

# The Indiana Commission to Combat Drug Abuse



## Comprehensive Community Plan 2022/2023

County: Scott County

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

LCC Contact: Troy Clampitt, CEASe Coordinator Coordinator

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County Commissioners: Mike Jones, John Lizenby, Randy Julian

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

City: Scottsburg

Zip Code: 47170

## **Vision Statement**

What is your Local Coordinating Council's vision statement?

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

## **Mission Statement**

What is your Local Coordinating Council's mission statement?

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

<b>Membership List</b>					
<b>#</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Race</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Category</b>
1	Brandy Blank	Covering Kids & Families	W	F	Parent
2	Jene Bridgewater	Scott County Partnership	W	F	Youth-Serving
3	Kathy Christoff	Centerstone	W	F	Other Organ. Reducing Sub. Abuse
4	Troy Clampitt	CEASe/Scott County Partnership	W	M	Youth-Serving
5	Timon Givan- Coots	National Youth Advocate Program	W	M	Other Organ. Reducing Sub. Abuse
6	Tabitha Drum	JDAI/Covering Kids & Families	W	F	Youth-Serving
7	Bobbie Foster	RLF Contracting	W	F	Business
8	Kelly Hans	Scott County Health Dept.	W	M	Healthcare
9	David Hardin	Scottsburg Police Dept.	W	M	Law Enforcement
10	Susan Hudson	Our Place	W	F	Other Organ. Reducing Sub. Abuse
11	Carin Hurt	Centerstone	W	F	Other Organ. Reducing Sub. Abuse
12	Shawn Hurt	Austin Police Department	W	M	Law Enforcement
13	Michelle Korty	CRADLE Pregnancy Center	W	F	Youth-Serving
14	Heather Law	Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative/Youth Services Bureau	W	F	Youth-Serving
15	Melinda Lowry	EMPOWER Youth Coalition	W	F	Youth-Serving
16	Carissa Miller	Still Water Counseling	W	F	Business
17	Ella Rahe	EMPOWER Youth Coalition	W	F	Youth
18	Dawn Sanders	Covering Kids & Families	W	F	Youth-Serving
19	Marilyn Sink	Purdue Extension-Scott Co.	W	F	Youth-Serving
20	Liz Stauth	Anthem	W	F	Other Organ. Reducing Sub. Abuse
21	Phil Stucky	THRIVE Recovery Community Organization	W	M	Other Organ. Reducing Sub. Abuse
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\*includes members who have attended 6 or more meetings during the last year.

## LCC Meeting Schedule:

Please provide the months the LCC meets throughout the year:

CEASe meets virtually for now on Zoom the first Thursday of every month of the year, 12 to 1 pm, with July being the only month the Coalition does not meet.

## II. Community Needs Assessment

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

### Community Profile

County Name: Scott County

County Population: 23,759

Located in Southern Indiana, Scott County is home to an estimated 23,759 people. Population Centers include the county seat of Scottsburg (population 6,702) and Austin (population 3,725). The remaining 13,316 people live in smaller towns and unincorporated rural areas. About 22.4 percent of the population is under the age of 18. Scott County is a racially homogenous rural population: 97.5 percent white, 0.2 percent Black, 0.3 percent American Indian or Alaska Native, 0.5 percent Asian, and 1.3 percent two or more races. The population is 2.3 percent Hispanic across all races. Based on 2010 and 2019 population figures, the county's population has decreased over one percent in recent years. The median household income is \$48,700 with a poverty rate of 14.9 percent, compared to the state median income of \$56,303 with a 13.4% poverty rate.

Emerging county trends include: A decline in academic performance, individuals do not know the difference between fentanyl and heroin, an increase in alcohol related arrests, an increase in mental health issues due to COVID, a higher rate of suicidal ideation thoughts and making plans, a decline in the populations' ability to access mental health services, and an increasing number of youth vaping.

Schools in the community

Two school districts that are comprised of 2 high schools, 2 middle schools, and 5 elementary schools. A private school and a number of Home Schoolers.

Medical care providers in the community (hospitals, health care centers, medical centers/clinics, etc.)

Scott Memorial Health (hospital), a handful of primary care providers, specialty medical services through out-of-town hospitals hold limited clinic hours during the week on the Scott Memorial Health campus, the Scott County Health Department's One Stop Shop housing HIV Testing/Treatment and Holding Space that provides harm reduction, periodic psychiatric and infectious disease clinics offered through the One Stop Shop and Austin LifeSpring Health Systems Integrated Treatment Center.

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

Mental Health/Addiction Treatment: Centerstone, LifeSpring Health Systems, Still Water Individual & Family Therapy Services, Inc., National Youth Advocate Program

Service agencies/organizations

New Hope Services, Scott County Partnership, Scott County United Way, Benchmark, Covering Kids and Families, CRADLE Crisis Pregnancy Center, New Creation Ministries, Goodwill Nurse Family Partnership, OVO Head Start, Energy Assistance, and Section 8, Hoosier Hills PACT, Purdue Extension, Scott County Family YMCA, Ireland Home Based Services.

Local media outlets that reach the community

The Scott County Herald newspaper (once a week – does not go to every household), WMPI 105.3 Radio, Scott County Happenings weekly e-newsletter, Greater Scott County Chamber of Commerce weekly e-newsletter.

What are the substances that are most problematic in your community?

Prescription drugs, illicit opiates, alcohol, marijuana, vaping, methamphetamine

List all substance use/misuse services/activities/programs presently taking place in the community

1. **CEASE** coordinates local action to prevent substance abuse in Scott County. The coalition uses the Strategic Prevention Framework community problem solving process to establish goals, track progress, and adjust community efforts as the landscape changes. CEASE’s DFC 12-month Action Plan Goals include increasing community collaboration, preventing and reducing prescription drug misuse by youth, and decreasing youth alcohol use. Our focused activities and initiatives relate to building coalition capacity, strengthening collaboration and incorporating the seven proven core strategies of the DFC. We are now in Year 6 of our DFC grant and are continuing to build momentum. CEASE is in the implementation phase of our 12- Month Action Plan and has 5 active workgroups that are currently implementing activities within our plan. Our coalition has broad sector representation, an active membership, and is well known and highly respected as a regional leader in reducing substance use.
2. **Coalition Marketing:** CEASE consistently posts on the radio station, radio station Facebook Page and website, Scott County Herald newspaper, CEASE Website, CEASE Facebook and Instagram, as well as drug trends and the advertisement of upcoming community events.
3. **CEASE maintains the following social media sites and email list serve:** CEASE website ([www.sccease.org](http://www.sccease.org)), CEASE on Instagram, CEASE Facebook Page, and comprehensive email distribution list (over 450 members). CEASE and Get Healthy Scott County coalitions send out a weekly e-newsletter called the “**Scott County Happenings**” to keep community abreast of upcoming events and news of interest to members.
4. **Scott County School-Based Alcohol & Drug Prevention / Education Programs** being taught to school-aged children K-12 include: Footprints for Life, Second Step-Elementary, Botvin Life Skills, All Stars, High School Conquer the CHAOS, Life Literacy Academy, EMPOWER Youth Coalition, Students Against Destructive Decisions (SADD), Curriculum Based Support Group (CBSG) 9<sup>th</sup> grade, Project Toward No Drugs (10<sup>th</sup> grade), Alcohol Literacy Challenge (11<sup>th</sup> grade), Life Skills Transitions (12<sup>th</sup> grade), Reality Store.

5. To address the risk factors ‘Low Commitment to School and Perceived Harm of Drug Use’, the Scott County Partnership selected the Botvin “**LifeSkills Training Transitions**” program. “LifeSkills Training Transitions” (LST) is a universal-direct, education program for youth aged 16-18 years.
6. To address the risk factor ‘Perceived Harm of Drug Use and Social / Perceived availability’, the Scott County Partnership selected the “**Project Towards No Drugs**” program. This is a universal education program for youth aged 14-17. “Project Toward No Drugs” (TND) is an evidence-based program Blueprints: Certified “Model” Program. This program will reach 10th graders in both Scott County School Districts, and will be implemented during the school day in both high schools.
7. To address the risk factors Perceived Risk of Harm, Perceived Use, Low Commitment to School and Family Conflict, Scott County selected **Curriculum Based Support Group Program (CBSG)**. This is a selective, education program for youth aged 14-18. To reinforce the lessons learned in the Youth Connection curriculum and address the risk factor Mental Health, trauma, and Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACES), some CBSG students will also participate in targeted intervention group programs “Cognitive Behavioral Intervention for Trauma in Schools” and “Interpersonal Psychotherapy – Adolescent Skills Training”.
8. **EMPOWER Youth Coalition** has grown in membership and has contributed to hosting educational events with CEASe and held their own meetings and new member orientation and celebration, in addition to regular monthly meetings.
9. **EMPOWER Jr.**, offered to 4th and 5th grade public school students at Scott County School District 2, goals 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. **SCARB (Scott County Attendance Review Board)** and case managers are working on increasing low commitment to school among Scott County youth. Of the youth that attend the SCARB meeting and at least 5 meetings with a case manager, 80% of them improved their school attendance.
11. Austin offers the **21st Century Learning Center** for elementary children.
12. **Kiwanis offers K-Kids (elementary), Builders’ Club (middle school) and Key Club (high school)** for students in the county. These are international student-led organizations providing members with opportunities to perform service, build character and develop leadership. Student members perform acts of service in the community and leadership skills by running meetings, planning projects, and holding elected leadership positions at the club, district, and international levels.
13. Austin High School has a CDC Grant for the **Teens Linked to Care** Program for their high school age youth that builds resilience, provides pro-social activities, and equips youth with resistance skills.
14. CEASe has a **booth at the Scott County Fair**, where they distribute education/prevention information, as well as information about the coalition.
15. Coalition Members and EMPOWER members attend **CADCA’s National Leadership Coalition Training**, every February, in National Harbor, Maryland.
16. **THRIVE Recovery Community Organization** meets quarterly and has taken over the TI-ROSC strategies begun by the Get Healthy Scott County Coalition. They have begun Peer Hubs providing Peer support services throughout our region, including peer recovery supports, coaches, and overdose response teams to the community.
17. **Holding Space** provides harm reduction and education and serves as a gateway to additional counseling and services in Austin.
18. The **Scott County Health Department** offers HIV prevention, treatment, and care coordination.
19. **Covering Kids & Families of Scott County** offer free guidance in selecting affordable healthcare, including HIP, Medicaid, Hoosier Healthwise, and Marketplace. They assist all individuals, including those with mental illness and substance use disorder, to acquire and keep their insurance in order to get treatment.

20. **LifeSpring Health Systems** is Scott County's Community Mental Health Center (CMHC) providing primary care, mental health assessments, individual and group counseling, and substance use referrals in Scottsburg and Austin. They also offer Intensive Outpatient Treatment Groups in Austin.
21. **Centerstone** provides comprehensive psychiatric, mental health treatment, and recovery services in the community to adults, children, and families. CCC Therapy Center Equine Therapy and Clinical Therapy Lexington Indiana.
22. **Centerstone Recovery Center** is a voluntary women's residential substance use treatment program providing innovative, comprehensive, holistic, and long-term recovery options with an emphasis on building skills for long-term sobriety, employment readiness, improved relationships, parenting, emotion management, and community integration.
23. **Still Water Individual and Family Therapy Services, Inc.** provides assessments and treatment for mental health and substance use disorders as well as referrals to THRIVE and Holding Space, Covering Kids and Families, Associates in Counseling and Psychology, Family Time, etc.
24. **New Creation Ministries** refers and transports Scott County men to regional drug treatment programs. They assist young men by sharing the gospel of Jesus Christ with those who are experiencing life-controlling problems, such as drug addiction and alcoholism.
25. **Support Groups for Families and Addiction**—We now have 11 Recovery Meetings for those who suffer from substance use disorder, as well as their family members. A separate list is updated every few months and sent out to community via the e-newsletter and through recovery group meetings.
26. **Substance Use Reduction Course** at Scott County Jail provided by LifeSpring. Jail Participants completed a 6-week course. After completion of the course and release, inmates now have the opportunity for further counseling free of charge thru LifeSpring.
27. **JCAP (Jail Chemical Addiction)** Program is nearly up and running at the Scott County Jail (this was stalled due to COVID).
28. **"Recovery Supports"** is now a priority within THRIVE, Scott County's RCO who is exploring and researching 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). They have identified what is going on at various locations, types, times, days of recovery meetings, which has also provided information on gaps in groups being offered.
29. **Rx Drug Abuse Prevention Public Education**: Large Rx drug use displays and take-away information on the warning signs of addiction, and the proper storage and disposal of Rx drugs are in medical and dental provider offices, as well as pharmacies in Austin and Scottsburg.
30. **Scott Memorial Hospital has an 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.
31. CEASe and the Scott County Partnership hold **2 DEA Drug Take Back** events each year at the Scott County Health Department in collaboration with the Scottsburg Police Department and Scott County Sheriff's Office.
32. **Food 4 R Souls – Becky's House** is a women's discipleship residence in Scott County for women with a history of substance misuse and/or other life-dominating issues.
33. There are **2 Oxford Houses** in Scott County. This is a concept in recovery from drug and alcohol addiction that is a democratically run, self-supporting and drug free home for individuals striving to live accordingly.
34. **NaloxBoxes** are in Austin at Church of the New Covenant and at Scottsburg First Presbyterian Church.
35. A **Naloxone Vending Machine** will soon be installed in the Scott Memorial Health Emergency Department Waiting Room.
36. **Prime For Life** is being offered through court system referrals to eligible candidates. PFL is a nationwide program for DUI intervention and prevention. It is also used as a preventative measure for at-risk youth who have become involved in drug use or alcohol use at an early age. The

evidence-based program was developed to enhance and save lives, and it has been shown to significantly reduce drinking in adults and teens within six months of taking the program.

### Community Risk and Protective Factors

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

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

**Protective Factors Examples:** strong family relationships; neighborhood economic viability; low childhood stress; access to health care; access to mental health care; community-based interventions; restricted access to alcohol and other drugs including restrictive laws and excise taxes; safe, supportive, and connected neighborhoods; meaningful youth engagement opportunities; local policies and practices that support healthy norms and child-youth programs; positive connection to adults.<sup>1</sup>

Risk Factors	Resources/Assets	Limitations/Gaps
1. Social and Perceived Access	1. Alcohol is sold only in liquor stores and not at any family shopping establishments or convenience stores.	1. Adults and older siblings are purchasing alcohol for underage youth. 2. Parents are allowing youth to drink in their homes.
2. Perceived Risk of Harm of Drug/Alcohol Use	1. CEASe/EMPOWER are addressing this in their DFC 12-Month Action Plan	1. Getting the information out to all youth and families is challenging.
3. Mental Health, trauma, and Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)	1. Social services and those within the coalition realize the impact of mental health issues, ACEs and trauma on youth and adults.	1. Getting everyone in the county trained and on board with trauma-informed care training is challenging and takes time.
4. Community Norms Favorable toward drug use.	1. Most citizens realize the adverse impact of drug and alcohol use on adolescent brain development and future life outcomes.	1. There is still a minority of community citizens that believe there is no danger in using drugs and alcohol on a weekly basis and believe drinking alcohol and vaping are “rite of passages” for youth.

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



<b>Protective Factors</b>	<b>Resources/Assets</b>	<b>Limitations/Gaps</b>
1.Restricted access to alcohol and other drugs.	1.Scott County’s family shopping establishments and convenience stores do not sell alcohol. 2.DEA Drug Take Backs and 24/7 Drug Disposal Bins exist in Scottsburg and Austin.	1.Youth are still getting alcohol, Rx drugs, illicit drugs and marijuana from older friends, siblings and adults.
2.Increase perception of risk of drug/alcohol use, marijuana use, and illicit drug use by youth and adults.	1.Scott County’s DFC has been targeting this in our 12-month action plan.	1.Implementing a full-blown campaign to educate the community regarding the risks of alcohol use on adolescent development has been challenging, especially during COVID. 2.Surrounding states legalizing medical and recreational marijuana decreases the perception of risk of its use.

### **III. Making A Community Action Plan**

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

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

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

Step 3: Brainstorm what can be done about each

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

Step 5: List the steps to achieve each goal

#### **Step 1: Create + Categorize Problem Statements**

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

<b>Risk Factors</b>	<b>Problem Statement(s)</b>
1.Social and Perceived Access 2.Perceived Risk of Harm of Drug/Alcohol Use (favorable youth and adults’ attitudes toward use).	1.Youth in Scott County use and abuse alcohol. 2.Adults in Scott County use and abuse alcohol. 3.There is a low perception of risk of drinking alcohol among youth and adults in Scott County.
3.Mental illness, trauma, Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs).	1.Youth and Adults in Scott County use and abuse prescription medications. 2.Youth in Scott County self medicate with illicit substances due to mental illness and trauma.

	3. Adults in Scott County self mediate with illicit substances for mental illness and trauma.
4. Community Norms Favorable toward use.	1. Youth in Scott County use and abuse marijuana due to low perception of risk. 2. Adults in Scott County use and abuse marijuana due to low perception of risk. 3. Youth and Adults in Scott County use and abuse marijuana because community norms are favorable toward use.

## Step 2: Evidence-Informed Problem Statements

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

Problem Statements	Data That Establishes Problem	Data Source																																																					
1. Youth in Scott County use and abuse alcohol.  2. Adults in Scott County use and abuse alcohol.  3. There is a low perception of risk of drinking alcohol among youth and adults in Scott County.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Grade</th> <th></th> <th>Alcohol (2020)</th> <th>Alcohol (2021)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">6</td> <td>%</td> <td>2.8%</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sample Size</td> <td>217</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">7</td> <td>%</td> <td>11.3%</td> <td>3.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sample Size</td> <td>213</td> <td>236</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">8</td> <td>%</td> <td>16.0%</td> <td>6.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sample Size</td> <td>187</td> <td>195</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">9</td> <td>%</td> <td>15.9%</td> <td>8.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sample Size</td> <td>170</td> <td>103</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">10</td> <td>%</td> <td>16.7%</td> <td>8.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sample Size</td> <td>168</td> <td>116</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">11</td> <td>%</td> <td>18.3%</td> <td>24.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sample Size</td> <td>169</td> <td>65</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">12</td> <td>%</td> <td>15.9%</td> <td>13.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sample Size</td> <td>113</td> <td>68</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Grade		Alcohol (2020)	Alcohol (2021)	6	%	2.8%	N/A	Sample Size	217	N/A	7	%	11.3%	3.8%	Sample Size	213	236	8	%	16.0%	6.7%	Sample Size	187	195	9	%	15.9%	8.7%	Sample Size	170	103	10	%	16.7%	8.6%	Sample Size	168	116	11	%	18.3%	24.6%	Sample Size	169	65	12	%	15.9%	13.2%	Sample Size	113	68	2020 Indiana Youth Survey  2021 Survey (SIYAABS) conducted by IU Southeast Applied Research & Education Center
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**Note:** The 2021 SIYAABS Survey, administered online during the pandemic, received far fewer responses than usual. We believe that our sample may systematically underrepresent those more likely to use who were less connected to school and/or willing to do the online survey during the pandemic.

**Indiana Youth Survey 2020 Binge Drinking Past Two Weeks Scott County Student**

Grade	Percentage 2020	Percentage 2021
8	5.3	1.0
9	7.5	1.9
10	12.3	2.6
11	11.1	7.7
12	10.5	2.9

The **Scott County school suspensions for expulsions related to alcohol**, tobacco, and/or drug use was 67 during the 2019-20 school year. Associated health and education consequences with a contributed impact from underage drinking and substance use include: (Education Consequences) only 23.90% of our grade 10 students were passing ISTEP in both math and language arts compared to 33.9% average in Indiana.

Alcohol Outlet Density: There are 18 Alcohol Outlets in Scott County, 7.6 per 10,000 people.

**Scott County students of parents who have served time in jail.** A total 29.8% of students who completed the SIYAABS in 2021 reported that they have a parent who has served time in jail. This reflects a range from 18.8% of 11<sup>th</sup> grade students to a high 35.1% of 8<sup>th</sup> grade students. A total 11.6% of responding students reported having a parent who served in an active war zone. This reflects a range from 6.3% of responding 11<sup>th</sup> grade students to 13.9% of responding 8<sup>th</sup> grade students.

The **Children in Need of Services (CHINS)** Rate per 1,000 Children Under Age 18 has dropped from 71.3 [2018] to 65.4 [2019] placing Scott County in the top position of statewide CHINS cases. We estimate that 90% of the CHINS cases are due to drug or alcohol related problems in the home.

According to the **Scott County Sheriff's Department** Press Release 3/29/2022, Sheriff's Deputies made 222 Drug Related Arrests; 579 Total Arrests (all crimes); 15,736 calls for service and 279 total investigations for 2021.

2020 Prevention Insights, 2018 KidsCount

2020 Prevention Insights

2021 SIYAABS

2020 Indiana Youth Institute

Scott County Sheriff's Department

	<p>According to the <b>Scott County Department of Child Services</b> 2021 data, Scott County received 669 reports alleging child abuse and/or neglect; an estimated 205 of the reports alleged substance abuse by the caregiver. Of the 669 reports, 92 were substantiated, 37.7% involved substance abuse by a caregiver; 45 new cases were opened that involved 72 children.</p> <p>In 2020, 216 <b>Scott County children were victims of abuse and neglect</b>, a rate of 40.3% of child victims of abuse and neglect per 1,000 children.</p> <p>In 2020, the number and percent of <b>children removed from their home</b> due to parent alcohol and/or drug abuse was 78 or 78%.</p> <p>In 2019, there were 18 <b>Alcohol Related Collisions</b> in Scott County, an increase of 2 from 2018.</p> <p>In 2021 there were 13 completed Survey <b>Alcohol Compliance Checks</b> in Scott County, with a 100% compliant rate. Of these, 0 received violation notices and 13 passed.</p> <p>In 2020, there were 26 licenses <b>Alcohol Points of Public Access</b> for alcohol sales. The 2020 Scott County alcohol outlet density per 10,000 persons was 11 compared to 21.3 for Indiana.</p> <p>Scott County continues to be ranked among the poorest overall health in the state due to our length of life, quality of life lived, education levels, and other economic factors. According to the County Health Rankings &amp; Roadmaps Scott County has struggled with substance misuse and addictions for many years. There are many presumed causes of this struggle. Certainly, a culture of poverty, a culture that has not readily seen the value of education have all contributed to these problems. From data, anecdotal stories, and evidence, we recognize that Scott County has a high rate of substantiated abuse and neglect cases for children. We now understand the science that suggests high levels of trauma without developing strong resilience skills will lead to many problems, including substance misuse, for these children as they grow up.</p>	<p>Press Release 3/28/2022</p> <p>2021 Scott County Department of Child Services</p> <p>2020 Prevention Insights</p> <p>2020 Indiana Youth Institute</p> <p>2020 Indiana.gov</p> <p>2021 Indiana Survey for Alcohol Compliance</p> <p>2020 Prevention Insights</p> <p>2020 Prevention Insights, Scott County Prevention Block Grant 2021 Work Plan</p>
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	<p>In 2021, <b>LifeSpring Health Systems</b> saw 1716 unduplicated clients in Scott County, (the increase is due to the FQHC location) 1251 of which were adults and 430 were under 18:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 133 were diagnosed with Alcohol use disorder</li> </ul> <p><b>Still Water Individual and Family Therapy Services, Inc.</b> provided services to 33 unduplicated individuals diagnosed with a use disorder in 2020.</p>	<p>2021 LifeSpring Health Systems</p> <p>2020 Still Water Individual &amp; Family Therapy Services, Inc.</p>																																																											
<p>1. Youth and Adults in Scott County use and abuse prescription medications.</p> <p>2. Youth in Scott County self medicate with illicit substances due to mental illness and trauma.</p> <p>3. Adults in Scott County self mediate with illicit substances for mental illness and trauma.</p>	<p><b>Mental Health among Scott County Youth</b> as self-reported in the 2020 Indiana Youth Survey:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mental Health in the Past Twelve Months Scott County School District 2 Students, 2020 (Values are percentages, valid cases only)</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" rowspan="2">During the past 12 months, did you...?</th> <th colspan="6">Grade</th> </tr> <tr> <th>7th</th> <th>8th</th> <th>9th</th> <th>10th</th> <th>11th</th> <th>12th</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Q20 Feel sad or hopeless for 2+ weeks in a row</td> <td>No</td> <td>51.4</td> <td>64.4</td> <td>66.7</td> <td>47.5</td> <td>60.6</td> <td>61.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td><b>48.6</b></td> <td><b>35.6</b></td> <td><b>33.3</b></td> <td><b>52.5</b></td> <td><b>39.4</b></td> <td><b>38.8</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Q20 Seriously consider attempting suicide</td> <td>No</td> <td>76.7</td> <td>82.1</td> <td>79.4</td> <td>70.3</td> <td>79.0</td> <td>83.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td><b>23.3</b></td> <td><b>17.9</b></td> <td><b>20.6</b></td> <td><b>29.7</b></td> <td><b>21.0</b></td> <td><b>16.4</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Q20 Make a plan about attempting suicide</td> <td>No</td> <td>80.1</td> <td>85.5</td> <td>81.1</td> <td>80.5</td> <td>85.5</td> <td>91.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td><b>19.9</b></td> <td><b>14.5</b></td> <td><b>18.9</b></td> <td><b>19.5</b></td> <td><b>14.5</b></td> <td><b>9.0</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>According to the 2020 <b>Indiana Youth Survey</b>, Scott County Youth self-reported: The following percentages represent students in grades 8, 10, and 12 that reported there is a <b>Risk</b> of people harming themselves if they use prescription drugs not prescribed to them.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>GRADE:</u>      <u>8</u>          <u>10</u>          <u>12</u>                     80.7% 93.0% 83.6%</p> <p>2020, <b>Scott County’s # of Treatment Episodes</b> with Rx Opioid Misuse and Dependence and Heroin Use and Dependence: 391 Total Treatment Episodes 179 Rx Opioid Misuse 141 Rx Opioid Dependence 106 Heroin Use 81 Heroin Dependence</p> <p><b>Health Consequences</b>—2021 Report using data from 2013-2019, Scott County had 43 deaths due to overdose and 42 teen births compared to 27 in the state. Scott County is ranked 90 out of 92 counties in Indiana for length of life with 13,100 years of life loss, compared to the state average of 8,300 years of life loss (2020).</p> <p><b>Centerstone</b> served a total of 673 clients, treated 130 (28%) for opioid use, treated 0 children for opioid use, for a total of 19%;</p>	During the past 12 months, did you...?		Grade						7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	Q20 Feel sad or hopeless for 2+ weeks in a row	No	51.4	64.4	66.7	47.5	60.6	61.2	Yes	<b>48.6</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>38.8</b>	Q20 Seriously consider attempting suicide	No	76.7	82.1	79.4	70.3	79.0	83.6	Yes	<b>23.3</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>16.4</b>	Q20 Make a plan about attempting suicide	No	80.1	85.5	81.1	80.5	85.5	91.0	Yes	<b>19.9</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<p>2020 Indiana Youth Survey</p> <p>2019 SEOW Epidemiological Profile</p> <p>2021 Prevention Insights, Robert Wood Johnson County Health Rankings</p> <p>2021 Centerstone</p>
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	<p>treated 93 adults (20%) for alcohol use, treated 2 youth (1%) for alcohol use, for a total of 95 (14%); treated 153 adults (33%) for more than 1 Substance Use Disorder diagnosis, and 0 children, for a total of 153 or 23%.</p> <p>In 2021, <b>LifeSpring Health Systems</b> saw 1716 unduplicated clients in Scott County, (the increase is due to the FQHC location) 1251 of which were adults and 430 were under 18:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 133 were diagnosed with Alcohol use disorder</li> </ul> <p><b>Still Water Individual and Family Therapy Services, Inc.</b> provided services to 16 unduplicated individuals diagnosed with a use disorder in 2021.</p> <p><b>THRIVE Recovery Community Organization</b> served 1289 unduplicated individuals across 9 counties for stimulant or opioid use disorders. Fifty-one percent (51%) or 658 were Scott County residents, indicating that Scott County has a higher prevalence of methamphetamine and opioid abuse than the surrounding counties.</p> <p>According to the Indiana Youth Institute Community Snapshot, the <b>ratio of population to a mental health provider</b> is 2171:1 in Scott County in 2019.</p> <p><b>Opioids Dispensed for Scott County:</b> Q3 2020 rate of 205.1 per 1000 population. State avg Q3 2020 186.5</p> <p>The number of deaths from intentional self-harm (suicide) was 8 for Scott County in 2019.</p> <p>In all of 2021 the <b>Scott County Coroner</b> reported that there were 18 Total drug overdose deaths with 2 attributed to methamphetamine, 11 attributed to methamphetamine and fentanyl, 2 attributed to fentanyl, and 3 attributed to a mixture of controlled substances drugs/medications found in the system.</p> <p>According to Chris Owens, Scott County Prosecuting Attorney, the following cases were filed in 2021 for substance possession and dealing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dealing in Cocain or Narcotic Drug – 11 different cases, 17 counts</li> <li>• Dealing in Methamphetamine – 56 different cases, 70 counts</li> <li>• Possession of Cocaine or Narcotic Drug – 94 different cases, 94 counts</li> </ul>	<p>2021 LifeSpring Health Systems</p> <p>2020 Still Water Individual and Family Therapy Services, Inc</p> <p>2021 THRIVE RCO</p> <p>2019 Indiana Youth Institute</p> <p>2020 SEOW Epidemiological Profile</p> <p>2019 Prevention Insights</p> <p>2021 Scott County Coroner</p> <p>2021 Scott County Prosecuting Attorney</p>
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- Possession of Methamphetamine – 267 different cases, 271 counts (demonstrates nearly 1 case per day for methamphetamine-related charges in the county).

**Indiana Youth Survey 2020 & Southern Indiana Youth Assets, Attitudes, and Behaviors Survey 2021 Past 30-day Use of Rx Drugs:**

Grade		Rx (2020)	Rx (2021)
6	%	0.5%	N/A
	Sample Size	214	N/A
7	%	1.4%	3.0%
	Sample Size	214	236
8	%	2.7%	2.1%
	Sample Size	187	195
9	%	1.2%	1.0%
	Sample Size	173	103
10	%	4.0%	2.6%
	Sample Size	175	116
11	%	1.8%	3.1%
	Sample Size	168	65
12	%	0.9%	1.5%
	Sample Size	115	68

2020 ndiana Youth Survey, 2021 Southern Indiana Youth Assets, Attitudes, and Behaviors Survey

1. Youth in Scott County use and abuse marijuana due to low perception of risk.

Focus groups revealed community members believed the number one reason that youth and adults use marijuana in Scott County is that community norms are favorable toward use. In addition, they believe individuals are receiving mixed messaging due to states surrounding Indiana legalizing recreational and/or medical marijuana.

2020 CEASe Focus Group data and coalition input

2. Adults in Scott County use and abuse marijuana due to low

Scott County data on 2021’s juvenile offense referrals find that of the 131 referrals to the prosecutor’s office, 8 were for marijuana, 6% of referrals, 1 methamphetamine, 3 alcohol, 1 possession of pipe/instrument making 11% of referrals substance related.

2021 Scott County JDAI

<p>perception of risk.</p> <p>3. Youth and Adults in Scott County use and abuse marijuana because community norms are favorable toward use.</p>	<p><b>Indiana Youth Survey 2020 &amp; Southern Indiana Youth Assets, Attitudes, and Behaviors Survey 2021 Past 30-day Use of MARIJUANA:</b></p>			<p>2020 Indiana Youth Survey and 2021 SIYAABS</p>	
	<b>Grade</b>		<b>INYS (2020)</b>		<b>SIYAABS (2021)</b>
	6	%	0.5%		N/A
		Sample Size	217		N/A
	7	%	2.8%		2.5%
		Sample Size	216		236
	8	%	8.1%		4.6%
		Sample Size	186		195
	9	%	6.4%		4.9%
		Sample Size	173		103
	10	%	11.5%		4.3%
		Sample Size	174		116
	11	%	9.9%		18.5%
		Sample Size	171		65
12	%	7.0%	10.3%		
	Sample Size	115	68		

### Step 3: Brainstorm

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

<b>Problem Statements</b>	<b>What can be done (action)?</b>
<p>1. Youth in Scott County use and abuse alcohol.</p> <p>2. Adults in Scott County use and abuse alcohol.</p> <p>3. There is a low perception of risk of drinking alcohol among youth and adults in Scott County.</p>	<p>1. Educate the community regarding the risks of alcohol on adolescent brain development and future life outcomes. <b>(Provide Information)</b></p> <p>2. Implement evidence-based alcohol and drug prevention programs for grades 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 in SCSD 1 &amp; 2 through schools. <b>(Enhance Skills)</b></p>



	<p>3. Provide opportunities for youth connections to healthy support systems, such as Alternative Youth Activities and EMPOWER Youth Coalition. <b>(Provide Support)</b></p>
<p>1. Youth and Adults in Scott County use and abuse prescription medications.  2. Youth in Scott County self medicate with illicit substances due to mental illness and trauma.  3. Adults in Scott County self mediate with illicit substances for mental illness and trauma.</p>	<p>1. Educate the community regarding the dangers of Rx and illicit opioids, and prescription drug misuse. <b>(Provide Information)</b>  2. Reduce access to prescription drugs in homes. <b>(Change Access/Increase Barriers)</b>  3. Gain and share an in-depth understanding of the prevalence of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) in Scott County, a unique local condition, and create a baseline for measuring improved resilience in order to reduce the impact of ACEs on youth prescription and opioid misuse. <b>(Provide Information)</b>  4. Provide opportunities for youth to participate in activities that will increase their resilience and reduce their risk for illicit, opioid and prescription drug misuse. <b>(Provide Support)</b>  5. Increase the probability that youth will attend alternative and resilience building activities by providing incentives for participation. <b>(Change Consequences/Increase Incentive)</b></p>
<p>1. Youth in Scott County use and abuse marijuana due to low perception of risk.  2. Adults in Scott County use and abuse marijuana due to low perception of risk.  3. Youth and Adults in Scott County use and abuse marijuana because community norms are favorable toward use.</p>	<p>1. Educate the community regarding the risks of marijuana use on adolescent brain development. <b>(Provide Information)</b>  2. Provide opportunities for youth to participate in activities that will increase their resilience and reduce their risk for marijuana use. <b>(Provide Support)</b>  3. Increase access of youth to participation in weekly alternative and resilience building activities. <b>(Enhance Access/Reduce Barriers)</b>  4. Provide opportunities for youth connections to healthy support systems. <b>(Provide Support)</b></p>

## Step 4: Develop SMART Goal Statements

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

<b>Problem Statement #1</b>
Goal 1: <i>Decrease past 30-day alcohol use among high school youth by 3% at each grade level (grades 9-12) from 2020 baseline data to 2023 as measured by the Indiana Youth Survey and the Southern Indiana Youth Attitudes, Assets, and Behaviors Survey.</i>
Goal 2: <i>Increase the percent of high school youth that report there is moderate to high risk if they drank daily by 5% for each grade level from 2020 baseine Indiana Youth Survey data to 2023 Southern Indiana Youth Attitudes, Assets, and Behaviors Survey.</i>
<b>Problem Statement #2</b>
Goal 1: <i>Decrease past 30-day prescription drug misuse for high school youth at each grade level (grades 9-12) by 3% from 2020 to 2023 as measured by the Indiana Youth Survey and Southern Indiana Youth Attitudes, Assets, and Behaviors Survey data.</i>
Goal 2: <i>Reduce the overdose death rate by 5% from 2020 to 2023.</i>
<b>Problem Statement #3</b>
Goal 1: <i>Decrease past 30-day marijuana use by 5% for each grade level (grades 9-12) from 2020 baseline data by 2023 as measured by the Indiana Youth Survey and Southern Indiana Youth Attitudes, Assets, and Behaviors Survey.</i>
Goal 2: <i>Increase the percent of high school youth that report there is moderate to high risk if they use marijuana by 5% for each grade level from 2020 baseine Indiana Youth Survey data to 2023 Southern Indiana Youth Attitudes, Assets, and Behaviors Survey.</i>

## Step 5: Plans to Achieve Goals

For each goal, list the steps required to achieve each

Problem Statement #1	Steps
<p>Goal 1: <i>Decrease past 30-day alcohol use among high school youth by 3% at each grade level (grades 9-12) from 2020 baseline data to 2023 as measured by the Indiana Youth Survey and the Southern Indiana Youth Attitudes, Assets, and Behaviors Survey.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Educate youth and the community regarding the risks of alcohol on adolescent brain development and future life outcomes. <b>(Provide Information)</b></li> <li>2. Implement evidence-based alcohol and drug prevention programs for grades 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 in SCSD 1 &amp; 2 through schools. <b>(Enhance Skills)</b></li> <li>3. Provide opportunities for youth connections to healthy support systems, such as Alternative Youth Activities and EMPOWER Youth Coalition. <b>(Provide Support)</b></li> </ol>
<p>Goal 2: <i>Increase the percent of high school youth that report there is moderate to high risk if they drank daily by 5% for each grade level from 2020 baseine Indiana Youth Survey data to 2023 Southern Indiana Youth Attitudes, Assets, and Behaviors Survey.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide “<b>Project Towards No Drugs</b>”, a universal education program for youth aged 14-17 reaching 10th graders in both Scott County School Districts. <b>(Provide Information)</b></li> <li>2. Teach the <b>Alcohol Literacy Challenge</b> to 11<sup>th</sup> grade students in the county. <b>(Provide Information)</b></li> </ol>
Problem Statement #2	Steps
<p>Goal 1: <i>Decrease past 30-day prescription drug misuse for high school youth at each grade level (grades 9-12) by 3% from 2020 to 2023 as measured by the Indiana Youth Survey and Southern Indiana Youth Attitudes, Assets, and Behaviors Survey data.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide <b>Curriculum Based Support Group Program (CBSG)</b>, a selective, education program for youth aged 14-18 to reinforce the lessons learned in the Youth Connection curriculum and address the risk factor Mental Health, trauma, and Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACES). <b>(Provide Information)</b></li> <li>2. Educate the community regarding the dangers of Rx and illicit opioids, and prescription drug misuse. <b>(Provide Information)</b></li> <li>3. Reduce access to prescription drugs in homes by providing 2 DEA Drug Take Back Events each year. <b>(Change Access/Increase Barriers)</b></li> <li>4. Gain and share an in-depth understanding of the prevalence of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) in Scott County, a unique local condition, and create a baseline for measuring improved resilience in order to reduce the impact of ACEs on youth prescription and opioid misuse. <b>(Provide Information)</b></li> <li>5. Provide opportunities for youth to participate in activities that will increase their</li> </ol>

	<i>resilience and reduce their risk for illicit, opioid and prescription drug misuse. (Provide Support)</i>
Goal 2: <i>Reduce the overdose death rate by 5% from 2020 to 2023.</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Provide 2 DEA Drug Take Back events each year for county residents to dispose of unwanted and expired prescription medications. (Change Access/Increase Barriers)</i></li> <li>2. <i>Educate the community regarding the risks of prescription and illicit drug use (especially fentanyl). (Provide Information)</i></li> <li>3. <i>Collaborate with THRIVE Recovery Community Organization, Scott County Overdose Response Team, and Holding Space Recovery Project to work on community-wide fentanyl education and illicit substance overdose prevention. (Provide Support)</i></li> </ol>
<b>Problem Statement #3</b>	<b>Steps</b>
Goal 1: <i>Decrease past 30-day marijuana use by 5% for each grade level (grades 9-12) from 2020 baseline data by 2023 as measured by the Indiana Youth Survey and Southern Indiana Youth Attitudes, Assets, and Behaviors Survey.</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Educate the community regarding the risks of marijuana use on adolescent brain development. (Provide Information)</i></li> <li>2. <i>Provide opportunities for youth to participate in activities that will increase their resilience and reduce their risk for marijuana use. (Provide Support)</i></li> </ol>
Goal 2: <i>Increase the percent of high school youth that report there is moderate to high risk if they use marijuana by 5% for each grade level from 2020 baseline Indiana Youth Survey data to 2023 Southern Indiana Youth Attitudes, Assets, and Behaviors Survey.</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Increase access of youth to participation in weekly alternative and resilience building activities. (Enhance Access/Reduce Barriers)</i></li> <li>2. <i>Provide <b>Project Towards No Drugs</b> program, a universal education program for youth aged 14-17, that is an evidence-based program Blueprints: Certified “Model” Program, which will reach 10th graders in both Scott County School Districts. (Provide Information)</i></li> </ol>

## IV. Fund Document

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

Funding Profile		
1	Amount deposited into the County DFC Fund from fees collected last year:	\$17,873.26
2	Amount of unused funds from last year that will roll over into this year:	\$508.46
3	Total funds available for programs and administrative costs for this year (2022) (Line 1 + Line 2):	\$18,381.72
4	Amount of funds granted last year (2021)	\$17,785.10
Additional Funding Sources (if no money is received, please enter \$0.00)		
A	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA):	\$0.00
B	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):	\$0.00
C	Bureau of Justice Administration (BJA):	\$0.00
D	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP):	\$0.00
E	Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH):	\$0.00
F	Indiana Department of Education (DOE):	\$0.00
G	Indiana Division of Mental Health and Addiction (DMHA):	\$0.00
H	Indiana Family and Social Services Administration (FSSA):	\$0.00
I	Local entities:	\$0.00
J	Other:	\$0.00
Categorical Funding Allocations		
Prevention/Education: \$4,628.31 Budget (25%) \$4,628.31 Actual (25%)	Intervention/Treatment: \$4,637.05 Budget (25%) \$4,637.05 Actual (25%)	Justice Services: \$5,116.36 Budget (28%) \$5,116.36 Actual (28%)
Funding allotted to Administrative costs:		
<i>Itemized list of what is being funded</i>		<i>Amount (\$4,000) (22%)</i>
Coordinator compensation		\$3,600
Office and Program supplies		\$400
Funding Allocations by Goal per Problem Statement:		
Problem Statement #1	Problem Statement #2	Problem Statement #3
Goal 1: \$1,740.77	Goal 1: \$1,740.73	Goal 1: \$1,740.73
Goal 2: \$1,740.73	Goal 2: \$5,678.01	Goal 2: \$1,740.75