

The Indiana Commission to Combat Drug Abuse



Behavioral Health Division

Comprehensive Community Plan

County: Harrison

LCC Name: Harrison County Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition

LCC Contact: Jeff Skaggs

Address: P.O. Box 521

City: Corydon

Phone: 812-267-5467

Email: harrisoncountylcc@gmail.com

County Commissioners: Annissa Reas, Nelson Stepro, Brad Wiseman

Address: 245 Atwood St NE Suite 211

City: Corydon

Zip Code: 47112

Vision Statement

What is your Local Coordinating Council's vision statement?

Lower substance abuse disruption in Harrison County.

Mission Statement

What is your Local Coordinating Council's mission statement?

Our mission is to provide an organization through which the community can plan and implement efforts to address the problems of youth and adult substance abuse and dependency to improve the quality of life in Harrison County.

Member List

Name	Organization	Race	Gender	Category
Kim Grizzel	Boys and Girls Club	White	Female	Prevention
Ryan Apple	Lanesville High School	White	Male	Education
Deneen Stewart	South Harrison Schools	White	Female	Education
Jim Burch	Harrison County Alternative School	White	Male	Education
Debbie Longoria	The Next Step	White	Female	Self-Help
Denise Griffiths	Healthy Families	White	Female	Parent
Jeff Skaggs	Harrison County Adult Probation	White	Male	Justice
Andrew Settle	YMCA	White	Male	Civic Organization
Sheila Bobay	Blue River Service's Safe Place	White	Female	Youth
Tara Beckman	Purdue Extension	White	Female	Youth
Jo Anne Saylor	Corydon Democrat	White	Female	Media
Judy Woods	Community Services	White	Female	Civic Organization
Katharine Sadler	Indiana Prevention Resource Center	White	Female	Prevention
Gabe Robertson	House of New Beginnings	White	Male	Treatment
Jorie Newell	Harrison Co. Prosecutors Office	White	Female	Justice
Leslie Robertson	Harrison County Volunteer	White	Female	Prevention
Lisa Long	Harrison County Chamber of Commerce	White	Female	Business
Colleen Neafus	Next Step	White	Female	Person in Recovery
Brittany Brown	Lifespring	White	Female	Treatment
MeriBeth Adams-Wolf	Our Place	White	Female	Prevention & Treatment
Matt Kitterman	Corydon Police Department	White	Male	Justice
Joseph Claypool	Harrison County Superior Court	White	Male	Justice
Liz Stauth	Anthem Insurance	White	Female	Community Resource
Annisia Reas	Kellum Imprints	White	Female	Local Government
Theresa Buechele	Harrison County Health Department	White	Female	Prevention & Treatment
Jeremy Mckim	Coroner	White	Male	Community Volunteer

LCC Meeting Schedule:

Please provide the months the LCC meets throughout the year:

January, March, May, July, August, October, December.

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
Harrison
County Population
40,000
Schools in the community
South Harrison, North Harrison, Lanesville
Medical care providers in the community (hospitals, health care centers, medical centers/clinics, etc.)
Harrison County Hospital, Harrison Family Medicine
Mental health care providers in the community (hospitals with psychiatric/behavioral health units, mental health clinics, private/public providers, etc.)
Lifespring Inc.
Service agencies/organizations
Blue River Services, Our Place, Veteran's Administration, Corydon IOP
Local media outlets that reach the community
Corydon Democrat (Newspaper)
WOCC (radio station)
What are the substances that are most problematic in your community?
Alcohol
Methamphetamine
Opiates
Tobacco, THC, Synthetic Cannabis vaping
List all substance use/misuse services/activities/programs presently taking place in the community
Our Place (outpatient alcohol/drug program offering IOP) Lifespring (mental health provider, offers individual counseling) Hickory Treatment Center at Corydon (substance abuse men's inpatient facility) House of New Beginnings (men's transitional house focused on 12-step recovery) Transformation House (men and women transitional houses focused on faith-based approach) Freed From Within (men's transitional housing with faith-based approach) Next Step (host AA/NA meetings)

Genesis House (women's transitional house)
Corydon IOP. Provide daytime intensive outpatient treatment.

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.¹

Risk Factors	Resources/Assets	Limitations/Gaps
1. Community norms and laws are favorable toward drug use.	1. Youth-serving agencies offering programming. 2. Large number of faith-based institutions. 3. Proactive law enforcement on drug enforcement.	1. Police don't charge many youth with under-age drinking. 2. Indiana criminal code lessened all the penalties for drug use. 3. People see alcohol and marijuana as less dangerous than heroin or methamphetamine.
2. Availability of alcohol and other drugs.	1. Youth-serving agencies. 2. Coalition led pro social norms campaign, Be The Majority, to let youth know most peers abstain. 3. Proactive criminal justice system. Prosecutor talks to youth in schools regularly.	1. Harrison County has many festivals, wine walks, underage parties. 2. Youth are able to get alcohol from older friends. 3. Methamphetamine and other drugs are easily obtained due to being in close proximity to Louisville, KY. 4. Social media provides easier access.

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

3. Limited prevention and recovery resources.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Genesis House, a women's transitional house serves Harrison County's criminal justice system. 2. Lifesprings Inc., local mental health provider is expanding services to include IOP, PCP services, peer support and MAT services. 3. Hickory Treatment Center of Corydon, provides inpatient substance abuse treatment for men. 4. Our Place has expanded substance abuse prevention curriculum to three additional grades in Harrison County schools. 5. Corydon IOP provide day intensive outpatient treatment for substance abuse. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of treatment options, specifically for female clients. Genesis House continues to stay at full capacity and has a waiting list for clients. 2. Due to staffing issues Our Place has not been able to expand substance abuse treatment services to juveniles in Harrison County. Youth must receive services in neighboring county. 3. Methamphetamine use continues to be prevalent and many users need more intense treatment than outpatient services.
Protective Factors	Resources/Assets	Limitations/Gaps
1. Access to healthcare.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hoosier Insurance Plan (HIP) 2. Local hospital, doctors and immediate care center 3. Twenty minutes from expanded healthcare services in Louisville, KY. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not enough people take advantage of HIP (Hoosier Insurance Plan). 2. Attitudes and beliefs don't favor early intervention or prevention checkups. 3. Local hospital offers limited treatment and patients end up being transferred to other facilities.
2. Meaningful Youth Engagement Activities.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. YMCA 2. Boys and Girls Club 3. After School Programs. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. County is large and transportation is an issue for families. 2. Parents do not receive information regularly on youth opportunities. 3. Family's work to provide necessary income is inhibiting youth being prioritized for activities.
3. Local Policies and Practices that Support Healthy Norms and Child-Youth Programs.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strong youth sports programs that encourage work ethic and teamwork. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of alternative transportation to and from for youth whose parents work during youth activities.

	2. Be The Majority (pro social norms program) 3. County leaders and local community foundation support programs financially that provide pro social opportunities for youth.	2. Poverty and other issues cause adults to not prioritize youth engagement. 3. Culture of anti-social behavior continues with next generation.
--	---	--

III. Making A Community Action Plan

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

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

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

Step 3: Brainstorm what can be done about each

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

Step 5: List the steps to achieve each goal

Step 1: Create + Categorize Problem Statements

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

Risk Factors	Problem Statement(s)
1. Community norms and laws are favorable toward drug use.	1. Indiana lowered the criminal penalties on drug cases and Harrison County has seen norms more favorable to drug use. 2. Parents see alcohol as a safer drug than heroin and methamphetamine and don't prioritize it as dangerous. 3. Youth believe experimenting with alcohol/drugs is normal and is experimented by most of their peers.
2. There is not enough substance abuse transitional housing for court-ordered clients.	1. The Genesis House program, a female transitional house that serves Harrison County court clients, has a long waiting list. 2. More financial resources need to be acquired to support a third female transitional house expense.

3. Limited substance abuse intervention resources.	1. Women in recovery from addiction and alcohol abuse need more transitional housing opportunities in Harrison County. 2. Women in recovery need more space for intervention activities and programs.
--	--

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 believe experimenting with alcohol/drugs is normal and is experimented by most of their peers.	In 2024 the Indiana Youth Survey by Harrison County students reported that 18.5% of 12 th graders believe that drinking alcohol once or twice month is “not at all wrong” and that 11.1% smoking marijuana is “not at all wrong.	Indiana Prevention Resource Center (Youth Survey)
2. The Genesis House program, a female transitional house, requires additional funding to expand its capacity and meet the growing number of referrals from the criminal justice system.	Harrison County Courts have a waiting list for availability for female offenders to get into transitional housing. In 2024 Harrison County EMS responded to 34 female clients suffering from symptoms of overdose. Primary drugs were fentanyl and methamphetamine.	Harrison County Superior Court Probation Department. Genesis House Harrison County Hospital Harrison County Coroner
3. Women in recovery from addiction and alcohol abuse need more transitional housing in Harrison County.	The Genesis House and Genesis Two, the women’s transitional houses, are at full capacity. The Genesis House program have no current vacancy and have over ten applicants waiting. Six additional applicants are received monthly.	Genesis House Genesis House

Step 3: Brainstorm

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

Problem Statements	What can be done (action)?
1. Youth believe experimenting with alcohol/drugs is normal, with additional emphasis on vaping, and is experimented by most of their peers.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide information at local festivals, through social media and through youth peers that most youth do not use alcohol/drugs including vapes. 2. Support a pro norms campaign through sponsorships at high school sports and summer youth summer sport leagues. 3. Fund alternative events for youth where alcohol otherwise may be involved.
2. The Genesis House program, a female transitional house, requires additional funding to expand its capacity and meet the growing number of referrals from the criminal justice system.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fund operating costs for the Genesis House, a female transitional house serving Harrison County court clients. 2. Fund part of drug testing costs for court clients. 3. Fund cognitive change curriculum and programming expense for court clients.
3. Women in recovery from addiction and alcohol abuse have little transitional housing opportunities in Harrison County.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase women served by opening a third transitional house and/or recovery activity center. A recovery activity center is needed because women currently do not have enough space for support meetings and other recovery activities. 2. Provide resources to fund part of house staff salaries. 3. Fund additional training and certification costs for becoming a medically-assisted treatment transitional house.

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.

Problem Statement #1
<p>Goal 1</p> <p>Decrease by 2 % that 8th, 10th and 12th grades believe that “High Risk on Favorable Attitudes Towards Drug Use” for their peers. If the 2% goal is not reached within one year the LCC’s approach will be reevaluated.</p>
<p>Goal 2</p> <p>Decrease last month vape use from 10% to 8% for 12th graders. If the 2% goal is not reached within one year the LCC’s approach will be reevaluated.</p>

Problem Statement #2	
Goal 1	Provide financial support to the Genesis House to serve 45 Harrison County court clients within one year. If the program is not funded and completed within one year the LCC's approach will be reevaluated.
Goal 2	Expand Genesis House certification to include outpatient treatment services and implement additional one more peer coach to assist residents with needs. If the certification and additional peer coach is not achieved LCC's approach will be reevaluated.
Problem Statement #3	
Goal 1	HCSAPC will open a third transitional house and recovery activity center within one year. If a third transitional house and recovery activity center is not opened within year the LCC's approach will be reevaluated.
Goal 2	Find additional resources to help fund programming costs of \$10,000 within one year for the houses and possible recovery activity center. If the \$10,000 goal is not obtained within one year the LCC's approach will be reevaluated.

Step 5: Plans to Achieve Goals

For each goal, list the steps required to achieve each

Problem Statement #1	Steps
Goal 1 Decrease by 2 % that 8 th , 10 th and 12 th grades believe that "High Risk on Favorable Attitudes Towards Drug Use" for their peers. If the 2% goal is not reached within one year the LCC's approach will be reevaluated.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expand Be the Majority, the pro social norms campaign to all of Harrison County. 45% of county residents surveyed in 2024 at the Harrison County Fair had seen it through youth/schools sports sponsorships. Pro social norms campaign educate youth that most don't use drugs or alcohol. 2. Target Harrison County residents with Be the Majority ads on Facebook. 3. Provide funding for after school events such as after prom that promote alcohol free fun for high school youth.
Goal 2 Decrease students last month vape use from 10% to 8% for 12 th graders. If the 2% goal is not reached within one year the LCC's approach will be reevaluated.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expand prevention information disseminated at local festivals to include dangers of vaping. 2. Post on social media anti-vaping information.

	3. Incorporate specific vaping messaging into the Be the Majority program so youth are educated that most don't use.
Problem Statement #2	Steps
<p>Goal 1</p> <p>Provide financial support to the Genesis House to serve 45 Harrison County court clients within one year. If the program is not funded and completed within one year the LCC's approach will be reevaluated.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fund part of the cognitive change program required by all court-ordered clients in Genesis House. 2. Provide financial assistance for program necessities such as drug tests and transportation costs for court-ordered clients. 3. Fund a portion of substance abuse certified staff who work directly with court-ordered clients.
<p>Goal 2</p> <p>Expand Genesis House certification to include outpatient treatment services and implement additional one more peer coach to assist residents with needs. If the certification and additional peer coach is not achieved LCC's approach will be reevaluated.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide funding for staff to complete all necessary outpatient treatment requirements. 2. Fund recovery community organization to offset costs of additional peer recovery coaches. 3. Evaluate treatment curriculum and peer coach needs after implementation.
Problem Statement #3	Steps
<p>Goal 1</p> <p>HCSAPC will open a third transitional house and recovery activity center within one year. If a third transitional house and recovery activity center is not opened within year the LCC's approach will be reevaluated.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HCSAPC will hire additional staff once third house is open to manage an additional 14 clients. 2. Write a grant through the local community foundation for remodeling costs. 3. Find other financial resources for furniture, appliances and other home needs.
<p>Goal 2</p> <p>Find additional resources to help fund programming costs by \$10,000 within one year for the second house. If the \$10,000 goal is not obtained within one year the LCC's approach will be reevaluated.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work with prosecutor/probation in the charging/collection of countermeasure and drug interdiction fees for program. 2. Support the Genesis House's Duck Derby fundraiser/fall banquet. 3. Research grants that will support program expenses.

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

Funding Profile		
1	Amount deposited into the County DFC Fund from fees collected last year:	\$20,512.55
2	Amount of unused funds from last year that will roll over into this year:	\$0.00
3	Total funds available for programs and administrative costs for this year (Line 1 + Line 2):	\$20,512.55
4	Amount of funds granted last year:	\$26,582.95
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:	\$9,000.00
J	Other:	\$0.00
Categorical Funding Allocations		
Prevention/Education: \$5,128.13	Justice Services: \$5,128.13	Intervention/Treatment: \$10,256.26
Funding allotted to Administrative costs:		
<i>Itemized list of what is being funded</i>		<i>Amount (\$100.00)</i>
Coordinator compensation		\$0
Office supplies		\$0
Funding Allocations by Goal per Problem Statement:		
Problem Statement #1	Problem Statement #2	Problem Statement #3
Goal 1: \$3,628.13	Goal 1: \$3,100.00	Goal 1: \$8,256.26
Goal 2: \$1,500.00	Goal 2: \$2028.13	Goal 2: \$2,000.00