

Governor's Commission for a Drug Free Indiana

A Division of the



Comprehensive Community Plan

County: Scott

LCC: CEASe of Scott County
Coalition to Eliminate the Abuse of Substances

Date Due: October 2017

Date Submitted: New Plan ____ Plan Update (Year 3) X



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Plan Summary

Mission Statement: To reduce the incidence and prevalence of substance abuse and addictions among youth and adults in Scott County. Scott County believes with its successful history of collaboration on multiple issues in the past, it will be able to pull together and successfully address the issue of substance abuse in our community. We are striving to become a community of abundant life and dignity where recovery is always possible at any phase of life.

Community Overview: Scott County, Indiana is a rural community with a population of 23,712, located 30 miles north of Louisville, Kentucky, the closest metropolitan area. It has 190.4 square miles in land area and a population density of 127 persons per square mile. In 2013 manufacturing was the largest employer at 19.5%. From 2009-2013, the median household income was \$42,898.

Scott County struggles with many challenges. Low educational outcomes and a historically high poverty rate are both causes and symptoms of our substance abuse problems. A percentage of our population is mired in a “culture of generational poverty” and has strong links to the Appalachian communities of eastern Kentucky. Non-medical use of prescribed medications has led to an epidemic of overdose deaths. Use of tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana is prevalent at disturbingly young ages and prescription painkiller use is rapidly growing among youth. This has a negative effect on the health and well-being of our citizens and our economy. Scott County’s premature death rate is higher than the rest of the state and citizens report a higher incidence of ill health, as documented in the 2010-16 county health rankings, conducted by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

County risk factors include:

- Intravenous Drug Use - Austin, with a population of 4,200, now has a higher incidence of HIV than "any country in sub-Saharan Africa," says CDC Director Thomas Frieden. "They've had more people infected with HIV through injection drug use than in all of New York City last year." (USA Today 17 May 2015) According to the CDC, there are approximately 4-500 chronic IDU's in Austin, Indiana. November 2014: first 2 cases of HIV reported. End of March 2015: HIV Outbreak declared an epidemic. October 2015: more than 180 HIV cases. Currently, there are 205 HIV positive individuals in Scott County. Detox services are limited and primarily associated with serving jail time. The One Stop Shop (Austin) offers HIP enrollment, vaccines, HIV prevention, treatment, resources, and substance abuse referrals. The Needle Exchange Program provides harm reduction benefits and serves as gateway to additional counseling and service referrals.
- Accessibility - Interstate 65 transects Scott County making it a high traffic area of Indiana susceptible to drug running between Indianapolis, Indiana, and Louisville, Kentucky. Proximity to these two large cities fuels the prescription pain pill trade, with local dealers making runs north and south to pick up the products to sell.
- Poverty Issues - There is substantial unemployment, a high proportion of adults with little or no high school completion, high poverty levels, and limited health care access. The median household income was \$43,650 in 2013. From 2009-2013, the percentage of persons below the poverty level was 19%. In 2013 the poverty rate was 17%. Our poverty rate among children under 18 in 2013 was 24.5%. The 2014 unemployment rate was 6.7%. Approximately 7.8% of Scott County children under age 19 were uninsured in 2013. The 2014 Free or Reduced Lunch Rate is 73.7% in one district and 51.6% in the other district. (datacenter.kidscount.org).

- Teen Birth Rate - Our teen pregnancy rate was 29 per 1,000 females in 2013 to give us a rank of 58th in the State. We have 36.2% of mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy which ranks us as 92nd in the State. (<http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/1124-teen-birth-rate-per-1000-females-ages-15-19?loc=16&loct=5#ranking/5/any/true/867/any/2455>).
- Education Levels - There were 3,964 children enrolled in the public schools in 2014, with 666 or 16% of Scott County students in Special Education. The 2014 graduation rate was 84.2% in the county, with a State passing rate of 90.3%. The 2014 graduation rate was 87.6% in SCSD 1 and 82.5% in SCSD 2. The 2014 Free or Reduced Lunch rate is at 70.8 for one district and 52.9 for the other district (datacenter.kidscount.org). Between 2009-13, the percentage of persons age 25+ who had high school diplomas or higher was 78.7%. Only 11.5% of adults report a college degree (stats.indiana.edu).
- Child Abuse/Neglect - The 2013 rate was 53.0 per 1,000 children under age 18. The state average is 14.2 per 1,000. We rank 91st or nearly last in the State for Child Abuse/Neglect (datacenter.kidscount.org).
- Disabilities: We have a higher than average incidence of people with disabilities. According to a December 2014 Report of the SSI Recipients by State and County, 926 Scott County residents were receiving Disability, of those 138 are under age 18, and 673 are aged 18-64. Their payments total \$511,000 per year.

The 2014 population was 97.7% white, 1.8% Hispanic/Latino, .4% Black, .6% Asian, .9% two or more races. The county has been hit hard by the recent economic downturn. Substance abuse pervades our economic and social fabric and we are desperately trying to impact this through our coalition efforts.

History: Formerly called Scott County Citizens Against Substance Abuse (CASA), CEASe (The Coalition to Eliminate the Abuse of Substances) has served as the Local Coordinating Council (LCC) in Scott County for over 20 years. Community anti-drug coalitions were approved by the Governor's Commission for a Drug Free Indiana and established by the general assembly in 1989. The goal was to develop local coalitions in each of the 92 Indiana counties to assess and address local substance abuse issues. Coalitions comprised of individuals and community leaders representing different sectors in a community were encouraged to work together to reduce the negative impacts of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs on its residents. In 2010, the Coalition was renamed CEASe of Scott County in order to distinguish it from "National Court Appointed Special Advocates," or CASA.

As part of the Indiana state statute, the LCC is charged with the responsibility of assessing the impact of substances on the community by gathering data from law enforcement, courts, schools, community leaders, the coroner's office, hospital, prosecutor, Indiana Youth Survey, Department of Child Services, etc., and to track those trends. Once the assessment is completed, the coalition is required to prepare a three-year Comprehensive Community Plan (CCP) which outlines the identified priority problems, objectives, and goals regarding alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use in three areas: 1) prevention/education, 2) treatment/intervention, and 3) law enforcement/criminal justice.

As the recognized substance abuse coalition in Scott County, CEASe is also charged with the administration of the community drug fund, also created by state statute. It is a system by which fines, assessed and collected through the court system from specific drug and alcohol offenses, are released back into the community as awarded grants to support agencies and providers. This allows these recipients to identify and expand services to those individuals being adversely affected by substances in the area of prevention/education, treatment/intervention and justice/law enforcement. Every year CEASe distributes between \$18,000-\$24,000 of Drug-Free Community funds in the form of community

grants. CEASe has established a fiscally responsible administration policy regarding the distribution of these funds as a tool to assist it in achieving its goals as identified in the CCP.

Summary of the Comprehensive Community Plan: LCC's are charged with writing a new Comprehensive Community plan every three years. This plan is a collaborative effort to assess the impact of substance abuse in Scott County, to collect data, to identify issues and to evaluate existing and new services. Our plan is to address alcohol and other drug issues at the local level as indicated by the assessment process (needs assessments, data collection, treatment, prevention, justice/law enforcement committee input, and community input).

In the 2010-16 County Health Rankings prepared by the University of Wisconsin and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Scott County ranked 92nd out of 92 counties in Indiana for health outcomes, specifically morbidity and mortality. Scott County's premature death rate is higher than the rest of the state and citizens report a higher incidence of ill health.

As a result of these assessment tools, CEASE has identified the following substance abuse issues and has developed measurable and realistic goals and objectives:

Problem Statement #1: Youth and Adults in Scott County use and abuse alcohol.

Problem Statement #2: Youth and Adults in Scott County use and abuse prescription medications.

Membership List

County LCC Name: CEASe of Scott County

#	Name	Organization	Race	Gender	Category
1	Lori Croasdell	LCC Coordinator	C	F	Parent
2	Judy Montgomery	Scott Co. Clearinghouse	C	M	Civic-Volunteer Organization
3	Amberley Kendall	Your Community Bank	C	F	Business
4	Chris Wakeman	Kiwanis International	C	M	Civic-Volunteer Organization
5	Ali Blanton	Scott County Partnership	C	M	Youth-Serving Organization
6	Dan McClain	Scott Co. Sheriff's Dept.	C	M	Law Enforcement
7	Scott Zellers	Scottsburg City Police Department	C	M	Law Enforcement
8	Denise Poukish	LifeSpring Mental Health	C	F	Other Organ. Reducing Sub. Abuse
9	Jason Mount	Prosecutor's Office	C	M	Law Enforcement
10	Steven Stepleton	IN Excise Office	C	M	Law Enforcement
11	Amanda Hurt	Scott County Community Corrections	C	M	Law Enforcement
12	Amanda Herald	Prosecutor's Office	C	F	Law Enforcement
13	David Carroll	Vienna Baptist Church	C	M	Religion
14	Rich Carter	Family Time	C	M	Youth-Serving Organization
15	David Bonney	National Youth Advocate Prog.	C	M	Youth-Serving Organization
16	Megan Voyles	Purdue Extension	C	F	Youth-Serving Organization
17	Izzy Myszak	Scottsburg High School SADD Club	C	F	Student
18	Shelly Pfaffenbach	Purdue Extension	C	F	Youth-Serving Organization
19	Shannon Carroll	Scott Memorial Hospital	C	F	Healthcare Professional
20	Valerie Wilson	Scottsburg United Methodist Church	C	F	Religious or Fraternal Organ.
21	Rachelle Cozart	Scott County Probation	C	F	Law Enforcement
22	Richey Barton	Scottsburg City Police Department	C	M	Law Enforcement

23	Scott Phillips	National Youth Advocate Program	C	M	Youth-Serving Organization
24	David Wilson	Kiwanis International	C	M	Civic-Volunteer Organization
25	Jane Naugle	Scottsburg Middle School	C	F	Education
26	Chris Owens	Scott Co. Prosecutor's Office	C	M	Law Enforcement
27	Brittany Combs	Scott Co. Health Dept.	C	F	State/Local Gov. Agency w/Sub. Abuse Expertise
28	Bobby Shepherd	New Creation Addiction Min.	C	M	Youth-Serving Organization
29	Tim Williams	New Creation Addiction Min.	C	M	Youth-Serving Organization
30	Kitty Perkinson	First Christian Church/T4SC	C	F	Religious or Fraternal Organ.
31	Carolyn King	City of Austin	C	F	Concerned Citizen
32	Leatha Jackson	Centerstone	B	F	Other Substance Abuse Organization
33	Ryan Penrod	Scott County Family YMCA	C	M	Youth/Civic Organ.
34	Jean Robbins	New Hope Services	C	F	Youth-Serving Organization
35	John Croasdell	Scott Memorial Hospital	C	M	Healthcare Professional
36	Danny Jackson	Scott Co. Ministerial Assoc.	C	M	Religion
37	Tracy Spencer	Indiana State Police	C	M	Law Enforcement
38	Patti Hall	Scott Co. Health Dept.	C	F	State/Local Gov. Agency w/Sub. Abuse Expertise
39	Ace Woodson	Scott County Partnership	C	M	Youth-Serving Organization
40	Jene Bridgewater	Scott County Partnership	C	F	Youth-Serving Organization
41	Lora Davis	LifeSpring Health Systems	C	F	Other Substance Abuse Organization
42	Jaclyn Goode	Scott Co. School District 2	C	F	Education
43	Steve Gwaltney	Grace Covenant Church	C	M	Religious or Fraternal Organ.
44	Pam Gwaltney	Grace Covenant Church	C	F	Religious or Fraternal Organ.
45	Rick Barrett	Scott Co. Sheriff's Dept.	C	M	Law Enforcement
46	Billy Snowden	Hope to Others-Austin	C	M	Religion

47	Carol Dunn	Circles/CASA	C	F	Youth-Serving Organization
48	Rhonda Ritchison	Scott Co. Tob. Prev. Cess. Coal./Scott Co. Partnership	C	F	Other Organ. Reducing Sub. Abuse/ Youth Serving Organ.
49	Grace Hicks	Scottsburg High School SADD Club	C	F	Youth
50	Joan Kelley	Dept. Of Child Services	C	F	Youth-Serving Organization
51	Jaime Toppe	Scott County Comm. Foundation	C	F	Youth-Serving Organization
52	Sierra Salyers	Scott County Probation	C	F	State/Local Gov. Agency w/Sub. Abuse Expertise
53	Todd Pulliam	Concerned Citizen	C	M	Parent
54	Michelle Korty	A Place To Be in Scott County	C	F	Youth-Serving Organization
55	Amanda Davidson	National Youth Advocate Prog.	C	F	Youth-Serving Organization
56	Nadja Wesley	LifeSpring Health Systems	B	F	Other Organ. Reducing Sub. Abuse/ Youth Serving Organ.
57	Denise Pulliam	Concerned Citizen	C	F	Parent
58	Jim Roberts	Concerned Citizen	C	M	Parent
59	Dale Armstrong	WMPI Radio	C	M	Media
60	Matt Carter	Scott Memorial Hospital	C	M	Medical
61	Delmer Gross	Business-Owner	C	M	Business
62	Donald Spicer	Austin Police Chief	C	M	Law Enforcement
63	Shane Fisher	National Youth Advocate Prog.	C	M	Youth-Serving Organization
64	Julie Thomas	National Youth Advocate Prog.	C	F	Youth-Serving Organization
65	Holly Asdell	Scott Co. School District 2	C	F	Education
66	Jim Grahn	PineTree Publishing	C	M	Media
67	Michelle Shelton	Scott Co. Partnership	C	F	Youth-Serving Organization
68	Jackie Benham	Purdue Extension	C	F	Youth-Serving Organization
69	Jackie McClintock	Scott Co. Health Dept.	C	F	State/Local Gov. Agency w/Sub. Abuse Expertise
70	Nick South	Kiwanis International	C	M	Civic Volunteer Organization
71	Cheryl Sweeney	Alkermes	C	F	Other Organ. Reducing Sub. Abuse
72	Kandace Spaulding	Scott Co. School District 2	C	F	Education

Problem Identification

A. Problem Statement #1: Youth and Adults in Scott County use and abuse alcohol.

B. Supportive Data:

Supportive Data: Prevention/Education (General Info)

1. Slightly more than half (52.2 percent) of Americans aged 12 or older reported being current drinkers of alcohol in the 2013 survey, which was similar to the rate in 2012 (52.1 percent). This translates to an estimated 136.9 million current drinkers in 2013. (2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA).
2. In 2013, nearly one quarter (22.9 percent) of persons aged 12 or older were binge alcohol users in the past 30 days. This translates to about 60.1 million people. The rate in 2013 was similar to the estimate in 2012 (23.0 percent). Binge drinking is defined as having five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the 30 days prior to the survey (2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA).
3. In 2013, heavy drinking was reported by 6.3 percent of the population aged 12 or older, or 16.5 million people. This rate was similar to the rate of heavy drinking in 2012 (6.5 percent). Heavy drinking is defined as binge drinking on at least 5 days in the past 30 days (2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA).
4. Among young adults aged 18 to 25 in 2013, the rate of binge drinking was 37.9 percent, and the rate of heavy drinking was 11.3 percent. These rates were lower than the corresponding rates in 2012 (39.5 and 12.7 percent, respectively), (2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA).
5. In 2013, 52.2 percent of current underage drinkers reported that their last use of alcohol occurred in someone else's home, and 34.2 percent reported that it had occurred in their own home. Most current drinkers aged 12 to 20 (77.6 percent) were with two or more other people the last time they drank alcohol. The rate of drinking alone the last time that underage persons drank alcohol was highest among youths aged 12 to 14 (14.5 percent) (2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA).
6. Scott County schools expulsions and suspensions involving drugs, weapons, or alcohol during the 2013-14 school year: DATA was requested but COULD NOT BE OBTAINED for SCSD 1: Austin High School and Austin Middle School. For SCSD 2: Scottsburg High School, Suspensions were 5 for drugs, 1 for weapons, Expulsions were 3 for drugs; Scottsburg Middle School, 2 for Drugs, 1 for Weapons (SCSD 1 and SCSD 2 Administrators).
7. Students from Scott County Schools reported prevalence rates higher than the state rates. In particular, students reported prevalence rates for cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars, pipe, alcohol, marijuana, and synthetic marijuana that were higher than the state rates (IPRC 2013 Indiana Youth Survey).
8. In 2013, the mean age of first time alcohol use was 13.4 years old. Binge drinking rates were mostly consistent with the state rates except for grade 11 which was higher than state rates (IPRC 2013 Indiana Youth Survey).
9. Lifetime prevalence rates were higher than the state rates for alcohol (grade 9). However, lifetime prevalence rates were lower than state rates for alcohol (grade 12).

10. **Scottsburg Police Dept.** reported the following alcohol-related arrests for 2013:

ADULT:

12 illegal consumption
 12 operating while intoxicated, Count I
 9 operating while intoxicated, Count II
 6 operating while intoxicated refusal
 49 public intoxication

JUVENILE:

9 illegal consumption

End of Year I Update:

Supportive Data: Prevention/Education (General Info)

1. The percentage of adolescents aged 12 to 17 who were current alcohol users was 11.5 percent in 2014. This percentage corresponds to 2.9 million adolescents in 2014 who drank alcohol in the past month. The percentage of adolescents who were current alcohol users in 2014 was lower than the percentages in 2002 through 2012. Although the estimate of current alcohol use among adolescents decreased between 2002 and 2014, about 1 in 9 adolescents aged 12 to 17 were current alcohol users in 2014 (2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA).
2. In 2014, 59.6 percent of young adults aged 18 to 25 were current alcohol users, which corresponds to about 20.8 million young adults. The percentage of young adults in 2014 who drank alcohol in the past month was similar to the percentage in 2011 through 2013. Although the 2014 estimate was lower than the estimates in 2006 through 2010, about three fifths of young adults were current alcohol users in each year between 2002 and 2014 (ranging from 59.6 to 62.0 percent) (2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA).
3. About 1.5 million adolescents aged 12 to 17 in 2014 were past month binge alcohol users. This number corresponds to 6.1 percent of adolescents who reported binge drinking in the past month. The percentage of adolescents who were binge drinkers in 2013 and 2014 was lower than the percentage in 2002 through 2012. Although the estimate of current binge alcohol use among adolescents decreased between 2002 and 2014, about 1 in 16 adolescents aged 12 to 17 in 2014 were current binge drinkers (2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA).
4. An estimated 37.7 percent of young adults aged 18 to 25 in 2014 were binge alcohol users in the past month, which corresponds to about 13.2 million young adults. The percentage of young adults who were past month binge drinkers in 2013 and 2014 were lower than the percentage in 2002 through 2012. Despite this decrease over time, more than one third of young adults in 2014 were current binge alcohol users (2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA).
5. In 2014, 1.0 percent of adolescents aged 12 to 17 were current heavy alcohol users, or about 257,000 adolescents. The estimate of past month heavy alcohol use among adolescents in 2014 was lower than the estimates in 2002 to 2011 (2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA).
6. Heavy alcohol use was reported by 10.8 percent of young adults aged 18 to 25 in 2014, which represents 3.8 million young adults. The percentage of young adults in 2014 who were heavy drinkers was lower than the percentage in 2002 to 2012. Nevertheless, about 1 in 10 young adults in 2014 were heavy alcohol users (2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA).
7. In 2014, about 8.7 million underage people aged 12 to 20 reported drinking alcohol in the past month, including 5.3 million who reported binge alcohol use and 1.3 million who reported heavy alcohol use. Thus, about three fifths of underage current drinkers (60.6 percent) were binge alcohol users, and about 1 in 7 were heavy alcohol users (15.0 percent). About one fourth of underage binge alcohol users (24.8 percent) were heavy drinkers (2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA).

8. **Scott County School District 1** expulsions and suspensions involving drugs, weapons, or alcohol during the 2014-15 school year: Austin High School - 1 suspension for drugs and 2 suspensions for weapons and Austin Middle School did not report after several requests.
9. **Scott County School District 2** expulsions and suspensions involving drugs, weapons, or alcohol during the 2014-15 school year: Scottsburg High School: 2 suspensions for alcohol (both led to an expulsion), 9 suspensions for drugs (8 of them led to an expulsion), 22 suspensions for tobacco (none led to an expulsion), 1 suspension for weapons (led to an expulsion). Scottsburg Middle School had 8 Suspensions for Drugs, 0 Suspensions for Weapons, 1 Expulsion for Drugs, and 0 Expulsions for weapons (SCSD 2 self-reporting).
10. According to the **2014 Indiana Youth Survey**, Scott County Schools (SCSD 2 grades 6-12 was the only school to take the survey) reported prevalence rates lower than the state rates. In particular, students reported prevalence rates for pipe, alcohol, and marijuana that were lower than the state rates. However, students reported prevalence rates for cigarettes and smokeless tobacco that were higher than the state rates (2014 Indiana Youth Survey).
11. **Lifetime prevalence rates** were lower than the state rates for pipe (grade 12), alcohol (grades 9, 12), and marijuana (grade 12). However, lifetime prevalence rates were higher than state rates for cigarettes (grade 10) and smokeless tobacco (grade 10). (2014 Indiana Youth Survey)
12. **Monthly prevalence rates** were lower than the state rates for pipe (grade 12) and alcohol (grades 9, 11, 12). However, monthly prevalence rates were higher than the state rates for cigarettes (grade 10) and smokeless tobacco (grade 12) (2014 Indiana Youth Survey).
13. **Binge drinking rates** were mostly consistent with or lower than the state rates. (2014 Indiana Youth Survey)

14. 2014 Monthly Use of ALCOHOL:	<u>Scott Co.</u>	<u>Indiana</u>	<u>National (2012)</u>
9 th Grade	9.4	17.1	NA
10 th Grade	17.8	22.6	25.7
11 th Grade	12.7	25.8	NA
12 th Grade	15.7	33.9	39.2

Supportive Data: Treatment/Intervention (General Info)

1. According to **Scott Memorial Hospital**, in 2014 the Emergency Department treated the following: Alcohol W/D: 5, Alcohol Intoxication: 3, Alcohol Dependence: 2
2. In 2014, **LifeSpring Health Systems** saw 765 unduplicated clients in Scott County. Out of these, 126 or 16% had a substance abuse diagnosis, specifically poly-substance addiction. The breakdown of that number is 62 (8%) clients with only substance abuse diagnosis and 72 (9%) for Poly-substance diagnosis. For Turning Point, since Mid- March (2015) when Scott County was given priority on admissions thru 09-30-15 the following data was collected:
 - 81 Referrals to Turning Point: 42 Male and 39 Female
 - Admitted: 58
 - No Show/No Call: 15
 - Cancelled: 8
 - 2015 Current inpatient clients from Scott County: 10
 - Discharges
 - Successful: 29
 - Managerial: 9
 - AMA: 10
 - Average wait time from approved application: 18.9 days
 - Average wait time from referral: 38.9 days (This is contingent on client calling back, being available by phone for health questions, etc.)

Supportive Data: Justice/Law Enforcement (General Info)

1. In 2014, the **Scott County Department of Child Services** reported that 137 children/youth were removed from their caregiver, with 88% of these removed as a result of substance abuse of caregiver. In 2014, 311 children were in out-of-home care, 88% of which were a result of substance abuse by the caregiver. The 137 removed in 2014 are included in the 311. 174 of the children had been removed previous to 2014 and continue to be in out-of-home care due to the continued substance abuse of the caregiver from which the child was removed (DCS, Scott County).
2. **Indiana Traffic Safety Facts Alcohol**, 2013, from 2009 to 2013, reported the number of alcohol-impaired collisions in Indiana increased 3% annually, but dropped nearly 8% from 2012 to 2013. During 2013, there were 114 fatal alcohol impaired collisions in the state (16% of all fatal collisions). The numbers of non-fatal alcohol-impaired collisions generally increased over this five-year period, with incapacitating injury collisions linked to impaired driving increasing about 11% annually (Indiana Traffic Safety Facts Alcohol, 2013, June 2014, Issue 14-C08).
3. In 2013, there were 124 fatalities (a 22% decrease from 2012) and 2,044 non-fatal injuries linked to alcohol-impaired collisions in Indiana.
4. In 2014 there were 20 SAC “Alcohol Compliance Checks” in Scott County by the the Indiana excise officers working with underage youth for the Survey for Alcohol Compliance. Scott County had a 15% failure rate.
5. **Scott County Sheriff’s Department** reported the following alcohol-related arrests for 2014:

<u>ADULT</u>	<u>JUVENILE</u>
16 cases of illegal/possession consumption (18 yo)	4 illegal/possession consumption
83 operating while intoxicated	2 visiting common nuisance
55 public intoxication	
4 contributing to the delinquency of a minor	
6. **Austin Police Department** reported the following alcohol-related arrests for 2014:

<u>ADULT</u>	<u>JUVENILE</u>
OWI cases-8	OWI-0
PI cases-4	PI cases-0
Furnishing alcohol to minor cases-0	Illegal Consumption-10
Contributing to the delinquency of a minor-0	Minor in Consumption-10
PCS cases-10	
7. **Scottsburg Police Department** reported the following alcohol-related arrests for 2014:

<u>ADULT</u>	<u>JUVENILE</u>
1 furnishing alcohol to a minor	13 illegal consumption
5 illegal consumption	
8 maintaining a common nuisance	
10 operating while intoxicated, Count I	
9 operating while intoxicated, Count II	
1 operating while intoxicated, felony	
1 operating while intoxicated, refusal	
38 public intoxication	
8 visiting a common nuisance	

End of Year 2 Update:

Supportive Data: Prevention/Education (General Info)

1. The percentage of adolescents aged 12 to 17 who were current alcohol users was 11.5 percent in 2014. This percentage corresponds to 2.9 million adolescents in 2014 who drank alcohol in the past month. The percentage of adolescents who were current alcohol users in 2014 was lower than the



percentages in 2002 through 2012. Although the estimate of current alcohol use among adolescents decreased between 2002 and 2014, about 1 in 9 adolescents aged 12 to 17 were current alcohol users in 2014 (2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA).

2. In 2014, 59.6 percent of young adults aged 18 to 25 were current alcohol users, which corresponds to about 20.8 million young adults. The percentage of young adults in 2014 who drank alcohol in the past month was similar to the percentages in 2011 through 2013 (2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA).
3. About 1.5 million adolescents aged 12 to 17 in 2014 were past month binge alcohol users. This number corresponds to 6.1 percent of adolescents who reported binge drinking in the past month. The percentages of adolescents who were binge drinkers in 2013 and 2014 were lower than the percentages in 2002 through 2012. Although the estimate of current binge alcohol use among adolescents decreased between 2002 and 2014, about 1 in 16 adolescents aged 12 to 17 in 2014 were current binge drinkers (2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA).
4. An estimated 37.7 percent of young adults aged 18 to 25 in 2014 were binge alcohol users in the past month, which corresponds to about 13.2 million young adults. Despite a decrease over time, more than one third of young adults in 2014 were current binge alcohol users (2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA).
5. In 2014, 1.0 percent of adolescents aged 12 to 17 were current heavy alcohol users, or about 257,000 adolescents. The estimate of past month heavy alcohol use among adolescents in 2014 was lower than the estimates in 2002 to 2011 (2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA).
6. Heavy alcohol use was reported by 10.8 percent of young adults aged 18 to 25 in 2014, which represents 3.8 million young adults. The percentage of young adults in 2014 who were heavy drinkers was lower than the percentages in 2002 to 2012. Nevertheless, about 1 in 10 young adults in 2014 were heavy alcohol users (2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA).
7. In 2014, about 8.7 million underage people aged 12 to 20 reported drinking alcohol in the past month, including 5.3 million who reported binge alcohol use and 1.3 million who reported heavy alcohol use. Thus, about three fifths of underage current drinkers (60.6 percent) were binge alcohol users, and about 1 in 7 were heavy alcohol users (15.0 percent). About one fourth of underage binge alcohol users (24.8 percent) were heavy drinkers (2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA).
8. **Scott County School District 1** expulsions and suspensions involving drugs, weapons, or alcohol during the 2015-16 school year: Austin High School - 3 suspensions for Alcohol and 2 suspensions for Weapons (knives); Austin Middle School had 3 suspensions for drug/alcohol and 1 suspension for weapons.
9. **Scott County School District 2** expulsions and suspensions involving drugs, weapons, or alcohol during the 2015-16 school year: Scottsburg High School had the following suspensions/expulsions: 2 suspensions for alcohol (2 led to an expulsion), 1 suspension for drugs (1 led to an expulsion), 26 suspensions for tobacco (2 led to an expulsion), 0 suspension for weapons (0 led to an expulsion) (SCSD 2 self-reporting). Scottsburg Middle School had 5 Suspensions for Drugs, 4 Expulsions for Drugs, 1 Suspensions for Weapons, 0 Expulsions for Weapons, 1 Suspension for Alcohol, 0 Expulsions for Alcohol, 6 Suspensions for Tobacco and 0 expulsion for tobacco (SCSD 2 self-reporting).
10. Indiana Youth Survey 2015 showed **Monthly prevalence rates** were lower than the state rates for alcohol use in all grades except for grade 8 which was higher.
11. **Binge drinking rates** were mostly lower than the state rates, except for grades 7 and 8 which were higher than state rates (2015 Indiana Youth Survey).

12. 2015 Monthly Use of ALCOHOL:	<u>Scott Co.</u>	<u>Indiana</u>	<u>National (2014)</u>
8 th Grade	18.5	13.3	9
9 th Grade	12.2	17.7	NA
10 th Grade	12.7	22.8	23.5

	11 th Grade	17.4	28.1	NA
	12 th Grade	22.1	33.2	37.4
13. 2015 Binge Drinking Past Two Weeks:	<u>Scott Co.</u>	<u>Indiana</u>	<u>National (2014)</u>	
	8 th Grade	7.5	5.4	4.1
	9 th Grade	2.9	7.3	NA
	10 th Grade	4.8	10.1	12.5
	11 th Grade	4.9	12.7	NA
	12 th Grade	6.4	16.7	19.4

Supportive Data: Treatment/Intervention (General Info)

1. **Scott Memorial Hospital** reported no data to CEASe for 2015 even though requests were made.
2. In 2015, **LifeSpring Health Systems** saw 796 unduplicated clients in Scott County. Out of these, 296 or 37.18% had a substance abuse diagnosis. 95 (11.93%) had a Poly-substance diagnosis.
3. For Turning Point in 2015, the following data was collected for Scott County:
 - 91 Referrals to Turning Point: 48 Male/43 Female
 - Admitted: 61
 - No Show/No Call: 18
 - Cancelled: 12
 - 2015 Inpatient clients from Scott County: 61
 - Discharges
 - Successful: 40
 - Managerial: 9
 - AMA: 12
 - Average wait time from approved application: 19.2 days
 - Average wait time from referral: 39.2 days (This is contingent on client calling us back, being available by phone for health questions, etc.)

Supportive Data: Justice/Law Enforcement (General Info)

1. According to the **Scott County Department of Child Services** 2015 data, Scott County received 726 reports alleging child abuse and or neglect; 597 of the reports alleged substance abuse by the caregiver. Of the 726 reports, 113 were substantiated, 90% involved substance abuse by a caregiver; 77 new cases were opened that involved 166 children. Of the 166 children receiving services, 111 were removed from their home; 434 children received services due to child abuse and neglect, 90% due to substance abuse of their caregivers.
2. According to the **Indiana Traffic Safety Facts Alcohol**, 2014 Report, from 2010 to 2014, the number of alcohol-impaired collisions in Indiana decreased 2 percent annually, with a 5 percent drop between 2013 and 2014. During 2014, there were 94 fatal alcohol-impaired collisions in the state, the lowest number over this five-year period, and represented 13 percent of all fatal collisions. The numbers of non-fatal alcohol-impaired incapacitating injury collisions increased over this same period, with incapacitating injury collisions linked to impaired driving increasing 22 percent from 2013 and 3 percent annually since 2010 (Indiana Traffic Safety Facts Alcohol, 2014, May 2015, Issue 15-C05).
3. In 2013, 94 **fatal alcohol-impaired collisions** occurred in the state (13% of all fatal collisions). Alcohol-impaired fatal collisions decreased 8% from 2013. 101 fatalities (2 25% decrease from 2013) and 1,880 non-fatal injuries were linked to collisions with at least one alcohol-impaired driver of non-motorist involved. 44% of all alcohol-impaired collisions occurred on Saturday and Sunday, and 51% of all alcohol-impaired collisions occurred from midnight until 4 am. Impaired

drivers represented roughly 6 out of 10 fatalities or injuries that occurred in alcohol-impaired collisions.

4. In 2015 there were 21 SAC **Alcohol Compliance Checks in Scott County** by the the Indiana excise officers working with underage youth for the Survey for Alcohol Compliance. Scott County had a 0% failure rate.
5. **Scott County Sheriff’s Department** reported the following alcohol-related arrests for 2015:

<u>ADULT</u>	<u>JUVENILE</u>
16 cases of illegal possession/consumption (at least 18 yo)	No Information given
33 operating while intoxicated	
11 public intoxication	

6. **Austin Police Department** did not report arrests for 2015.

7. **Scottsburg Police Department** reported for 2015:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <u>ADULT ARRESTS:</u> | <u>JUVENILE ARRESTS:</u> |
| 1 FURNISHING ALCOHOL TO MINOR | 4 ILLEGAL CONSUMPTION |
| 4 ILLEGAL CONSUMPTION | 2 O.W.I. COUNT I |
| 9 MAINTAINING A COMMON NUISANCE | 1 ZERO TOLERANCE |
| 7 O.W.I. COUNT I | |
| 6 O.W.I. COUNT II | |
| 1 O.W.I. ENDANGERMENT | |
| 1 O.W.I. FELONY | |
| 4 O.W.I. REFUSAL | |
| 29 PUBLIC INTOXICATION | |
| 1 VISITING A COMMON NUISANCE | |

Final Update (end of Year 3):

Supportive Data: Prevention/Education (General Info)

1. In 2016, 191,000 adolescents aged 12 to 17 were current heavy alcohol users. Stated another way, about 1 out of 125 adolescents (0.8 percent) engaged in binge drinking on 5 or more days in the past 30 days. About 1 out of every 10 young adults aged 18 to 25 (10.1 percent) were heavy alcohol users in the past month, which corresponds to 3.5 million young adults. An estimated 6.0 percent of adults aged 26 or older in 2016 were current heavy alcohol users. This percentage corresponds to about 12.6 million adults aged 26 or older who were heavy alcohol users in the past month (2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA).
2. In 2016, 57.1 percent of young adults aged 18 to 25 were current alcohol users, which corresponds to about 19.8 million young adults. The percentage of young adults in 2016 who drank alcohol in the past month was similar to the percentage in 2015. Although the 2016 estimate was lower than the estimates in 2002 through 2014, about three fifths of young adults were current alcohol users in each year between 2002 and 2016 (ranging from 57.1 to 62.0 percent) (2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA).
3. In 2016, an estimated 65.3 million people aged 12 or older were binge alcohol users in the past 30 days. This number of people who were current binge drinkers corresponds to about 1 in 4 people aged 12 or older (24.2 percent).
4. About 1.2 million adolescents aged 12 to 17 were past month binge alcohol users, which corresponds to 4.9 percent of adolescents. Thus, about 1 in 20 adolescents aged 12 to 17 in 2016 were current binge drinkers. An estimated 38.4 percent of young adults aged 18 to 25 were binge alcohol users in the past month, which corresponds to about 13.3 million young adults. Stated another way, about 2 out of 5 young adults in 2016 were current binge alcohol users. About a quarter (24.2 percent) of adults aged 26 or older were current binge alcohol users. This percentage

corresponds to about 50.9 million adults in this age group who were binge drinkers (2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA).

5. The estimate of 16.3 million people aged 12 or older in 2016 who were heavy alcohol users in the past month represents 6.0 percent of the population aged 12 or older. In 2016, 191,000 adolescents aged 12 to 17 were current heavy alcohol users. Stated another way, about 1 out of 125 adolescents (0.8 percent) engaged in binge drinking on 5 or more days in the past 30 days. About 1 out of every 10 young adults aged 18 to 25 (10.1 percent) were heavy alcohol users in the past month, which corresponds to 3.5 million young adults. An estimated 6.0 percent of adults aged 26 or older in 2016 were current heavy alcohol users. This percentage corresponds to about 12.6 million adults aged 26 or older who were heavy alcohol users in the past month (2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA).
6. **Austin High School** reported the following suspensions and expulsions involving drugs, tobacco, weapons, or alcohol during the 2016-17 school year:
 - number of suspensions for alcohol-0
 - number of expulsions for alcohol-0
 - number of suspension for drugs-0
 - number of expulsions for drugs-0
 - number of suspension for weapons-0
 - number of expulsion for weapons-0
 - number of suspensions for tobacco-1
 - number of expulsions for tobacco-0
7. **Austin Middle School** had 3 suspensions/expulsions for tobacco/drugs/alcohol and 0 suspensions/expulsions for weapons.
8. **Scottsburg High School** expulsions and suspensions involving drugs, weapons, or alcohol during the 2016-17 school year:
 - Alcohol: suspensions - 2; expulsions - 2
 - Drugs: suspensions - 4; expulsions - 4
 - Weapons: suspensions - 1; expulsion - 1
 - Tobacco: suspensions - 15; expulsions - 3

NOTE: All expulsions start with up to 10 days suspension. For each expulsion reason above, deducting the number of suspensions that correspond with the number of expulsions will give you the number of suspensions that did not result in an expulsion. Each suspension for alcohol, drugs and weapons were the same incidents as the corresponding expulsions, not additional incidents. But, 12 tobacco suspensions did not result in expulsion (SCSD 2 self-reporting).
9. **Scottsburg Middle School** (2016-17) had 0 Suspensions for Drugs, 0 Expulsions for Drugs, 1 Suspensions for Weapons, 0 Expulsions for Weapons, 0 Suspension for Alcohol, 0 Expulsions for Alcohol, 3 Suspensions for Tobacco and 0 expulsion for tobacco (SCSD 2 self-reporting).
10. Indiana Youth Survey 2016 Monthly Use of ALCOHOL: Scott County Students

Grade	Percentage
8	8.6
9	4
10	12.9
11	17.3
12	11.1

13. Indiana Youth Survey 2016 Binge Drinking Past Two Weeks: Scott County Students

Grade	Percentage
8	2.7
9	1.3
10	3.2
11	7.9
12	11.1

Supportive Data: Treatment/Intervention (General Info)

1. **Scott Memorial Hospital** will no longer report data for the Comprehensive Community Plan.
2. In 2016, **LifeSpring Health Systems** 828 unduplicated clients seen in Scott County:
 - 113, or 14%, had a substance abuse diagnosis
 - 227, or 27%, had poly-substance abuse diagnoses
 - Turning Point Center data collected for Scott Co:
 - 80 referrals from Scott Co. (36 Male, 44 Female)
 - 28 admitted (12 male, 16 female)
 - 4 no call/no show
 - 2 cancelled, 6 unable to reach, 5 had legal issues and court would not allow, 3 went to other facilities, and 32 completed our demographic form, but never turned in TB test results
 - 28 discharges:
 - 19 successful
 - 1 managerial
 - 8 against medical advice
 - 30 days was the average wait time from approved application
 - 60 days was the average wait time from referral (38 days was average wait time from the time TB test results were turned in)

Supportive Data: Justice/Law Enforcement (General Info)

1. According to the Scott County Department of Child Services 2016 data, Scott County received 798 reports alleging child abuse and or neglect; an estimated 680 of the reports alleged substance abuse by the caregiver. Of the 798 reports, 208 were substantiated, 59% involved substance abuse by a caregiver; 119 new cases were opened that involved 230 children. Of the 230 children receiving services, 132 children were removed from their home. During 2016, 511 total children received services at some time due to child abuse and neglect, 85% due to substance abuse of their caregivers (Scott County Department of Child Services self-reporting).
2. In 2015, 86 **fatal alcohol-impaired collisions** occurred in the state (11% of all fatal collisions). Alcohol-impaired fatal collisions decreased 15% from 2014-2015. 92 fatalities (1 15% decrease from 2014) and 1,970 non-fatal injuries were linked to collisions with at least one alcohol-impaired driver or non-motorist. Among all age groups, drivers aged 21 to 24 have the highest rates of alcohol-impairment in collisions.
3. In 2013, there were 9 Alcohol-related crashes in Scott County with 783 in Indiana.
4. In 2015 there were 21 SAC **Alcohol Compliance Checks in Scott County** by the the Indiana excise officers working with underage youth for the Survey for Alcohol Compliance. Scott County had a 0% failure rate.

5. In January of 2016, there were 20 Licenses to sell alcohol or points of public access for sales. The 2016 outlet density per 1,000 persons was .85.
6. **Scott County Sheriff’s Office** reported the following alcohol-related arrests for 2016 for Scott County:
 - ADULT
 - 29 operating while intoxicated
 - 6 public intoxication
 - JUVENILE (OVER 18 BUT UNDER 21 YEARS OLD)
 - 22 cases of illegal possession/consumption (at least 18 yo)
 - 0 operating while intoxicated
 - 0 public intoxication
6. After repeated requests for data, **Austin Police Department** did not report arrests for 2016.
7. **Scottsburg Police Department** reported for 2016:

<u>ADULT ARRESTS:</u>	<u>JUVENILE ARRESTS:</u>
1 FURNISHING ALCOHOL TO MINOR	13 ILLEGAL CONSUMPTION
7 ILLEGAL CONSUMPTION	1 O.W.I. COUNT I
1 MAINTAINING A COMMON NUISANCE	1 ZERO TOLERANCE
5 O.W.I. COUNT I	
6 O.W.I. COUNT II	
1 O.W.I. ENDANGERMENT	
2 O.W.I. FELONY	
4 O.W.I. REFUSAL	
20 PUBLIC INTOXICATION	
4 VISITING A COMMON NUISANCE	

TOTAL SUBSTANCE ARRESTS: 139

C. Goals:

1. Reduce the rate of youth alcohol consumption as reported by the IPRC Indiana Youth Survey (2016 data).

GOAL MET: There was an overall reduction in the rate of monthly youth alcohol consumption as self-reported among Scott County students in grades 8, 10, and 12 in the Indiana Youth Survey.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Grade</u>		
	8th	10th	12th
2013	13.4%	22.7%	25.2%
2014	15.5%	17.8%	15.7%
2015	18.5%	12.7%	22.1%
2016	8.5%	12.9%	11.1%

8th grade from 2013 to 2016, there was a 4.9% reduction in monthly youth alcohol use.
 10th grade from 2013 to 2016, there was a 9.8% reduction in monthly youth alcohol use.
 12th grade from 2013 to 2016, there was a 14.1% reduction in monthly youth alcohol use.

2. Reduce the rate of adult alcohol consumption as reported by the justice system, 2016 data.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Type of Case</u>		
	Operating .08 or more	Operating .15 or more	OWI-Endangerment
2014	26	30	57
2015	13	15	44
2016	18	17	47

GOAL PARTIALLY MET. REDUCTION OCCURRED FROM 2014 TO 2015 AND A SLIGHT INCREASE FROM 2015 TO 2016.

End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

1. **Lifetime prevalence rates** were lower than the state rates for pipe (grade 12), alcohol (grades 9, 12), and marijuana (grade 12). However, lifetime prevalence rates were higher than state rates for cigarettes (grade 10) and smokeless tobacco (grade 10) (2014 Indiana Youth Survey).
2. **Monthly prevalence rates** were lower than the state rates for pipe (grade 12) and alcohol (grades 9, 11, 12). However, monthly prevalence rates were higher than the state rates for cigarettes (grade 10) and smokeless tobacco (grade 12) (2014 Indiana Youth Survey).
3. **Binge drinking rates** were mostly consistent with or lower than the state rates (2014 Indiana Youth Survey).

4. 2014 Monthly Use of ALCOHOL:	<u>Scott Co.</u>	<u>Indiana</u>	<u>National</u>	
9 th Grade	9.4	17.1	NA	
10 th Grade	17.8	22.6	25.7	
11 th Grade	12.7	25.8	NA	
12 th Grade	15.7	33.9	39.2	

5. **Scott County Prosecutor’s Office** Reported for 2014:
 Illegal Possession of Alcoholic Beverage: 6 counts in 6 separate cases
 Illegal Consumption of Alcoholic Beverage: 11 counts in 11 separate cases
 Furnishing Alcohol to a Minor: 8 counts in 4 separate cases
 Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor: 11 counts in 8 cases (may not all be alcohol related)
 Total Counts: 36
 Total cases: 22
 Operating .08 or more: 26 counts in 26 separate cases
 Operating .15 or more: 30 counts in 30 separate cases
 Operating while Intoxicated – Endangerment: 57 counts in 57 cases
 Operating while Intoxicated: 15 counts in 15 separate cases
 Operating with passenger less than 18: 4 counts in 4 separate cases
 Operating causing SBI .08: 1 count in 1 separate case
 Operating while intoxicated causing SBI: 1 count in 1 separate case
 Total Counts = 135
 Total Cases = 80

End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

1. **Monthly prevalence rates** were lower than the state rates for alcohol use in all grades except for grade 8 which was higher (2015 Indiana Youth Survey).
2. **Binge drinking rates** were mostly lower than the state rates, except for grades 7 and 8 which were higher than state rates (2015 Indiana Youth Survey).

3. 2015 Monthly Use of ALCOHOL:	<u>Scott Co.</u>	<u>Indiana</u>	<u>National (2014)</u>
8 th Grade	18.5	13.3	9
9 th Grade	12.2	17.7	NA
10 th Grade	12.7	22.8	23.5
11 th Grade	17.4	28.1	NA
12 th Grade	22.1	33.2	37.4

3. 2015 Binge Drinking Past Two Weeks:	<u>Scott Co.</u>	<u>Indiana</u>	<u>National (2014)</u>
8 th Grade	7.5	5.4	4.1
9 th Grade	2.9	7.3	NA
10 th Grade	4.8	10.1	12.5

11 th Grade	4.9	12.7	NA
12 th Grade	6.4	16.7	19.4

4. Scott County Prosecutor’s Office Reported for 2015:

- Illegal Possession of Alcoholic Beverage: 5 counts in 5 separate cases
- Illegal Consumption of Alcoholic Beverage: 14 counts in 14 separate cases
- Furnishing Alcohol to a Minor: 3 counts in 3 separate cases
- Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor: 5 counts in 5 cases (may not all be alcohol related)
- Total Counts: 27
- Total cases: 22
- Operating .08 or more: 13 counts in 13 separate cases
- Operating .15 or more: 15 counts in 15 separate cases
- Operating with scheduled substance in Body: 1 count in 1 separate case
- Operating while Intoxicated – Endangerment: 44 counts in 44 cases
- Operating while Intoxicated: 15 counts in 15 separate cases
- Operating with passenger less than 18: **NO DATA**
- Operating causing SBI .08: 2 counts in 1 separate case
- Operating while intoxicated causing SBI: 12 counts in 3 separate case
- Total Counts = 102
- Total Cases = 59

Final Report (end of Year 3):

1. Indiana Youth Survey 2016 Monthly Use of ALCOHOL: Scott County Students

Grade	Percentage
8	8.6
9	4
10	12.9
11	17.3
12	11.1

2. Indiana Youth Survey 2016 Binge Drinking Past Two Weeks: Scott County Students

Grade	Percentage
8	2.7
9	1.3
10	3.2
11	7.9
12	11.1

3. Scott County Prosecutor’s Office Reported for 2016:

- Illegal Consumption of Alcoholic Beverage: 36 counts in 36 cases
- Furnishing Alcohol to a Minor: 3 counts in 3 cases
- Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor: 8 counts in 8 cases
- Operating Vehicle .08 or more: 18 counts in 18 cases

Operating Vehicle .15 or more:	17 counts in 17 cases
Operating .15 w/passenger under 18:	1 counts in 1 separate case
Operating Vehicle while Intoxicated:	22 counts in 22 cases
Operating while Intoxicated – Endangerment:	47 counts in 47 cases
Operating while Intoxicated w/passenger under 18:	1 count in 1 cases
Operating while .08 or more w/SBI:	5 counts in 1 separate case
Operating while intoxicated w/SBI:	1 count in 1 separate case

D. Objectives: Support local initiatives that address:

Prevention/Education:

1. Promote public awareness and provide information through workshops, community events, lunch and learns, seminars and other activities to educate youth and adults on alcohol issues and the stigma surrounding alcoholism
2. Utilize model/evidence based programs, curriculum and materials
3. Continue/expand existing programs promoting healthy lifestyles and alternative activities
4. Support community utilization of the One Stop Shop and what it provides

Treatment/Intervention:

1. Improve existing systems to expand indigent treatment and access
2. Promote and educate community research-based treatment programs
3. Educate community about various treatment options available (MAT and cognitive behavioral therapy)
4. Assist with the promotion of qualified treatment providers
5. Improve access to availability of recovery groups
6. Increase number of people identifying themselves in recovery
7. Create a recovery-oriented system of care that is easily accessible from multiple entry points without barriers

Justice/Law Enforcement:

1. Encourage training opportunities for law enforcement and justice personnel
2. Promote collaboration between local jurisdictions
3. Support special patrols, law enforcement, and justice initiatives

End of Year 1 Update:

Prevention/Education Initiatives

1. CEASe held **3 Community Forums**: one in January, one in April, and one in September. These forums offered prevention and education information to all citizens.
2. **“STOMP Drugs” (now called “What’s Your Side Effect?” Film Festival Contest)** is held every April for all 5-12th grade students in the county, in addition to a Town Hall Meeting on Underage Drinking.
3. Held **“Parents Who Host, Lose the Most: Don’t Be a Party to Underage Drinking”** Campaign during spring of 2014. **Fact Cards on Indiana’s Social Hosting Laws** were given out to all graduating seniors in the county.
4. **Public service announcements** were put on the CEASe website, area radio station radio waves, radio station website, in the newspapers, CEASe Facebook Page, and “Get Healthy Scott County” magazine on Indiana’s Social Hosting Laws and Consequences, along with pertinent information on drug trends and the advertisement of upcoming community events.

5. CEASe Coordinator and County Sheriff spoke to all Scottsburg High School Prom-Goers and graduating Seniors on underage drinking law and local law enforcements and consequences.
6. **LifeSkills** is being taught to all students in grades 3-7 in Scott County.
7. **Circles** is being offered in Austin in order to provide Adult Mentoring.
8. **All Stars** is being offered to youth in the county.
9. Austin has the **21st Century Learning Center** and Scottsburg's 21st Century Learning Center is offered through the YMCA.
10. The Scott County Partnership received the Communities That Care Family and Implementation grants to implement Family Based Prevention Programs in the county and provide parenting classes to parents and caregivers using **Guiding Good Choices**, an evidence-based program, and offered classes for those who are divorcing using **Children in Between** program.
11. **Just Say No Club** is offered to all 4th and 5th grade public school students of Scott County School District 2. The goals of the club are: to learn about and support each other in living drug free, to learn and to practice ways to resist negative peer pressure, to perform community service, and to have fun.
12. **Builders' Club** (Scottsburg Middle School): Motto--Building leaders, Vision--To develop competent, capable, caring leaders through the vehicle of service. Mission--Builders Club is an international student-led organization providing members with opportunities to perform service, build character and develop leadership.
13. **S.A.D.D. Club** is offered to 6-12 grade Scottsburg students. SADD is a peer-to-peer education, prevention, and activism organization dedicated to preventing destructive decisions, particularly underage drinking, other drug use, risky and impaired driving, teen violence, and teen suicide. S.A.D.D.'s Mission is to provide students with the best prevention tools possible to deal with the issues of underage drinking, other drug use, risky and impaired driving, and other destructive decisions.
14. **Club316** is an after-school, Bible-based program held in each of the public elementary schools in Scott County. Their vision for this program is to connect children to Christ and then to follow-up with each of the children and families in hopes of connecting them to a local church congregation.
15. **Scottsburg High School Key Club International** is a high school organization sponsored by the Scottsburg Kiwanis Club. This Club assists Kiwanis in carrying out its mission to serve the children of our community. Student members perform acts of service in the community and leadership skills by running meetings, planning projects and holding elected leadership positions at the club, district and international levels.
16. The Scott County School District 2 Elementary Schools hold "**Healthy Family Night**" each fall of which CEASe is invited to be a part and pass our prevention/education information.
17. Scottsburg Middle School does a program called **Student Success Skills**.
18. Get Healthy Scott County publishes a 16 page color magazine "**Get Healthy Scott County**" to promote "feel good" stories about positive things going on in the county, business-related, health-related, community-service related, education-related, and other positive programs going on to promote education and prevention.
19. Electronic newsletter "**Good News Chronicle**" is distributed to the county via email to promote positive news going on in the county.
20. **CEASe Booths:** disseminates prevention/education/addiction/treatment/intervention information to citizens at the Scott County Fair, Healthy Kids Nights, Fall Festivals, Fire Station Trick or Treating, Back to School Bash, and other community events.
21. **Scott County Media Campaign** began in October 2014 called "What's Your Side Effect?" While educating young people on the realities of drug and alcohol abuse is important, research has shown that traditional fear-based anti-drug messaging is not particularly effective. By inspiring young people to think about their passions and the effect they are having on their community by pursuing those passions, we can redirect their focus and help promote a lifestyle that will reduce abuse risk factors. Scott County's social media campaign is prevention-oriented and focuses on providing a

voice to those who feel voiceless, in addition to educating, empowering, and inspiring individuals toward lives of positive choices and positive impact on the world around them.

Treatment/Intervention Local Initiatives

1. **One Stop Shop** provides state-issued ID's/birth certificates, vaccines (Scott County Health Department), Healthy Indiana Plan (HIP 2.0) enrollment, information on HIV prevention, treatment, and resources, and substance abuse referrals (LifeSpring), job counseling/GE/local training (Work One).
2. **LifeSpring Health Systems** is Scott County's Community Mental Health Center (CMHC) providing assessments, individual and group counseling, and substance abuse referrals in Scottsburg and now Austin at the One Stop Shop. They now offer Intensive Outpatient Treatment Groups at the One Stop Shop in Austin.
3. **National Youth Advocate Program (NYAP)** offers Outpatient Alcohol and Drug services, such as Substance Use Disorder Assessment, Individual and Family Counseling, Drug Screens, Outpatient Treatment Counseling Groups, Intensive Outpatient Treatment, and Education Programs. They had 65 cases/individuals that successfully completed assessments from the end of May 2013 to December 31, 2014.
4. **Centerstone** is now offering Intensive Outpatient Treatment on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 5:30-7:30 pm at Scott County Community Corrections. They are also conducting individual counseling and completing assessments.
5. **New Creation Addiction Ministries** refers and transports Scott County men to regional drug treatment programs. They are helping young men by sharing the gospel of Jesus Christ with those who are experiencing life-controlling problems, such as drug addiction and alcoholism. Their mission is to see people transformed into the likeness of Christ through intense discipleship, radical love, and a structured environment that allows the chains of bondage to be broken.
6. There are other out of county providers who offer an array of services, including:
 - Individual Therapy (Integrated Treatment Center, Turning Point, Wellstone Regional Hospital, Parkview Psychiatric, ChildPlace, Christopher and Associates, Centerstone.)
 - Group therapy (Wellstone Regional Hospital, Meadows Regional Hospital)
 - Intensive outpatient (Wellstone Regional Hospital, Turning Point, Integrated Treatment Center)
 - Medication evaluations (Wellstone Regional Hospital, Meadows Regional Hospital, Turning Point, Integrated Training Center, Parkview Psychiatric, ChildPlace, etc.)
7. The moderate to high level of substance abusers are often required to utilize services outside of county. These services are used for various amounts of time related to the needs of the person and response from treatment. These services broadly treat alcohol and drug abuse. These would include the following:
 - Intensive Outpatient Services (Turning Point, Integrated Treatment Center, Wellstone, Healing Place)
 - Residential Treatment (Turning Point, Healing Place, Salvation Army Adult Rehab Center, Wellstone Regional Hospital, Clark Memorial Hospital Behavioral Unit)
 - Detoxification (Turning Point, Healing Place, Clark Memorial Hospital Behavioral Unit, Columbus Regional, Meadows Hospital, Wellstone Regional Hospital)

Opioid Replacement Therapy is specific to persons with opioid addiction. The following facilities offer this type of programming:

 - Suboxone (Turning Point, Integrated Treatment Center, Parkview Psychiatric.)
 - Methadone (Southern Indiana Clinic)
8. Scott County has a **residential treatment facility** for youth in Jackson County. This program has a substance abuse subprogram. Also, we have a summer camp program that supports behavioral improvement in different at risk children. Beyond these programs, our county may utilize other programs through the Department of Probation, Division of Child Services, and new Mental Health

Portal. To this end, other services throughout the state can be utilized for adolescent treatment of substance abuse. This includes various levels of care from outpatient to locked residential care. These programs can be located in the IARCCA Manual.

9. **Sawyer Groups:** Substance Abuse Reduction Course at Scott County Jail provided by LifeSpring with a Grant from CEASe. Jail Participants completed a 6 week course with 56 inmates completing the course in 2014. After completion of the course and release, inmates now have the opportunity for further counseling free of charge thru LifeSpring.
10. **Support Groups for Families**— Al-Anon and SANITY Support Group
11. **Support Groups for Addiction**— See Community Resources brochure for a listing of meetings throughout Scott County.
12. **Scott County Health and Recovery** is the new focus of the Get Healthy Scott County Coalition whose vision is: Together Scott County will be a community of abundant life and dignity where recovery is always possible. The Mission: Will provide structure & support to individuals, families, & Scott County community as it relates to substance abuse prevention, treatment and life-long recovery by: (1) Creating a recovery-oriented system of care that is easily accessible from multiple entry points without barriers, (2) Increasing education & awareness to decrease discrimination & stigma of substance use disorder, (3) Considering and treating childhood trauma as a root cause, (4) Mobilizing primary care providers, faith community and service providers to meet basic health and wellness needs.
13. **Recovery Support** is now a priority within the new focus of GHSC. The measurable outcome is: there will be a 10% increase of people who identify themselves in recovery. There will be a 10% increase in recovery support services. To this end, we have explored and researched different types of recovery groups (Peer Recovery Support Services, 12-Step Recovery Programs, Faith-Based Recovery Programs, non-12 step recovery programs and Recovery Programs for Families). We have identified what is going on at various locations, types, times, days of recovery meetings. This has also given us information on where the gaps are in regards to county-wide recovery groups.

Justice/Law Enforcement Local Initiatives

1. **Scottsburg Police Department:** Officers with this department work alcohol patrols (different blitzes include the targeting of individuals who are operating a vehicle while intoxicated). Officers are assigned to Halloween, After Prom and graduation and County Fair detail for general security which includes observation for alcohol use by youth.
2. **Scott County Sheriff's Department:** The Sheriff's Office continues to be proactive in their efforts to combat drug and alcohol crimes that are committed in Scott County. The Department currently has a deputy assigned as a K-9 unit. Deputy Shawn Mayer and his partner, K-9 Arina, pro-actively patrol Scott County conducting drug interdiction and have been very successful in doing so. In conjunction with their regular duties, the officer and his partner train regularly in drug detection. The K-9 officer also assists surrounding agencies when the need arises for a drug detecting dog. Deputy Shawn Mayer and K-9 Arina received the 2015 Narcotics Detection Team of the Year, a Presidential Award from the American Police Canine Association. This award is presented based on the amount of seizures in illicit narcotics, US Currency, weapons, vehicles, and arrests made through the year. The Sheriff's Department has a full time Narcotics Detective assigned to investigate drug related crimes within the county. While conducting these investigations inside of our community, the department has recognized that they not only have to combat local drug dealers, but the dealers' sources as well. Therefore, they have established a professional working relationship with multiple agencies. Their Narcotics Detective regularly conducts low, mid and high level drug investigations alongside agents from the Drug Enforcement Administration, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Federal Bureau of Investigations and the Indiana State Police. Sheriff McClain continues to address school age children about the dangers of drugs and alcohol abuse and also has the department's K-9, Arina, present at these school functions.

3. **Rule the Road**, a free teen driving event specifically targeting teens age 15-18, was offered in April 2014 by the Scott County Sheriff's Office. Rule the Road allowed Scott County teens to practice lifesaving skills on a closed course with certified instructors, to reinforce safe driving practices including wearing seat belts, and reaffirm the importance of not driving impaired or distracted. It gave teens the unique opportunity to learn the skills they need to keep them safe behind the wheel. During this 6 hour event, students got to participate in a fatal vision course, driving practice, skid simulator, quick click seat belt challenge, seat belt convincer, and distracted driving simulator.
4. **Scott County Prosecutor's Office**: reviews cases received from law enforcement agencies and enforces the law applicable to the charges received. The prosecutor's office has partnered with Hoosier Hills PACT to create a round-up Drug and Alcohol Class for juvenile offenders who have been charged with drug or alcohol-related crimes. They also utilize community corrections (community service hours) as a punitive measure in misdemeanor drug/alcohol/marijuana cases. When appropriate, first time misdemeanor offenders are referred to the Prosecutor's Office Pre-Trial Diversion Program.

End of Year 2 Update:

Prevention/Education Initiatives

1. CEASe held 2 **Community Forums**, one in April and one in October. These forums offered prevention and education information to all citizens.
2. **Get Healthy Scott County Coalition** met twice each month to start preparing a Recovery Oriented System of Care.
3. **"STOMP Drugs" (now called "What's Your Side Effect?" Film Festival Contest)** was held in April for all 5-12th grade students in the county, in addition to a Town Hall Meeting on Underage Drinking.
4. Held **"Parents Who Host, Lose the Most: Don't Be a Party to Underage Drinking"** Campaign during spring of 2015. **Fact Cards on Indiana's Social Hosting Laws** were given out to all graduating seniors in the county and yard signs were posted all over Scott County.
5. **Public service announcements** were put on the CEASe website, area radio station radio waves, radio station website, in the newspapers, CEASe Facebook Page, and "Get Healthy Scott County" magazine on Indiana's Social Hosting Laws and Consequences, along with pertinent information on drug trends and the advertisement of upcoming community events.
6. CEASe Coordinator and County Sheriff spoke to all **Scottsburg High School Prom-Goers** and graduating Seniors on underage drinking law and local law enforcements and consequences.
7. **Why Try? a youth prevention initiative** was offered to Scottsburg High School students in the 2015 spring semester.
8. **LifeSkills and All Stars prevention programs** were taught to Scott County elementary and middle school students.
9. **Circles** was offered in Austin in order to provide Adult Mentoring.
10. The **21st Century Learning Center** is offered through the Austin After School Program and at the Scott County YMCA.
11. The Scott County Partnership received the Communities That Care Family and Implementation grants to implement Family Based Prevention Programs in the county to provide parenting classes to parents and caregivers using **Guiding Good Choices**, an evidence-based program, and offer classes for those who are divorcing using **Children in Between** program.
12. **Just Say No Club** is offered to all 4th and 5th grade public school students of Scott County School District 2. The goals of the club are: to learn about and support each other in living drug free, to learn and to practice ways to resist negative peer pressure, to perform community service, and to have fun.

13. **Builders' Club** (Scottsburg Middle School): Motto--Building leaders, Vision--To develop competent, capable, caring leaders through the vehicle of service. Mission--Builders Club is an international student-led organization providing members with opportunities to perform service, build character and develop leadership.
14. **S.A.D.D. Club** is offered to 6-12 grade Scottsburg students. SADD is a peer-to-peer education, prevention, and activism organization dedicated to preventing destructive decisions, particularly underage drinking, other drug use, risky and impaired driving, teen violence, and teen suicide. S.A.D.D.'s Mission is to provide students with the best prevention tools possible to deal with the issues of underage drinking, other drug use, risky and impaired driving, and other destructive decisions.
15. **Club316** is an after-school, Bible-based program held in each of the public elementary schools in Scott County. Their vision for this program is to connect children to Christ and then to follow-up with each of the children and families in hopes of connecting them to a local church congregation.
16. **Scottsburg High School Key Club International** is a high school organization sponsored by the Scottsburg Kiwanis Club. This Club assists Kiwanis in carrying out its mission to serve the children of our community. Student members perform acts of service in the community and leadership skills by running meetings, planning projects and holding elected leadership positions at the club, district and international levels.
17. The Scott County School District 2 Elementary Schools held "**Healthy Family Night**" each fall of which CEASe is invited to be a part and pass our prevention/education information to families.
18. Scottsburg Middle School does a program called **Student Success Skills**.
19. Get Healthy Scott County published a 16 page color magazine "**Get Healthy Scott County**" to promote "feel good" stories about positive things going on in the county, business-related, health-related, community-service related, education-related, and other positive programs going on to promote education and prevention.
20. Electronic newsletter "**Good News Chronicle**" is distributed to the county via email to promote good news in the county.
21. **CEASe** disseminates prevention/education/addiction/treatment/intervention information to citizens at the Scott County Fair, Healthy Kids Nights, Fall Festivals, Fire Station Trick or Treating, Back to School Bash, Scott Memorial Hospital Women's Health Night, and other community events.
22. **Scott County Positive Social Norms Campaign** "What's Your Side Effect?" continued in 2015. While educating young people on the realities of drug and alcohol abuse is important, research has shown that traditional fear-based anti-drug messaging is not particularly effective. By inspiring young people to think about their passions and the effect they are having on their community by pursuing those passions, we can redirect their focus and help promote a lifestyle that will reduce abuse risk factors. Scott County's social media campaign is prevention-oriented and focuses on providing a voice to those who feel voiceless, in addition to educating, empowering, and inspiring individuals toward lives of positive choices and positive impact on the world around them.
23. **Purdue Extension Scott County 4-H Girls Empowerment Program** was a 9 week curriculum that focused on helping middle school girls with confidence, self esteem, healthy choices, peer pressure, refusal skills, healthy body image, internet safety, and drug prevention.
24. **Scottsburg High School After Prom Committee** purchased items with drug free prevention message to go in gift bags of attendees.
25. **Remember Sawyer Billboard** raised awareness in Scott County about drug addiction. CEASe website appears on billboard to refer to website where resources are listed.

Treatment/Intervention Local Initiatives

1. **One Stop Shop** provided state-issued ID's/birth certificates, vaccines (Scott County Health Department), Healthy Indiana Plan (HIP 2.0) enrollment, information on HIV prevention, treatment,

and resources, and substance abuse referrals (LifeSpring), job counseling/GE/local training (Work One).

2. The CEASe Coordinator participated in all **Local Policy Group Meetings** surrounding the HIV epidemic and ongoing community planning.
3. **LifeSpring Health Systems** is Scott County's Community Mental Health Center (CMHC) providing assessments, individual and group counseling, and substance abuse referrals in Scottsburg and Austin. They now offer Intensive Outpatient Treatment Groups at both locations.
4. **National Youth Advocate Program (NYAP)** offers Outpatient Alcohol and Drug services, such as Substance Use Disorder Assessment, Individual and Family Counseling, Drug Screens, Outpatient Treatment Counseling Groups, Intensive Outpatient Treatment, and Education Programs. They had 65 cases/individuals that successfully completed assessments on from the end of May 2013 to December 31, 2014.
5. **National Youth Advocate Program YMCA Positive Coping Skills Program:** clients and IOT Groups were brought to the Scott County Family YMCA by therapist, case manager, or treatment coordinator to participate in positive growth oriented activities that promote healthy lifestyles.
6. **National Youth Advocate Program Probation Support Program:** funding to support outpatient Alcohol and Other Drug services for those without financial resources to support treatment, such as individual, family, Intensive Out-Patient Treatment, or Urine Drug Screens.
7. **Centerstone** provided volunteer training and structure for the development of the Recovery Engagement Center (REC) located at the Austin Hope to Others Church (H2O). Centerstone supported the REC by having coaches housed there and providing treatment/ recovery information. Centerstone was co-located twice a week at Austin's Foundations Family Medicine office and completed comprehensive assessments for access to treatment and recovery services. Partnerships include: Scott County DCS, Foundations Family Medicine, Hope to Others Church (H2O), Scott County Partnership, CEASe, Scott County Probation, Community Corrections, Sheriff's Department, A Place to Be, Scott County Schools, and Scott County Health Department.
8. **New Creation Addiction Ministries** referred and transported Scott County men to regional drug treatment programs. They are helping young men by sharing the gospel of Jesus Christ with those who are experiencing life-controlling problems, such as drug addiction and alcoholism. Their mission is to see people transformed into the likeness of Christ through intense discipleship, radical love, and a structured environment that allows the chains of bondage to be broken.
9. There are other **out of county treatment providers** who offer an array of services:
 - Individual Therapy (Integrated Treatment Center, Turning Point, Wellstone Regional Hospital, Parkview Psychiatric, ChildPlace, Christopher and Associates, Centerstone.)
 - Group therapy (Wellstone Regional Hospital, Meadows Regional Hospital)
 - Intensive outpatient (Wellstone Regional Hospital, Turning Point, Integrated Treatment Center)
 - Medication Evaluations (Wellstone Regional Hospital, Meadows Regional Hospital, Turing Point, Integrated Training Center, Parkview Psychiatric, ChildPlace, etc.)
10. The moderate to high level of substance abusers are often required to utilize services outside of county. These services are used for various amount of time related to the needs of the person and response from treatment. These services broadly treat alcohol and drug abuse. These would include:
 - Intensive Outpatient Treatment (Turning Point, Integrated Treatment Center, Wellstone, Healing Place)
 - Residential Treatment (Turning Point, Healing Place, Salvation Army Adult Rehab Center, Wellstone Regional Hospital, Clark Memorial Hospital Behavioral Unit)
 - Detoxification (Turning Point, Healing Place, Clark Memorial Hospital Behavioral Unit, Columbus Regional, Meadows Hospital, Wellstone Regional Hospital)

Opioid Replacement Therapy is specific to persons with opioid addiction. The following facilities offer this type of programming:

 - Suboxone (Turning Point, Integrated Treatment Center, Parkview Psychiatric,)
 - Methadone (Southern Indiana Clinic)

11. Scott County has a **residential treatment facility for youth** in Jackson County. This program has a substance abuse subprogram. Also, we have a summer camp program that supports behavioral improvement in different at risk children. Beyond these programs, our county has the availability to other programs through the Department of Probation, Division of Child Services, and new Mental Health Portal. To this end, other services throughout the state can be utilized for adolescent treatment of substance abuse. This includes various levels of care from outpatient to locked residential care. These programs can be located in the IARCCA Manual.
12. **LifeSpring Health Systems Sawyer Pulliam Substance Abuse Program** at Scott County Correctional Center. They held a 6 session course for jail inmates in small groups that took place at the jail and addressed drug addiction and dependence issues. Used a Cognitive-Behavioral Treatment Curriculum “Criminal and Addictive Thinking.”
13. **Support Groups for Families**— Al-Anon and SANITY Support Group and Living Free
14. **Support Groups for Addiction**— See Community Resources brochure for a listing of meetings throughout Scott County.
15. **Scott County Health and Recovery** is the new focus of the Get Healthy Scott County Coalition whose vision is: Together Scott County will be a community of abundant life and dignity where recovery is always possible. The Mission: Will provide structure & support to individuals, families, & Scott County community as it relates to substance abuse prevention, treatment and life-long recovery by: (1) Creating a recovery-oriented system of care that is easily accessible from multiple entry points without barriers, (2) Increasing education & awareness to decrease discrimination & stigma of substance use disorder, (3) Considering and treating childhood trauma as a root cause, (4) Mobilizing primary care providers, faith community and service providers to meet basic health and wellness needs.
16. **Recovery Support** is now a priority within the new focus of GHSC. The measurable outcome is: there will be a 10% increase of people who identify themselves in recovery. There will be a 10% increase in recovery support services. To this end, we have explored and researched different types of recovery groups (Peer Recovery Support Services, 12-Step Recovery Programs, Faith-Based Recovery Programs, non-12 step recovery programs and Recovery Programs for Families). We have identified what is going on at various locations, types, times, days of recovery meetings. This has also given us information on gaps in the recovery groups we are offering throughout the county.

Justice/Law Enforcement Local Initiatives

1. **Scottsburg Police Department:** Officer with this department work alcohol patrols (different blitzes include the targeting of individuals who are operating a vehicle while intoxicated). Officers are assigned to Halloween, After Prom and graduation and county fair detail for general security which includes observation for alcohol use by youth. The Scottsburg PD conducted a substance abuse and demand reduction/awareness project that included 150 hours of overtime to fulfill their projects. The problems that the funding addressed are the substantial drug abuse issues in Scottsburg and Scott County, and the use of alcohol/drugs by minors and adults alike.
2. **The Scott County Sheriff’s Office** continues to be proactive in their efforts to combat drug and alcohol crimes that are committed in Scott County. The Department currently has two Deputies assigned as a K-9 units. Deputy Shawn Mayer and his partner, K-9 Arina, and Deputy James Ward and his partner, Karl, pro-actively patrol Scott County conducting drug interdiction and have been very successful in doing so. In conjunction with their regular duties, the Deputies and their partners train regularly in drug detection. The K-9 officer also assists surrounding agencies when the need arises for a drug detecting dog. They currently have a full time Narcotics Detective assigned to investigate drug related crimes within our community. While conducting these investigations inside of our community, the department has recognized that they not only have to combat local drug dealers, but the dealer’s sources as well. Therefore, they have established a professional working relationship with multiple agencies. Their Narcotics Detective regularly conducts low, mid and high

level drug investigations alongside agents from the Drug Enforcement Administration, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Federal Bureau of Investigations and the Indiana State Police. Sheriff McClain continues to address school age children about the dangers of drugs and alcohol abuse and also has the department's K-9, Arina, present at these school functions. Scott County Sheriff's Department continues to conduct substance abuse enforcement campaigns through increased patrols, surveillance, and intelligence overtime pay.

3. **Scott County Prosecutor's Office** reviews cases received from law enforcement agencies and enforces the law applicable to the charges received. The prosecutor's office has partnered with Hoosier Hills PACT to create a round-up Drug and Alcohol Class for juvenile offenders who have been charged with drug or alcohol-related crimes. They also utilize community corrections (community service hours) as a punitive measure in misdemeanor drug/alcohol/marijuana cases. When appropriate, first time misdemeanor offenders are referred to the Prosecutor's Office Pre-Trial Diversion Program.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

Prevention/Education Initiatives

1. The **Prevention/Education Sub-committee met** to determine progress on meeting CCP identified goals and objectives.
2. CEASE Coordinator researched and wrote much of the **SAMHSA Drug Free Communities Support Program Funding Grant** for CEASE. They received the award in September of 2016.
3. **Marketing of Programs** was put on CEASE website, radio station airwaves, radio station website, newspaper, CEASE, Get Healthy Scott County, and Scott County Partnership Facebook Pages, including pertinent information on the positive social norms campaign "Stand With Us", most of us messaging, and drug trends and the advertisement of upcoming community events.
4. **CEASE** regularly maintains the following social media sites: CEASE website (www.sccease.org), CEASE on Twitter, and CEASE on Instagram, and CEASE Facebook Page.
5. **LifeSkills** and **All Stars**, both evidence-based prevention programs, are being taught to all students in grades 3-7 in Scott County.
6. **Circles** is offered in Austin in order to provide Adult Mentoring; it's also now being offered to Austin and Scottsburg High School Students.
7. Austin has the **21st Century Learning Center** and Scottsburg's 21st Century Learning Center is offered through the YMCA.
8. The Scott County Partnership offers parenting classes to parents and caregivers using **Guiding Good Choices**, an evidence-based program, and offer classes for those who are divorcing using **Children in Between** program.
9. **Just Say No Club** is offered to all 4th and 5th grade public school students of Scott County School District 2. The goals of the club are: to learn about and support each other in living drug free, to learn and to practice ways to resist negative peer pressure, to perform community service, and to have fun.
10. **Builders' Club** (Scottsburg Middle School) is an international student-led organization providing members with opportunities to perform service, build character and develop leadership.
11. **SADD Club** is offered to 6-12 grade Scottsburg students. SADD is a peer-to-peer education, prevention, and activism organization dedicated to preventing destructive decisions, particularly underage drinking, other drug use, risky and impaired driving, teen violence, and teen suicide.
12. **Scottsburg High School Key Club** International is a high school organization sponsored by the Scottsburg Kiwanis Club. This Club assists Kiwanis in carrying out its mission to serve the children of our community. Student members perform acts of service in the community and leadership skills by running meetings, planning projects and holding elected leadership positions at the club, district and international levels.

Scott County School-Based PREVENTION PROGRAMS

Name of Program	Grades Receiving Program	Schools Receiving Program	Description of Program	Organization administering Program	Contact Person	Contact Information
Second Step-Elementary	K, 1, 2, 3	JES, LES, SES, VFES	A universal, classroom-based program for children in K-5th grade, designed to increase school success and decrease problem behaviors by promoting social-emotional competence and self-regulation. Consists of a skills-focused, social-emotional learning (SEL) curriculum that emphasizes skills that strengthen students' ability to learn, have empathy, manage emotions, and solve problems.	SCSD 2	Kandace Spaulding	kspaulding@scsd2.k12.in.us
Botvin Life Skills	3, 4, 5, 6, 7	AES, AMS, SMS	Evidenced based drug prevention curriculum focusing on teaching drug resistance skills, personal self-management skills and general social skills. The lessons teach and have students practice goal setting, saying no, coping with stress and anxiety, making healthy decisions and assertiveness.	Scott County Partnership	Kim Richie LeAnn Walker	kim.richie@scottcountypartnership.org leann.walker@scottcountypartnership.org
Botvin Life Skills	4, 5	JES, LES, SES, VFES	Evidenced based drug prevention curriculum focusing on teaching drug resistance skills, personal self-management skills and general social skills. The lessons teach and have students practice goal setting, saying no, coping with stress and anxiety, making healthy decisions and assertiveness.	SCSD 2	Kandace Spaulding	kspaulding@scsd2.k12.in.us
What's Your Side Effect?	6-12	All	A universal, evidenced-based social norm environmental campaign that includes youth videos sharing pro-social activities, why they are staying with the majority of people and not experimenting with any substances. Posters, special events and other communication are used to share the message. What's Your Side Effect campaign include the "Stand With Us" Campaign that focuses on the message that the majority of youth in Scott County do not use or abuse substances.	Scott County Partnership	Kim Richie LeAnn Walker	kim.richie@scottcountypartnership.org leann.walker@scottcountypartnership.org
Conquer the CHAOS	11, 12	AHS (12 at SHS, has yet to start)	Program targeting At-Risk Youth and seniors who will be First Generation college students that works to meet the students where they are with their goals, schooling, etc. It addresses personal and career goals, learning styles, poverty education, college application assistance, prevents youth from falling into family cycles and works to give them tools to be successful adults.	Scott County Partnership	Kim Richie LeAnn Walker	kim.richie@scottcountypartnership.org leann.walker@scottcountypartnership.org
Life Literacy Academy (LLA)	8-12	30 SHS students and 25 SMS 8th graders. 2018: will implement at SCSD 1 serving 25	A cohort-based model teaching, engaging & encouraging students to develop strong character, intentionally acquire external/internal assets & transition with a positive plan post high school. 8th grade focus is the 6 Pillars of Character (Character Counts!), concept of self, alcohol, tobacco, & other drugs (ATOD) prevention, and critical thinking. 9-11 grade focuses on self-management, 40 Developmental Assets, leadership development, critical thinking, high school readiness, ATOD prevention, & college readiness. 12th grade targets self-management, college readiness (transition), 40 Developmental Assets, ATOD prevention, & critical thinking.	Community Action of Southern Indiana, Greater Scott County Chamber of Commerce	Curtis Wells Kelly Dulaney	curt.purpas.wells@gmail.com kdulaney77@gmail.com
Be-YOU-tiful Girls	6 (optional)	SMS	A 6 week curriculum for middle school girls to build skills and confidence in a variety of situations and circumstances. Topics include: claiming your strengths, communicating effectively, bullying and peer pressure, healthy body image, drugs and consequences, and personality differences.	Purdue Extension	Shelly Pfaffenbach	spfaffen@purdue.edu
SADD Chapter	6-12 (optional)	SMS, SHS	A peer-to-peer education, prevention, and activism organization dedicated to preventing destructive decisions, particularly underage drinking, other drug use, risky and impaired driving, teen violence, and teen suicide. Mission is to provide students with the best prevention tools possible to deal with the issues of underage drinking, other drug use, risky and impaired driving, and other destructive decisions.	SCSD 2	Jane Naugle, SMS Teresa Burow, SHS	jnaugle@scsd2.k12.in.us tburaw@scsd2.k12.in.us
Guiding Good Choices	8	SMS	Students are taught refusal skills and how to resist peer pressure and dangerous situations.	SCSD 2	Jane Naugle, Barb Decker	jnaugle@scsd2.k12.in.us bdecker@scsd2.k12.in.us
Substance Abuse Prevention Day	6	SMS	An evidence-based prevention program taught on substance abuse refusal skills. Students are taught how to demonstrate refusal skills when pressured to make a bad choice, that it is important not to use alcohol or other drugs, and that they can resist peer pressure and dangerous situations.	SCSD 2	Jane Naugle, Barb Decker	jnaugle@scsd2.k12.in.us bdecker@scsd2.k12.in.us

13. Get Healthy Scott County publishes a 16 page color magazine “Get Healthy Scott County” to promote “feel good” stories about positive things going on in the county, business-related, health-related, community-service related, education-related, and other positive programs going on to

promote education and prevention. Electronic newsletter “**Good New Chronicle**” is distributed to the county via email to promote good news in the county.

14. **Scott County Media Campaigns** “What’s Your Side Effect?” and “Stand With Us”. Scott County’s social media campaign is prevention-oriented and focuses on providing a voice to those who feel voiceless, in addition to educating, empowering, and inspiring individuals toward lives of positive choices and positive impact on the world around them. A universal, evidenced-based social norm environmental campaign that includes youth videos sharing pro-social activities, why they are staying with the majority of people and not experimenting with any substances. Posters, special events and other communication are used to share the message. What’s Your Side Effect campaign include the “Stand With Us” Campaign that focuses on the message that the majority of youth in Scott County do not use or abuse substances.
15. The **What’s Your Side Effect?** Film Festival was held in April to encourage all Scott County students in grades 5-12 to make a Public Service Announcement showcasing the positive they or someone they know is having on their friends, their school, or their community.
16. CEASe held a booth at the **Scott County Fair** and gave prevention/education materials out to the public, along with car phone chargers and earbuds with the CEASe logo.
17. **National Recovery Month Celebration** in Scott County took place on September 19th. The author of *Dreamland*, Sam Quinones, was in Scott County all day. On September 13th, he held a Skype book discussion with Sam. We discussed HOW CAN AND DO WE RECOVER FROM THE IMPACT OF THIS NATIONWIDE OPIATE EPIDEMIC from an economic, social, and health perspective. Breakfast with Sam Quinones included the Greater Scott County Chamber of Commerce members, Kiwanis members, Scott County Ministerial Association, Pastors, business and other community civic leaders. The Noon luncheon with Sam Quinones included elected officials, judges, law enforcement, healthcare professionals, physicians, local government leaders, probation, treatment providers, prosecution, etc. The after school meeting with Sam Quinones was for all Scott County school administrators, educators and student leaders. The Evening Community Forum and National Recovery Month Event was entitled, “Dreamland with Sam Quinones” and took place in the Austin High School Auditorium. This event will also include Tom Coderre of SAMHSA and they released two new PSA’s on addiction and treatment education (filmed in Scott County by The Story Shop) that will eventually be used all over Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio.
18. CEASe Coordinator spoke to **4-H Junior Leaders** on drug education/prevention.
19. CEASe coordinator partnered with area Ministerial Association in addition to area churches to testify before the **Scott County Alcohol Board** to request that they deny the Sunoco receiving a license to sell alcohol/liquor. Attempts were successful.
20. Coordinator hosted a booth at the **Johnson Elementary Family Fall Festival** to distribute prevention/education materials to families.
21. The Coordinator worked with both school districts to assist in implementing **random urine drug testing** for all their ECA and student drivers. The Coalition was instrumental in helping the districts collaborate with county treatment providers to set up a treatment referral system for any students testing positive.
22. Coordinator presented CEASe community initiatives at the **Greater Scott County Chamber of Commerce’s Annual Dinner**.

Treatment/Intervention Local Initiatives

1. The **Treatment/Intervention Sub-Committee met** to determine progress on meeting CCP identified goals and objectives.
2. The **ENCOMPASS Dual Diagnosis Program for Indiana teens** who suffer from substance abuse and an underlying psychiatric issue is offered through Foundations Family Medicine.
3. **High School youth who test positive** in random urine drug screens at both high schools are referred to treatment by school officials.

4. The Coordinator and other CEASe Members were part of an all-day training on planning **Scott County’s Recovery-Oriented System of Care (ROSC) Summit**.
5. Coordinator attended a community-wide Harm Reduction community forum.
6. **One Stop Shop** provides state-issued ID’s/birth certificates, vaccines (Scott County Health Department), Healthy Indiana Plan (HIP 2.0) enrollment, information on HIV prevention, treatment, and resources, and substance abuse referrals (LifeSpring), job counseling/GE/local training (Work One).
7. **LifeSpring Health Systems** is Scott County’s Community Mental Health Center (CMHC) providing assessments, individual and group counseling, and substance abuse referrals in Scottsburg and now Austin at the One Stop Shop. They now offer Intensive Outpatient Treatment Groups at the One Stop Shop in Austin.
8. **National Youth Advocate Program (NYAP)** offers Outpatient Alcohol and Drug services, such as Substance Use Disorder Assessment, Individual and Family Counseling, Drug Screens, Outpatient Treatment Counseling Groups, Intensive Outpatient Treatment, and Education Programs.
9. **Centerstone** is now offering Intensive Outpatient Treatment at Scott County Community Corrections. They are also conducting individual counseling and completing assessments.
10. **New Creation Addiction Ministries** refer and transport Scott County men to regional drug treatment programs. They are helping young men by sharing the gospel of Jesus Christ with those who are experiencing life-controlling problems, such as drug addiction and alcoholism. Their mission is to see people transformed into the likeness of Christ through intense discipleship, radical love, and a structured environment that allows the chains of bondage to be broken.
11. **Support Groups for Families and those with Substance Use Disorder Growth (between June 2017 to October 2017):**

Scott County Recovery Group Data

Type of Meeting	Meets	Location of Meeting	Group Inception Date (if known)	Attendance at Inception (if known)	Attendance Currently (as of 10/2017)
AA Open Discussion	Monday 7-8 pm	Maranatha House, Scottsburg			8
NA Never Alone	Monday 6-7 pm	H2O, Austin	November 2016	4	25
AA Closed Women’s	Tuesday 6-7 pm	Maranatha House, Scottsburg			5
Celebrate Recovery	Tuesday 6-8 pm	H2O, Austin	June 2017	8	35
Women’s Empowerment	Wednesday 4-6 pm	H2O, Austin	2016	4	15
AA Closed Discussion	Wednesday 8-9 pm	Presbyterian Church, Scottsburg			20
AA Water Under the Bridge	Wednesday 6:30-7:30 pm	H2O, Austin			4
NA Hope for Us	Thursday 7-8:30 pm	Lifelong Learning Center, Scottsburg	May 2016	8	40
AA	Thursday 8-9 pm	Heritage Station Train Depot, Scottsburg			5
AA Sober A.M.	Friday 11 am - 12 pm	H2O, Austin	June 2017	2	15
Recovery Walk-In Center	Friday 12-4 pm	H2O, Austin			6
Hope Over Dope PEERS Recovery Group	Friday 6:30-8 pm	H2O, Austin	June 2015	2	25
NA Hope for Us	Saturday 2-3 pm	Lifelong Learning Center, Scottsburg	July 15	7	20
AA Closed Discussion	Saturday 8-9 pm	Heritage Station Train Depot, Scottsburg			10
Celebrate Recovery	Sunday 6-8 pm	First Christian Church, Scottsburg	* Starting October 15		

12. **Substance Abuse Reduction Course** at Scott County Jail provided by LifeSpring. After completion of the course and release, inmates now have the opportunity for further counseling free of charge thru LifeSpring.
13. Number of people completing **Scott County Jail Recovery Program** in 2016:
 - Number of substance abuse groups provided to male offenders: 30 groups
 - Number of substance abuse groups provided to female offenders: 29 groups
 - Average number of group participation in each group: 6-12 offenders
 - Number of individuals that received certificates of completion: 18
14. **Recovery Works Jail Data** for 2016: 13 individuals were signed up for Recovery Works with Shonita Fink, MSW, LSW
15. Additional **Recovery Data from Scott County Jail** for 2016:
 - Total Individual Recovery Plans sent to Scott County Prosecutor's Office to request rehabilitation as a condition of sentencing: 12
 - Total number of Vivitrol injections administered: 1
 - The Sheriff's Department was approved for a pilot study in March 2016 to extend RW from 30 days to 90 days prior to release. The new jail opened in May 2016. Prior to May 2016, the "old Jail" was over-capacity and we were often cancelled.
 - Note: This report does not include services provided by Lisa Ingram, case manager with LifeSprings that provided services in the jail. The data also excludes Recovery Works services provided by Rosemary Sweeney, LCAC.
16. **Scott County Health and Recovery** is the new focus of the Get Healthy Scott County Coalition whose vision is: Together Scott County will be a community of abundant life and dignity where recovery is always possible. The Mission: Will provide structure & support to individuals, families, and Scott County community as it relates to substance abuse prevention, treatment and life-long recovery by: (1) Creating a recovery-oriented system of care that is easily accessible from multiple entry points without barriers, (2) Increasing education & awareness to decrease discrimination & stigma of substance use disorder, (3) Considering and treating childhood trauma as a root cause, (4) Mobilizing primary care providers, faith community and service providers to meet basic health and wellness needs.
17. **"Recovery Support"** is now a priority within the new focus of GHSC. The measurable outcome is: there will be a 10% increase of people who identify themselves in recovery. There will be a 10% increase in recovery support services. To this end, we have explored and researched different types of recovery groups (Peer Recovery Support Services, 12-Step Recovery Programs, Faith-Based Recovery Programs, non-12 step recovery programs and Recovery Programs for Families). We have identified what is going on at various locations, types, times, days of recovery meetings. This has also given us information on gaps in the recovery groups we are offering throughout the county.
18. We have identified the components for a **Comprehensive Recovery-Oriented System of Care**: Prevention, Judicial/Corrections/Law Enforcement, Treatment/Rehabilitation, Re-Entry into Community/Transition Living, and Long-term Recovery Support. In doing so, we are working on implementing this system into our community.
19. Scott Memorial Hospital hosted two trainings provided by Mental Health America of Indiana in **Vicarious Trauma Training and Stigma Reduction Training** for all community members.
20. The **Recovery is Beautiful Wall** has been put up in the lobby of Scott Memorial Hospital to showcase people in Scott County in long term recovery and to provide encouragement to those who need to be.
21. The Coordinator is actively involved in the **Get Healthy Scott County Coalition** which is focusing on enhancing Recovery Support Groups of all types occurring every day of the week, Sober living fun activities, and marketing of groups for community awareness.

Justice/Law Enforcement Local Initiatives

1. **Scottsburg Police Department:** Officer with this department work alcohol patrols (different blitzes include the targeting of individuals who are operating a vehicle while intoxicated). Officers are assigned to Halloween, After Prom and graduation and county fair detail for general security which includes observation for alcohol use by youth. The Scottsburg PD conducted a substance abuse and demand reduction/awareness project that included 126 hours of overtime to fulfill their projects. The problems that the funding addressed are the substantial drug abuse issues in Scottsburg and Scott County, and the use of alcohol/drugs by minors and adults alike.
2. The **Justice/Law Enforcement Sub-Committee met** to determine progress on meeting CCP identified goals and objectives.
3. **The Scott County Sheriff's Office** continues to be proactive in their efforts to combat drug and alcohol crimes that are committed in Scott County. CEASe funding provided overtime hours for undercover work and provided additional patrols in areas known for heavy drug activity. During this time, more of the department's road officers were trained in drug interdiction and investigation. Our anonymous tip line, Facebook site and email site continue to be important assets with the community providing information to aid the department. This demonstrates the commitment of the citizens to aid law enforcement in eradicating drug use/dealing within the community. Officers follow up on leads provided, with approximately 90% of the "tips" being drug related. Our department has two K-9 units which are used on a daily basis for all types of drug investigations, but mainly the interdiction side which consists of high volume traffic stops. The Sheriff's Office currently has a full time Narcotics Detective assigned to investigate drug related crimes. The Narcotics Detective regularly conducts low, mid and high level drug investigations alongside agents from the Drug Enforcement Administration, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Federal Bureau of Investigations and the Indiana State Police. Deputies often visit the schools in our county to talk about the dangers associated with tobacco, alcohol, and narcotic use. Sheriff McClain periodically addresses these issues and has the department's K-9, Arina, present at these school functions.
4. The **Scott County Prosecutor's Office** reviews cases received from law enforcement agencies and enforces the law applicable to the charges received. The prosecutor's office has partnered with Hoosier Hills PACT to create a round-up Drug and Alcohol Class for juvenile offenders who have been charged with drug or alcohol-related crimes. They also utilize community corrections (community service hours) as a punitive measure in misdemeanor drug/alcohol/marijuana cases. When appropriate, first time misdemeanor offenders are referred to the Prosecutor's Office Pre-Trial Diversion Program. The Prosecutor's Office also refers young drug and alcohol offenders to the Prime For Life Program conducted by the National Youth Advocacy Program (NYAP).

NOW THAT SCOTT COUNTY HAS RECEIVED THE INDIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH'S TOBACCO PREVENTION CESSATION GRANT FOR THE NEXT TWO YEARS STARTING ON JULY 1, 2015 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2017 (and received again July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2019), WE HAVE DECIDED TO ELIMINATE TOBACCO AS A PROBLEM STATEMENT FOR NOW.

MOST OF THE MARIJUANA DATA WE HAVE IS ANECDOTAL. VERY FEW ARRESTS HAVE BEEN MADE AND INDIANA YOUTH SURVEY DATA IS UNREMARKABLE, SO WE HAVE DECIDED TO DROP THE PROBLEM STATEMENT RELATED TO MARIJUANA AS WELL.

A. Problem Statement #2: Youth and Adults in Scott County use and abuse prescription medications.

B. Supportive Data:

Supportive Data: Prevention/Education

1. In 2013, the illicit drug categories with the largest number of past year initiates were marijuana use (2.4 million) and non-medical use of pain relievers (1.5 million). The estimate for non-medical use of pain relievers was lower in 2013 than in 2002 through 2012 (2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA).
2. For the U.S., the specific illicit drugs with the largest numbers of persons with past year dependence or abuse in 2013 were marijuana (4.2 million), pain relievers (1.9 million), and cocaine (855,000). The number with pain reliever dependence or abuse in 2013 was similar to the numbers from 2006 to 2012 (2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA).
3. The specific illicit drugs with the largest numbers of persons with past year dependence or abuse in 2013 were marijuana (4.2 million), pain relievers (1.9 million), and cocaine (855,000) (2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA).
4. While the retail distribution rate is no longer reported, availability of prescription drugs in Scott County continues to pose a risk based on data presented in the 2012 SEOW Profile. In the 2012 SEOW Profile, Scott County ranked highest in the state for the number of controlled substances dispensed per capita (including opioids, central nervous system depressants, stimulants or other controlled substances), at 3.8 (or a total of 81,677 controlled substances dispensed). These figures represent an increase from the 2011 figures of 3.0 and 73,502, respectively.
5. While this rate/number does not indicate misuse or abuse, nor whether those receiving prescription drugs are Scott County residents, it does infer “use of the drugs” and provides evidence to support retail and social availability. When considering that Scott County also has the 2nd highest rate in Indiana for admission of Rx drug abuse reported at treatment (rate of 4.22/1,000, Indiana Family and Social Services Administration 2013), the relationship between availability and use in Scott County surfaces.
6. **Scott County schools** reported expulsions and suspensions involving drugs, weapons, or alcohol during the 2013-14 school year: DATA was requested but COULD NOT BE OBTAINED for SCSD 1: Austin High School and Austin Middle School. For SCSD 2: Scottsburg High School, Suspensions were 5 for drugs, 1 for weapons, Expulsions were 3 for drugs; Scottsburg Middle School, Suspensions were 2 for Drugs, 1 for Weapons, No Expulsions (IDOE School Performance Reports).

Supportive Data: Treatment/Intervention

1. According to **Scott Memorial Hospital**, in 2013 the Emergency Department treated the following:
 Alcohol W/D: 6 Drug W/D: 15 Drug Disorder NOS: 1
 Alcohol Intox: 10 Drug Overdose: 20 Psych Patients: 211
 Alcohol Abuse: 26 Drug Abuse: 21 Drug Dependence: 2
2. 50% of clients served in 2013 at the **Scott County Community Clearinghouse** have substance abuse problems (Nelson Spaulding, Executive Director, Scott Co. Clearinghouse).
3. In 2013, **LifeSpring Health Systems** saw 773 unduplicated clients in Scott County. Out of these 773, 65 or 8.4% had a substance abuse diagnosis, specifically poly-substance addictions (Community Health Center).

Supportive Data: Justice/Law Enforcement

1. In 2013, the **Scott County Department of Child Services** reported that 117 children/youth were removed from their caregiver, with 65% of these removed as a result of substance abuse of caregiver (DCS, Scott County).
2. In 2013, 244 children were in out-of-home care, 75% of which were a result of substance abuse by the caregiver. The 117 removed in 2013 are included in the 244. 104 of the children had been removed previous to 2013 and continue to be in out-of-home care due to the continued substance abuse of the caregiver from which the child was removed.
3. **Scott County Coroner** (2013) reported that 7 out of 54 (13%) Scott County deaths that were Coroner Cases were due to Drug Overdose.

The Rx Drug Overdose Deaths showed a mixed drug intoxication of drugs below:			
Oxycodone & Xanax:	1	Xanax & Methadone:	2
Hydrocodone:	2	Morphine:	2

4. **Scott County Sheriff’s Department** reported the following arrests for 2013:
 - 119 possession of controlled substance
 - 24 dealing in a controlled substance
 - 97 possession of hypodermic needle
5. **Scottsburg Police Department** reported the following arrests for 2013:

<u>ADULT:</u>	<u>JUVENILE:</u>
27 possession of controlled substance	1 possession of controlled substance
21 possession of syringe	1 possession of syringe
12 illegal consumption	
6. **Austin Police Department** reported the following arrests for 2013:

<u>ADULT:</u>	<u>JUVENILE:</u>
7 cases OWI/DUI	0 cases
24 cases possession of controlled substance	
11 cases possession of hypodermic needle/syringe	
8 cases dealing controlled substance	

End of Year 1 Update:

Supportive Data: Prevention/Education

1. According to estimates by the CDC, approximately 10% or 500 people are currently IDU’s (intravenous drug users) in Austin, Indiana. Unprecedented HIV Outbreak: November 2014—first 2 cases of HIV reported, end of March 2015—HIV outbreak declared epidemic, October 2015—181 HIV cases. Syringe Exchange Program approved by ISDH in April 2015.
2. Overall estimates of current non-medical use of prescription psychotherapeutic drugs among the population aged 12 or older that were described previously have largely been driven by the non-medical use of prescription pain relievers. In 2014, about two thirds of the current non-medical users of psychotherapeutic drugs who were aged 12 or older reported current non-medical use of pain relievers. (2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA.)
3. The estimated 4.3 million people aged 12 or older in 2014 who were current non-medical users of pain relievers represent 1.6 percent of the population aged 12 or older. The percentage of people

- aged 12 or older who were current non-medical users of pain relievers in 2014 was lower than the percentages in most years from 2002 to 2012, but it was similar to the percentage in 2013. (2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA.)
4. In 2014, an estimated 467,000 adolescents aged 12 to 17 were current non-medical users of pain relievers, which corresponds to 1.9 percent of adolescents. The 2014 estimate for current non-medical use of pain relievers among adolescents was lower than the estimates from 2002 to 2011, and it was similar to those in 2012 and 2013. (2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA.)
 5. An estimated 978,000 young adults aged 18 to 25 were current non-medical users of pain relievers in 2014, which represents 2.8 percent of young adults. The 2014 estimate for current non-medical use of pain relievers was lower than the estimates from 2002 to 2012, but it was similar to the estimate in 2013. (2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA.)
 6. In 2014, an estimated 2.9 million adults aged 26 or older were current non-medical users of pain relievers, which corresponds to 1.4 percent of adults aged 26 or older. The 2014 estimate for current non-medical use of pain relievers among adults aged 26 or older was similar to the estimates for most years between 2002 and 2013. (2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA.)
 7. The estimated 1.9 million people aged 12 or older in 2014 who were current non-medical users of tranquilizers represent 0.7 percent of people aged 12 or older. The estimate of current non-medical use of tranquilizers in 2014 was similar to the estimates for most years between 2002 and 2013. (2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA.)
 8. In 2014, an estimated 103,000 adolescents aged 12 to 17 were current non-medical users of tranquilizers, which represents 0.4 percent of adolescents. The 2014 estimate for current non-medical use of tranquilizers among adolescents was lower than the estimates in most years from 2002 to 2008, and it was similar to the estimates in most years from 2009 to 2013. (2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA.)
 9. An estimated 416,000 young adults aged 18 to 25 were current non-medical users of tranquilizers in 2014, which represents 1.2 percent of young adults. The percentage of young adults in 2014 who were current non-medical users of tranquilizers was similar to the percentage in 2013, but it was lower than estimates in 2002 to 2012. (2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA.)
 10. In 2014, an estimated 1.4 million adults aged 26 or older were current non-medical users of tranquilizers, which corresponds to 0.7 percent of adults in this age group. The percentage of adults aged 26 or older in 2014 who were current non-medical users of tranquilizers was similar to the percentages in most years from 2002 to 2013. (2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA.)
 11. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration recently approved the use of OxyContin for kids between the ages of 11 and 16, but a new University of Michigan study shows that legal prescription opioid use by high school students leads to a greater likelihood of drug abuse when the teens become adults. According to the U-M study, high schoolers who use prescription opioids like OxyContin, Vicodin and other pain relievers are 33 percent more likely to abuse the drug by the age of 23. (http://www.mlive.com/news/ann-arbor/index.ssf/2015/10/teens_who_use_prescription_opi.html)
 12. According to the Indiana **2014 SEOW Report**, they have reason to believe that the INSPECT data they received from the Indiana Professional Licensing Agency/State Board of Pharmacy was incomplete, particularly for earlier years. Please disregard all information on dispensations of controlled substances in Indiana (4th paragraph on page 145; graph 9.1 on page 146; and Appendix 9A on pages 154-157. We will include analyses from the complete dataset in next year's report.
 13. According to the 2014 SEOW Profile, Scott County had 130 Total Treatment Episodes reported, with 53 or 40.8% were All Rx Abuse, 43 or 33.1% were All Rx Dependence, 47 or 36.2% were Opioid Abuse, and 38 or 29.2% were Opioid Dependence.
 14. According to Ashley Crawford, Scott County's Compliance Outreach Officer with the **Indiana Board of Pharmacy**, the number of opiate prescriptions filled annually in Scott County is 30,150, with the statewide number being 5,077,312.

15. **Scott County School District 1** reported expulsions and suspensions involving drugs, weapons, or alcohol during the 2014-15 school year: Austin High School - 1 suspension for drugs and 2 suspensions for weapons. Data could not be obtained for Austin Middle School.
16. **Scott County School District 2** reported expulsions and suspensions involving drugs, weapons, or alcohol during the 2014-15 school year: Scottsburg High School had the following suspensions/expulsions related to alcohol/drugs/weapons: 2 suspensions for alcohol (both led to an expulsion), 9 suspensions for drugs (8 of them led to an expulsion), 22 suspensions for tobacco (none led to an expulsion), 1 suspension for weapons (led to an expulsion). Scottsburg Middle School had 8 Suspensions for Drugs, 0 Suspensions for Weapons, 1 Expulsion for Drugs, and 0 Expulsions for weapons (SCSD 2 self-reporting).

Supportive Data: Treatment/Intervention

1. **Scott Memorial Hospital** Emergency Department treated the following in 2014:

Drug W/D and Drug Disorder NOS:	6
Drug Overdose:	30
Drug Abuse:	35
Drug Dependence:	15
Psych Patients:	4450 (includes tobacco abuse)
2. **Scott County Community Clearinghouse** reported 50% of clients served in 2014 have substance abuse problems (Judy Montgomery, Director, Scott Co. Clearinghouse).
3. **LifeSpring Health Systems** (2014) saw 765 unduplicated clients in Scott County. Out of these, 126 or 16% had a substance abuse diagnosis, specifically poly-substance addiction. The breakdown of that number is 62 (8%) clients with only substance abuse diagnosis and 72 (9%) for Poly-substance diagnosis. For Turning Point, since Mid- March (2015) when Scott County was given priority on admissions thru 09-30-15 the following data was collected:
 - 81 Referrals to Turning Point: 42 Male and 39 Female
 - Admitted: 58
 - No Show/No Call: 15
 - Cancelled: 8
 - 2015 Current inpatient clients from Scott County: 10
 - Discharges
 - Successful: 29
 - Managerial: 9
 - AMA: 10

Average wait time from approved application: 18.9 days
 Average wait time from referral: 38.9 days (This is contingent on client calling us back, being available by phone for health questions, etc.)
4. **One Stop Shop/Syringe Exchange Program/Scott County Health Department:**
 - Number of people diagnosed to date with HepC is for 2012: 41(2 acute); 2013: 69 (3 acute); 2014: 77 (2 acute), 2015: 6 (2 acute) with well over 150 labs currently in system. The state estimates this will be at least 90 new cases.
 - Number of people diagnosed to date with HIV: 181
 - Number of people served to date in SEP: 265 participants with 1,146 visits
 - Number of people who are active IDUs: CDC estimates approximately 500 in Austin.
 - Number of syringes collected by end of September 2015: 68,431
 - Number of syringes given out to date: 77,084

Supportive Data: Justice/Law Enforcement

1. **Scott County Department of Child Services (2014)** reported that 137 children/youth were removed from their caregiver, with 88% of these removed as a result of substance abuse of caregiver. In 2014, 311 children were in out-of-home care, 88% of which were a result of substance abuse by the caregiver. The 137 removed in 2014 are included in the 311. 174 of the children had been removed previous to 2014 and continue to be in out-of-home care due to the continued substance abuse of the caregiver from which the child was removed (DCS, Scott County).
2. **INSPECT Data** as reported by the Ashley Crawford of the Indiana Board of Pharmacy:
 - a. 1/1/2014-12/31/2014 (“Total Licensed” is not available)
 - Registrant Count (Dispenser): 14
 - Registrant Count (Law Enforcement): 8
 - Registrant Count (Practitioner): 25
 - Annual Requests: 8562
 - Dispensed Opioids per capita: 1.44

 - 1/1/2015-6/30/2015
 - Registrant Count (Dispenser): 14 /Total Licensed: 19
 - Registrant Count (Law Enforcement): 8 /Total Licensed: n/a
 - Registrant Count (Practitioner): 26/Total Licensed: 40
 - Annual Requests: 3378
 - Dispensed Opioids per capita: .55
 - Number of Opiate Rx Filled Annually
 - Statewide-5,077,312; Scott-30,150
3. **Scott County Sheriff’s Department** reported the following arrests for 2014:

<p><u>ADULT:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 29 dealing in methamphetamine 3 dealing in heroin 5 possession of cocaine 4 dealing in cocaine 44 possession of methamphetamine 79 possession of controlled substance 24 dealing in controlled substance 18 possession of legend drug 61 possession of hypodermic needle 16 illegal consumption/possession - at least 18yo 83 operating while intoxicated 55 public intoxication 91 possession of paraphernalia 6 possession of precursors 1 possession of a synthetic drug 	<p><u>JUVENILE:</u> (under 18 yo)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 illegal/possession consumption 1 possession of paraphernalia
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4. **Scottsburg Police Department** reported the following arrests for 2014:

<p><u>ADULT:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 dealing controlled substance 1 dealing methamphetamine 1 dealing methamphetamine over 5 grams 1 dealing methamphetamine over 10 grams 2 dealing methamphetamine over 28 grams 8 maintaining a common nuisance 10 OWI count I 9 OWI count II 	<p><u>JUVENILE:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13 illegal consumption 1 possession of controlled substance 1 possession of paraphernalia
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- 1 OWI felony
- 3 OWI refusal
- 14 possession of controlled substance
- 1 possession of legend drug
- 6 possession of paraphernalia
- 13 possession of syringe
- 38 public intoxication
- 8 visiting a common nuisance

5. **Austin Police Department** reported the following arrests for 2014:

ADULT:

- OWI cases-8
- PI cases-4
- PCS cases-10
- Possession of a syringe-21
- Dealing Controlled Substance-5
- Possession of marijuana-6
- Possession of meth-6

JUVENILE:

- OWI-0
- PI cases-0
- Possession of a syringe-0
- Dealing in controlled substance-0
- Possession of marijuana-5
- Possession of meth-0

6. **Scott County Prosecutor’s Office** Reported for 2014:

- Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor: 11 counts in 8 cases (may not all be alcohol related)
- Operating with scheduled substance in Body: 1 count in 1 separate case
- Operating with passenger less than 18: 4 counts in 4 separate cases
- Operating causing SBI .08: 1 count in 1 separate case
- Operating while intoxicated causing SBI: 1 count in 1 separate case
- Total Counts = 135
- Total Cases = 80

End of Year 2 Update:

Supportive Data: Prevention/Education

1. According to estimates by the CDC, approximately 10% or 400-500 people are currently IDU’s (intravenous drug users) in Austin, Indiana. Unprecedented **HIV Outbreak:** November 2014—first 2 cases of HIV reported, end of March 2015—HIV outbreak declared epidemic, October 2015—181 HIV cases, October 2016—205 HIV cases. Syringe Exchange Program approved by ISDH in April 2015 and renewed in April 2016.
2. Overall estimates of current non-medical use of prescription psychotherapeutic drugs among the population aged 12 or older that were described previously have largely been driven by the non-medical use of prescription pain relievers. In 2014, about two thirds of the current non-medical users of psychotherapeutic drugs who were aged 12 or older reported current non-medical use of pain relievers. (2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA.)
3. The estimated 4.3 million people aged 12 or older in 2014 who were current non-medical users of pain relievers represent 1.6 percent of the population aged 12 or older. The percentage of people aged 12 or older who were current non-medical users of pain relievers in 2014 was lower than the percentages in most years from 2002 to 2012, but it was similar to the percentage in 2013. (2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA.)
4. In 2014, an estimated 467,000 adolescents aged 12 to 17 were current non-medical users of pain relievers, which corresponds to 1.9 percent of adolescents. The 2014 estimate for current non-medical use of pain relievers among adolescents was lower than the estimates from 2002 to 2011, and it was similar to those in 2012 and 2013. (2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA.)

5. An estimated 978,000 young adults aged 18 to 25 were current non-medical users of pain relievers in 2014, which represents 2.8 percent of young adults. The 2014 estimate for current non-medical use of pain relievers was lower than the estimates from 2002 to 2012, but it was similar to the estimate in 2013. (2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA.)
6. In 2014, an estimated 2.9 million adults aged 26 or older were current non-medical users of pain relievers, which corresponds to 1.4 percent of adults aged 26 or older. The 2014 estimate for current non-medical use of pain relievers among adults aged 26 or older was similar to the estimates for most years between 2002 and 2013. (2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA.)
7. **Scott County School District 1** expulsions and suspensions involving drugs, weapons, or alcohol during the 2015-16 school year: Austin High School - 3 suspensions for Alcohol and 2 suspensions for Weapons (knives); Austin Middle School had 3 suspensions for drug/alcohol and 1 suspension for weapons.
8. **Scott County School District 2** expulsions and suspensions involving drugs, weapons, or alcohol during the 2015-16 school year: Scottsburg High School had the following suspensions/expulsions: 2 suspensions for alcohol (2 led to an expulsion), 1 suspension for drugs (1 led to an expulsion), 26 suspensions for tobacco (2 led to an expulsion), 0 suspension for weapons (0 led to an expulsion) (SCSD 2 self-reporting). Scottsburg Middle School had 5 Suspensions for Drugs, 4 Expulsions for Drugs, 1 Suspensions for Weapons, 0 Expulsions for Weapons, 1 Suspension for Alcohol, 0 Expulsions for Alcohol, 6 Suspensions for Tobacco and 0 expulsion for tobacco (SCSD 2 self-reporting).

Supportive Data: Treatment/Intervention

1. **Scott Memorial Hospital** Emergency Department refused to report data to CEASe for 2015.
2. **Scott County Community Clearinghouse** reported 50% of clients served in 2015 have substance abuse problems (Judy Montgomery, Director, Scott Co. Clearinghouse).
3. In 2015, **LifeSpring Health Systems** saw 796 unduplicated clients in Scott County. Out of these, 296 or 37.18% had a substance abuse diagnosis. 95 (11.93%) had a Poly-substance diagnosis.
4. For Turning Point in 2015, the following data was collected for Scott County:
 - 91 Referrals to Turning Point: 48 Male and 43 Female
 - Admitted: 61
 - No Show/No Call: 18
 - Cancelled: 12
 - 2015 Inpatient clients from Scott County: 61
 - Discharges
 - Successful: 40
 - Managerial: 9
 - AMA: 12
 - Average wait time from approved application: 19.2 days
 - Average wait time from referral: 39.2 days (This is contingent on client calling us back, being available by phone for health questions, etc.)
5. **One Stop Shop/Syringe Exchange Program/Scott County Health Department (2015):**
 - Number of people diagnosed to date with HepC is 2015: 247 (2 acute).
 - Number of people diagnosed to date with HIV: 205
 - Number of people served to date at the SEP: 340 participants with 1820 visits
 - Number of people who are active IDUs: CDC estimates approximately 500 in Austin.
 - Number of syringes collected in all of 2015: 127,075
 - Number of syringes given out in all of 2015: 141,934

Supportive Data: Justice/Law Enforcement

1. According to the **Scott County Department of Child Services** 2015 data, Scott County received 726 reports alleging child abuse and or neglect; 597 of the reports alleged substance abuse by the caregiver. Of the 726 reports, 113 were substantiated, 90% involved substance abuse by a caregiver; 77 new cases were opened that involved 166 children. Of the 166 children receiving services, 111 were removed from their home; 434 children received services due to child abuse and neglect, 90% due to substance abuse of their caregivers.
2. According to Amanda Garrett and Ashley Crawford, **Indiana Board of Pharmacy**, for 2015, Scott County’s INSPECT Data:

Total Licensed: 35 (practitioners + pharmacists)
 Registered – Practitioners: 29
 Registered – Pharmacists: 14
 Registered – Law Enforcement: 8
 Requests: 9,423
 Dispensed Opioids Per Capita:
 Rx: 84,696 / 23,972 (3.53 Rx / resident)
 Doses: 5,478,828 / 23,972 (228.55 doses / resident)
 Opiate Prescriptions Filled Annually
 Statewide: 17,676,167
 Scott Co.: 84,696

Population 23,972 from 2012 census data

Our number registered exceeds number licensed in Scott Co. INSPECT does not currently audit addresses, plus the address they provided us may either be residence or work. Users are supposed to tell us when their contact information changes but that does not always happen. We have no resolution at the moment, but our new system tentatively scheduled to roll out Q2 2017 should allow more control to ask for address verification.

3. **Scott County Sheriff’s Department** reported the following arrests for 2015:

ADULT ARRESTS: 23 possession of controlled substance
 2 possession of legend drug
 6 possession of narcotic drug
 24 possession of Meth
 5 dealing in Meth
 1 dealing in Cocaine
 2 dealing in a Narcotic Drug
 5 dealing in a controlled substance
 4 manufacturing Meth
 30 Operating While Intoxicated
 14 possession of hypodermic needle

4. **Scottsburg Police Department** reported the following arrests for 2015:

<u>ADULT ARRESTS:</u>	<u>JUVENILE ARRESTS:</u>
2 DEALING CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE	4 ILLEGAL CONSUMPTION
3 DEALING METHAMPHETAMINE	2 O.W.I. COUNT I
4 ILLEGAL CONSUMPTION	2 POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA
1 INHALING TOXIC VAPORS	UNDER 30 GRAMS
9 MAINTAINING A COMMON NUISANCE	1 ZERO TOLERANCE
7 O.W.I. COUNT I	
6 O.W.I. COUNT II	
1 O.W.I. ENDANGERMENT	
1 O.W.I. FELONY	

- 4 O.W.I. REFUSAL
 - 15 POSSESSION OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
 - 1 POSSESSION OF LEGEND DRUG
 - 11 POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA UNDER 30 GRAMS
 - 10 POSSESSION OF METHAMPHETAMINE,
 - 8 POSSESSION OF PARAPHERNALIA
 - 17 POSSESSION OF SYRINGE
 - 29 PUBLIC INTOXICATION
 - 1 VISITING A COMMON NUISANCE
- TOTAL SUBSTANCE ARRESTS: 140**

5. After repeated requests for data, **Austin Police Department** did not report arrests for 2015.

6. **Scott County Prosecutor's Office** Reported for 2015:

Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor: 5 counts in 5 cases (may not all be alcohol related)

Operating with scheduled substance in Body: 1 count in 1 separate case

Operating with passenger less than 18: **NO DATA**

Operating causing SBI .08: 2 counts in 1 separate case

Operating while intoxicated causing SBI: 12 counts in 3 separate cases

Total Counts = 20

Total Cases = 9

Final Update (end of Year 3):

Supportive Data: Prevention/Education

1. According to estimates by the CDC, approximately 10% or 400-500 people are currently IDU's (intravenous drug users) in Austin, Indiana. Unprecedented **HIV Outbreak**: November 2014—first 2 cases of HIV reported, end of March 2015—HIV outbreak declared epidemic, October 2015—181 HIV cases, October 2016—205 HIV cases, October 2017—226 HIV Cases. Syringe Service Program approved by ISDH in April 2015, renewed in April 2016, and again in May of 2017.
2. The Scott County, Indiana, outbreak of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and hepatitis C virus (HCV) is the single largest known outbreak among persons who inject drugs (PWID) in the United States. As of February 2017, 215 HIV cases had been reported to the Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH) in Scott County. Of these, 204 (95%) reported injection drug use and 204 (95%) were co-infected with HCV. Substantial increases in the rate of chronic HCV infection have also been noted in Scott County (316 to 1,001 cases per 100,000 population from 2014 to 2015), although the full contribution of injection drugs is unknown due to the magnitude of cases and fact that not all could be prioritized for investigation. The response to the outbreak has been as large and complex as the outbreak itself, being among persons who reported injecting oxymorphone (Opana®) and sharing needles, and involving numerous federal, state, and local agencies and partners.
3. Of the 20.5 million Americans 12 or older that had a substance use disorder in 2015, 2 million had a substance use disorder involving prescription pain relievers and 591,000 had a substance use disorder involving heroin (American Society of Addiction Medicine 2016 Facts and Figures).
4. Drug overdose is the leading cause of accidental death in the US, with 52,404 lethal drug overdoses in 2015. Opioid addiction is driving this epidemic, with 20,101 overdose deaths related to prescription pain relievers, and 12,990 overdose deaths related to heroin in 2015.
5. Overall estimates of current prescription psychotherapeutic drug misuse in 2015 among the population aged 12 or older that were described previously were largely driven by the misuse of prescription pain relievers. In 2015, about three fifths of the current misusers of psychotherapeutic

drugs who were aged 12 or older reported misusing pain relievers in the past month (2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA.)

6. An estimated 3.8 million people aged 12 or older in 2015 were current misusers of pain relievers, which represents 1.4 percent of the population aged 12 or older. In 2015, an estimated 276,000 adolescents aged 12 to 17 were current misusers of pain relievers, which corresponds to 1.1 percent of adolescents. An estimated 829,000 young adults aged 18 to 25 misused pain relievers in the past month, which represents 2.4 percent of young adults. An estimated 2.7 million adults aged 26 or older were current misusers of pain relievers, which corresponds to 1.3 percent of adults aged 26 or older (2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA).
7. **Austin High School** reported the following suspensions and expulsions involving drugs, tobacco, weapons, or alcohol during the 2016-17 school year:
 - 7.1. number of suspensions for alcohol-0
 - 7.2. number of expulsions for alcohol-0
 - 7.3. number of suspension for drugs-0
 - 7.4. number of expulsions for drugs-0
 - 7.5. number of suspension for weapons-0
 - 7.6. number of expulsion for weapons-0
 - 7.7. number of suspensions for tobacco-1
 - 7.8. number of expulsions for tobacco-0
8. **Austin Middle School** had 3 suspensions/expulsions for tobacco/drugs/alcohol and 0 suspensions/expulsions for weapons.
9. **Scottsburg High School** expulsions and suspensions involving drugs, weapons, or alcohol during the 2016-17 school year:
 - Alcohol: suspensions - 2; expulsions - 2
 - Drugs: suspensions - 4; expulsions - 4
 - Weapons: suspensions - 1; expulsion - 1
 - Tobacco: suspensions - 15; expulsions - 3

NOTE: All expulsions start with up to 10 days suspension. For each expulsion reason above, deducting the number of suspensions that correspond with the number of expulsions will give you the number of suspensions that did not result in an expulsion. Each suspension for alcohol, drugs and weapons were the same incidents as the corresponding expulsions, not additional incidents. But, 12 tobacco suspensions did not result in expulsion (SCSD 2 self-reporting).
10. **Scottsburg Middle School** (2016-17) had 0 Suspensions for Drugs, 0 Expulsions for Drugs, 1 Suspensions for Weapons, 0 Expulsions for Weapons, 0 Suspension for Alcohol, 0 Expulsions for Alcohol, 3 Suspensions for Tobacco and 0 expulsion for tobacco (SCSD 2 self-reporting).

Supportive Data: Treatment/Intervention

1. **Scott Memorial Hospital** Emergency Department no longer reports data to CEASe.
2. **Scott County Community Clearinghouse** reported 50% of clients served in 2016 have substance abuse problems (Judy Montgomery, Director, Scott Co. Clearinghouse).
3. **LifeSpring Health Systems** 828 unduplicated clients seen in Scott County (2016):
 - 113, or 14%, had a substance abuse diagnosis
 - 227, or 27%, had poly-substance abuse diagnoses

Turning Point Center data collected for Scott Co:
 80 referrals from Scott Co. (36 Male, 44 Female)
 28 admitted (12 male, 16 female)
 4 no call/no show
 2 cancelled, 6 unable to reach, 5 had legal issues and court would not allow, 3 went to other facilities, 32 completed our demographic form, but didn't turn in TB test results

28 discharges:

- 19 successful
- 1 managerial
- 8 against medical advice

30 days was the average wait time from approved application

60 days was the average wait time from referral (38 days was average wait time from the time TB test results were turned in)

5. **One Stop Shop/Syringe Exchange Program/Scott County Health Department (2016):**

Number of people diagnosed to date with HepC: 229 (2 acute).

Number of people diagnosed to date with HIV: 226

Number of people served to date: 688

Number of total SEP visits: 5337

Number of syringes dispensed to date: 532,033

Number of syringes received to date: 499,964

Number of syringes dispensed in 2016: 254,725

Number of syringes received in 2016: 250,736

Self-Reported Drug of Choice:

	<u>To Date (4-1-15 to 9-25-17)</u>	<u>All of 2016</u>
Opana	3026	17
Meth	986	468
Heroin	865	418
Other:	647	277
Other Opioids	283	99
Cannabis	261	97
Sedatives	162	36
Cocaine	120	10

Supportive Data: Justice/Law Enforcement

1. According to the Scott County Department of Child Services 2016 data, Scott County received 798 reports alleging child abuse and or neglect; an estimated 680 of the reports alleged substance abuse by the caregiver. Of the 798 reports, 208 were substantiated, 59% involved substance abuse by a caregiver; 119 new cases were opened that involved 230 children. Of the 230 children receiving services, 132 children were removed from their home. During 2016, 511 total children received services at some time due to child abuse and neglect, 85% due to substance abuse of their caregivers (Scott County Department of Child Services self-reporting).
2. According to the **Indiana Board of Pharmacy** for 2016, Scott County's INSPECT Data:
 - Total Licensed: 36 (actual INSPECT Registrants)
 - Registered Dispensers 15
 - Licensed Dispensers 13
 - Registered Practitioners 32
 - Total Licensed Practitioners: 36
 - Registered Law Enforcement: 8
 - Percent of registered practitioners who are licensed: 89%
 - Requests: 5,919
 - Total Rx Drugs dispensed in Scott County: 150,044
 - Dispensed Opioids Per Capita: 95,660/23,730 (4.03 Rx/resident; Population 23,744)
 - Opiate Prescriptions filled in 2016: Statewide = 17,799,795; Scott Co.= 95,660
 - Total Rx Drugs dispensed in Scott County = 150,044
 - Percent of Rx drugs in Scott County dispensed that were opioids = 64%

3. 2016 Average Age-Adjusted **Rx Drug Overdose Mortality Rate** per 100,000 in Scott County is 32.9, **second highest county** in the state behind Starke County (2016 Indiana SEOW Report).

4. Scott County Sheriff’s Office reported arrests for 2016:

- 29 possession of controlled substance
- 6 possession of legend drug
- 12 possession of narcotic drug
- 40 possession of Meth
- 3 dealing in Meth
- 0 dealing in Cocaine
- 1 dealing in a Narcotic Drug
- 8 dealing in a controlled substance
- 6 manufacturing Meth
- 10 possession of hypodermic needle
- 33 possession of marijuana

5. **Scottsburg Police Department** reported the following arrests for 2016:

- | | |
|--|--|
| ADULT: | JUVENILE: |
| 5 O.W.I. COUNT I | 13 ILLEGAL CONSUMPTION |
| 6 O.W.I. COUNT II | 1 O.W.I. COUNT I |
| 1 O.W.I. ENDANGERMENT | 2 POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA UNDER 30 GRAMS |
| 2 O.W.I. FELONY | |
| 4 O.W.I. REFUSAL | |
| 4 VISITING A COMMON NUISANCE | |
| 3 DEALING CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE | |
| 3 DEALING METHAMPHETAMINE | |
| 3 DEALING HEROINE | |
| 1 MAINTAINING A COMMON NUISANCE | |
| 18 POSSESSION OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE | |
| 6 POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA UNDER 30 GRAMS | |
| 20 POSSESSION OF METHAMPHETAMINE | |
| 4 POSSESSION OF PARAPHERNALIA | |
| 7 POSSESSION OF SYRINGE | |
| 7 POSSESSION OF HEROIN | |

TOTAL SUBSTANCE ARRESTS: 139

5. After repeated requests for data, **Austin Police Department** did not report arrests for 2016.

6. Scott County Prosecutor’s Office Reported for 2016:	Counts	Cases
Unlawful Sale of Legend Drugs	1	1
Unlawful Possession of Use of Precursor	1	1
Unlawful Possession of Legend Drug	16	13
Dealing in Cocaine	9	9
Dealing in a Narcotic Drug	19	13
Dealing in a Schedule I Controlled Substance	2	2
Dealing in a Schedule IV Controlled Substance	3	3
Possession of Narcotic Drug	67	61
Possession of Controlled Substance	62	55
Obtaining Controlled Substance by Fraud or Deceit	13	3
Unlawful Production of Prescription Forms	5	1

C. Goals:

1. Reduce the number of annual Drug Overdose Deaths in Scott County to 0 by 2017.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Overdose Deaths</u>	<u>Total Coroner Cases</u>	<u>% of OD Deaths</u>
2014	5	44	11%
2015	7	41	17%
2016	17	54	31%

THIS GOAL WAS NOT MET DURING THE THREE YEAR PERIOD.

2. Reduce the number of controlled substances dispensed in Scott County by 25% by 2017.

2014 Dispensed Opioids per capita: 1.44
 2015 Dispensed Opioids Per Capita: 3.53
 2016 Dispensed Opioids Per Capita: 4.03

THIS GOAL WAS NOT MET DURING THE THREE YEAR PERIOD.

IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE THE NUMBER OF LIVES SAVED DURING THE PAST THREE YEARS DUE TO SCOTT COUNTY FIRST RESPONDERS USE OF NALOXONE:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of lives saved due to Naloxone Administration (Opioid Reversal Drug)</u>
2014	53
2015	51
2016	102

End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

1. **Scott County Coroner** (2014) reported that there were 5 drug overdose deaths out of 44 (11%) total Coroner Cases.

The Rx Drug Overdose Deaths showed a mixed drug intoxication of drugs below:

Alprazolam & Oxycodone:	1	Narcotics, benzodiazepine, ethanol:
ethanol:	1	
Hydrocodone:	1	Oxycodone, Hydrocodone:

1. 2014 Dispensed Opioids per capita: 1.44 (According to the 2014 SEOW Report, they have reason to believe that the INSPECT data they received from the Indiana Professional Licensing Agency/ State Board of Pharmacy was incomplete, particularly for earlier years. Please disregard all information on dispensations of controlled substances in Indiana (4th paragraph on page 145; graph 9.1 on page 146; and Appendix 9A on pages 154-157. We will include analyses from the complete dataset in next year’s report.)
2. According to Scott County EMS, naloxone was administered 53 times in 2014.

End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

1. In all of 2015, the **Scott County Coroner** reported that there were 7 drug overdose deaths out of 41 (17%) total Scott County Coroner Cases.

The 7 Drug Overdose Deaths showed a multi-drug intoxication of drugs below:			
Diazepam:	3	Methadone:	5
Nordiazepam:	2	Oxymorphone:	1
Alprazolam:	4	Oxycodone:	2

2. According to the 2015 SEOW Profile, Scott County had 144 Total Treatment Episodes reported, with 70 or 48.6% were All Rx Abuse, 56 or 38.9% were All Rx Dependence, 66 or 45.8% were Opioid Abuse, and 54 or 37.5% were Opioid Dependence.
3. According to Amanda Garrett and Ashley Crawford, **Indiana Board of Pharmacy**, for Calendar Year 2015, here is the INSPECT Data:

Total Licensed: 35 (practitioners + pharmacists)
 Registered – Practitioners: 29
 Registered – Pharmacists: 14
 Registered – Law Enforcement: 8
 Requests: 9,423
 Dispensed Opioids Per Capita:
 Rx: 84,696 / 23,972 (3.53 Rx / resident)
 Doses: 5,478,828 / 23,972 (228.55 doses / resident)
 Opiate Prescriptions Filled Annually
 Statewide: 17,676,167
 Scott Co.: 84,696
 Population 23,972 from 2012 census data

Our number registered exceeds number licensed in Scott Co. INSPECT does not currently audit addresses, plus the address they provided us may either be residence or work. Users are supposed to tell us when their contact information changes but that does not always happen. We have no resolution at the moment, but our new system tentatively scheduled to roll out Q2 2017 should allow more control to ask for address verification.

4. According to Scott County EMS, naloxone was administered 51 times in 2015.

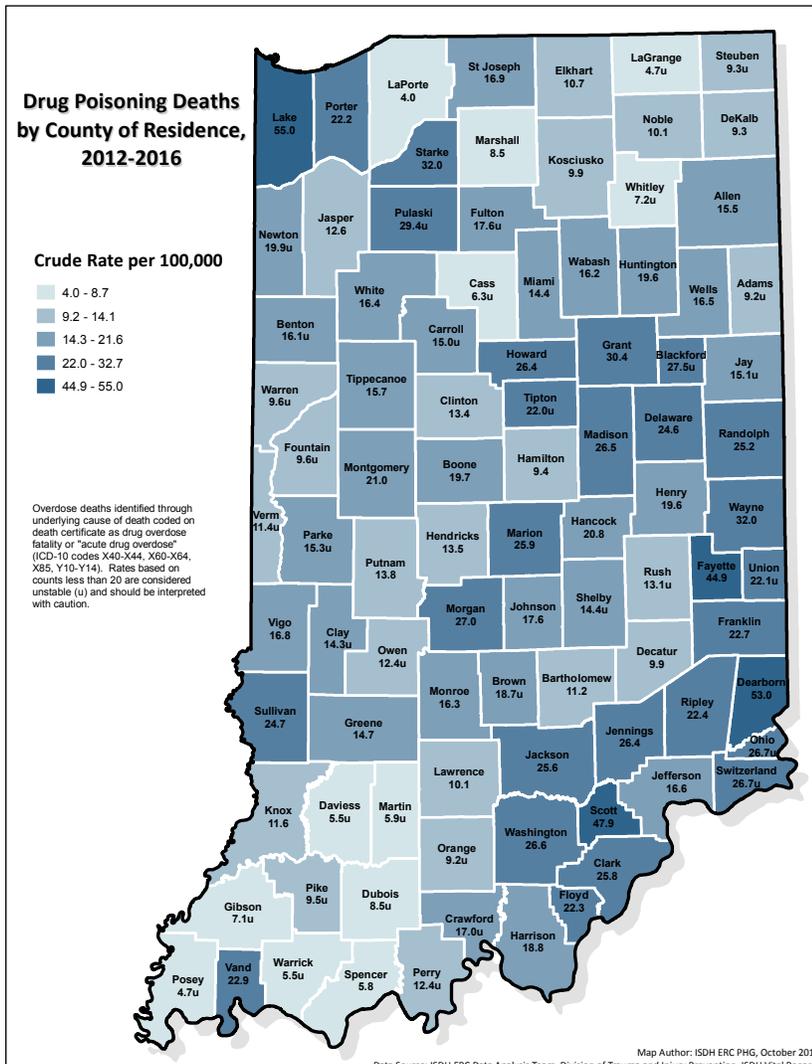
Final Report Benchmarks (end of Year 3):

- In all of 2016, the **Scott County Coroner** reported that there were 17 drug overdose deaths out of 54 (31%) total Scott County Coroner Cases.

The 17 Drug Overdose Deaths showed a multi-drug intoxication of drugs below:

Alprazolam: 6	Flexiril: 1	Levetiracetam: 1	Morphine: 1
Alcohol: 2	Gabapentin: 2	Lyrica: 1	Opanan: 3
Citalopram: 1	Heroin: 1	Methadone: 1	Oxycodone: 2

- 2016 Average Age-Adjusted **Rx Drug Overdose Mortality Rate** per 100,000 in Scott County is 32.9, **second highest county** in the state behind Starke County (2016 Indiana SEOW Report).
- The chart below shows Scott County as third behind Lake and Dearborn for the highest number of Drug Poisoning Deaths between 2012-2016; 47.9 deaths per 100,000.



4. According to the **Indiana Board of Pharmacy** for 2016, Scott County’s INSPECT Data:
- | | |
|---|---|
| Total Licensed: | 36 (actual INSPECT Registrants) |
| Registered Dispensers | 15 |
| Licensed Dispensers | 13 |
| Registered Practitioners | 32 |
| Total Licensed Practitioners: | 36 |
| Registered Law Enforcement: | 8 |
| Percent of registered practitioners who are licensed: | 89% |
| Requests: | 5,919 |
| Total Rx Drugs dispensed in Scott County: | 150,044 |
| Dispensed Opioids Per Capita: | 95,660/23,730 (4.03 Rx/resident; Population 23,744) |
| Opiate Prescriptions filled in 2016: | Statewide = 17,799,795; Scott Co.= 95,660 |
| Total Rx Drugs dispensed in Scott County = | 150,044 |
| Percent of Rx drugs in Scott County dispensed that were opioids = | 64% |
5. According to Scott County EMS, naloxone was administered 102 times in 2016.

D. Objectives: Support local initiatives that address:

Prevention/Education:

1. Provide public awareness and provide information through workshops, community events, lunch and learns, seminars and other activities to educate youth and adults on prescription and medicine abuse issues and the stigma surrounding addiction.
2. Utilize model/evidence based programs, curriculum and materials
3. Continue/expand existing programs promoting healthy lifestyles and alternative activities
4. Educate community about various treatment options available (MAT and cognitive behavioral therapy)
5. Support community utilization of the One Stop Shop and what it provides

Treatment/Intervention:

1. Improve existing systems to expand indigent treatment and access
2. Promote and educate community on research based treatment programs
3. Assist with the promotion of qualified treatment providers
4. Educate community about various treatment options available (MAT and Cognitive Behavioral Therapy)
5. Improve access to availability of recovery groups
6. Increase number of people identifying themselves in recovery
7. Create a recovery-oriented system of care that is easily accessible from multiple entry points without barriers

Justice/Law Enforcement:

1. Encourage training opportunities for law enforcement and justice personnel
2. Promote collaboration between local jurisdictions
3. Support special patrols, law enforcement, and justice initiatives
4. Assist in writing grant for naloxone project
5. Assist in writing grant for specialized training for law enforcement on naloxone use and public education

End of Year 1 Update:

Prevention/Education Local Initiatives:

1. CEASe holds **3 Community Forums** each year: one in September, one in January, and one in April. These forums offer prevention and education information to all citizens.
2. The STOMP Drugs (now known as the “**What’s Your Side Effect?**”) Film Festival offers Scott County youth the opportunity to make a PSA on the dangers of drugs and alcohol and then compete to win cash prizes as the film festival.
3. Communities That Care received the Implementation and Family Grants. This allows them to offer parenting classes to county parents and caregivers called **Guiding Good Choices**, an evidence-based program, and classes for families who are divorcing using **Children in Between** program.
4. “**Just Say No**” Club is offered to all 4th and 5th grade public school students of Scott County School District 2. The goals of the club are: to learn about and support each other in living drug free, to learn and to practice ways to resist negative peer pressure, to perform community service, and to have fun.
5. **Builders’ Club** (Scottsburg Middle School): Motto--Building leaders, Vision--To develop competent, capable, caring leaders through the vehicle of service. Mission--Builders Club is an international student-led organization providing members with opportunities to perform service, build character and develop leadership.
6. **S.A.D.D. Club** is offered to any 6-12 grade Scottsburg students. SADD is a peer-to-peer education, prevention, and activism organization dedicated to preventing destructive decisions, particularly underage drinking, other drug use, risky and impaired driving, teen violence, and teen suicide. S.A.D.D.’s Mission is to provide students with the best prevention tools possible to deal with the issues of underage drinking, other drug use, risky and impaired driving, and other destructive decisions.
7. **Club316** is an after-school, Bible-based program held in each of the public elementary schools in Scott County. Their vision for this program is to connect children to Christ and then to follow-up with each of the children and families in hopes of connecting them to a local church congregation.
8. **Scottsburg High School Key Club** International is a high school organization sponsored by the Scottsburg Kiwanis Club. This Club assists Kiwanis in carrying out its mission to serve the children of our community. Student members perform acts of service in their communities and learn leadership skills by running meetings, planning projects and holding elected leadership positions at the club, district and international levels.
9. **Scott County Positive Social Norms Campaign** began in October 2014 called “What’s Your Side Effect?” While educating young people on the realities of prescription drug abuse is important, research has shown that traditional fear-based anti-drug messaging is not particularly effective. The WYSE approach is to package information on prescription drugs inside a broader message of hope and inspiration, recognizing that drug abuse often originates with emotional, social and psychological factors, not with a lack of information. By inspiring young people to think about their passions and the effect they are having on their community by pursuing those passions, we can redirect their focus and help promote a lifestyle that will reduce abuse risk factors. Scott County’s social media campaign is prevention-oriented and focuses on providing a voice to those who feel voiceless, in addition to educating, empowering, and inspiring individuals toward lives of positive choices and positive impact on the world around them. We held a “What’s Your Side Effect?” Youth Speak Out Event where youth age 6-12th grade were asked to write an essay sharing about what they or someone they know is doing to have a positive impact on their friends, school, or community.
10. **Stand With Us Campaign and Pledge:** This is a media campaign with one PSAs targeting the 12-16 yo population and the other targeting the 17-25 yo population. Its message stresses that “most

of us are avoiding the dangers of prescription drug abuse” and has a call to action to sign the pledge.

11. **Rx Drug Abuse Prevention Public Education:** Large Rx drug abuse displays and take-away information on the warning signs of addiction, and the proper storage and disposal of Rx drugs were placed in medical and dental provider offices, as well as a pharmacy in Austin and a pharmacy in Scottsburg.
12. The Rx drug abuse prevention coordinator has been heavily promoting the **Physician Toolkit** at www.bitterpill.in.gov, to encourage county providers to change their prescribing practices.
13. **INSPECT Training:** Compliance/Outreach Officer Crawford of the Indiana Board of Pharmacy provided Inspect training to Scott County Law Enforcement and Scott County Healthcare providers. Officer Crawford outreach efforts included approximately 35 stakeholders and 2 new Inspect registrants.
14. **Scott Memorial Hospital has a well-enforced ER Narcotics Pain Policy** to promote safety of patients and discourage the use of narcotic and sedative medications except when necessary and to provide safer prescribing practices for patients.
15. **CEASe Booths:** disseminates prevention/education/addiction/treatment/intervention information to citizens at the Scott County fair, Healthy Kids Nights, Fall Festivals, Fire Station Trick or Treating, Back to School Bash, and other community events.
16. **LifeSkills** is being taught to all students in grades 3-7 in Scott County.
17. **Circles** is being offered in Austin in order to provide Adult Mentoring.
18. **All Stars** is being offered to youth in the county.
19. Austin has the **21st Century Learning Center** and Scottsburg’s 21st Century Learning Center is offered through the YMCA.

Treatment/Intervention Local Initiatives:

1. **Syringe Exchange Program:** provides harm reduction benefits and serves as a gateway to additional counseling and services (located at the Austin One Stop Shop).
2. **One Stop Shop** provides state-issued ID’s/birth certificates, vaccines (Scott County Health Department), Healthy Indiana Plan (HIP 2.0) enrollment, information on HIV prevention, treatment, and resources, and substance abuse referrals (LifeSpring), job counseling/GE/local training (Work One).
3. The CEASe Coordinator participated in all the **Local Policy Group Meetings** surrounding the HIV epidemic and impending planning for the county.
4. **LifeSpring Health Systems** is Scott County’s Community Mental Health Center (CMHC) providing assessments, individual and group counseling, and substance abuse referrals in Scottsburg and now Austin at the One Stop Shop. They now offer Intensive Outpatient Treatment Groups at the One Stop Shop in Austin.
5. **National Youth Advocate Program (NYAP)** offers Outpatient Alcohol and Drug services, such as Substance Use Disorder Assessment, Individual and Family Counseling, Drug Screens, Outpatient Treatment Counseling Groups, Intensive Outpatient Treatment, and Education Programs. They had 65 cases/individuals that successfully completed assessments on from the end of May 2013 to December 31, 2014.
6. **Centerstone** is now offering Intensive Outpatient Treatment on Tuesday's and Thursday's from 5:30-7:30 pm at Scott County Community Corrections. They are also conducting individual counseling and completing assessments.
7. **New Creation Addiction Ministries** refer and transport Scott County men to regional drug treatment programs. They are helping young men by sharing the gospel of Jesus Christ with those who are experiencing life-controlling problems, such as drug addiction and alcoholism. Their mission is to see people transformed into the likeness of Christ through intense discipleship, radical love, and a structured environment that allows the chains of bondage to be broken.

8. There are other out of county providers who offer an array of services, including:
- Individual Therapy (Integrated Treatment Center, Turning Point, Wellstone Regional Hospital, Parkview Psychiatric, ChildPlace, Christopher and Associates, Centerstone.)
 - Group therapy (Wellstone Regional Hospital, Meadows Regional Hospital)
 - Intensive outpatient (Wellstone Regional Hospital, Turning Point, Integrated Treatment Center)
 - Medication Evaluations (Wellstone Regional Hospital, Meadows Regional Hospital, Turing Point, Integrated Training Center, Parkview Psychiatric, ChildPlace, etc.)
9. **Support Groups for Families**— Al-Anon and SANITY.
10. **Support Groups for Addiction**— We now have many more Recovery Meetings for those who suffer from substance use disorder. See Community Resources brochure for a listing of meetings.
11. **Recovery Engagement Center** has been opened up at Hope 2 Others on the north side of Austin.
12. The moderate to high level of substance abusers are often required to utilize services outside of county. These services are used for various amount of time related to the needs of the person and response from treatment. These services broadly treat alcohol and drug abuse. These would include the following:
- Intensive Outpatient Services (Turning Point, Integrated Treatment Center, Wellstone, Healing Place)
 - Residential Treatment (Turning Point, Healing Place, Wellstone Regional Hospital, Clark Memorial Hospital Behavioral Unit)
 - Detoxification (Turning Point, Healing Place, Clark Memorial Hospital Behavioral Unit, Columbus Regional, Meadows Hospital, Wellstone Regional Hospital)
- Opioid Replacement Therapy is specific to persons with opioid addiction. To this end, the following facilities offer this type of programming:
- Suboxone (Turning Point, Integrated Treatment Center, Parkview Psychiatric,)
 - Methadone (Southern Indiana Clinic)
13. Scott County has a **youth residential treatment facility** located in Jackson County. This program has a substance abuse subprogram. Also, we have a summer camp program that supports behavioral improvement in different at risk children. Beyond these programs, our county has the availability to other programs through the Department of Probation, Division of Child Services, and new Mental Health Portal. To this end, other services throughout the state can be utilized for adolescent treatment of substance abuse. This includes various levels of care from outpatient to locked residential care. These programs can be located in the IARCCA Manual.
14. **Sawyer Groups: Substance Abuse Reduction Course** at Scott County Jail provided by LifeSpring with a Grant from CEASe. Jail Participants completed a 6 week course with 56 inmates completing the course in 2014. After completion of the course and release, inmates now have the opportunity for further counseling free of charge thru LifeSpring.
15. **Scott County Health and Recovery** is the new focus of the Get Healthy Scott County Coalition whose vision is: Together Scott County will be a community of abundant life and dignity where recovery is always possible. The Mission: Will provide structure & support to individuals, families, and Scott County community as it relates to substance abuse prevention, treatment and life-long recovery by: (1) Creating a recovery-oriented system of care that is easily accessible from multiple entry points without barriers, (2) Increasing education & awareness to decrease discrimination & stigma of substance use disorder, (3) Considering and treating childhood trauma as a root cause, (4) Mobilizing primary care providers, faith community and service providers to meet basic health and wellness needs.
16. **“Recovery Support”** is now a priority within the new focus of GHSC. The measurable outcome is: there will be a 10% increase of people who identify themselves in recovery. There will be a 10% increase in recovery support services. To this end, we have explored and researched different types of recovery groups (Peer Recovery Support Services, 12-Step Recovery Programs, Faith-Based Recovery Programs, non-12 step recovery programs and Recovery Programs for Families). We have identified what is going on at various locations, types, times, days of recovery meetings, and are

working on a “uber-ish” type of transportation for recovery groups. This has also given us information on gaps in the recovery groups we are offering throughout the county.

17. Get Healthy Scott County has been working on a **Comprehensive Recovery-Oriented System of Care**: Prevention, Judicial/Corrections/Law Enforcement, Treatment/Rehabilitation, Re-Entry into Community/Transition Living, and Long-term Recovery Support. We are still in the process of implementing this system into our community.

Justice/Law Enforcement Local Initiatives:

1. **Naloxone Training for First Responders:** Joan Duwve, M.D. from ISDH trained 66 First Responders on Naloxone administration. The state paid for naloxone under the executive order. We are in the process of figuring out how to request insurance reimbursement for doses administered, so first responders will be able to replace kits once used.
2. **Scottsburg Police Department:** Two officers are on the FBI Safe Street Task Force (one officer is assigned and the other officer works special assignments for the program). The task force is used to reduce the flow of drugs in Scott County, both prescriptions and illegal drugs. Officers have been sent to trainings involving undercover investigations and prescription drug investigation training. The department has a good working relationship with local pharmacies in which the pharmacies contact law enforcement directly to report suspicious drug activity. Officers have traveled to elementary schools to discuss safety issues with students and the dangers of prescription medications.
3. **Scott County Prosecutor’s Office:** The office has been working closely with the probation department to have appropriate drug offenders screened for drug rehab programs so that upon release from incarceration they may be released into a treatment program from incarceration. The Drug Interdiction Prosecutor refers offenders to Floyd County Veteran’s Court where offenders receive treatment for substance abuse issues in a highly structured and rewarding environment. Offenders are held accountable for their actions and noncompliance may result in immediate execution of a previously stayed sentence; however, for offenders who successfully complete these programs, the charges that had been filed against them are dismissed. In certain situations the Drug Interdiction Prosecutor will facilitate advancement into the Purposeful Incarceration Program through the Indiana Department of Corrections for offenders who are required to serve substantial prison sentences. The Purposeful Incarceration Program is a specialized program that focuses on treatment of the offender for substance abuse issues in a structured environment in which the participants are segregated from the rest of the prison population. Furthermore, the Prosecutor’s office encourages defendants to take advantage of the Sawyer’s Group services offered by LifeSpring for incarcerated individuals. As groups graduate the program, the Prosecutor’s Office will take into consideration the individual’s participation when formulating a resolution to pending cases. Prosecutor Jason Mount serves as a board member for the Indiana Prosecuting Attorney’s Council and has been active in formulating changes in the law as it relates to drug crimes.
4. **Scott County Sheriff’s Department:** The Sheriff’s Office continues to be proactive in their efforts to combat drug and alcohol crimes that are committed in Scott County. The Department currently has a deputy assigned as a K-9 unit. Deputy Shawn Mayer and his partner, K-9 Arina, pro-actively patrol Scott County conducting drug interdiction and have been very successful in doing so. In conjunction with their regular duties, the officer and his partner train regularly in drug detection. The K-9 officer also assists surrounding agencies when the need arises for a drug detecting dog. Deputy Shawn Mayer and K-9 Arina received the 2015 Narcotics Detection Team of the Year, a Presidential Award from the American Police Canine Association. This award is presented based on the amount of seizures in illicit narcotics, US Currency, weapons, vehicles, and arrests made through the year. They have a full time Narcotics Detective assigned to investigate drug related crimes within the county. While conducting these investigations inside of our community, their department has recognized that they not only have to combat local drug dealers, but the dealer’s

sources as well. Therefore, they have established a professional working relationship with multiple agencies. Their Narcotics Detective regularly conducts low, mid and high level drug investigations alongside agents from the Drug Enforcement Administration, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Federal Bureau of Investigations and the Indiana State Police. Sheriff McClain continues to address school age children about the dangers of drugs and alcohol abuse and also has the department's K-9, Arina, present at these school functions.

5. **Austin Police Department:** Officers received overtime pay from CEASE funds and equipment was purchased.
6. **Prescription Drug Take Back:** CEASE and the Scott County Partnership, in cooperation with the Scott County Sheriff's Department, the Scottsburg PD, and Scott County Prosecutor's Office, held two Take Back Prescription Drug Initiatives, one on the last Saturday in April and the other on the last Saturday in September. They have collected a minimum of 60 pounds of medications during each one with the last one on September 26, 2015 receiving 2 and 1/2 box with a total amount collected equaling 120 pounds.

End of Year 2 Update:

Prevention/Education Local Initiatives:

1. The CEASE Coordinator serves on the **Attorney General's Rx Drug Abuse Prevention Task Force**. Her networking and enrichment opportunities have allowed her to bring back great information and resources to Scott County.
2. CEASE Coordinator taught **QPR Suicide Prevention Course** to ER employees.
3. CEASE held 2 **Community Forums**: one in April and one in October. These forums offer prevention and education information to all citizens.
4. The **"What's Your Side Effect?"** Film Festival offered Scott County youth the opportunity to make a PSA on the dangers of drugs and alcohol and then compete to win cash prizes at the film festival in April.
5. Communities That Care received the Implementation and Family Grants. This allows them to offer parenting classes to county parents and caregivers called **Guiding Good Choices**, an evidence-based program, and classes for families who are divorcing using **Children in Between** program.
6. **"Just Say No" Club** is offered to all 4th and 5th grade public school students of Scott County School District 2. The goals of the club are: to learn about and support each other in living drug free, to learn and to practice ways to resist negative peer pressure, to perform community service, and to have fun.
7. **Builders' Club** (Scottsburg Middle School): Motto--Building leaders, Vision--To develop competent, capable, caring leaders through the vehicle of service. Mission--Builders Club is an international student-led organization providing members with opportunities to perform service, build character and develop leadership.
8. **S.A.D.D. Club** is offered to any 6-12 grade Scottsburg students. SADD is a peer-to-peer education, prevention, and activism organization dedicated to preventing destructive decisions, particularly underage drinking, other drug use, risky and impaired driving, teen violence, and teen suicide. S.A.D.D.'s Mission is to provide students with the best prevention tools possible to deal with the issues of underage drinking, other drug use, risky and impaired driving, and other destructive decisions.
9. **Club316** is an after-school, Bible-based program held in each of the public elementary schools in Scott County. Their vision for this program is to connect children to Christ and then to follow-up with each of the children and families in hopes of connecting them to a local church congregation.
10. **Scottsburg High School Key Club International** is a high school organization sponsored by the Scottsburg Kiwanis Club. This Club assists Kiwanis in carrying out its mission to serve the children of our community. Student members perform acts of service in their communities and learn

leadership skills by running meetings, planning projects and holding elected leadership positions at the club, district and international levels.

11. **Scott County Positive Social Norms Campaign** “What’s Your Side Effect?” continued in 2015. While educating young people on the realities of prescription drug abuse is important, research has shown that traditional fear-based anti-drug messaging is not particularly effective. The WYSE approach packages information on prescription drugs inside a broader message of hope and inspiration, recognizing that drug abuse often originates with emotional, social and psychological factors, not with a lack of information. By inspiring young people to think about their passions and the effect they are having on their community by pursuing those passions, we can redirect their focus and help promote a lifestyle that will reduce abuse risk factors. This social media campaign is prevention-oriented and focuses on providing a voice to those who feel voiceless, in addition to educating, empowering, and inspiring individuals toward lives of positive choices and positive impact on the world around them. We held a “What’s Your Side Effect?” Youth Speak Out Event where youth age 6-12th grade were asked to write an essay sharing about what they or someone they know is doing to have a positive impact on their friends, school, or community.
12. **“Stand With Us” Campaign and Pledge** is a positive social norms 2 PSA campaign, with one targeting the 12-16 yo population and the other targeting the 17-25 yo population. Its message stresses that “most of us are avoiding the dangers of prescription drug abuse” and has a call to action to sign the pledge. During the fall, there were full page newspaper ads, as well we radio ads promoting the this positive social norms campaign.
13. **Rx Drug Abuse Prevention Public Education:** Large Rx drug abuse displays and take-away information on the warning signs of addiction, and the proper storage and disposal of Rx drugs were placed in medical and dental provider offices, as well as a pharmacy in Austin and a pharmacy in Scottsburg.
14. The Rx drug abuse prevention coordinator heavily promoted the **Physician Toolkit** at www.bitterpill.in.gov, to encourage county providers to change their prescribing practices.
15. **INSPECT Training:** Compliance/Outreach Officer Crawford of the Indiana Board of Pharmacy provided Inspect training to Scott County Law Enforcement and Scott County Healthcare providers in March 2015.
16. **Scott Memorial Hospital ER Narcotics Pain Policy** promotes safety of patients and discourage the use of narcotic and sedative medications except when necessary and to provide safer prescribing practices for patients.
17. **CEASe Booths** disseminated prevention/education/addiction/treatment/intervention information to citizens at the Scott County Fair, Healthy Kids Nights, Fall Festivals, Fire Station Trick or Treating, Scott Memorial Hospital Women’s Night, Back to School Bash, and other community events.
18. **LifeSkills and All Stars** were taught to elementary and middle school youth.
19. **Circles** was offered in Austin to provide Adult Mentoring.
20. The **21st Century Learning Center** is provided at the Austin After School Program and at the Scott County Family YMCA.
21. From May through September 2015, in addition to the fall, there were **Rx Drug Abuse Prevention Radio PSAs and weekly newspaper ads**. This messaging focuses on warning signs of addiction, as well as the proper storage and disposal of Rx drug medications.
22. **Purdue Extension Scott County 4-H Girls Empowerment Program** taught a 9 week curriculum that focused on helping middle school girls with confidence, self esteem, healthy choices, peer pressure, refusal skills, healthy body image, internet safety, and drug prevention.
23. **Scottsburg High School After Prom Committee** purchased items with drug free prevention message to go in gift bags of attendees.
24. **Remember Sawyer Billboard** raised awareness in Scott County about drug addiction. CEASe website appears on billboard to refer to website where resources are listed.

Treatment/Intervention Local Initiatives:

1. **Syringe Exchange Program:** provides harm reduction benefits and serves as a gateway to additional counseling and services (located at the Austin One Stop Shop).
2. **One Stop Shop** provides state-issued ID's/birth certificates, vaccines (Scott County Health Department), Healthy Indiana Plan (HIP 2.0) enrollment, information on HIV prevention, treatment, and resources, and substance abuse referrals (LifeSpring), job counseling/GE/local training (Work One).
3. **LifeSpring Health Systems** is Scott County's Community Mental Health Center (CMHC) providing assessments, individual and group counseling, and substance abuse referrals in Scottsburg and now Austin at the One Stop Shop. They now offer Intensive Outpatient Treatment Groups at the One Stop Shop in Austin.
4. **National Youth Advocate Program (NYAP)** offers Outpatient Alcohol and Drug services, such as Substance Use Disorder Assessment, Individual and Family Counseling, Drug Screens, Outpatient Treatment Counseling Groups, Intensive Outpatient Treatment, and Education Programs. The CEASe they received supported outpatient Alcohol and Other Drug services for those without financial resources to support treatment, such as individual, family, Intensive Out-Patient Treatment, or Urine Drug Screens.
5. **National Youth Advocate Program YMCA Positive Coping Skills Program:** clients and IOT Groups were brought to the Scott County Family YMCA by therapist, case manager, or treatment coordinator to participate in positive growth oriented activities that promote healthy lifestyles.
6. **Centerstone** provided volunteer training and structure for the development of the Recovery Engagement Center (REC) located at the Austin Hope to Others Church (H2O). Centerstone supported the REC by having coaches housed there and providing treatment/ recovery information. Centerstone was co-located twice a week at Austin's Foundations Family Medicine office and completed comprehensive assessments for access to treatment and recovery services. Partnerships include: Scott County DCS, Foundations Family Medicine, Hope to Others Church (H2O), Scott County Partnership, CEASe, Scott County Probation, Community Corrections, Sheriff's Department, A Place to Be, Scott County Schools, and Scott County Health Department.
7. **New Creation Addiction Ministries** referred and transported Scott County men to regional drug treatment programs. They are helping young men by sharing the gospel of Jesus Christ with those who are experiencing life-controlling problems, such as drug addiction and alcoholism. Their mission is to see people transformed into the likeness of Christ through intense discipleship, radical love, and a structured environment that allows the chains of bondage to be broken.
8. **Support Groups for Families**— Al-Anon and SANITY and Living Free.
9. **Support Groups for Addiction**— We now have many more Recovery Meetings for those who suffer from substance use disorder. See Community Resources brochure for a listing of meetings.
10. There are other **out of county treatment providers** who offer an array of services:
 - Individual Therapy (Integrated Treatment Center, Turning Point, Wellstone Regional Hospital, Parkview Psychiatric, ChildPlace, Christopher and Associates, Centerstone.)
 - Group therapy (Wellstone Regional Hospital, Meadows Regional Hospital)
 - Intensive outpatient (Wellstone Regional Hospital, Turning Point, Integrated Treatment Center)
 - Medication evaluations (Wellstone Regional Hospital, Meadows Regional Hospital, Turing Point, Integrated Training Center, Parkview Psychiatric, ChildPlace, etc.)
11. The moderate to high level of substance abusers are often required to utilize services outside of county. These services are used for various amount of time related to the needs of the person and response from treatment. These services broadly treat alcohol and drug abuse. These would include the following:
 - Intensive Outpatient Services (Turning Point, Integrated Treatment Center, Wellstone, Healing Place)

- Residential Treatment (Turning Point, Healing Place, Wellstone Regional Hospital, Clark Memorial Hospital Behavioral Unit)
- Detoxification (Turning Point, Healing Place, Clark Memorial Hospital Behavioral Unit, Columbus Regional, Meadows Hospital, Wellstone Regional Hospital)

Opioid Replacement Therapy is specific to persons with opioid addiction. To this end, the following facilities offer this type of programming:

- Suboxone (Turning Point, Integrated Treatment Center, Parkview Psychiatric, LifeSpring)
- Methadone (Southern Indiana Clinic)

12. Scott County has a **residential treatment facility** for youth located in Jackson County. This program has a substance abuse subprogram. Also, we have a summer camp program that supports behavioral improvement in different at risk children. Beyond these programs, our county has the availability to other programs through the Department of Probation, Division of Child Services, and new Mental Health Portal. To this end, other services throughout the state can be utilized for adolescent treatment of substance abuse. This includes various levels of care from outpatient to locked residential care. These programs can be located in the IARCCA Manual.

13. **LifeSpring Health Systems Sawyer Pulliam Substance Abuse Program** at Scott County Correctional Center. They held a 6 session course for jail inmates in small groups that took place at the jail and addressed drug addiction and dependence issues. Used a Cognitive-Behavioral Treatment Curriculum “Criminal and Addictive Thinking.”

14. **Scott County Health and Recovery** is the focus of the Get Healthy Scott County Coalition whose vision is: Together Scott County will be a community of abundant life and dignity where recovery is always possible. The Mission: Will provide structure & support to individuals, families, and Scott County community as it relates to substance abuse prevention, treatment and life-long recovery by: (1) Creating a recovery-oriented system of care that is easily accessible from multiple entry points without barriers, (2) Increasing education & awareness to decrease discrimination & stigma of substance use disorder, (3) Considering and treating childhood trauma as a root cause, (4) Mobilizing primary care providers, faith community and service providers to meet basic health and wellness needs.

15. **“Recovery Support”** is now a priority within the new focus of GHSC. The measurable outcome is: there will be a 10% increase of people who identify themselves in recovery. There will be a 10% increase in recovery support services. To this end, we have explored and researched different types of recovery groups (Peer Recovery Support Services, 12-Step Recovery Programs, Faith-Based Recovery Programs, non-12 step recovery programs and Recovery Programs for Families). We have identified what is going on at various locations, types, times, days of recovery meetings. This has also given us information on gaps in the recovery groups we are offering throughout the county.

16. We identified the components for a **Comprehensive Recovery-Oriented System of Care:** Prevention, Judicial/Corrections/Law Enforcement, Treatment/Rehabilitation, Re-Entry into Community/Transition Living, and Long-term Recovery Support. In doing so, we are working on implementing this system into our community.

Justice/Law Enforcement Local Initiatives:

1. **Naloxone Training for First Responders:** Joan Duwve, M.D. from ISDH trained 66 First Responders on Naloxone administration in May of 2015. The state paid for naloxone under the executive order.
2. **Scottsburg Police Department:** Two officers are on the FBI Safe Street Task Force (one officer is assigned and the other officer works special assignments for the program). The task force is used to reduce the flow of drugs in Scott County, both prescriptions and illegal drugs. Officers have been sent to trainings involving undercover investigations and prescription drug investigation training. The department has a good working relationship with local pharmacies in which the pharmacies

contact law enforcement directly to report suspicious drug activity. Officers have traveled to elementary schools to discuss safety issues with students and the dangers of prescription medications. The Scottsburg PD conducted a substance abuse and demand reduction/awareness project that included 150 hours of overtime to fulfill their projects. The problems that the funding addressed are the substantial drug abuse issues in Scottsburg and Scott County, and the use of alcohol/drugs by minors and adults alike.

3. **Scott County Prosecutor's Office:** The office has been working closely with the probation department to have appropriate drug offenders screened for drug rehab programs so that upon release from incarceration they may be released into a treatment program from incarceration. The Drug Interdiction Prosecutor refers offenders to Floyd County Veteran's Court where offenders receive treatment for substance abuse issues in a highly structured and rewarding environment. Offenders are held accountable for their actions and noncompliance may result in immediate execution of a previously stayed sentence; however, for offenders who successfully complete these programs, the charges that had been filed against them are dismissed. In certain situations the Drug Interdiction Prosecutor will facilitate advancement into the Purposeful Incarceration Program through the Indiana Department of Corrections for offenders who are required to serve substantial prison sentences. The Purposeful Incarceration Program is a specialized program that focuses on treatment of the offender for substance abuse issues in a structured environment in which the participants are segregated from the rest of the prison population. Furthermore, the Prosecutor's office encourages defendants to take advantage of the Sawyer's Group services offered by LifeSpring for incarcerated individuals. As groups graduate the program, the Prosecutor's Office will take into consideration the individual's participation when formulating a resolution to pending cases. Prosecutor Jason Mount serves as a board member for the Indiana Prosecuting Attorney's Council and has been active in formulating changes in the law as it relates to drug crimes.
4. The **Scott County Sheriff's Office** continues to be proactive in their efforts to combat drug and alcohol crimes that are committed in Scott County. The Department currently has two Deputies assigned as a K-9 units. Deputy Shawn Mayer and his partner, K-9 Arina, and Deputy James Ward and his partner, Karl, pro-actively patrol Scott County conducting drug interdiction and have been very successful in doing so. In conjunction with their regular duties, the Deputies and their partners train regularly in drug detection. The K-9 officer also assists surrounding agencies when the need arises for a drug detecting dog. They currently have a full time Narcotics Detective assigned to investigate drug related crimes within our community. While conducting these investigations inside of our community, the department has recognized that they not only have to combat local drug dealers, but the dealer's sources as well. Therefore, they have established a professional working relationship with multiple agencies. Their Narcotics Detective regularly conducts low, mid and high level drug investigations alongside agents from the Drug Enforcement Administration, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Indiana State Police. Sheriff McClain continues to address school age children about the dangers of drugs and alcohol abuse and also has the department's K-9 present at these school functions. Scott County Sheriff's Department continues to conduct substance abuse enforcement campaigns through increased patrols, surveillance, and intelligence overtime pay.
5. **Prescription Drug Take Back:** CEASe and the Scott County Partnership, in cooperation with the DEA, Scott County Sheriff's Department, Scottsburg PD, and Scott County Prosecutor's Office, held two Take Back Prescription Drug Initiatives, one on the last Saturday in April and the other on the last Saturday in September. They have collected a minimum of 60 pounds of medications during each one with the one on September 26, 2015 receiving 2 and 1/2 box with a total amount collected equaling 120 pounds.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

Prevention/Education Local Initiatives:

1. CEASE Coordinator is an active member of the Indiana Attorney General's **Rx Drug Abuse Prevention Task Force** and attends their quarterly meetings.
2. The **Prevention/Education Sub-committee met** to determine progress on meeting CCP identified goals and objectives.
3. CEASE Coordinator researched and wrote much of the **SAMHSA Drug Free Communities Support Program Funding Grant** for CEASE, which they received in September of 2016.
4. **Marketing of Programs** was put on CEASE website, radio station airwaves, radio station website, newspaper, CEASE, Get Healthy Scott County, and Scott County Partnership Facebook Pages, including pertinent information on the positive social norms campaign "Stand With Us", most of us messaging, and drug trends and the advertisement of upcoming community events.
5. **CEASE** regularly maintains the following social media sites: CEASE website (www.sccease.org), CEASE on Twitter, and CEASE on Instagram, and CEASE Facebook Page.
6. **LifeSkills and All Stars**, evidence-based prevention programs are being taught to students in Scott County.
7. **Circles** is offered in Austin in order to provide Adult Mentoring; it's also now being offered to Austin and Scottsburg High School students.
8. Austin has a **21st Century Learning Center** and Scottsburg's 21st Century Learning Center is offered through the YMCA.
9. The Scott County Partnership offered parenting classes to parents and caregivers using **Guiding Good Choices**, an evidence-based program, and offer classes for those who are divorcing using **Children in Between** program.
10. **Just Say No Club** is offered to all 4th and 5th grade public school students of Scott County School District 2. The goals of the club are: to learn about and support each other in living drug free, to learn and to practice ways to resist negative peer pressure, to perform community service, and to have fun.
11. **Builders' Club** (Scottsburg Middle School) is an international student-led organization providing members with opportunities to perform service, build character and develop leadership.
12. **SADD Club** is offered to 6-12 grade Scottsburg students. SADD is a peer-to-peer education, prevention, and activism organization dedicated to preventing destructive decisions, particularly underage drinking, other drug use, risky and impaired driving, teen violence, and teen suicide.
13. **Scottsburg High School Key Club** International is a high school organization sponsored by the Scottsburg Kiwanis Club. This Club assists Kiwanis in carrying out its mission to serve the children of our community. Student members perform acts of service in the community and leadership skills by running meetings, planning projects and holding elected leadership positions at the club, district and international levels.
14. Get Healthy Scott County published a 16 page color magazine "**Get Healthy Scott County**" to promote "feel good" stories about positive things going on in the county, business-related, health-related, community-service related, education-related, and other positive programs going on to promote education and prevention. Electronic newsletter "**Good New Chronicle**" is distributed to the county via email to promote good news in the county.
15. **Scott County Media Campaigns** "What's Your Side Effect?" and "Stand With Us". Scott County's social media campaign is prevention-oriented and focuses on providing a voice to those who feel voiceless, in addition to educating, empowering, and inspiring individuals toward lives of positive choices and positive impact on the world around them. A universal, evidenced-based social norm environmental campaign that includes youth videos sharing pro-social activities, why they are staying with the majority of people and not experimenting with any substances. Posters, special events and other communication are used to share the message. What's Your Side Effect campaign

include the “Stand With Us” Campaign that focuses on the message that the majority of youth in

Scott County School-Based PREVENTION PROGRAMS

Name of Program	Grades Receiving Program	Schools Receiving Program	Description of Program	Organization administering Program	Contact Person	Contact Information
Second Step-Elementary	K, 1, 2, 3	JES, LES, SES, VFES	A universal, classroom-based program for children in K-5th grade, designed to increase school success and decrease problem behaviors by promoting social-emotional competence and self-regulation. Consists of a skills-focused, social-emotional learning (SEL) curriculum that emphasizes skills that strengthen students' ability to learn, have empathy, manage emotions, and solve problems.	SCSD 2	Kandace Spaulding	kspaulding@scsd2.k12.in.us
Botvin Life Skills	3, 4, 5, 6, 7	AES, AMS, SMS	Evidenced based drug prevention curriculum focusing on teaching drug resistance skills, personal self-management skills and general social skills. The lessons teach and have students practice goal setting, saying no, coping with stress and anxiety, making healthy decisions and assertiveness.	Scott County Partnership	Kim Richie LeAnn Walker	kim.richie@scottcountypartnership.org leann.walker@scottcountypartnership.org
Botvin Life Skills	4, 5	JES, LES, SES, VFES	Evidenced based drug prevention curriculum focusing on teaching drug resistance skills, personal self-management skills and general social skills. The lessons teach and have students practice goal setting, saying no, coping with stress and anxiety, making healthy decisions and assertiveness.	SCSD 2	Kandace Spaulding	kspaulding@scsd2.k12.in.us
What's Your Side Effect?	6-12	All	A universal, evidenced-based social norm environmental campaign that includes youth videos sharing pro-social activities, why they are staying with the majority of people and not experimenting with any substances. Posters, special events and other communication are used to share the message. What's Your Side Effect campaign include the “Stand With Us” Campaign that focuses on the message that the majority of youth in Scott County do not use or abuse substances.	Scott County Partnership	Kim Richie LeAnn Walker	kim.richie@scottcountypartnership.org leann.walker@scottcountypartnership.org
Conquer the CHAOS	11, 12	AHS (12 at SHS, has yet to start)	Program targeting At-Risk Youth and seniors who will be First Generation college students that works to meet the students where they are with their goals, schooling, etc. It addresses personal and career goals, learning styles, poverty education, college application assistance, prevents youth from falling into family cycles and works to give them tools to be successful adults.	Scott County Partnership	Kim Richie LeAnn Walker	kim.richie@scottcountypartnership.org leann.walker@scottcountypartnership.org
Life Literacy Academy (LLA)	8-12	30 SHS students and 25 SMS 8th graders. 2018: will implement at SCSD 1 serving 25	A cohort-based model teaching, engaging & encouraging students to develop strong character, intentionally acquire external/internal assets & transition with a positive plan post high school. 8th grade focus is the 6 Pillars of Character (Character Counts!), concept of self, alcohol, tobacco, & other drugs (ATOD) prevention, and critical thinking. 9-11 grade focuses on self-management, 40 Developmental Assets, leadership development, critical thinking, high school readiness, ATOD prevention, & college readiness. 12th grade targets self-management, college readiness (transition), 40 Developmental Assets, ATOD prevention, & critical thinking.	Community Action of Southern Indiana, Greater Scott County Chamber of Commerce	Curtis Wells Kelly Dulaney	curt.purpas.wells@gmail.com kdulaney77@gmail.com
Be-YOU-tiful Girls	6 (optional)	SMS	A 6 week curriculum for middle school girls to build skills and confidence in a variety of situations and circumstances. Topics include: claiming your strengths, communicating effectively, bullying and peer pressure, healthy body image, drugs and consequences, and personality differences.	Purdue Extension	Shelly Pfaffenbach	spaffen@purdue.edu
SADD Chapter	6-12 (optional)	SMS, SHS	A peer-to-peer education, prevention, and activism organization dedicated to preventing destructive decisions, particularly underage drinking, other drug use, risky and impaired driving, teen violence, and teen suicide. Mission is to provide students with the best prevention tools possible to deal with the issues of underage drinking, other drug use, risky and impaired driving, and other destructive decisions.	SCSD 2	Jane Naugle, SMS Teresa Burow, SHS	jnaugle@scsd2.k12.in.us tburow@scsd2.k12.in.us
Guiding Good Choices	8	SMS	Students are taught refusal skills and how to resist peer pressure and dangerous situations.	SCSD 2	Jane Naugle, Barb Decker	jnaugle@scsd2.k12.in.us bdecker@scsd2.k12.in.us
Substance Abuse Prevention Day	6	SMS	An evidence-based prevention program taught on substance abuse refusal skills. Students are taught how to demonstrate refusal skills when pressured to make a bad choice, that it is important not to use alcohol or other drugs, and that they can resist peer pressure and dangerous situations.	SCSD 2	Jane Naugle, Barb Decker	jnaugle@scsd2.k12.in.us bdecker@scsd2.k12.in.us

Scott County do not use or abuse substances.

- 16. **Rx Drug Abuse Prevention Public Education:** Large Rx drug abuse displays and take-away information on the warning signs of addiction, and the proper storage and disposal of Rx drugs are



located in medical and dental provider offices, as well as a pharmacy in Austin and a pharmacy in Scottsburg.

17. Scott County has a permanent 24/7 **Prescription Drug Drop Box** located in the lobby of the Sheriff's Department for proper disposal of unused, unwanted, or expired medications.
18. **Scott Memorial Hospital has a well-enforced ER Narcotics Pain Policy** to promote safety of patients and discourage the use of narcotic and sedative medications except when necessary and to provide safer prescribing practices for patients.
19. **SAMHSA Indiana PSA's** are being planned and Coordinator has been participating in weekly phone conferences with team rolling out Rx drug abuse prevention PSA's.
20. The **What's Your Side Effect?"** Film Festival was held in April to encourage all Scott County students in grades 5-12 to make a Public Service Announcement showcasing the positive they or someone they know is having on their friends, their school, or their community.
21. CEASe held a booth at the **Scott County Fair** and gave prevention/education materials out to the public, along with car phone chargers and earbuds with the CEASe logo.
22. **National Recovery Month Celebration** in Scott County took place on September 19th. The author of *Dreamland*, Sam Quinones, was in Scott County all day. On September 13th, he held a Skype book discussion with Sam. We discussed HOW CAN AND DO WE RECOVER FROM THE IMPACT OF THIS NATIONWIDE OPIATE EPIDEMIC from an economic, social, and health perspective. Breakfast with Sam Quinones included the Greater Scott County Chamber of Commerce members, Kiwanis members, Scott County Ministerial Association, Pastors, business and other community civic leaders. The Noon luncheon with Sam Quinones included elected officials, judges, law enforcement, healthcare professionals, physicians, local government leaders, probation, treatment providers, prosecution, etc. The after school meeting with Sam Quinones was for all Scott County school administrators, educators and student leaders. The Evening Community Forum and National Recovery Month Event was entitled, "Dreamland with Sam Quinones" and took place in the Austin High School Auditorium.
23. At the above event, Tom Coderre with SAMHSA, released two new PSA's on addiction and treatment education (filmed in Scott County by The Story Shop) that will eventually be used all over Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio.
24. CEASe Coordinator spoke to **4-H Junior Leaders on drug education/prevention.**
25. **Naloxone Training for First Responders and Lay People:** CEASe provided funding for Scott County EMS to teach 4 Lay Person Naloxone Administration Courses over the 2016 calendar year with the last one being taught in December.
26. **Naloxone Training and Kits** are given out to clients of the Syringe Exchange Program.

Treatment/Intervention Local Initiatives:

1. The **Treatment/Intervention Sub-Committee met** to determine progress on meeting CCP identified goals and objectives.
2. The **ENCOMPASS Dual Diagnosis Program for Indiana teens** who suffer from substance abuse and an underlying psychiatric issue is offered through Foundations Family Medicine.
3. **High School youth who test positive** in random urine drug screens at both high schools are referred to treatment by school officials.
4. The Coordinator and other CEASe Members were part of an all-day training on planning **Scott County's Recovery-Oriented System of Care (ROSC) Summit.**
5. Coordinator attended a community-wide **Harm Reduction** community forum.
6. **Syringe Exchange Program:** provides harm reduction benefits and serves as a gateway to additional counseling and services (located at the Austin One Stop Shop).
7. **One Stop Shop** provides state-issued ID's/birth certificates, vaccines (Scott County Health Department), Healthy Indiana Plan (HIP 2.0) enrollment, information on HIV prevention,

- treatment, and resources, and substance abuse referrals (LifeSpring), job counseling/GE/local training (Work One).
8. **LifeSpring Health Systems** is Scott County's Community Mental Health Center (CMHC) providing assessments, individual and group counseling, and substance abuse referrals in Scottsburg and now Austin at the One Stop Shop. They now offer Intensive Outpatient Treatment Groups at the One Stop Shop in Austin.
 9. **National Youth Advocate Program** (NYAP) offers Outpatient Alcohol and Drug services, such as Substance Use Disorder Assessment, Individual and Family Counseling, Drug Screens, Outpatient Treatment Counseling Groups, Intensive Outpatient Treatment, and Education Programs.
 10. **Centerstone** is now offering Intensive Outpatient Treatment at Scott County Community Corrections. They are also conducting individual counseling and completing assessments.
 11. **New Creation Addiction Ministries** refer and transport Scott County men to regional drug treatment programs. They are helping young men by sharing the gospel of Jesus Christ with those who are experiencing life-controlling problems, such as drug addiction and alcoholism. Their mission is to see people transformed into the likeness of Christ through intense discipleship, radical love, and a structured environment that allows the chains of bondage to be broken.
 12. **Recovery Engagement Center** has been opened up at Hope 2 Others on the north side of Austin.
 13. **Substance Abuse Reduction Course** at Scott County Jail provided by LifeSpring. After completion of the course and release, inmates now have the opportunity for further counseling free of charge thru LifeSpring.
 14. Number of people completing **Scott County Jail Recovery Program** in 2016:
 - Number of substance abuse groups provided to male offenders: 30 groups
 - Number of substance abuse groups provided to female offenders: 29 groups
 - Average number of group participation in each group: 6-12 offenders
 - Number of individuals that received certificates of completion: 18
 15. **Recovery Works Jail Data** for 2016: 13 individuals were signed up for Recovery Works with Shonita Fink, MSW, LSW
 16. Additional **Recovery Data from Scott County Jail** for 2016:
 - Total Individual Recovery Plans sent to Scott County Prosecutor's Office to request rehabilitation as a condition of sentencing: 12
 - Total number of Vivitrol injections administered: 1
 - The Sheriff's Department was approved for a pilot study in March 2016 to extend RW from 30 days to 90 days prior to release. The new jail opened in May 2016. Prior to May 2016, the "old Jail" was over-capacity and we were often cancelled.
 17. **Scott County Health and Recovery** is the new focus of the Get Healthy Scott County Coalition whose vision is: Together Scott County will be a community of abundant life and dignity where recovery is always possible. The Mission: Will provide structure & support to individuals, families, and Scott County community as it relates to substance abuse prevention, treatment and life-long recovery by: (1) Creating a recovery-oriented system of care that is easily accessible from multiple entry points without barriers, (2) Increasing education & awareness to decrease discrimination & stigma of substance use disorder, (3) Considering and treating childhood trauma as a root cause, (4) Mobilizing primary care providers, faith community and service providers to meet basic health and wellness needs.
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19. We have identified the components for a **Comprehensive Recovery-Oriented System of Care:** Prevention, Judicial/Corrections/Law Enforcement, Treatment/Rehabilitation, Re-Entry into Community/Transition Living, and Long-term Recovery Support. In doing so, we are working on implementing this system into our community.
20. **Scott County Recovery Support Groups:** There are now 15 support groups in Scott County. We have seen a 500% increase in participation and more than tripled the number of recovery groups over the past three years.
21. **Support Groups for Families and those with Substance Use Disorder Growth from June 2015 to October 2017:**

Scott County Recovery Group Data

Type of Meeting	Meets	Location of Meeting	Group Inception Date (if known)	Attendance at Inception (if known)	Attendance Currently (as of 10/2017)
AA Open Discussion	Monday 7-8 pm	Maranatha House, Scottsburg			8
NA Never Alone	Monday 6-7 pm	H2O, Austin	November 2016	4	25
AA Closed Women’s	Tuesday 6-7 pm	Maranatha House, Scottsburg			5
Celebrate Recovery	Tuesday 6-8 pm	H2O, Austin	June 2017	8	35
Women’s Empowerment	Wednesday 4-6 pm	H2O, Austin	2016	4	15
AA Closed Discussion	Wednesday 8-9 pm	Presbyterian Church, Scottsburg			20
AA Water Under the Bridge	Wednesday 6:30-7:30 pm	H2O, Austin			4
NA Hope for Us	Thursday 7-8:30 pm	Lifelong Learning Center, Scottsburg	May 2016	8	40
AA	Thursday 8-9 pm	Heritage Station Train Depot, Scottsburg			5
AA Sober A.M.	Friday 11 am - 12 pm	H2O, Austin	June 2017	2	15
Recovery Walk-In Center	Friday 12-4 pm	H2O, Austin			6
Hope Over Dope PEERS Recovery Group	Friday 6:30-8 pm	H2O, Austin	June 2015	2	25
NA Hope for Us	Saturday 2-3 pm	Lifelong Learning Center, Scottsburg	July 15	7	20
AA Closed Discussion	Saturday 8-9 pm	Heritage Station Train Depot, Scottsburg			10
Celebrate Recovery	Sunday 6-8 pm	First Christian Church, Scottsburg	* Starting October 15		

22. Scott Memorial Hospital hosted two trainings provided by Mental Health America of Indiana in **Vicarious Trauma Training and Stigma Reduction Training** for all community members.
23. The **Recovery is Beautiful Wall** has been put up in the lobby of Scott Memorial Hospital to showcase people in Scott County in long term recovery and to provide encouragement to those who need to be.
24. The Coordinator worked with both school districts to assist in implementing **random urine drug testing** in the fall for all their ECA and student drivers. The Coalition was instrumental in helping the districts collaborate with county treatment providers to set up a treatment referral system for any students testing positive.

Justice/Law Enforcement Local Initiatives:

1. The **Justice/Law Enforcement Sub-Committee met** to determine progress on meeting CCP identified goals and objectives.



2. **Scottsburg Police Department:** Officer with this department work alcohol patrols (different blitzes include the targeting of individuals who are operating a vehicle while intoxicated). Officers are assigned to Halloween, After Prom and graduation and county fair detail for general security which includes observation for alcohol use by youth.
3. **Scott County Prosecutor’s Office** reviews cases received from law enforcement agencies and enforces the law applicable to the charges received. The prosecutor’s office has partnered with Hoosier Hills PACT to create a round-up Drug and Alcohol Class for juvenile offenders who have been charged with drug or alcohol-related crimes. They also utilize community corrections (community service hours) as a punitive measure in misdemeanor drug/alcohol/marijuana cases. When appropriate, first time misdemeanor offenders are referred to the Prosecutor’s Office Pre-Trial Diversion Program. The Prosecutor’s Office also refers young drug and alcohol offenders to the Prime For Life Program conducted by the National Youth Advocacy Program (NYAP).
4. **The Scott County Sheriff’s Office** continues to be proactive in their efforts to combat drug and alcohol crimes that are committed in Scott County. CEASe funding provided overtime hours for undercover work and provided additional patrols in areas known for heavy drug activity. During this time, more of the department’s road officers were trained in drug interdiction and investigation. Our anonymous tip line, Facebook site and email site continue to be important assets with the community providing information to aid the department. This demonstrates the commitment of the citizens to aid law enforcement in eradicating drug use/dealing within the community. Officers follow up on leads provided, with approximately 90% of the “tips” being drug related. Our department has two K-9 units which are used on a daily basis for all types of drug investigations, but mainly the interdiction side which consists of high volume traffic stops. The Sheriff’s Office currently has a full time Narcotics Detective assigned to investigate drug related crimes. The Narcotics Detective regularly conducts low, mid and high level drug investigations alongside agents from the Drug Enforcement Administration, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Federal Bureau of Investigations and the Indiana State Police. Deputies often visit the schools in our county to talk about the dangers associated with tobacco, alcohol, and narcotic use. Sheriff McClain periodically addresses these issues and has the department’s K-9, Arina, present at these school functions.
5. **Prescription Drug Take Back:** CEASe and the Scott County Partnership, in partnership with the DEA, Scott County Sheriff’s Department, Scottsburg PD, and Scott County Prosecutor’s Office, held two Take Back Prescription Drug Initiatives, one on the last Saturday in April and the other on October 22, 2016 at Walmart.

Next Annual Update Due:	October 2017
Next Comprehensive Community Plan Due:	October 2017
Date of Community Consultant Review:	

Disclaimer:

You agree that the information provided within this Plan is subject to the following Terms and Conditions. These Terms and Conditions may be modified at any time and from time to time; the date of the most recent changes or revisions will be established by the Commission and sent electronically to all Local Coordinating Councils.

Terms and Conditions:

The information and data provided is presented as factual and accurate. I hereby acknowledge that I can be asked to submit proper documentation regarding the data submitted within the Plan. Failure to do so could result in a “denied approval” by the Commission under IC 5-2-6-16.



The Local Drug Free Communities Fund must be spent according to the goals identified within the plan. I hereby acknowledge that I can be asked to submit proper documentation regarding funds that are collected, allocated, and disbursed within the county. Failure to do so could result in a “denied approval” by the Commission under IC 5-2-6-16.

Initials: LC

Describe the grant process and requirements for the grantees (the grant application has stayed the same for the 2017 grant cycle).

2017 CEASe of Scott County Drug Free Communities Grant Application & Guidelines

General Guidelines

1. All grantees must adhere to the grant purposes and budget provided in the grant application and program description. Any deviation from this application must be submitted in writing and approved by the CEASe Grant Committee before grant funds are spent; i.e., equipment/program costs were less than quoted or unavailable.
2. CEASe of Scott County will be mentioned/acknowledged in all promotional materials, brochures, flyers, banners, posters, t-shirts, plaques, publicity, etc. Example: This workshop was funded by a grant from CEASe of Scott County.
3. All materials (books, videos, equipment, etc.) purchased using grant funds acknowledge CEASe of Scott County as a funding source. Example: These materials were purchased by a grant from CEASe of Scott County.
4. All bills, invoices, canceled checks, receipts, etc., which document the disbursement of funds will be maintained by you. Copies of such documents shall be furnished when the final grant report is submitted or upon request.
5. Under no circumstances may grant funds be expended, borrowed (inter-fund), pledged or transferred for reasons not associated with the stated purposes contained in the grant application.
6. That any unused portion of the grant will be returned to CEASe no later than January 5, 2018 with the final report.
7. Your project must be completed by December 31, 2017.
8. You will abide by any special conditions noted by the CEASe Grant Committee Chair.
9. CEASe will be notified of changes in project advisors and/ or changes in address.
10. All funds must be used for the direct benefit of Scott County and its residents.
11. Grant applications are due by 5 p.m. on Monday, December 5, 2016, by emailing to Lori Croasdell at lcroasdell@me.com. Written requests for deadline extension, if submitted prior to the deadline, may be considered under extraordinary circumstances. The Grant Committee may request an applicant revise and/or resubmit an application prior to the grant award announcement on the first Thursday of January 2016.

12. If a grantee intends to apply for multiple projects throughout the year, each project must be submitted on separate grant application forms and then submit the forms together. In this type of application, please outline each project in separate grant applications, as well as identify a separate budget for each project.

Reports:

13. Two reports will be shared during the grant year (January 1 to December 31, 2017) with the first report being given in person at the September 2017 CEASe Meeting. The person responsible for implementation or a representative will give the report. All grantees are required to submit a final ELECTRONIC copy (sent to lcroasdell@me.com) summarizing their project on the approved final report form included in the grant packet. The Mid-Year and Final Report will require the submission of supporting documentation evidencing the disposition of funds, including when possible any receipts of expenditures. The final report may include but is not limited to: overall outcomes, personal observations, percentages or numbers served statistics, photographs or surveys of the project. Grantees are encouraged to include other promotional materials from the program (flyers, photographs, press releases, etc.). It is expected that grantees will evidence the success of their program through objective, performance-based outcome measures (i.e. – comparisons of statistics from earlier years, number of persons served, surveys of persons served, etc). Anything that can help you and CEASe measure the success of your project will be allowed. Final reports are due by December 31, 2017 by emailing to lcroasdell@me.com.

Budgets:

14. All expenditures must be outlined in the budget portion of the grant application. Grant monies must be spent according to the budget approved by CEASe. **ANY DEVIATION FROM THE SUBMITTED BUDGET MUST BE REQUESTED IN WRITING AND APPROVED BY THE GRANT COMMITTEE PRIOR TO EXPENDITURE.**
15. All grant funds that remain unused at the end of the grant period **MUST** be turned back into the Treasurer of CEASe of Scott County with submission of the Final Report no later than January 5, 2018. “Unused” funds are defined as any funds shown to be leftover and not spent as outlined in the budget by the end of the designated grant year. Failure to return unspent funds will result in grant ineligibility for two funding cycles.
16. If the above guidelines are not followed, CEASe may, at its discretion:
 - a. Postpone continued funding of the project
 - b. Stop funding the project totally
 - c. Require repayment of all extended funds to the council
 - d. Prohibit grantee from applying for future grant cycles
 - e. Or any combination of a-b-c-d
17. Failure to implement the grant as proposed, or without acceptable amendment, or failure to comply with any regulation will result in disqualification for future funding considerations.

Pursuant to State Guidelines, Drug Free Communities funding SHOULD NOT be used for:

General overhead expenses – such as rent, utilities insurance, etc.

Law enforcement requests for ammunition, cars or other equipment that would normally be funded as required by the regulatory body in order to keep forces operating cannot be funded. Equipment necessary to accomplish the goals of a specific project may be funded.

Organizations are encouraged to use funding for registration costs related to trainings and professional development. However, travel and lodging should be excluded. Requests for training should be specific and not general, should include a training agenda when possible, and should be limited to tuition/registration fees.

Funding cannot be provided to compensate for a short fall in general operating and administrative costs. Salaries for personnel should not be funded if the position falls into “business as usual” tasks. Salaries can be funded if it is for a specific initiative, program or service that cannot be provided without the key person (facilitator, therapist, etc.).

Overtime may also be supported as long as it is well documented and is dedicated to a specific grant-based initiative or patrol. General overtime that is not grant-related cannot be approved.

All applications must be emailed to Lori Croasdell at lcroasdell@me.com by 5 p.m., Monday, December 25, 2016.

18. Grantees are asked to send a representative of their agency to attend a minimum of 6 CEASe meetings during the year in which that agency receives its grant funding.

Applicants are required to turn in a Budget. This chart is on the grant application.

RECEIPTS FOR EXPENDITURES WILL BE REQUIRED
AS PART OF THE REPORTING PROCESS.

All funded activities must be related to the objectives listed under a Problem Statement in the Comprehensive Community Plan. Those objectives have been identified as actions needed to achieve the goal for each PS. All programs/projects receiving funds from the LCC have to be used specifically to address substance use issues – alcohol and Rx drugs in the area of prevention/education, law enforcement/justice, or treatment/intervention.

We agree to abide by the above stated terms and conditions:

Project Director Signature

Date

Title



