

The Indiana Commission to Combat Drug Abuse



Behavioral Health Division

Comprehensive Community Plan

County: Scott

LCC Name: CEASe of Scott County

Coalition to Eliminate the Abuse of Substances

LCC Contact: Carissa Miller, LCSW, CEASe Coordinator

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County Commissioners: Randy Julian, Adam Bomar, Greg Prince

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

City: Scottsburg

Zip Code: 47170

Vision Statement

What is your Local Coordinating Council's vision statement?

Scott County will be a community free of substance use.

Mission Statement

What is your Local Coordinating Council's mission statement?

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

Membership List					
#	Name	Organization	Race	Gender	Category
1	Carissa Miller	Private Mental Health Practice	W	F	Other org. reducing substance use
2	Bailey Conner	Centerstone	W	F	Other org. reducing substance use
3	Megan Broughton	Purdue Extension	W	F	Education
4	Kodie White	Health Plus IN	W	M	Healthcare
5	Shonita Flamion	LifeSpring	W	F	Other org. reducing substance use
6	Kelly Hans	Holding Space Recovery Project	W	F	Other org. reducing substance use
7	Maranda Elswick	LifeSpring	W	F	Other org. reducing substance use
8	Ashley Pike	UHS Inc	W	F	Healthcare
9	Audrey Salmon	Anthem	W	F	Healthcare
10	Kelly Marcum	VA	W	M	Healthcare
11	Steve Herald	Scottsburg Police Department	W	M	Law Enforcement
12	Destiny Clark	Health Plus IN	W	F	Healthcare
13	Shawn Hurt	Austin Police Department	W	M	Law Enforcement
14	Adam Bomar	County Government	W	M	Government
15	Margo Brown	Building Blocks	B	F	Youth Serving
16	Dylan Baker	EMPOWER	W	M	Youth Serving
17	Carol Atchison	Operation Parent	W	F	Youth Serving
18	Liz Stauth	Anthem	W	F	Healthcare
19	Tracy Riley	Community Corrections	W	F	Law Enforcement
20	Marilyn Sink	IYI	W	F	Youth serving
21	Chris Wakeman	Kiwanis	W	M	Civic
22	Carol Flispart	Caresource	W	F	Healthcare
23	Angie Washburn	Purdue	W	F	Education
24	Heather Law	Scott County Partnership	W	F	Youth serving
25	Brandy Blank	Covering Kids and Families	W	F	Parent

26	Lisa Herald	New Frankfort Pentecostal/SCSD1	W	F	Faith/School/Parent
27	Melinda Lowry	EMPOWER	W	F	Youth serving
28	Macy Baker	Tobacco Prevention Coordinator	W	F	Other org. reducing substance use
29	Dawn Sanders	Covering Kids and Families	W	F	Healthcare
30	Shannon Mount	SCSD2	W	F	Education
31	Lillie Broadus	EMPOWER	W	F	Youth
32	Kennidy Tutterow	EMPOWER	W	F	Youth
33	Kandace Spalding	SCSD2	W	F	Education
34	Samantha Lord	Southern Indiana Homeless Coalition	W	F	Other org. reducing substance use
35	Krisann Bostic	THRIVE RCO	W	F	Other org. reducing substance use
36	Brittany Cole	CEASe	W	F	Other org. reducing substance use
37	Jacob Phillips	Scott County Partnership	W	M	Youth serving

LCC Meeting Schedule:

Please provide the months the LCC meets throughout the year:
CEASe meets on a hybrid model the first Thursday of every month of the year from 12 to 1 pm except July. The in-person component meets at Norton Scott Hospital in Conference Room A.

II. Community Needs Assessment

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

Community Profile

County Name Scott County
County Population 24,657 per 2023 Census records. The population has not had a drastic increase in population.

The population is 96.6 percent white with a growing population of 2.8 percent Hispanic or Latino. Approximately 1.9 percent of the population speaks a language other than English in the home.

There are 1,231 veterans within the community.

There are 10,908 housing units. This is a slight increase in housing units over the past 1 year. The 2025 PIT had 41 individuals willing to complete the forms. It is important to note that the organization responsible for completing the PIT in Scott County is not actively engaged with the unhoused population. The lack of trust and knowledge around this area of need has led to a low reporting rate. The harm reduction street outreach team at Holding Space Recovery Project interacted with 379 unhoused individuals and 528 individuals experiencing housing instability in 2024. There are no warming stations or shelters within Scott County for those experiencing homelessness.

Of individuals over age 25, 84 percent have a high school diploma or equivalent.

Individuals under 65 without health insurance make up 8.6 percent of the population.

The median household income is \$54,583 and per capita income is \$29,123. An estimated 14.5 percent of the population is living in poverty. The household and per capita income has increased, however we have had an increase in individuals living in poverty.

Scott County is a HRSA designated rural community with a population of 128.1 per square mile. Approximately 68.9 percent of the population resides in a low population density area. Population Centers include the county seat of Scottsburg (population 7,373) and Austin (population 4,160). The remaining members of the population reside in smaller towns and unincorporated rural areas.

Only 59 percent of the population is in the civilian labor force. Mean travel time to work in minutes is 24.4. The population in the labor force has been fairly stable from last year, but the average commute has increased by 2 minutes, indicating that the population is driving further distances for employment.

Emerging county trends include: housing/food instability and rates of people living in poverty continues to rise in spite of improved household and per capita incomes. Social determinants of health continue to lead to high rates of diseases of despair, years of life lost, substance use, and child abuse and neglect. Law enforcement report an increase in child molestation and child solicitation crimes occurring within the community and the schools have struggled with meeting the need for prevention education in this area. We have seen a shift in substance use from opioids/fentanyl to methamphetamine following the incarceration of an individual believed to be supplying the majority of the counterfeit prescriptions in the community.

Schools in the community

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

The high school graduation rate is 84.4 percent and 20.1 percent have advanced degrees. Per-pupil expenditures are \$10,495, a reduction from \$11,316 during the previous school year. It is important to note that Scott County School District 2 has experienced a significant financial crisis this past year that will likely impact community education for the next several years. The reduction in force at the school district has led to fewer opportunities for youth to engage with extracurricular activities and some families have reported struggling to access 504 and IEP services.

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

Norton Scott is the local hospital facility. The facility is a 25 bed, critical access hospital. The level of care available at the hospital is limited with a significant need for air and ground transport to a larger facility.

The average life expectancy in Scott County is 69.5 years. This is drastically lower than the National average of 75.8. The county has higher than State and National prevalence of cancer, COVID-19/Influenza mortality, heart disease, and preventable hospital admissions among Medicare beneficiaries. The teen birth rate is nearly double the State and National averages. The “Deaths of Despair” rate is 101.3 per 100k, substantially higher than the State (64.6) and National (63.5) rates.

The food insecurity rate is 15.2 percent, higher than the State and National rates.

Obesity and Diabetes prevalence is higher than the State and National averages. Only 59 percent of the population has access to exercise opportunities.

The HIV prevalence in Scott County is 730, nearly double the National average.

Airborne Cancer risk is higher than State and National rates. Accidental death rate and vehicle crash fatality rate are also higher than State and National rates.

There is no public transit and walkability rates are low.

Fourteen percent of the population reports frequent physical distress. .

There is a primary care provider-to-population ratio of 2710:1. Local Primary Care Providers express a caseload of approximately 2,000 patients each.

There is one convenient care located within the county, but it does not accept all Indiana Medicaid insurance plans and their hours are limited. A new urgent care has opened within the past year that does accept Medicaid insurance.

The dentist-to-population ratio is 3510:1.

Only 37 percent of female residents receive mammography screening.

There are no pediatricians or OB/GYN providers in the county. There are a few specialty providers (urology, cardiology, endocrinology, nephrology, oncology, and pulmonology) that have limited office hours in satellite locations in the county.

The Scott County Health Department, Health Plus Indiana, WellCare and Holding Space offer HIV/Hepatitis C testing. MOUD is offered at Groups, Lifespring Health Systems, Centerstone, and WellCare. Health Plus Indiana in Austin provides PrEP+, community outreach, and HIV Care Coordination. The county health department lost its access to programs necessary to manage HIV Care Coordination when the County Commissioners voted in 2021 to end the syringe service program. Holding Space offers non-syringe harm reduction and street outreach.

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

The current mental health provider-to-population ratio is 1290:1. This is a significant improvement from last year's ratio of 1624:1.

Community mental health centers include Centerstone and LifeSpring Health Systems. LifeSpring Health Systems has two locations in the county: Scottsburg and Austin. LifeSpring and Centerstone have both experienced restructuring in the past year and have struggled with staff turnover. Centerstone has a women's residential treatment facility and transitional housing in Lexington and an outpatient office in Scottsburg. Groups has an outpatient center in Scottsburg for MOUD. These are the providers that offer substance use services. MOUD is available in these locations as well as one primary care office, WellCare. Carissa Miller, LCSW has opened a DMHA-certified outpatient substance use treatment facility in Austin, Indiana and is co-located with the certified recovery community organization, Holding Space Recovery Project.

Non-profit mental health facilities include Still Water Individual and Family Therapy Services, Inc. and CCC Therapy Center. These two offices can treat incidental substance use only as they are not certified addiction treatment facilities.

There are no acute inpatient treatment facilities in the county.

Holding Space Recovery Project and THRIVE are Certified Recovery Community Organizations within the county. THRIVE RCO is no longer housed in Scott County and has reduced services in the community.

Holding Space Recovery Project and Health Plus Indiana offer non-syringe harm reduction services and linkages to care.

Oxford House operates a recovery home in the county. This facility is a NARR level I. There is a significant shortage of transitional housing above a NARR Level I in the community.

There are Crisis Stabilization Units in Clark and Bartholomew Counties. Scott County first responders utilize these crisis stabilization units when necessary. The need for out-of-county transport creates strain on the first responders as they are already facing staffing shortages.

There is no public transit available in the county and Medicab/Uber/Lyft are unreliable due to the rural nature of the county. This creates a transportation barrier for those wishing to seek services for mental health and/or substance use.

Service agencies/organizations

1. CEASE coordinates local action to prevent and intervene in substance use 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 youth substance misuse, and encouraging youth prosocial activity. Our focused activities and initiatives relate to building coalition capacity, strengthening collaboration, and incorporating the seven proven core strategies of the DFC. Our coalition has broad sector representation, an active membership, and is well-known and highly respected as a regional leader in reducing substance use. CEASE provides a Bereavement Support program with one Bereavement Support Peer and community Grief Recovery Method groups. CEASE is working to re-launch juvenile day reporting and mental health initiatives in the coming year.
2. Marketing and social media. Social media campaigns #pauseforprevention and #mostdontuse provide prevention education and awareness in the community. This is primarily focused

toward Instagram. CEASe maintains a Facebook, Instagram and YouTube page. EMPOWER youth coalition has Instagram and Facebook pages. CEASe maintains the Scott County Happenings e-newsletter that reaches an audience of 408. Mental health and substance use education is incorporated to the weekly newsletter. Get Healthy Scott County has launched a website at www.gethealthyscottcounty.org to provide resources for all areas of wellness.

3. Scott County School-based alcohol and drug prevention/education programs: Youth in Scott County receive Footprints for Life, Botvin Life Skills, EMPOWER youth coalition, Teens Linked to Care, Too Good for Drugs, Reality Store Simulation, Catch My Breath, and Amazing Shake. SCSD2 provides Sources of Strength and SCSD1 provides Bring Change to Mind. GSA clubs in both school districts provide education and support to youth who identify as LGBTQIA+ and their allies.
4. To address the risk factor of “low commitment to school and perceived harm of drug use” the Scott County Partnership selected the Botvin Lifeskills Training Transitions program. This program is a universal-direct, education program for youth aged 16-18 years who are actively engaged in high school.
5. EMPOWER Youth Coalition continues to grow in membership and has contributed to hosting educational events with CEASe and held their own monthly meetings, new member orientation, end-of-year celebration, and community events.
6. EMPOWER Jr. is offered to some 4th and 5th grade public school students in SCSD2. The goals of this program are to learn about and support each other in living drug-free, to learn and to practice ways to resist peer pressure, to perform community service, and to have fun. EMPOWER Jr. is following the Too Good for Drugs curriculum. This program had a reduction in schools allowing the program during the 2024-25 school year due to reduction in force. Current funding for expansion to grades K-3 is not being utilized for this reason as well. Prevention Specialists within the community have struggled to engage the school systems due to staffing capacity.
7. Scott County Attendance Review Board (SCARB) and case managers are working on increasing low commitment to school among Scott county youth.
8. SCSD1 offers the 21st Century Learning Center for elementary youth.
9. Kiwanis offers K-Kids (elementary), Builder’s Club (middle) and Key Club (high school) for students in the county. These are international student-led organizations providing members with opportunities to perform service, build character, and develop leadership. Student members perform acts of service in the community and build leadership skills through holding meetings, planning projects, and holding elected leadership positions in the club, district, and international levels.
10. SCSD1 offers Teens Linked to Care in both the middle and high school. The program focuses on building resilience skills, providing prosocial activities, and encourages resistance skills. They have coffee meet-ups that generally have an attendance around 50 students.
11. Booth space at the Scott County Fair is shared with Scott County Partnership, CEASe, and EMPOWER. This space provides prevention, education, and treatment resources.
12. CEASe and EMPOWER members attend the CADCA National Leadership Forum in January/February of each year.
13. Holding Space Recovery Project operates a Certified RCO, non-syringe harm reduction, and street outreach. They manage the IRACS program in the Scott County Jail and offer transition services for individuals leaving incarceration. They also provide peer recovery groups and connections to care.
14. Scott County Health Department offers HIV and Hepatitis C testing. They are no longer allowed to provide care coordination due to the loss of the syringe service program in 2021.
15. Health Plus Indiana provides HIV prevention, treatment, and care coordination. They also provide community outreach and education.

16. Covering Kids and Families of Scott County offers free guidance on selecting affordable healthcare, including HIP, Medicaid, and Marketplace. They assist all individuals in securing and maintaining their health insurance to access care. They also serve the Scott County Jail as individuals transition out of incarceration.
17. LifeSpring Health Systems is Scott County's CCBHC. They provide primary care services, mental health assessments, individual counseling, case management, and MOUD. LifeSpring does have a crisis stabilization unit and an inpatient residential treatment program outside of the county. In 2024, they experienced a staffing shortage and struggled to provide medical services at the office located in the county. This led several community members to lose access to their primary care services.
18. Centerstone provides comprehensive psychiatric, mental health treatment and recovery services in the community to adults, children, and families. Centerstone operates a crisis stabilization unit outside of the county that is open to Scott County residents and is utilized by first responders and the justice system.
19. CCC Therapy Center offers traditional psychotherapy and equine-assisted therapy services.
20. Centerstone Recovery Center is a voluntary women's residential treatment facility providing innovative, comprehensive, holistic, and long-term recovery options with an emphasis on building skills for long-term recovery, employment readiness, improved relationships, parenting, emotional regulation, and community integration. CRC has transitional housing on the grounds of the facility.
21. Still Water Individual and Family Therapy Services, Inc. provides assessments and treatment for mental health disorders and incidental substance use.
22. Recovery meetings include AA, NA, Celebrate Recovery, and Chainbreaker.
23. JCAP (Jail Chemical Addiction Program) is a treatment program within the county jail.
24. Grace Program addresses depression and substance use among residents of the Scott County Jail.
25. Norton Scott Hospital houses a naloxone vending machine.
26. DEA Drug Take Back day is held two times a year in partnership between CEASe, Scott County Partnership, both police departments, the Sheriff's Department, and Scott County Health Department. In addition to drug take-back days, there are prescription take-back boxes located inside both police departments, CVS pharmacy, and the Sheriff's Department in the county.
27. Food 4 R Souls provides a hot meal weekly in addition to a resource closet program to supply individuals with basic needs.
28. There are two Oxford Houses in Scott County. This is a concept in recovery that is a democratically run, self-supporting and drug-free home for individuals striving to live in recovery.
29. Naloxboxes are in Austin at Church of the New Covenant, Holding Space, and LifeSpring and in Scottsburg at the First Presbyterian Church, in I-65 Suites, and within the Scott County Detention Center.
30. At least 15 businesses within Scott County keep naloxone in their basic first aid kit and their staff have been trained in administration.
31. Scott County Night Live is a weekly positive youth engagement opportunity. The event is free, provides food and activities for any youth who wish to attend. Some events have around 40 youth in attendance.
32. Community Corrections provides several options for MRT groups for individuals on home incarceration. One officer at Community Corrections is trained in CIT.
33. The Scott County Court is the primary referral source for treatment in Scott County. Referrals to treatment from the justice system have successfully reduced recidivism in Scott County. The court has launched Veterans Court and had their first graduate in January 2025. The court is in the planning phase of developing Recovery Court.

<p>34. The Scott County Partnership manages the community-based substance misuse prevention grant that encourages prosocial activities. They also house the Community Clearinghouse, providing individuals and families in poverty with necessary basic resources, such as food and utility support.</p> <p>35. All law enforcement officers, firefighters, and EMS in Scott County carry naloxone ensuring that all first responders can provide a dose of the medication as fast as possible.</p> <p>36. Suicide and Overdose Fatality Review Board reviews all suicide and overdose fatalities of Scott County residents to identify trends and make recommendations on programmatic changes to decrease overdose fatalities.</p> <p>37. Both school districts have implemented evidence-based suicide prevention programs to build resilience and improve the mental health of students within the school systems.</p> <p>38. The www.getthehealthyscottcounty.org website has been launched to promote whole-person wellness.</p> <p>39. Handle with Care was launched in the 2023-2024 school year. This program is being solidified and improved in the 2024-25 school year.</p> <p>40. One church in Scottsburg provides shower and laundry facilities to the unhoused population.</p> <p>41. One church allows another ministry to operate the Maranatha House and may provide shelter during white flag days. The house is not staffed 24/7 and the house is currently for sale.</p>
<p>Local media outlets that reach the community</p> <p>WMPI is a local radio station.</p> <p>Scott County Herald is a local free newspaper.</p> <p>CEASe manages an e-newsletter, Scott County Happenings</p> <p>Scott County Chamber of Commerce operates an e-newsletter, Chamber Connect</p>
<p>What are the substances that are most problematic in your community?</p> <p>Methamphetamine</p> <p>Opioids (heroin, fentanyl, and diverted prescription opioids)</p> <p>Marijuana</p> <p>Youth vaping</p>
<p>List all substance use/misuse services/activities/programs presently taking place in the community</p> <p>Substance use disorder treatment programs (outpatient, psychiatric)</p> <p>Peer recovery support</p> <p>Non-syringe harm reduction</p> <p>Treatment programs within the county jail</p> <p>MOUD</p> <p>Community support groups (AA, NA, CR, SMART Recovery and Chainbreaker)</p> <p>Community Outreach</p> <p>Educational events and programming</p> <p>Community corrections provides MRT groups</p> <p>Justice system provides referrals to treatment</p>

Community Risk and Protective Factors

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

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

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

Risk Factors	Resources/Assets	Limitations/Gaps
1. Social Determinants of Health	1. Scott County Partnership operates the Clearinghouse food pantry 2. Food4R Souls operates a hot meal site weekly with a basic needs closet 3. CRADLE Family Resource Center provides food and clothing for children birth to school age 4. Blessings in a Backpack school pantry program 5. OVO provides utility assistance programs 6. Holding Space operates a clothing closet and food pantry. 7. Scott County Family YMCA offers classes and youth programs.	1. No public transit for residents to seek medical care, attend social gatherings, or secure basic necessities 2. Rates of poverty above the state average 3 Lack of affordable housing 4. Lack of knowledge about available resources 5. Minimal childcare resources for parents to work 6. Food insecurity 7. There is a lack of healthy lifestyle knowledge and programs
2. Perceived risk of harm of ATOD use/Community and family norms favorable toward use	1. CEASe and EMPOWER and address this in the 12-month action plan 2. There are substance misuse prevention education programs in public schools for all students grades 6-12 and some pilot programs for some students in grades 4 and 5. 3. Educational resources are provided at local community	1. Disseminating information effectively to youth and parents can be difficult. 2. Some community members believe that alcohol, THC, and nicotine use is typical behavior and of no concern. 3. Many families have intergenerational substance misuse and are unaware of options for change.

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

	events by CEASe and other organizations.	<p>4. There is a lack of engagement from businesses, elected officials, some law enforcement, and parent sectors</p> <p>5. There is increased access to THC products and nicotine products</p>
3. Mental health symptoms, trauma, and adverse childhood experiences	<p>1. Most citizens realize the adverse impact of drug and alcohol use on adolescent brain development and future life outcomes</p> <p>2. There has been a concentrated community effort to provide positive childhood experiences</p> <p>3. EMPOWER Youth Coalition, Scott County Partnership, and Teens Linked to Care have created opportunities for youth to connect to care and prosocial experiences.</p> <p>4. The VA CBOC provides mental health services to veterans in the county</p> <p>5. CEASe has started Grief Recovery Method grief support, New Frankfort Pentecostal Church has started Survivors of Suicide, and Bethel Baptist Church will be starting GriefShare.</p> <p>6. Prevent Child Abuse Scott County partners with the Scott County Prosecutor for domestic violence and child abuse prevention events in the community.</p>	<p>1. There are limitations on access to mental health services due to provider shortage and high turnover at CCBHCs.</p> <p>2. Many of the adults do not receive information about youth education programs available to their children.</p> <p>3. 9 percent of residents do not have health insurance and many additional families fall into the ALICE category and have health insurance with high deductibles and copayments for mental health services.</p> <p>4. Law enforcement has reported an increase in child solicitation/child molestation investigations</p> <p>5. There is some service duplication and operating in silos from providers in the county.</p> <p>6. There is stigma and mental health bias within the community</p>
4. There is a lack of education for both traditional education and skills education	<p>1. Scott County Attendance Review Board reviews cases of truancy and provides case management to improve school attendance.</p> <p>2. There is an adult education center in the county, but the hours are limited.</p> <p>3. The Scott County Jail offers high school completion courses for those who are incarcerated.</p>	<p>1. Scott County has a high school completion rate of 84.4 percent.</p> <p>2. There is no alternative education option for individuals expelled from school and they are unlikely to return following expulsion.</p> <p>3. There is no health education program for elementary youth.</p> <p>4. There is a lack of parental knowledge and participation in available programs</p>

	4. Botvin LifeSkills is provided to both public school districts	5. Families struggle with poor time management skills
Protective Factors	Resources/Assets	Limitations/Gaps
1. Restricted access to alcohol and other drugs	<p>1. Family shopping establishments and convenience stores do not sell alcohol in Scott County.</p> <p>2. There are 2 drive-through DEA Drug Take Back days</p> <p>3. 24/7 drug disposal sites exist in 3 areas of the county and one additional site that is not 24/7.</p> <p>3. Law enforcement focuses on drug trafficking and connections to treatment for individuals with SUD</p>	<p>1. Some community businesses will sell nicotine and THC products to minors.</p> <p>2. Adults are willing to purchase alcohol, nicotine, and THC products for minors.</p> <p>3. Most pharmacies in the community are unwilling to co-dispense prescription disposal or naloxone with controlled substances</p> <p>4. Providers overprescribe opioids in our community</p> <p>5. Providers and pharmacies are not utilizing the PDMP as it was intended</p>
2. Access to prevention programming and education	<p>1. Prevention programming is available in public schools, primarily directed toward middle and high school.</p> <p>2. 988 and treatment resource education is distributed at a variety of community events.</p> <p>3. There are educational groups within both public schools to address mental health and whole-person wellness.</p>	<p>1. The most at-risk youth are youth who do not attend public school regularly due to chronic absenteeism and/or expulsion.</p> <p>2. There are no substance use educational programs available to adults in Scott County.</p> <p>3. Current dissemination of information concerning emerging trends is not quick or effective.</p> <p>4. Effectively reaching parents can be a struggle.</p> <p>5. Both school districts have completed workforce reduction due to budget and staffing issues. Many staff previously willing to implement programs have been cut or no longer have capacity due to additional responsibilities.</p>
3. Community-based interventions	<p>1. Holding Space Recovery Project provides peer support, IRACS, care coordination, and street outreach.</p> <p>2. FQHC/CCBHCs in the community provide a wide range of services.</p> <p>3. MOUD accessible</p> <p>4. Recovery support meetings</p> <p>5. Naloxone access</p> <p>6. Non-syringe harm reduction</p>	<p>1. Shortage of licensed mental health providers</p> <p>2. Cost of treatment is a barrier for many</p> <p>3. Bias and stigma cause many to not seek services</p> <p>4. Men's mental health stigma is a significant barrier to care.</p> <p>5. Many have basic needs that are not met and are unable to</p>

		engage effectively in services until these needs are met.
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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)
Social Determinants of Health	Many Scott County residents do not have access to basic needs to build recovery capital.
Mental health symptoms, trauma, and adverse childhood experiences	Many Scott County residents face Adverse Childhood Experiences, mental health symptoms, and trauma which lead to co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders.
There is a lack of education for both traditional education and skills education	Many Scott County residents lack formal education and education to build life skills, emotional regulation skills, and resiliency skills.

Step 2: Evidence-Informed Problem Statements

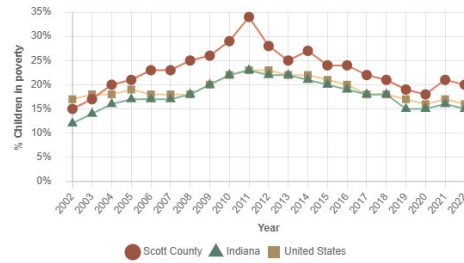
Identify your top three problem statements using local or state data. Ensure that there is a problem statement for each co-equal funding category (e.g., prevention/education; intervention/treatment; and criminal justice services and activities).

Problem Statements	Data That Establishes Problem	Data Source
Many Scott County residents	Education:	

<p>lack formal education and education to build life skills, emotional regulation skills, and resiliency skills.</p>	<p>IYI indicates Scott County has a youth disconnection rate of 21 percent. This is the fifth-highest rate in the State of Indiana. Additionally, Scott County was one of the lowest counties for CollegeChoice 529 accounts for youth. Scott County School District 1 is one of the lowest teacher retention rates in Indiana at 76.9 percent.</p> <p>IYI reports that Scott County had a graduation rate of 87.3 percent in 2024, a substantial increase from 83.3 percent in 2023. The dropout rate in 2024 was 5.7 percent, improved from 9.1 percent in 2023. Chronic absenteeism reduced from 22.7 percent in 2023 to 19.9 percent in 2024. While these numbers have improved, the graduation rate and chronic absenteeism rate continue to be above the state average. The reduction in dropout rate in 2024 placed Scott County around the State average rate.</p> <p>Indiana Department of Education reports Scott County School District 2 had a chronic absenteeism rate of 20.5 percent in the 2023-24 school year and a habitual truancy rate of 5.3 percent. District 1 had a chronic absenteeism rate of 19.1 percent and a habitual truancy rate of 16.1 percent during the same school year.</p> <p>During the 2023-24 school year, 5 of 6 public elementary schools had an EMPOWER Jr Club for youth grades 4 and 5. This club provided the Too Good for Drugs curriculum to the participants. During the 2024-25 school year, the EMPOWER Jr. Club reduced to 1 elementary school due to staffing shortages.</p> <p>Nearly 40 percent of decedents identified during Suicide and Overdose Fatality Review in 2024 had an identified recommendation of grief support to teach healthy skills to manage the grief response. This led CEASe of</p>	<p>Indiana Youth Institute</p> <p>Indiana Department of Education</p> <p>Drug Free Communities Performance Reports</p> <p>Suicide and Overdose Fatality Review Board</p>
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	<p>Scott County to launch the Bereavement Support program in September 2024.</p> <p>Scott County lost 12 individuals to overdose in 2024.</p>	Indiana Department of Health
Many Scott County residents face Adverse Childhood Experiences, mental health symptoms, and trauma which lead to co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders.	<p>According to County Health Rankings, Scott County residents experienced 5.6 poor mental health days in the past 30 days and 19 percent of the population report experiencing poor mental health for 14 or more of the last 30 days.</p> <p>Scott County has a mental health provider-to-population ratio of 1294:1. This is significantly higher than the state ratio of 500:1 and nearly 4 times higher than the National ratio.</p> <p>In 2024, 200 youth were in foster care at some point and 192 youth were determined to be children in need of services. While these numbers dropped, there has been an increase in cases screened out at the State level and unsubstantiated reports.</p> <p>According to Indiana Youth Survey data, just over 10 percent of Scott County 7th grade students reported use vaping devices or and another 10 percent reported alcohol in the past 30 days. High school Seniors reported vaping at 22.8 percent and alcohol use at 21.1 percent. Of those who reported vaping, the results were split between Nicotine and THC.</p> <p>Indiana Youth Survey results indicate that 25.5 percent of county 12th grade students seriously considered suicide in the past 12 months and 14.5 percent reported making a suicide plan.</p>	<p>Countyhealthrankings.org</p> <p>Indiana Youth Institute</p> <p>Indiana Youth Survey</p>
Many Scott County residents do not have access to basic needs to build recovery capital.	Economic Security:	

Children in Poverty in Scott County, IN
No significant trend was found in Scott County for this measure.

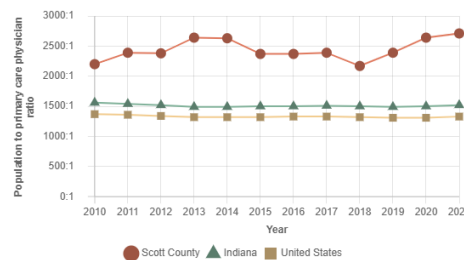


Livingwage.mit.edu/counties/18143 indicates that the living wage for 1 adult with no children in Scott County is \$39,536, but the per capita income according to Census data is \$29,123.

Of Scott County youth, 20.2 percent are living in poverty.

Healthcare access

Primary Care Physicians in Scott County, IN
Scott County is getting worse for this measure.



Thirty-one percent of residents reported no physical activity outside of work. IYI indicates that Scott County is the highest risk county for Hepatitis or HIV outbreaks due to intravenous drug use. This is the 32 highest ranking county in the nation.

Food Security

According to Feeding America, 4,310 residents of Scott County are food insecure. The food insecurity rate is 17.7 percent. Of those experiencing food insecurity, 41 percent are above the SNAP threshold. This food insecurity rate is higher than the surrounding counties.

County Health Rankings

Living Wage.MIT.edu

Indiana Youth Institute

County Health Rankings

Indiana Youth Institute

Feeding America

	<p>LifeSpan Resources will provide transportation for the elderly or disabled to medical appointments if scheduled in advance.</p> <p>Medicab transportation and Uber/Lyft is unreliable in the community due to a shortage of drivers.</p> <p>The majority of Scott County has a walkability index in the “Least Walkable” range while Austin and Scottsburg fall into the “Below Average Walkable” range according to National Walkability Index ArcGIS.</p> <p>Social Connections The following voluntary associations/opportunities are available to Scott County residents: American Legion (Veterans and their families), Lions Club, Daughters of the American Revolution, Phi Beta Psi Sorority Theta Alpha Chapter, Pilot Club, Kiwanis Club, Scott County Youth League, Scott County Family YMCA, Moose Lodge, and Scott County Visitor’s Commission. Many of these opportunities require specific member affiliation or membership fees.</p> <p>There are no recovery cafes or recovery events in Scott County.</p> <p>The county does have a roller skating rink, bowling alley, and theater.</p> <p>There is one martial arts studio and three dance studios in the county for youth.</p> <p>The primary community events include the Annual Lexington Old Settlers Days, Austin Fireman Festival, Austin Firework Display, Hardy Lake Raptor Days, Leota County Frolic, Mayberry Comes to Scottsburg, Scott County 4-H fair, and Summer Music on the Square, and Taste of the Vine. Most events occur June-October.</p>	<p>National Walkability Index</p> <p>Scott County Resource Guide – Scott County Community Foundation</p>
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	CRADLE Family Resource Center provided services to 4,320 children between January and August 2024.	CRADLE Family Resource Center
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Step 3: Brainstorm

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

Problem Statements	What can be done (action)?
Many Scott County residents lack formal education and education to build life skills, emotional regulation skills, and resiliency skills.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create and/or support programs that provide basic skills and/or high school completion within Scott County. 2. Provide education to community members regarding skills education programs available within the community. 3. Provide information about Suicide and Overdose Fatality Trends and recommended responses to stakeholders within the community. 4. Support school connectedness through engagement in school-based activities 5. Provide community-based prevention programming and education. 6. Support incentives for attending education and training events and/or services.
Many Scott County residents face Adverse Childhood Experiences, mental health symptoms, and trauma which lead to co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CEASe can create and/or support positive experiences within the community to increase resilience, foster positive adult relationships, and promote alternative youth activities. 2. CEASe can provide training and support to persons providing mental health services, peer support services, healthcare navigation, and other evidence-based programs to reduce mental health symptoms and substance use. 3. CEASe can provide education to the broader community regarding positive experiences and positive health outcomes. 4. CEASe can work toward stigma reduction to encourage community members to seek mental health services when symptoms are present. 5. CEASe can work toward expanded access to mental health and substance use services by working with community partners to remove barriers for program participants.
Many Scott County residents do not have access to basic needs to build recovery capital.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CEASe can support programs that provide basic needs and support to community members, including those facing incarceration and re-entry from incarceration.

	<p>2. CEASe can disseminate information regarding community resources to support the development of recovery capital for individuals, families, and communities.</p> <p>3. CEASe can provide education regarding social determinants of health to the broader community.</p> <p>4. CEASe can convene community stakeholders to identify solutions to these social determinants of health.</p> <p>5. CEASe can build internal capacity to work toward addressing social determinants of health.</p> <p>6. CEASe will continue to oversee Suicide and Overdose Fatality Review Board to identify social determinants of health trends that impact the population of individuals who use substances.</p>
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Step 4: Develop SMART Goal Statements

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

Problem Statement #1
CEASe of Scott County and grantees will engage at least 8,250 individuals in services and education designed to improve mental health outcomes, parenting skills education, care coordination, coping skills, life skills, and recovery support by March 15, 2026.
Chronic Absenteeism rates for both Scott County School Districts will improve by 5 percent from the 2023-24 school year for each school district based on IDOE Absenteeism Dashboard.
Problem Statement #2
CEASe of Scott County and grantees will provide 20 hours of education to law enforcement, behavioral health providers, healthcare providers, peer support specialists, and prevention partners to enhance services available to individuals with mental health and substance use disorders.
Reduce recidivism rate per Scott County IRACS data from 8% to 6%.
Problem Statement #3
Scott County will have no more than 10 overdose fatalities by following recommendations from the Suicide and Overdose Fatality Review Board.
Scott County will improve National Z-Score for Health Outcomes from 1.01 to .85 per County Health Rankings Indiana Data.

Step 5: Plans to Achieve Goals

For each goal, list the steps required to achieve each

Problem Statement #1	Steps
CEASe of Scott County and grantees will engage at least 8,250 individuals in services and education designed to improve mental health outcomes,	1. Implement school-based and community-based programs to teach emotional regulation skills, coping skills,

parenting skills education, care coordination, coping skills, life skills, and recovery support by March 15, 2026.	<p>relationship skills, parenting skills, and time management skills (Enhance Skills)</p> <p>2. Provide education and training regarding child abuse and neglect prevention, including parenting education and support (Provide Information).</p> <p>3. Provide public health education about community resources to youth and adults at community events (Provide Information).</p> <p>4. Enhance incentives to promote client retention for service providers (Improve Incentives)</p> <p>5. Educate community healthcare providers through the TASC presentation about levels of care and community resources (Provide Education).</p>
Chronic Absenteeism rates for both Scott County School Districts will improve by 5 percent from the 2023-24 school year for each school district based on IDOE Absenteeism Dashboard.	<p>1. Increase school connectedness through engagement in school-based activities (Provide Support).</p> <p>2. Increase the probability that youth will attend positive childhood experiences and education/training events by providing incentives for participation (Change Consequences/Increase Incentive).</p> <p>3. Provide community-based prevention programming (Provide Support)</p> <p>4. Encourage engagement in alternative education programs for youth and adults not currently engaged in an education program and without a high school diploma or equivalent (Enhance Access/Reduce Barriers)</p>
Problem Statement #2	Steps
CEASe of Scott County and grantees will provide 20 hours of education to law enforcement, behavioral health providers, healthcare providers, peer support specialists, and prevention partners to enhance services available to individuals with mental health and substance use disorders.	<p>1. Law Enforcement and behavioral health will be provided training in best practices to engage with persons who use drugs (SHIELD, LEAD, etc.) (Provide Information).</p> <p>2. The TASC presentation will be provided to at least 10 medical providers to promote collaboration between SUD treatment and healthcare providers and</p>

	<p>encourage SBIRT in Primary Care settings (Building Capacity)</p> <p>3. Professionals will be provided with stigma reduction education (Provide Information)</p> <p>4. Behavioral health providers (licensed therapists, peer support, recovery coaches) will be provided with continuing education to increase service provision in the community (Provide Information)</p>
Reduce recidivism rate per Scott County IRACS data from 8% to 6%.	<p>1. Encourage warm-handoff to peer support following a non-fatal overdose and release from incarceration (Enhance Access/Reduce Barriers)</p> <p>2. Support treatment programs with individuals who are justice-involved as a result of substance use (Provide Support)</p> <p>3. Provide training and education to justice system staff and treatment providers for evidence-based approaches to substance use to enhance provider retention and encourage evidence-based practice (Provide Education)</p> <p>4. Support law enforcement collaboration to reduce substance distribution within the county (Reduce Access)</p>
Problem Statement #3	Steps
Scott County will have no more than 10 overdose fatalities by following recommendations from the Suicide and Overdose Fatality Review Board.	<p>1. Review suicide and overdose fatalities to identify recommendations to reduce overdose within the community.</p> <p>2. Reduce access to prescription drugs and illicit substances in the community through distribution of lockboxes/locking prescription bottles, participation in DEA Drug Take Back Days, and disseminating information about drug take-back locations in the county (Change access/increase barriers)</p> <p>3. Disseminate information regarding concerning use trends within the community, targeting individuals in active use (Provide Information).</p>

	4. Engage community partners in implementing recommendations from Suicide and Overdose Fatality Review Board (Improve Capacity).
Scott County will improve National Z-Score for Health Outcomes from 1.01 to .85 per County Health Rankings Indiana Data.	1. Encourage collaboration on public health initiatives between healthcare providers and other coalition members (Improve Capacity) 2. Hold community health events for the general community to improve access to preventative screening, vaccinations, and education (Enhance Access) 3. Provide community education regarding the intersectionality between substance use and chronic health conditions. (Provide Information) 4. Promote health navigation and care coordination for individuals living with chronic health conditions as a result of current or past substance use (Enhance Access)

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:	\$27,064.36
2	Amount of unused funds from last year that will roll over into this year:	383.98
3	Total funds available for programs and administrative costs for this year (Line 1 + Line 2):	27448.34
4	Amount of funds granted last year:	\$14,312.69
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: \$6862.09	Intervention/Treatment: \$6862.09	Justice Services: \$6862.09
Funding allotted to Administrative costs:		
<i>Itemized list of what is being funded</i>		<i>Amount (\$100.00)</i>
Coordinator compensation		\$4800.00
Office supplies		\$2062.07
Funding Allocations by Goal per Problem Statement:		
Problem Statement #1 Goal 1: \$3431.04 Goal 2: \$3431.05	Problem Statement #2 Goal 1: \$3431.04 Goal 2: \$3431.05	Problem Statement #3 Goal 1: \$3431.04 Goal 2: \$3431.05