic, and 1.2 percent indicating 2 or more races.

The median household income is \$45,794 with a poverty rate of 11.5 percent. The annual household income has increased slightly and the poverty rate decreased since 2020's rate of 15.7 percent.

Emerging county trends include: influx of counterfeit prescription medications containing potentially lethal doses of fentanyl, continued strain on mental health providers as they try to manage the demand for services, increased mental health symptoms, concerning increases in youth reporting sexual violence, and a continued increase in the number of youth vaping.

Schools in the community

Two school districts that are comprised of 2 high schools, 2 middle schools, and 5 elementary schools. There is 1 private school and there are a number of home-schooled youth. There is one part-time alternative education center that offers GED preparation.

Medical care providers in the community (hospitals, health care centers, medical centers/clinics, etc.) Scott Memorial Hospital is the local hospital facility. The facility is a 25 bed, critical access hospital. The level of care available at the hospital is limited with a significant need for air and ground transport to a larger facility. There are approximately 16 primary care providers at a handful of primary care practices. There are no pediatricians or OB/GYN providers in the county. There are a few specialty providers (urology, cardiology, endocrinology, nephrology, oncology, and pulmonology) that have limited office hours in satellite locations in the county. The Scott County Health Department and Holding Space offer HIV/Hepatitis C testing. MAT/MAR is offered at Groups, Lifespring Health Systems, Centerstone, and Foundations Family Medicine. Refresh in Austin provides PREP, community outreach, and HIV support.

Mental health care providers in the community (hospitals with psychiatric/behavioral health units, mental health clinics, private/public providers, etc.)

Community mental health centers include Centerstone and LifeSpring Health Systems. LifeSpring Health Systems has two locations in the county: Scottsburg and Austin. Centerstone has a women's residential treatment facility in Lexington and an outpatient office in Scottsburg. Groups has an outpatient center in Scottsburg. These are the providers that offer substance use services. MAT/MAR is available in these locations as well as one primary care office, Foundations Family Medicine. Non-profit mental health facilities include Still Water Individual and Family Therapy Services, Inc. and CCC Therapy Center. These two offices can treat incidental substance use only as they are not certified addiction treatment facilities.

There are no acute inpatient treatment facilities in the county.

THRIVE offers peer support services and linkage to care.

Becky's House and Oxford House are recovery homes in the county.

Service agencies/organizations

1. CEASE coordinates local action to prevent substance abuse in Scott County. The coalition uses the strategic prevention framework community problem-solving process to establish goals, track progress, and adjust community efforts as the landscape changes. CEASE's DFC 12-month action plan goals include increasing community collaboration, prevention and reducing youth substance misuse, and encouraging youth prosocial activity. Our focused activities and initiatives relate to building coalition capacity, strengthening collaboration, and incorporating the seven proven core strategies of the DFC. We are now in year 7 of our DFC grant and are continuing to build momentum. CEASE is in the implementation phase of our 12 month action plan and has 3 active work groups that are currently implementing activities within our plan. Our coalition has broad sector representation, an active membership, and is well known and highly respected as a regional leader in reducing substance misuse.
2. Marketing and social media. Social media campaigns #pauseforprevention and #mostdontuse provide prevention education and awareness in the community. This is primarily focused toward Instagram. CEASE maintains a Facebook, Instagram and TikTok page in addition to the traditional website. EMPOWER youth coalition has Instagram and Facebook pages. CEASE maintains the Scott County Happenings e-newsletter that reaches an audience of 536. Mental health and substance use education is incorporated to the weekly newsletter.
3. Scott County School-based alcohol and drug prevention/education programs: Youth in Scott County receive Footprints for Life, Botvin Life Skills, EMPOWER youth coalition, Teens Linked to Care, Reality Store Simulation, Amazing Shake.
4. To address the risk factor of "low commitment to school and perceived harm of drug use" the Scott County Partnership selected the Botvin Lifeskills Training Transitions program. This program is a universal-direct, education program for youth aged 16-18 years.
5. EMPOWER Youth Coalition continues to grow in membership and has contributed to hosting educational events with CEASE and held their own monthly meetings, new member orientation, end of year celebration, and community events.
6. EMPOWER Jr. is offered to 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> grad public school students and SCSD2. The goals of this program are to learn about and support each other in living drug-free, to learn and to practice ways to resist peer pressure, to perform community service, and to have fun.
7. Scott County Attendance Review Board (SCARB) and case managers are working on increasing low commitment to school among Scott county youth.
8. SCSD1 offers the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Learning Center for elementary youth.
9. Kiwanis offers K-Kids (elementary), Builder's Club (middle) and Key Club (high school) for students in the county. These are international student-led organizations providing members with opportunities to perform service, build character, and develop leadership. Student members perform acts of service in the community and build leadership skills through holding meetings, planning projects, and holding elected leadership positions in the club, district, and international levels.
10. SCSD1 offers Teens Linked to Care in both the middle and high school. The program focuses on building resilience skills, providing prosocial activities, and encourages resistance skills. They have coffee meet-ups that generally have an attendance around 50 students.
11. Booth space at the Scott County Fair is shared with Scott County Partnership, CEASE, and EMPOWER. This space provides prevention, education, and treatment resources.
12. CEASE and EMPOWER members attend the CADCA National Leadership Forum in February of each year.
13. THRIVE Recovery Community Organization has a peer hub providing peer support services throughout the region, including overdose response teams. They have managed the IRACS pilot program in the Scott County Jail and offer transition services for individual leaving incarceration. They also provide SMART recovery groups and connections to care.
14. Holding Space Recovery Project provides harm reduction and education services in addition to providing connections to care.

15. Scott County Health Department offers HIV prevention, treatment, and care coordination.
16. Refresh provides HIV prevention, treatment, and care coordination. They also provide community outreach and education.
17. Covering Kids and Families of Scott County offers free guidance on selecting affordable healthcare, including HIP, Medicaid, and Marketplace. They assist all individuals in securing and maintaining their health insurance in order to access care. They also serve the Scott County Jail as individuals transition out of incarceration.
18. LifeSpring Health Systems is Scott County's CMHC. They provide primary care services, mental health assessments, individual and group counseling, case management, MAR/MAT, and Intensive Outpatient Treatment.
19. Centerstone provides comprehensive psychiatric, mental health treatment and recovery services in the community to adults, children, and families.
20. CCC Therapy Center offers traditional psychotherapy and equine assisted therapy services.
21. Centerstone Recovery Center is a voluntary women's residential treatment facility providing innovative, comprehensive, holistic, and long-term recovery options with an emphasis on building skills for long-term recovery, employment readiness, improved relationships, parenting, emotional regulation, and community integration.
22. Still Water Individual and Family Therapy Services, Inc. provides assessments and treatment for mental health disorders and incidental substance use. They provide referrals to community services such as THRIVE, Holding Space, and Covering Kids and Families.
23. Recovery meetings include AA, NA, Celebrate Recovery, and Chainbreaker.
24. JCAP (Jail Chemical Addiction Program) is a treatment program within the county jail.
25. Grace Program addresses depression and substance use within residents of the Scott County Jail.
26. Scott Memorial ER Narcotics Pain Policy promotes the safety of patients and discourages the prescribing of narcotics or sedative medications except when absolutely necessary and to provide safer prescribing practices to patients.
27. Scott Memorial Hospital houses a naloxone vending machine.
28. DEA Drug Take Back day is held two times a year in partnership between CEASe, Scott County Partnership, both police departments, the Sheriff's Department, and Scott County Health Department. In addition to drug take back days, there are prescription take-back boxes located inside both police departments and the Sheriff's Department in the county.
29. Food 4 R Souls
30. Becky's House is a women's discipleship residence in Scott County for women with a history of substance misuse and/or life-dominating issues.
31. There are two Oxford Houses in Scott County. This is a concept in recovery that is a democratically run, self-supporting and drug-free home for individuals striving to live in recovery.
32. Naloxboxes are in Austin at Church of the New Covenant and THRIVE/Holding Space and in Scottsburg at the First Presbyterian Church.
33. At least 15 businesses within Scott County keep naloxone in their basic first aid kit and their staff have been trained in administration.
34. Healthy Choices is being offered to juveniles through the court system. This curriculum is CBT based for reduction in problematic behaviors.
35. Scott County Night Live is a weekly positive youth engagement opportunity. The event is free, provides food and activities for any youth that wish to attend.
36. Community Corrections provides several options for MRT groups for individuals on home incarceration.
37. The Scott County Court is the primary referral source for treatment in Scott County. Referrals to treatment from the justice system have successfully reduced recidivism in Scott County.

<p>38. The Scott County Partnership manages the community-based substance misuse prevention grant that encourages prosocial activities.</p> <p>39. All law enforcement officers, firefighters, and EMS in Scott County carry naloxone ensuring that all first responders are able to provide a dose of the medication as fast as possible.</p> <p>40. Overdose Fatality Review Board reviews all overdose fatalities of Scott County residents to identify trends and make recommendations on programmatic changes to decrease overdose fatalities.</p> <p>41. Through our INCARES ECHO grant, we have been able to implement Overdose Fatality Review, SMART recovery groups, and stigma-reduction media campaigns.</p>
<p>Local media outlets that reach the community          WMPI is a local radio station.          Scott County Herald is a local free newspaper.</p>
<p>What are the substances that are most problematic in your community?          Counterfeit prescription medications containing potentially lethal doses of fentanyl.          Methamphetamine          Marijuana          Alcohol</p>
<p>List all substance use/misuse services/activities/programs presently taking place in the community          Substance use disorder treatment programs (outpatient, psychiatric, and IOT)          Peer recovery support          Treatment programs within the county jail          MAT/MAR          Community support groups (AA, NA, CR, and Chainbreaker)          Overdose response team          Community outreach          Educational events and programming          Community corrections provides MRT groups          Justice system provides referrals to treatment</p>

## Community Risk and Protective Factors

*Use the list of risk and protective factors to identify those present in your community. Identify the resources/assets and limitations/gaps that exist in your community related to each. The lists are not all-inclusive and others may apply.*

Risk Factors Examples: trauma and toxic stressors; poverty violence; neighborhood characteristics; low neighborhood attachment; community disorganization; community norms and laws favorable toward drug use, firearms, and crime; availability of alcohol and other drugs; weak family relationships; family substance use; peer substance use; mental health problems; families moving frequently from home to home; limited prevention and recovery resources.

Protective Factors Examples: strong family relationships; neighborhood economic viability; low childhood stress; access to health care; access to mental health care; community-based interventions; restricted access



to alcohol and other drugs including restrictive laws and excise taxes; safe, supportive, and connected neighborhoods; meaningful youth engagement opportunities; local policies and practices that support healthy norms and child-youth programs; positive connection to adults.<sup>1</sup>

Risk Factors	Resources/Assets	Limitations/Gaps
1. Poor educational attainment rates in the community	1. Scott County Attendance Review Board reviews cases of truancy and provides case management to improve school attendance. 2. There is an adult education center in the county, but the hours are limited.	1. Scott County has a high school completion rate of 81 percent. 2. Youth are expelled from school for substance misuse, including nicotine, and not referred to treatment 3. There is no alternative education option for individuals expelled from school and they are unlikely to return following expulsion.
2. Perceived risk of harm of ATOD use/Community and family norms favorable toward use	1. CEASe and EMPOWER and addressing this in the 12 month action plan 2. There are substance misuse prevention education programs in public schools 3. Educational resources are provided at local community events by CEASe and other organizations.	1. Disseminating information effectively to youth and parents can be difficult. 2. There are community members that believe that alcohol, THC, and nicotine use is typical behavior and of no concern. 3. Many families have intergenerational substance misuse and are unaware of options for change.
3. Mental health symptoms, trauma, and adverse childhood experiences	1. Most citizens realize the adverse impact of drug and alcohol use on adolescent brain development and future life outcomes 2. There has been concentrated community effort to provide positive childhood experiences 3. EMPOWER Youth Coalition and Teens Linked to Care have created opportunities for youth to connect to care and prosocial experiences.	1. There are limitations on access to mental health services due to provider shortage. 2. Many of the adults do not receive information about youth education programs available to their children. 3. 8.6 percent of residents do not have health insurance and many additional families fall into the ALICE category and have health insurance with high deductibles and copayments for mental health services.
Protective Factors	Resources/Assets	Limitations/Gaps

<sup>1</sup>Risk and protective factors extracted from IUPUI Center for Health Policy Community Conditions Favorable for Substance Use, April 2018.

1. Restricted access to alcohol and other drugs	1. Family shopping establishments and convenience stores do not sell alcohol in Scott County. 2. DEA Drug Take Back days and 24/7 drug disposal sites exist in 3 areas of the county. 3. Law enforcement focus on drug trafficking and connections to treatment for individuals with SUD	1. Some community businesses will sell nicotine and THC products to minors. 2. Adults are willing to purchase alcohol, nicotine, and THC products for minors. 3. Most pharmacies in the community are unwilling to co-despense prescription disposal or naloxone with controlled substances
2. Access to prevention programming and education	1. Prevention programming is available in public schools, primarily directed toward middle and high school. 2. Education is distributed at a variety of community events.	1. The most at-risk youth are youth that do not attend public school. 2. There are no substance use educational programs available to adults in Scott County. 3. Current dissemination of information concerning emerging trends is not quick or effective.
3. Community-based interventions	1. THRIVE Recovery Hub provides peer support services, overdose response services, and connections to treatment. 2. FQHC/CMHCs in the community provide a wide range of services. 3. MAT/MAR accessible 4. Recovery support meetings	1. Shortage of licenced mental health providers 2. Until recently, x-waiver requirements limited the number of prescribers for MAT/MAR 3. Cost of treatment is a barrier for many

### III. Making A Community Action Plan

*Now that you have completed a community assessment and have identified the risk and protective factors that exist, you can develop a plan of action. The Comprehensive Community Plan (CCP) is a systematic and community-driven gathering, analysis, and reporting of community-level indicators for the purpose of identifying and addressing local substance use problems.*

Step 1: Create problem statements, and ensure problems statements are in line with statutory requirements

Step 2: Ensure your problem statements are evidence-informed, then prioritize

Step 3: Brainstorm what can be done about each

Step 4: Prioritize your list, and develop SMART goal statements for each

Step 5: List the steps to achieve each goal

## Step 1: Create + Categorize Problem Statements

Create problem statements as they relate to each of the identified risk factors.

Risk Factors	Problem Statement(s)
1. Mental illness, trauma, and Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)	<p>1. Scott County has a lack of access to mental health services.</p> <p>2. Mental health symptoms have a negative impact on the health of Scott county residents, including self-medicating with alcohol, prescription medications, and illicit drugs.</p> <p>3. Co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders adversely impact Scott County residents.</p>
2. Community norms favorable toward use	<p>1. Youth and adults use and abuse alcohol, nicotine, and other drugs.</p> <p>2. There is a low perception of risk of use among youth and adults in Scott County</p> <p>3. Patterns of use in families and friends encourage use</p>
3. Poor educational attainment	<p>1. Youth in Scott County do not have positive connections to school, limiting their exposure to prevention education</p> <p>2. Youth in Scott County have peers that abuse alcohol, nicotine, THC, prescription medications, and illicit substances.</p> <p>3. Alternative education options are not available to youth</p>

## Step 2: Evidence-Informed Problem Statements

Identify your top three problem statements using local or state data. Ensure that there is a problem statement for each co-equal funding category (e.g., prevention/education; intervention/treatment; and criminal justice services and activities).

Problem Statements	Data That Establishes Problem	Data Source
1. Co-occurring mental health, poverty, trauma, and substance	27.7% of Indiana high school students surveyed reported they	2021 YRBS conducted by Indiana Department of Health

<p>use disorders adversely impact Scott County residents</p>	<p>“seriously considered attempting suicide” at some point within the last 12 months of completing the survey. In the same YRBS, 30.7% of youth participating in the survey reported that “their mental health was most of the time or always not good” in the previous 30 days of completing the survey.</p> <p>Scott county students of parents who have served time in jail totaled 29.8 percent of students who completed the SIYAABS in 2021. This reflects a range from 18.8 percent of 11<sup>th</sup> grade students to a high of 35.1 percent of 8<sup>th</sup> grade students. 2021 SIYAABS</p> <p>The teen birth rate ages 15-19 is 36. Teen pregnancy has been identified as a risk factor for subsequent substance use.</p> <p>According to the IYI Kids Count Data Center, 18.1 percent of Scott County residents under 18 live in poverty and 21 percent experience food insecurity. Living in poverty and experiencing food insecurity are childhood stressors that increase risk of substance use.</p> <p>According to Countyhealthrankings.org, Scott County experiences 13,000 years of life lost. Adults reported 5.5 of the past 30 days their mental health was not good. 39 percent report insufficient sleep, 18 percent indicate frequent mental distress. In 2021, the rate of mental health providers to population was 1,590:1. Fifteen percent of adults experience food insecurity. For every 100,000 residents, Scott County experiences 746 individuals over the age of 13 living with HIV. The rate of</p>	<p>2021 SIYAABS</p> <p>IYI Kids Count Data Center</p> <p>IYI Kids Count Data Center</p> <p>Countyhealthrankings.org</p>
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	<p>primary care providers to population is 2390:1.</p> <p>In January 2023, 157 youth are currently CHINS. Of these youth, 67 are in relative placement, 79 in non-relative placement, 5 in home placement, and 6 in residential placement. Fifteen additional youth are on an informal adjustment. The average time spent in foster care is 407.3 days as of December 2022.</p> <p>LifeSpring Health Sytems served 506 clients in 2022 at the Scottsburg location and an additional 200 clients at the Austin office.</p> <p>Centerstone had a total of 753 program participants in Scott County in 2022. Of these participants, 194 were seen with co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders and 224 were seen for substance use disorder. Of the participants, 294 youth were seen without substance use disorder but mental illness. Of the current 379 youth engaged in services, 80 have been impacted by parental substance abuse. This indicates that at least 20 percent of youth engaged in mental health services have a family history of substance use disorder resulting in the need for mental health intervention.</p> <p>Still Water Individual and Family Therapy Services, Inc. served 108 clients in 2022.</p> <p>CASA of Scott County served 224 youth identified as CHINS in 2022.</p>	<p>Indiana Department of Child Services Data Dashboard</p> <p>LifeSpring Health Systems</p> <p>Centerstone</p> <p>Still Water Individual and Family Therapy Services, Inc.</p> <p>Scott County CASA</p>
<p>2. Youth and adults in Scott County use and abuse alcohol,</p>	<p>According to the 2022 Indiana Youth Survey (INYS)</p>	<p>Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative</p>

<p>nicotine, prescription medications, THC, and illicit substances.</p>	<p>administered by Prevention Insights in the Spring of 2022, 19.8% of Scott County 9 th graders reported using tobacco or electronic vapor products in the month prior to completing the survey. Scott County data closely aligns with state data collected in the 2021 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). While the youth tobacco and vaping concerns are not localized to Scott County, it has resulted in a significant increase of citations to Scott County's youth justice system providing a pathway for youth to enter the justice system. When reviewing Scott County referral data for both 2021 and 2022, marijuana related offenses remain in the top 5 offenses. According to INYS data, 8.5% of Scott County 11th graders and 12.7% of Scott County 12th graders report having used marijuana in the 30 days prior to taking the survey. Battery related referrals remain in the top 3 related referrals for both 2021 and 2022. Most incidents of battery are domestic and took place within the home. Arrests.</p> <p>Seventeen percent of Scott County adults indicate excessive drinking and 26 percent indicate nicotine use. Scott County experienced a rate of 16 percent of Alcohol-impaired deaths.</p> <p>Scott County had 29 compliance checks conducted on 5 different days for tobacco sales to minors in 2022. There were two violations and neither agency was re-checked in 2022.</p> <p>In 2021, 741 opioid prescriptions were dispensed for every 1,000</p>	<p>Countyhealthrankings.org</p> <p>Indiana Alcohol and Tobacco Commission</p> <p>SEOW</p>
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	<p>residents. According to treatment admission data from 2020, 31.1% indicated heroin use, 33.1% indicated prescription drug misuse, 49% indicated methamphetamine use, and 29.88% indicated THC use and there were 251 treatment episodes. In 2022, there were 79 removals of children from homes due to parental alcohol abuse.</p> <p>On September 23, 2022, Scott County Sheriff's Department seized 82 suspected Xanax pills, and 38.5g of methamphetamine following an OWI crash. On November 6, 2022, Scott County Sheriff's Department arrested 13 adults and 17 juveniles following response to a party. Two handguns and over two ounces of a controlled substance were seized at this scene. On November 15, 2022, Scott County Sheriff's Department seized approximately 45g of methamphetamine and 5g of heroin in a single arrests. On January 12, 2023, Scott County Sheriff's Deputies seized more than 400 "blue pills of death" (counterfeit prescription medications containing fentanyl). These are larger seizures and do not include small possession arrests.</p> <p>Scott County Dispatch received 55 calls for overdose in 2022.</p> <p>Community Corrections administered a total of 1003 substance screens to participants in 2022. They referred 96 of 150 individual on supervision to treatment.</p>	<p>Scott County Sheriff's Department Press Releases Q3 2022 and January 2023</p> <p>Scott County Dispatch</p> <p>Scott County Community Corrections</p>
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Figure 31: Past-30-Day Use of Prescription Drugs 2018-2022

Scott County School District 1 & 2					
Grade	2018	2019 SCSD 2	2020	2021	2022
7th	0.8	1.2	1.4	3.0	2.1
8th	2.4	1.8	2.7	2.1	3.8
9th	1.8	2.6	1.2	1.0	1.9
10th	3.0	0.0	3.4	2.6	0.0
11th	1.3	3.6	1.8	3.1	0.9
12th	1.3	1.6	0.9	1.5	1.3

Figure 15: Past-30-Day Use of Cigarettes 2018-2022

Scott County School District 1 & 2					
Grade	2018	2019 SCSD 2	2020	2021	2022
7th	4.1	2.3	6.0	1.7	2.4
8th	10.3	10.6	6.3	2.6	4.6
9th	7.8	10.9	8.0	1.0	6.2
10th	7.4	3.3	7.4	2.6	4.3
11th	12.8	9.5	9.9	4.6	4.3
12th	12.7	7.8	7.0	1.5	3.8

Figure 8: Past-30-Day Use of Alcohol 2018-2022

Scott County School District 1 & 2					
Grade	2018	2019 SCSD 2	2020	2021	2022
7th	7.6	5.8	11.3	3.8	7.4
8th	20.5	18.5	16.0	6.6	10.5
9th	10.0	18.8	15.9	8.7	11.9
10th	16.4	12.3	16.7	8.7	10.3
11th	17.2	18.1	18.3	24.7	13.6
12th	18.6	17.2	15.9	13.3	17.5

Figure 14: Past-30-Day Use of Marijuana 2018-2022

Scott County School District 1 & 2					
Grade	2018	2019 SCSD 2	2020	2021	2022
7th	3.8	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.5
8th	9.4	9.5	8.1	4.6	7.1
9th	7.4	7.1	6.4	4.9	4.9
10th	6.4	3.8	11.5	4.3	3.4
11th	10.3	9.5	9.9	18.5	8.5
12th	8.9	14.3	7.0	10.3	12.7

3. Not all youth in Scott County have positive connections to school, limiting their exposure to prevention education.

In the 2021-22 school year, SCARB received 95 referrals and 43 families in case management due to truancy.

Scott County schools in 2021 suspended 111 youth in school and 320 youth out of school and expelled 9 youth.

There were 66 students that were suspended or expelled due to alcohol.

High school graduation rate in 2017 was 86.6%.

Scott County Attendance Review Board

IYI Kids Count Data Center

SEOW

IYI Kids Count Data Center



	Adults 25 years and older have a high school diploma or GED rate of 81 percent.	Countyhealthrankings.org
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### Step 3: Brainstorm

*Consider the resources/assets and limitations/gaps that were identified for each risk factor, and list what actions can be taken for each identified problem statement.*

Problem Statements	What can be done (action)?
<p>1. Co-occurring trauma, adverse experiences, poverty, mental health, and substance use disorders adversely impact Scott County residents</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Implement school-based and community-based programs to teach emotional regulation skills, coping skills, relationship skills and parenting skills (Enhance Skills).</li> <li>2. Provide positive childhood experiences to increase resilience, positive adult relationships, and alternative youth activities (Provide Support)</li> <li>3. Encourage various providers within the community to implement SBIRT (Provide Information).</li> <li>4. Share an in-depth understanding of the prevalence of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) in Scott County and create a baseline for measuring improved resilience in order to reduce the impact of ACEs on substance misuse (Provide Information).</li> <li>5. Provide community education events, primarily targeted toward various types of professionals, to reinforce the workforce and increase professional employee retention in the community (Provide Support, Enhance Access, Enhance Skills)</li> </ol>
<p>2. Youth and adults in Scott County use and abuse alcohol, nicotine, prescription medications, THC, and illicit substances.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reduce access to prescription drugs and illicit substances in the community through distribution of lockboxes/locking prescription bottles, participation in DEA Drug Take Back Days, and disseminating information about drug take back locations in the county (Change access/increase barriers)</li> <li>2. Disseminate information regarding concerning use trends within the community, targeting individuals in active use (Provide Information).</li> <li>3. Encourage soft-handoff to peer support following non-fatal overdose (Enhance Access/Reduce Barriers)</li> <li>4. Support treatment programs with individuals that are justice-involved as a result of substance use (Provide Support)</li> </ol>

<p>3. Not all youth in Scott County have positive connections to school, limiting their exposure to prevention education.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increase school connectedness through engagement in school-based activities (Provide Support).</li> <li>2. Increase the probability that youth will attend positive childhood experience and education/training events by providing incentives for participation (Change Consequences/Increase Incentive).</li> <li>3. Encourage schools to refer students to treatment upon positive substance screening or possession of substances at school (Change Policy)</li> <li>4. Provide community-based prevention programming (Provide Support)</li> <li>5. Encourage engagement in alternative education programs for youth and adults not currently engaged in an education program and without a high school diploma or equivalent (Enhance Access/Reduce Barriers)</li> </ol>
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#### Step 4: Develop SMART Goal Statements

*For each problem statement, prioritize your list of what can be done. Choose your top two actions for each. Then, develop goal statements that demonstrate what change you hope to achieve and by when you hope to achieve it.*

<p><b>Problem Statement #1</b></p>
<p>Goal 1 Participants in school-based and community-based programs provided from March 2023 to March 2024 and are designed to teach emotional regulation skills, recovery skills, coping skills, relationship skills and parenting skills will demonstrate statistically significant improvement in pre- and post-test evaluations.</p>
<p>Goal 2 At least 5 organizations will implement SBIRT by March 2024.</p>
<p><b>Problem Statement #2</b></p>
<p>Goal 1 Reduce recidivism rate from 23.3% Indiana Department of Corrections 2020 Recidivism Report (released in 2022) in controlled substance offense category to 20%.</p>
<p>Goal 2 We will have no more than 12 overdose fatalities by following recommendations from Overdose Fatality Review Board.</p>
<p><b>Problem Statement #3</b></p>
<p>Goal 1 High school completion rate will improve by 5 percent from May 2022 to May 2024.</p>
<p>Goal 2 EMPOWER Youth Coalition will have an average monthly meeting attendance of 15 youth.</p>

## Step 5: Plans to Achieve Goals

For each goal, list the steps required to achieve each

Problem Statement #1	Steps
<p>Goal 1 Participants in school-based and community-based programs provided from March 2023 to March 2024 and are designed to teach emotional regulation skills, coping skills, relationship skills and parenting skills will demonstrate a statistically significant improve in pre- and post-test on knowledge-based questions.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. CEASe will support programs that teach skills to manage mental health symptoms and reduce risk of substance use onset (Enhance Skills)</li> <li>2. CEASe will partner with community organizations to create positive childhood experiences with connections to trusted adults (Provide Support)</li> <li>3. Provide prevention education curriculum in grades K-12 and in community settings for disengaged youth (Provide Information)</li> </ol>
<p>Goal 2 At least 5 organizations will implement SBIRT by March 2024.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. CEASe will provide community training on SBIRT (Provide Education)</li> <li>2. Various organizations will implement SBIRT to identify individuals that are struggling with mental health symptoms and substance use to provide connections to care (Improve Access)</li> <li>3. CEASe will continue to monitor INYS data regarding youth substance use and use this data to inform practices (Provide Information)</li> </ol>
Problem Statement #2	Steps
<p>Goal 1 – Reduce recidivism rate from 23.3% Indiana Department of Corrections 2020 Recidivism Report (released in 2022) in controlled substance offense category to 20%.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. CEASe will support programs for justice-involved individuals that promote recovery (Improve Access)</li> <li>2. CEASe will support programs for justice diversion such as prevention programming and programming to reduce the risk of justice-involvement (Enhance Skills)</li> <li>3. CEASe will support evidence-based policing such as community-based policing, focused deterrence, hot spot patrols, education dissemination, and law enforcement training (Provide Support)</li> </ol>

<p>Goal 2 We will have no more than 12 overdose fatalities by following recommendations from Overdose Fatality Review Board.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. CEASe will continue Overdose Fatality Review Board and oversee a work group for OFRB recommendation implementation (Increase Access/Remove Barriers)</li> <li>2. Naloxone training will be available at community events and taken to local businesses (Provide Information)</li> <li>3. Community education will be disseminated to educate others on the dangers of trending substance use (Provide Information)</li> </ol>
<b>Problem Statement #3</b>	<b>Steps</b>
<p>Goal 1 High school completion rate will improve by 5 percent from May 2022 to May 2024.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support alternative education opportunities for individuals without high school completion and not currently engaged in an education program (Provide Support)</li> <li>2. Enhance opportunities for youth to have positive engagements with school through extracurricular activities and access to basic needs (Improve Access/Reduce Barriers)</li> <li>3. Advocacy for treatment programs available within school hours to enhance youth resistance skills (Enhance Skills)</li> </ol>
<p>Goal 2 EMPOWER Youth Coalition will have an average monthly meeting attendance of 15 youth.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. EMPOWER will host positive childhood experiences for Scott County Youth and to provide education regarding resilience (Enhance Skills)</li> <li>2. Support opportunities like Scott County Night Live to engage youth in prevention activities (Provide Support)</li> <li>3. Provide education to school-aged youth regarding the dangers of substance misuse (Provide Education)</li> </ol>

**IV. Fund Document**

*The fund document allows the LCC to provide finances available to the coalition at the beginning of the year. The fund document gauges an LCC's fiscal wellness to empower their implementation of growth within their community. The fund document also ensures LCCs meet the statutory requirement of funding programs within the three categories of (1) Prevention/Education, (2) Treatment/Intervention, and (3) Criminal Justice Services and Activities (IC 5-2-11-5).*

<b>Funding Profile</b>		
<b>1</b>	Amount deposited into the County DFC Fund from fees collected last year:	\$20,918.18
<b>2</b>	Amount of unused funds from last year that will roll over into this year:	\$776.56
<b>3</b>	Total funds available for programs and administrative costs for this year (Line 1 + Line 2):	\$21,694.74
<b>4</b>	Amount of funds granted last year:	\$18,381.72
<b>Additional Funding Sources (if no money is received, please enter \$0.00)</b>		
<b>A</b>	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA):	\$0.00
<b>B</b>	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):	\$0.00
<b>C</b>	Bureau of Justice Administration (BJA):	\$0.00
<b>D</b>	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP):	\$0.00
<b>E</b>	Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH):	\$0.00
<b>F</b>	Indiana Department of Education (DOE):	\$0.00
<b>G</b>	Indiana Division of Mental Health and Addiction (DMHA):	\$0.00
<b>H</b>	Indiana Family and Social Services Administration (FSSA):	\$0.00
<b>I</b>	Local entities: City of Scottsburg Opioid Settlement Funds	\$10,000.00
<b>J</b>	Other: Scott County Opioid Settlement Funds	\$81,800.00
<b>Categorical Funding Allocations</b>		
Prevention/Education: \$5,423.69	Intervention/Treatment: \$5,423.69	Justice Services: \$5,423.69
<b>Funding allotted to Administrative costs:</b>		
<i>Itemized list of what is being funded</i>		<i>Amount (\$100.00)</i>
Coordinator compensation		\$4,800.00
Office supplies		\$623.67
<b>Funding Allocations by Goal per Problem Statement:</b>		
<b>Problem Statement #1</b>	<b>Problem Statement #2</b>	<b>Problem Statement #3</b>
Goal 1: \$2711.85	Goal 1: \$2711.85	Goal 1: \$2711.85
Goal 2: \$2711.84	Goal 2: \$2711.84	Goal 2: \$2711.85