

Governor's Commission for a Drug Free Indiana

A Division of the



Comprehensive Community Plan

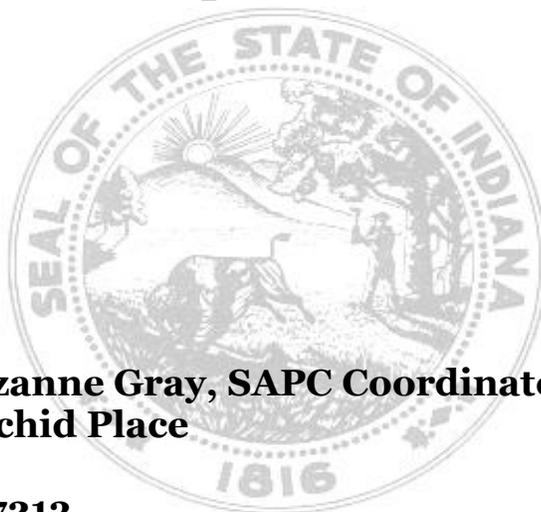
County: Miami

LCC: Miami County Substance Abuse Prevention Council

Date Due: February 1, 2014

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New Plan **Plan Update**



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Plan Summary

Mission Statement: We, the Miami County Local Coordinating Council of the Governor's Commission for a Drug Free Indiana, maintain that our mission is to open communication among all sectors of the county for the purpose of raising awareness and educating ourselves and the citizens of Miami County about the scope of alcohol and drug abuse problems in the community. We will assess needs and support programs based on our approved Comprehensive Community Plan in the areas of prevention/education, intervention/treatment, and criminal justice/law enforcement. We will seek funding sources to support the planned programs, as well as monitor their progress.

History: The Miami County Local Coordinating Committee conducted the first meeting on February 26, 1990. This was the first community wide effort to organize a coordinating body for purposes of providing substance abuse service to the people of Miami County. Previously, there had been a cooperative effort between the three school systems, the courts and other elements of the community, but there was no formal, organized body.

Over the course of the life of the LCC, the membership composition has slowly changed. At various times there have been representatives of the Miami County school systems, the major substance abuse treatment programs and the courts. Representation from the private sector of the community has been sporadic.

Since the inception of the Local Coordinating Council, meetings have been held monthly. Meetings were first held at the office of the Peru School Superintendent. In the late nineties, the meetings were held in the Jury Room in the Miami County Courthouse. Meetings were held at the Courthouse for approximately four years. Currently the Miami County LCC meetings are held at the Main Street United Methodist Church in the church library. Meetings are held the second Monday of each month at 4:00 p.m.

Over the past several years there have been numerous changes in the LCC and in the community. In the mid-nineties, the Miami County LCC changed Community Consultants. The Community Consultant for the LCC was changed from the North Central Region to the Northeast Region. The Grissom Air Force Base was also realigned during the mid-nineties. This was considered a hardship for the county, because they were a major employer. Many people were out of work with a change in lifestyle.

The community continued to suffer during the 2000's. A weakened national economy resulted in many business closings. There were many job losses and high unemployment.

During 2005, Miami County changed Consultants due to staff realignment at the state level. Kim Linkel became the new community Consultant, in place of Debbie Bowsher. Miami County was also moved from the Northeast Region to the Northwest Region. The year of 2006 brought further changes. Staff was again realigned, and Rebecca Smith became the Community Consultant for Miami County. Rebecca remained as Community Consultant until January 1, 2012. Three Program Managers were then hired to replace

the Community Consultants. The Program Manager for Miami County then became Stephanie Edwards. Stephanie Edwards left the organization in 2013, and Sonya Carrico, Director of ICJI, is the current state contact for Miami County.

The Miami County Local Coordinating Council officially became the Miami County Substance Abuse Prevention Council (SAPC) in the fall of 2010. Blake Douglas, a local college student, volunteered his time and developed a logo for the new SAPC. The council also adopted the tag line of “Prevention Produces Possibilities”, developed by the SAPC Coordinator.

The SAPC has had numerous successes in educating the public on the issues of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs. Speakers and educational materials have been made available to all areas of the county. Two events that the SAPC has supported recently include the Prescription Drug Luncheon in February of 2011 and The Recovery Month Celebration in September of 2012. In the spring of 2013, the SAPC hosted a luncheon featuring Dennis Wichern of the DEA and Prosecutor, Bruce Embrey. The Council will continue reaching out to all people and agencies within the county. The Council is striving to make the 2010’s a decade of hope and positive change for Miami County.

Summary of the Comprehensive Community Plan Update:

Substance abuse in Miami County continues to be a significant factor in crime rates. Marijuana, prescription drugs, methamphetamine, heroin, other substances (such as Spice), and alcohol continue to be concerning for the community, as stated by local treatment providers, probation officers, school officials, and law enforcement. Therefore, two problem statements were proposed within the 2013 Comprehensive Community Plan.

After reviewing the problem statement over the course of the year, the SAPC slightly revised Problem statement #1. The term heroin was changed to opiate, since heroin is one of the many forms of Opiates. Therefore, the problem statements discussed in this update include:

Problem Statement #1: The inappropriate use of marijuana, prescription drugs, methamphetamine, opiates, and other substances by adults and adolescents continues to be a concern for Miami County.

Problem Statement #2: The inappropriate use of alcohol by adults and adolescents continues to be a problem in Miami County.

Within the Comprehensive Community Plan Update for 2014, data for each of these problem statements is updated and reviewed. Progress toward achieving goals and objectives is also discussed. Although 2013 had frustrations such as budget constraints, data integrity and tracking, and fewer juvenile referrals for treatment, there were many highlights for the year.

Highlights for 2013 included the successful implementation of the incentive system for juvenile offenders; a Jail Substance Abuse Program that was well attended and received

by incarcerated males and females; an informative luncheon with Dennis Wichern, DEA, and Bruce Embrey, Prosecuting Attorney, speaking on substance abuse signs, symptoms, and trends; the planning and collaboration of a new prevention program, for high school students, with a local business; and the increase in OWI and PI arrests due to SAPC funding for new equipment for the Peru Police Department.

The SAPC is very enthusiastic about 2014, and is very hopeful of continuing to make strides to achieve all of the goals listed within this update. Board members are determined to continue seeking proposals that promote a healthier, safer lifestyle. They are committed to pursuing speakers, programs, and initiatives with the intent of making Miami County a superior place to live and work.

Membership List

County LCC Name: Miami County Substance Abuse Prevention Council

#	Name	Organization	Race	Gender	Category
1	Brehmer, Kathy	Miami County YMCA	White	Female	Civic Organization
2	Campbell, Allison	Community Member	White	Female	Parent
3	Demchak, Mark	Miami County YMCA	White	Male	Civic Organization
4	Embrey, Bruce	Prosecuting Attorney	White	Male	Judiciary
5	Feller, Matt	Peru Police Department	White	Male	Law Enforcement
6	Frazier, Kim	Purdue Cooperative Extension	White	Male	Education
7	Fry, Ken	Peru Community Schools	White	Male	Education
8	Gray, Jonah	Peru High School	White	Male	Student
9	Howard, Jay	Community Member	White	Male	Citizen
10	Hughes, Alice	Miami County Probation Department	Hispanic	Female	Judiciary
11	Hunt, Alan	Miami County Council	White	Male	Local Government
12	Jamison, Barbara	Peru Community Schools	White	Female	Education
13	Jefferson, Mike	Celebrate Recovery	White	Male	Treatment
14	Keller, Richard	Peru Police Department	White	Male	Law Enforcement
15	Middleton, Melissa	Four County Counseling Center	White	Female	Treatment
16	Miller, Mandy	Miami County Probation Department	White	Female	Judiciary
17	Poor, Brianne	Maconaquah High School	White	Female	Student

18	Reed, Addie	Community Member	White	Female	Parent/Citizen
19	Robertson, Lori	Four County Counseling Center	White	Female	Treatment
20	Scifres, Carmen	Celebrate Recovery	White	Female	Treatment
21	Scifres, Dave	Celebrate Recovery, Main Street UMC	White	Male	Treatment/Religion
22	Sharp, Jill	Miami County Tobacco Awareness Group	White	Female	Civic Organization
23	Skillen, Diane	CAP Council	White	Female	Civic Organization
24	Smithers, Chaston	Indiana State Excise Police	White	Male	Law Enforcement
25	Spahr, Tim	Miami County Circuit Court	White	Male	Judiciary
26	Spiker, Sheri	KEYS Academy/Peru Community Schools	White	Female	Education
27	Vitek, Dave	Miami County Sheriff's Department	White	Male	Law Enforcement
28	Zeiser, TJ	Indiana State Police	White	Male	Law Enforcement
29	Zumwalt, Larry	New Life Praise & Worship/The Hub	White	Male	Religion

Problem Identification

A. Problem Statement #1: The inappropriate use of marijuana, prescription drugs, methamphetamine, opiates, and other substances by adults and adolescents continues to be a concern for Miami County.

B. Supportive Data:

1. According to statistics from the Peru Police Department, during 2012 there were 20 arrests for controlled substances. There were 47 arrests for marijuana, one

- arrest for prescription drugs, and 39 arrests for methamphetamine. (Drug statistics are presented according to classifications based on various legislations, e.g., Legend Drug Act.)
2. Four County Counseling Center reported that there were only 13 adolescents and 296 adults admitted for treatment during their last fiscal year. Unfortunately, many adolescents and adults are not receiving necessary treatment for chronic addiction. Of those 296 adults admitted, only 101 had any type of insurance to help support getting services.
 3. According to Four County Counseling, 38% of the adolescents admitted for treatment during their last fiscal year had problems with multiple substance abuses. Of the adults admitted for treatment, 18% had issues with multiple substance abuses.
 4. According to Indianaindicators.org, individuals in Miami County are prescribed an average of 1.56 prescriptions per person.
 5. The purpose of the Miami County Alcohol/Drug Court Program is to assess for substance abuse problems in offenders who have been placed on probation for substance use related offenses or offenses in which substance use was a factor in the commission of their offenses. The assessment process involves obtaining form the offender information related to current and past substance use including illegal drugs, alcohol, and prescribed medicines. On July 25, 2012, currently active files were reviewed for reports of client current/past substance use, including reports of use of prescription medications without a prescription and/or misuse of prescribed medications (such as using more than prescribed or using more often than prescribed). A total of 113 files were reviewed. There were 36 females and 77 males assessed.
 - Of these 113 files, 1 was a juvenile offender under 18 years old.
 - Of the 113 offender files reviewed, 62 offenders (54.8%) acknowledged having used medications without the required prescription or having misused their prescribed medications or over-the-counter medications. 41% acknowledged past use of Cocaine, 34% acknowledged past use of Methamphetamine, and 8% acknowledged past use of Heroin. Marijuana was acknowledged by 88% of offenders. The one juvenile assessed acknowledged the use of painkillers that were not prescribed, in addition to the use of alcohol, marijuana, and nicotine.

The 2012 review and analysis of active files found data similar to the past two years. There were 16 fewer active pending cases during 2012 than 2011; the percentages of acknowledged use of substances were very similar. The 2012 review continues to give credibility to the reliability of the statistical information. Cocaine and methamphetamine users have increased, from 33% to 41%, and from 21% to 34%, respectively. In spite of the increase in methamphetamine and cocaine users, the increase in abuse of prescribed medications is even more troubling. The use of benzodiazepines increased from 29(22%) in 2011 to 41 (36%) in 2012. As for painkillers, this number increased from 43 (33%) in 2011 to 48 (42%) in 2012. Those using spice in 2011 increased from 9 (7%) to 16 (14%). Heroin use has remained relatively steady.

Therefore, while cocaine and methamphetamine use have increased, the use of benzos and painkillers outnumbered cocaine and methamphetamine.

6. According to the Miami County Probation Department and the Peru Police Department, there were 3 deaths due to prescription drug overdose in Miami County during 2012. Three individuals overdosed and survived.
7. According to data from the Miami County SAPC 2011 Prevalence Survey, 25% of school aged children Miami County between the ages of 12 and 19 years of age reported abuse of OTC cold medicines. This was statistically and clinically significant difference from the adult population in Miami County (25% vs 14%, $p < 0.001$). When asked if prescription medications are “drugs”, less than half of school aged children (45%) replied yes. Yet 28% of Miami county youth reported that it is easy to get prescription medications illicitly, and that both adults and youth abuse prescription medications, (63% and 66%, respectively). Nearly half of the youth surveyed (48%) reported knowing someone that is abusing prescription medications. Some of the indications for youth prescription drug use listed included medications to alter mood (22%) and medications to help with sleep (15%).
8. According to Dukes Memorial Hospital of Miami County, during 2011 there were 8 adolescent Emergency Department visits due to illicit drug abuse. During 2012 there were 12 adolescent Emergency Department visits due to illicit drug abuse.

End of Year 1 Update:

1. According to statistics from the Peru Police Department, during 2013 there were 20 arrests for controlled substances. There were 65 arrests for marijuana, 31 arrests for prescription drug related offenses, and 67 arrests for methamphetamine. There was one arrest for cocaine. Therefore, arrests for controlled substances remained constant, marijuana arrests increased by 38%, prescription drug arrests increased by 3,000% (or by 30 arrests), and methamphetamine arrests increased by 72%. The increase in prescription drug arrests is most likely due to changes in how data were tracked, rather than due to any real change in arrest rates for prescription drugs.
2. Four County Counseling Center reported that there were only 7 adolescents and 285 adults admitted for treatment during their last fiscal year. Therefore, during 2013, the number of adolescents admitted for treatment decreased by 46%, and the number of adults admitted for treatment decreased by 11%. This decrease is due in part to a decrease in the number of referrals received from the justice system. It is also due to a lack of funding for treatment services. Unfortunately, many adolescents and adults are still not receiving necessary treatment for chronic addiction. Approximately 60% of clients that sought treatment had no payer source for services, indicating a continued need for supplemental funds for addiction services.
3. According to Four County Counseling, 57% of the adolescents admitted for treatment during their last fiscal year had problems with multiple substance abuses. Of the adults admitted for treatment, 77% had issues with multiple substance abuses. Therefore, there was a 50% increase in the percentage of adolescents admitted for treatment and a 328% change in the percentage of adults with multiple substance abuse issues admitted for treatment. Four County reported that these increases are most likely due to better data collection and assessment processes.

4. Indianaindicators.org continues to report that individuals in Miami County are prescribed an average of 1.56 prescriptions per person. The statistic is the same as for 2012/2013.
5. The purpose of the Miami County Alcohol/Drug Court Program is to assess for substance abuse problems in offenders who have been placed on probation for substance use related offenses or offenses in which substance use was a factor in the commission of their offenses. The assessment process involves obtaining from the offender information related to current and past substance use including illegal drugs, alcohol, and prescribed medicines. On July 24, 2013, currently active files were reviewed for reports of client current/past substance use, including reports of use of prescription medications without a prescription and/or misuse of prescribed medications (such as using more than prescribed or using more often than prescribed). A total of 118 files were reviewed. There were 41 females and 77 males assessed.
 - Of these 118 files, 3 were juvenile offenders under 18 years of age.
 - Of the 118 offender files reviewed, 60 offenders (50.8%) acknowledged having used medications without the required prescription or having misused their prescribed medications or over-the-counter medications. This compares with 53% in 2010, 46.5% in 2011, and 54.8% in 2012. 36% acknowledged past use of Cocaine, 30% acknowledged past use of Methamphetamine, and 12% acknowledged past use of Heroin. Marijuana was acknowledged by 91% of offenders. All three juveniles assessed acknowledged the use of painkillers that were not prescribed, in addition to the use of alcohol, marijuana, spice, other prescription drugs, over the counter drugs and nicotine.

The 2013 review and analysis of active files found data similar to the past two years. There were 5 more active pending cases than during 2012, yet 11 fewer than 2011, the percentages of acknowledged use of substances were very similar. The 2013 review continues to give credibility to the reliability of the statistical information. There are however, a few interesting trends.

From 2011 to 2012, reports of cocaine and methamphetamine use increased from 33% to 41%, and from 21% to 34% respectively. However, in 2013 reports of cocaine use decreased to 36%, Methamphetamine use decreased to 30%. Also, reports of benzodiazepines decreased to 28% in 2013. This is approximately a 20% decrease. Although this seems encouraging, the reality is that the use of painkillers actually increased to 44%. In addition, reports of Heroin use increased to 12% in 2013. The relationship between painkiller use and Heroin use is evident because all Heroin users reported that they also used painkillers. As painkiller use increased, so did the use of Heroin. Also, the data shows that in 2010 there were no convictions for unlawful possession of a syringe. During 2011 and 2012 there was one conviction each year for those probationers reviewed for unlawful possession of a syringe. In 2013, three persons were convicted, and all three were female offenders. The percentage of females has steadily increased from 23% in 2010 to 35% in 2013. There was a 14% increase in females during 2013.

6. According to the Peru Police Department, there was one death due to prescription drug overdose in their jurisdiction during 2013. An informal verbal survey of

- probation officers resulted in reports of three probationer deaths from overdose in 2013. There were three probationers reported having survived overdoses. It is uncertain whether the Peru City statistic is included within this verbal survey. However, data remained fairly similar to numbers reported during 2012.
7. The Miami County SAPC Prevalence Survey was administered during 2013. Unfortunately, there were no youth who completed the questionnaires; therefore no comparisons can be made with the adult sample surveyed. The total number of questionnaires collected for the year was 37. Age of respondent ranged from 22 to 79 years of age. The average age of respondent was 49. According to data 11% of the adults reported abuse of OTC cold medicines. This was a 21% decrease from the percentage of adults reported during 2011. When asked if prescription medications are “drugs”, 97% replied yes. 25% of adults reported that it is easy to get prescription medications illicitly, and that they believe both adults and youth abuse prescription medications, (50% and 42%, respectively). Of the adults surveyed 57% reported knowing someone that is abusing prescription medications. Some of the indications for adult prescription drug use listed included medications to alter mood (22%) and medications to help with sleep (22%). These reports are very similar to drugs reported in 2011 by the youth.
 8. According to Dukes Memorial Hospital of Miami County, during 2012 there were 12 adolescent Emergency Department visits due to illicit drug abuse. During 2013 there were no reported cases of adolescent visits due to illicit drug abuse. Therefore, adolescent visits to the Emergency Department for illicit drug abuse decreased by 100% during 2013. During 2013, there was only one patient with an emergency department visit due to illicit drug abuse.
 9. According to the Indiana State Police there were 49 meth labs seized in Miami County during 2013. The number of seizures indicates that Miami County is ranked #8 in the state for the number of labs seized. **(New Statistic)**

End of Year 2 Update:

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Final Update (end of Year 3):

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C. Goals:

1. **Determine a baseline of parental awareness of substance abuse problems, in Miami County.**

2. **Parents of at risk youth will demonstrate a 10% increase in knowledge and coping skills for effectively dealing with adolescent substance abuse problems.**
3. **Decrease the number of probationers using non-prescribed mood altering substances by 5%.**
4. **Increase the percentage of school aged children in Miami County who consider prescription medications as “drugs”, by 50% over three years.**
5. **Reduce the rate of prescription drug and substance abuse as reported by treatment providers, schools, and law enforcement officials.**

End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

1. **Determine a baseline of parental awareness of substance abuse problems, in Miami County.** It was anticipated that data could be gathered during a training program presented in Miami County by Four County Counseling. A parenting program was to be held in conjunction with a summer day treatment program. Unfortunately, no parents of the youth in that program participated in the parenting aspect of the program. The parenting program was held at a later date with incarcerated parents, and this group indicated good insight into the substance abuse problem in the community. However, the sample of individuals trained is not indicative of the knowledge of the general public, or the overall population of Miami County parents.
Further, a brief alcohol awareness survey was conducted during 2013. Thirty-seven percent of parents reported that they believed that their drinking negatively affected their families. In a 2013 SAPC Prevalence Survey conducted in Miami County, 57% of adults responded that they know of someone who has a prescription drug abuse problem. The SAPC will continue developing a questionnaire to better achieve a more comprehensive baseline of parental awareness of substance abuse problems.
2. **Parents of at risk youth will demonstrate a 10% increase in knowledge and coping skills for effectively dealing with adolescent substance abuse problems.** According to Four County Counseling, this data is not available at this time. Since a different sample of individuals was used than was originally designed for gathering this information, the data was not correctly collected. Four County stated that they “have revised the pre- and post- testing to better capture this data.”
3. **Decrease the number of probationers using non-prescribed mood altering substances by 5%.** During 2013, a total of 664 drug screens were administered to adult probationers. Of these, a total of 265 (39.9%) were considered positive for alcohol and/or other non-prescribed drugs. This statistic will be compared with data at the end of 2014.
4. **Increase the percentage of school aged children in Miami County who consider prescription medications as “drugs”, by 50% over three**

years. A 2013 prevalence survey for prescription drugs was administered. However, there were no juvenile respondents. The SAPC hopes to revise the survey and administer it to more juveniles during 2014.

- 5. Reduce the rate of prescription drug and substance abuse as reported by treatment providers, schools, and law enforcement officials. The Peru Police Department reports that although prescription drug arrests have increased during 2013, the number of prescription drug abuse arrests has actually decreased 29.55% since 2010. The department reports that prescription drug abuse is sometimes a difficult crime to investigate. Therefore, the Peru Police Department reports that although arrests have decreased, the actual rate of abuse may not have decreased.**

Juvenile and adult probationers increased by 4% during 2013, even though open probation cases have declined by 28%, overall, since 2010. This decrease, according to probation, is most likely due to changes in the referral system of the years, not to the decrease in substance abuse. Furthermore, during a review of probation cases during 2013, offenders are asked to acknowledge substances used. Twenty categories of substances are listed. Of the twenty substances, 70% of the substances increased in offender usage since 2012.

Four County Counseling reported that 285 adults and 7 adolescents were admitted for substance abuse issues during the last fiscal year. They also reported that 57% of adolescents and 77% of adults who were admitted had multiple substance abuse problems. Marijuana and prescription opiate use were the 2nd and 3rd most common primary substances of abuse.

No data was available from school officials at this time. No officials report a significant reduction in the rate of prescription drug and substance abuse for Miami County at this time.

End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

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Final Report (end of Year 3):

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D. Objectives:

1. **Survey juveniles with 2011 prevalence survey. Add additional drugs to the prescription drug questions.**
2. **Promote and support organizations that use evidenced-based, approved prevention programs for children and adolescents.**
3. **Provide training to county educators and/or Pharmacy Technicians on drug trends, and signs, and symptoms of drug use.**
4. **Lobby for teacher in-service time to provide substance abuse training.**
5. **Provide brochures and literature to local schools and preschools.**
6. **Provide substance abuse education to parents of at risk adolescents.**
7. **Continue to encourage and support community based awareness programs.**
8. **Support programs that treat prescription and other drug substance abuse.**
9. **Support legal authorities in the apprehension of offenders involved in the sale or personal abuse of prescription and other drugs.**

End of Year 1 Update:

1. **Survey juveniles with 2011 prevalence survey. Add additional drugs to the prescription drug questions. This objective was not met during 2013. Although the prevalence survey was administered, there were no juveniles who completed the questionnaires. Questionnaires were administered at the YMCA Kid's Fair held at the local Junior High School, yet no youth completed the questionnaires. The SAPC was unable to attain youth respondents at the 4-H Fair. The survey was also administered at a training luncheon, which was geared towards adults. Questionnaires were also e-mailed to all SAPC members, and members were to request questionnaires be completed at their organizations. The SAPC is hoping to collect questionnaires at the Reality Store during 2014. This is a local program that all county Sophomores attend.**
2. **Promote and support organizations that use evidenced-based, approved prevention programs for children and adolescents. During 2013 the SAPC provided grants to Four County Counseling Center. Four County utilizes evidence-based programs including the Living in Balance Life Skills Curriculum, Matrix model, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Guiding Good Choices parenting program, Dialect Behavioral Therapy, Relapse prevention, and the SAMHSA Anger management Program.**

The SAPC provided a grant to the Miami County Probation Department during 2013 for the purchase and use of Kid's Interactive Journals. The SAPC also provided a grant to Probation for the purchase of materials for a Negative Drug Screen Incentive for Juveniles. The program assisted in the prevention of repeat juvenile offenders.

Further, the Miami County Probation Department received a grant for 2014 to purchase the Carey Guides. These are evidence-based and are used with the juveniles.

- 3. Provide training to county educators and/or Pharmacy Technicians on drug trends, and signs, and symptoms of drug use.** On May 10, 2013, Dennis Wichern of the DEA provided training to the Miami County community on issues and trends in substance abuse. Bruce Embrey, Miami County Prosecutor, also spoke at the luncheon about local substance abuse statistics. Educators and Technicians were invited and encouraged to attend. There were approximately 50 individuals in attendance. (There were 64 RSVPs.) Exit cards were provided for the speakers. Sixty-eight percent of respondents indicated that they learned “a lot” from the combination of speakers.

Four County Counseling provided training to the Miami County Sheriff's Department staff. The training to the staff focused on substance abuse and mental illness issues.

- 4. Lobby for teacher in-service time to provide substance abuse training.** There was no progress made during 2013 for obtaining teacher in-service time to provide substance abuse training. However, there has been considerable contact with the county school principals and superintendents in regards to the support of the Mugs Not Drugs program beginning January 16th. The Mugs Not Drugs program will be available to students for 9 weeks on Thursday evenings from after school until 6:00 p.m. Speakers will vary from recovering drug/alcohol addicts to the city Mayor. Each speaker will focus on an aspect of substance abuse and its effects. Teachers are invited to attend any of the sessions. Therefore, although the SAPC has not yet been able to ascertain training time during the in-service times, the SAPC has been able to strengthen important relationships with school officials.
- 5. Provide brochures and literature to local schools and preschools.** The SAPC obtained a list of Miami County preschools. Pamphlets for distribution were chosen and included: (1) Keep your child safe. Put your medicines up and away and out of sight. Learn how: and (2) Kids aren't just small adults: Medicines, Children, and the Care Every Child Deserves. Pamphlets were delivered to three preschools for the distribution to 125 preschool families. Four other preschools were contacted on multiple occasions but no reply, as to the participation of the schools in the distribution of the pamphlets, was obtained. The SAPC will continue to follow up on these schools and will contact the remaining two area preschools during 2014.

Furthermore, all county high school sophomores are educated on substance abuse at the annual Career Fair. Literature was distributed to students during this event. Four County Counseling Center also has case managers in both Peru and North Miami Schools who provide substance abuse education materials to students.

Literature was also distributed by the SAPC to teachers, school officials, parents, and students during the YMCA Kid's Fair. The event served 400 youth and adults.

- 6. Provide substance abuse education to parents of at risk adolescents.** Four County provides Family Therapy programs. In addition, a grant

was provided by the SAPC to Four County Counseling Center for an education program for parents of at risk school age children. Four County tried on several occasions to initiate programs, but they had no responses from parents. Initially, bi-monthly educational prevention parenting events with the Guiding Good choices curriculum were planned. They then revised their proposal and plan in order to have a parenting program component run in conjunction with Four County's Home-based Day Treatment Summer program. They designed a program that included 6 weekly sessions for parents while their children were involved in day treatment services. Parents did not respond to this option either. The program administrators felt they did not receive any response from parents because the programs they planned were not mandatory. Four County continued to see additional alternatives to reaching parents of at-risk children. Four County again revised their proposal and presented a 5 week program of Guiding Good Choices with female jail inmates. The program received a strong favorable response from the female inmates and male inmates also requested to participate in the program. Fourteen women and 7 men participated. Another session of Guiding Good Choices will be utilized with both male and female inmates during 2014.

- 6. Continue to encourage and support community based awareness programs.** Although the SAPC does not fund the Red Ribbon campaign in the local school systems, many of the SAPC members participate in the campaign. The campaign held in October reaches students in all three systems and provides awareness about drug abuse issues. Ribbons, bracelets, pencils and other trinkets are passed out. There are usually special activities for each day during the week. Many teachers do special crafts and have special lessons. Some teachers have students write essays or draw pictures that are posted in the hallways.

The SAPC recently started a Mugs Not Drugs program in collaboration with Aroma coffee shop in Peru. The program is open to high school students from all three school systems. The program is available from 3-6 p.m. on Thursdays from January through March. Speakers will be available each week, briefly discussing substance abuse issues with students. Prescription drug abuse will be addressed at two of the sessions. Other drugs that will be discussed include Methamphetamine, Cocaine, Heroin, and Marijuana. Students can bring their IDs to receive a free regular coffee or hot chocolate during the program times.

The SAPC supported the Miami County Kid's Fair during 2013 and will continue to do so during 2014. During 2013 over 400 adults and children from Miami County participated in the fair. Literature was distributed about various drugs, signs and symptoms of abuse, and treatment possibilities.

The SAPC also participated in the YMCA Family Halloween Event. The SAPC provided treat bags with a drug free message on each bag. Bags also contained pamphlets about keeping medications away from

children, and how to properly store medications. Approximately 230 Miami County families attended the event.

The Miami County YMCA also provides a drug-free environment for children to attend after school. Many students utilize the youth exercise room, nautilus, swimming pool and gym. The SAPC encourages children to utilize these resources and choose a healthy lifestyle. The YMCA runs many afterschool programs for youth.

The SAPC has also financially supported the Nurturing Parenting Program in the past, and currently has members who participate in administering this program. The program includes participants who were referred by the courts. Participants receive information about drug abuse. Various drugs and treatment possibilities are discussed during the program. Two sessions are run each year.

In addition, the SAPC continues to support the Community Services Council. The council assists the SAPC in raising awareness about substance abuse issues within Miami County.

Further, the SAPC supports Prescription Take Back Days. A Take Back Day was held for the community on October 26, 2013 at the Peru Police Department. Four boxes of drugs were collected weighing 131.8 pounds. Prescription drugs may also be taken to the Peru Police Department any time during normal business hours.

- 7. Support programs that treat prescription and other drug substance abuse. During 2013, the SAPC financially supported a Jail Substance Abuse program. The program was run in collaboration with Four County Counseling Center. Fifty-nine women and 48 men participated. The Thinking for a Change curriculum was approved by the Department of Corrections and was utilized by this program. The goal of the program is to decrease re-offenders.**

In addition, the SAPC provided a grant to Four County Counseling to be used in the treatment of indigent clients who have drug abuse issues. During 2013, Four County utilized the grant to provide \$5,476.00 worth of treatment services for both adults and juveniles. An evidence-based curriculum, Living in Balance, was also purchased with the grant. This curriculum will be used with indigent clients during 2014.

- 8. Support legal authorities in the apprehension of offenders involved in the sale or personal abuse of prescription and other drugs. During 2013 a grant was provided to the Peru Police Department for video equipment and recording devices. The equipment enables the police officers to record arrests. The video evidence provides clear evidence during prosecution and leads to more drug abuse related convictions. The Assistant Chief of the Peru Police Department reports that “the equipment provides a clear, concise, and accurate account of what transpires during the arrest.”**

The Miami County Probation Department also received grants for Drug Screen Incentive Programs for adults and juveniles. The grants were used to purchase drug screens for various drugs. Throughout the

program, offenders with negative drug screen results are praised and are notified that they will not be charged for the drug screens. Offenders in the program must have a history of prescription pill abuse, alcohol abuse, or have been arrested for offenses in which substance use was a factor.

End of Year 2 Update:

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Final Update (end of Year 3):

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A. Problem Statement #2: The inappropriate use of alcohol by adults and adolescents continues to be a problem in Miami County.

B. Supportive Data:

1. According to the Peru Police Department there were 57 OWI arrests for 2012.
2. Peru Police Department reported 48 arrests for Public Intoxication during 2012.
3. According to Four County Counseling Center, a local treatment facility, there were only 13 adolescents admitted for treatment during the last fiscal year. There were 296 adults admitted for treatment. Of those 296 individuals, 29% had a primary problem with alcohol.
4. According to the Miami County Probation Department and the Peru Police Department, during 2012, there were 254 adults placed on probation for substance abuse offenses, including alcohol, and 24 juveniles on probation for substance abuse offenses.
5. According to local treatment professionals in Miami County, Lori Robertson of Four County Counseling, and Alice Hughes of the Miami County Probation Department offenses, there is no mechanism in place that requires juveniles to seek treatment for alcohol abuse problems. Juveniles seldom seek treatment by their own will, as indianaindicator.org, 18.5% of Miami County adults report excessive alcohol use.
6. According to Alice Hughes of the Miami County Probation Department, during 2012 there were 24 juveniles placed on probation for substance abuse offenses, including alcohol. Of these juveniles, only 6 juveniles were assessed. Therefore, only about 25% of the juveniles placed on probation were assessed and referred for substance abuse treatment. Juveniles not referred to probation most likely do not receive assessment or treatment.

7. According to Dukes Memorial Hospital of Miami County, during 2011 there were a total of 10 adolescent Emergency Department visits due to illicit drug abuse and/or alcohol abuse. Of the 10 cases, two were due to acute alcohol intoxication, and two were due to alcohol in combination with illicit drugs. During 2012 there were 13 adolescent Emergency Department visits due to illicit drug abuse and/or alcohol abuse. Of these cases there was one case of acute alcohol intoxication, and two admittances due to the combination of alcohol with illicit drugs.
8. The purpose of the Miami County Alcohol/Drug court Program is to assess for substance abuse problems in offenders who have been placed on probation for substance use related offenses or offenses in which substance use was a factor in the commission of their offenses. The assessment process involves obtaining from the offender information related to current and past substance use including illegal drugs, alcohol, and prescribed medicines. Only July 25, 2012, currently active files were reviewed for reports of client current/past substance use, including reports of use of prescription medications without a prescription and/or misuse of prescribed medications (such as using more than prescribed or using more often than prescribed). A total of 113 files were reviewed. There were 36 females and 77 males assessed. 100% of the offenders acknowledged the use of alcohol during their lifetime.

End of Year 1 Update:

1. According to the Peru Police Department there were 64 OWI arrests for 2013. Therefore, OWI arrests have increased by 12%. The PPD reported that the equipment purchased this year made a large impact in the increases.
2. Peru Police Department reported 68 arrests for Public Intoxication during 2013. Therefore, PI arrests have increased by 42%. The PPD reported that this increase is due in large part to the equipment purchased with SAPC funds.
3. According to Four County Counseling Center, a local treatment facility, there were only 7 adolescents admitted for treatment during the last fiscal year. There were 285 adults admitted for treatment. Of those individuals, 42% of adults and 50% of the adolescents had a primary problem with alcohol. Therefore, for the last fiscal year, there was approximately a 45% increase in the percentage of adults treated with a primary problem of alcohol abuse. Four County Counseling reported that the increase in alcohol use may be due to the high unemployment and economic depression that has affected the area recently. Alcohol is also more socially acceptable more accessible compared to other drugs.
4. According to the Miami County Probation Department, during 2013, there were 254 adults placed on probation for substance abuse offenses (total number of adults on probation was 792), including alcohol, and 27 juveniles on probation for substance abuse offenses (total number of juveniles on probation was 56). The number of adults on probation did not change during 2013 as compared to 2012. The number of juveniles on probation increased by 13%.
5. According to local treatment professionals in Miami County, Lori Robertson of Four County Counseling, and Alice Hughes of the Miami County Probation Department offenses, there is no mechanism in place that requires juveniles to seek treatment for alcohol abuse problems. Juveniles seldom seek treatment by

- their own will, as indianaindicators.org, 21% of Miami County adults report excessive alcohol use. This statistic has increased by 2% since 2012/2013.
6. According to Alice Hughes of the Miami County Probation Department, during 2013 there were 27 juveniles placed on probation for substance abuse offenses, including alcohol. Of these juveniles, 5 juveniles were assessed by the Miami County Alcohol/Drug Court Program, and subsequently referred for substance abuse treatment. In addition, probation officers for juveniles have made an effort to have juveniles referred to substance abuse treatment by seeking DCS funding that will pay for the treatment. Therefore, in 2013, there were about 11 juveniles that sought substance abuse treatment after encouragement from their probation officers. These juveniles received substance abuse services such as Functional Family Therapy through Kinsey Lifeline services, inpatient in Lexington, Indiana, Whites Institute, as well as Four County Counseling Center. Thus, 16 of 27 juveniles (59%) placed on probation for substance abuse related offenses received some treatment. In other words, due to additional funding, although there was one fewer juvenile assessments, treatment for juvenile probationers actually more than doubled during 2013.
 7. According to Dukes Memorial Hospital of Miami County, during 2012 there were 13 adolescent Emergency Department visits due to illicit drug abuse and/or alcohol abuse. Of these cases there was one case of acute alcohol intoxication, and two admittances due to the combination of alcohol with illicit drugs. During 2013, there were no adolescent visits reported. Therefore, adolescent visits decreased by 100%. There was only one patient with an emergency department visit due to acute alcohol intoxication in combination with illicit drugs.
 8. The purpose of the Miami County Alcohol/Drug court Program is to assess for substance abuse problems in offenders who have been placed on probation for substance use related offenses or offenses in which substance use was a factor in the commission of their offenses. The assessment process involves obtaining from the offender information related to current and past substance use including illegal drugs, alcohol, and prescribed medicines. On July 24, 2013, currently active files were reviewed for reports of client current/past substance use. A total of 118 files were reviewed. There were 41 females and 77 males assessed. 100% of the offenders acknowledged the use of alcohol during their lifetime. This is consistent with findings since 2010.
 9. A brief Alcohol Awareness survey was administered by the SAPC during 2013. Although there were only 20 respondents less than 18 years of age, of those surveyed, 40% responded that their parents' drinking affected their family. Twenty-five percent of those affirming that their parents' drinking affected their families stated that "They won't remember to take care of us." **(NEW STATISTIC)**

End of Year 2 Update:

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Final Update (end of Year 3):

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C. Goals:

1. **Reduce drunk driving by decreasing the number of impaired drivers on county roadways. The number of OWI arrests will increase by 5% over the next three years.**
2. **Increase number of youth and adults receiving treatment for alcohol abuse by 5% over the next three years.**
3. **Decrease the number of probationers using alcohol by 5% per year over the next three years.**
4. **Ascertain participation in the annual IRPC survey by all three county school systems within the next three years.**

End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

1. **Reduce drunk driving by decreasing the number of impaired drivers on county roadways. The number of OWI arrests will increase by 5% over the next three years.** The number of OWI arrests was 57 for 2012 and 64 for 2013. Therefore, OWI arrests increased by 12% during 2013. The Peru Police Department attributes the increase to the equipment purchased with SAPC funds.
2. **Increase number of youth and adults receiving treatment for alcohol abuse by 5% over the next three years.** During 2013, the Miami County Probation Department reported that 16 of 27 juvenile probationers received treatment. Five youth were referred for treatment and 11 sought treatment after encouragement from probation officers. Officers were able to secure additional DCS funding to help pay for substance abuse treatment for juveniles. This statistic will be compared with data at the end of 2014.

Further, Four County Counseling Center reports that there were 285 adults admitted for treatment, and 7 adolescents admitted for treatment. Of those admittances, 42% of the adults and 50% of the adolescents had issues of alcohol. The percentage of adults and juveniles admitted for alcohol abuse related issues has increased during the past fiscal year, even though the total number of those admitted for treatment has decreased. The Miami County population is approximately 36,000 individuals, with approximately 27,000 of those individuals being adults and 9,000 juveniles. It is also reported

- (Indianaindicators.org) that 21% of Miami County adults report excessive drinking. Therefore, there are approximately 5,670 adults within Miami County who may have potential problems with excessive drinking, even though only about 220 are receiving treatment at Four County. This data will be compared with data at the end of 2014.
3. Decrease the number of probationers using alcohol by 5% per year over the next three years. No progress was made toward this goal this year. Data that was maintained and reviewed did not clearly indicate a baseline number that could be used. Alternative methods of tracking this information will continue to be discussed during 2014. The SAPC hopes an alternate method of data collection will be determined and utilized.
 4. Ascertain participation in the annual IRPC survey by all three county school systems within the next three years. This goal was not met for 2013. A member of the SAPC board began working on this issue early in 2013. She contacted two of the schools but did not receive any confirmation. One school system was interested but not state either way as to their participation in the survey. The board member then accepted a new position in May of 2013 and was no longer able to serve the SAPC in the same capacity. During 2014, the SAPC will continue to seek alternative ways to encourage the school systems to regularly participate in the survey. Ken Fry is currently contacting school systems with hopes that the schools will participate in the IRPC survey this spring.

End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

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Final Report (end of Year 3):

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D. Objectives:

1. Have a past OWI offender speak to students.
2. Encourage the support of juvenile treatment programs.
3. Support law enforcement by providing funding for equipment needs to apprehend offenders.
4. Continue to educate the community on the signs and symptoms of alcohol abuse, and on treatment alternatives.
5. Support programs that provide treatment for offenders currently in prison.

6. **Support organizations that provide alternative after school activities for juveniles.**
7. **Encourage the development of and support a SADD program at Peru High School. Support SADD programs at all county school systems.**

End of Year 1 Update:

1. **Have a past OWI offender speak to students.** A speaker was scheduled to speak to county high school students, January 23, 2014, at Aroma coffee house for the Mugs Not Drugs program. However, the speaker canceled as of January 17th. The SAPC will try to find another OWI offender appropriate for the high school audience. The SAPC did not schedule any past offender speakers specifically for students during 2013.
2. **Encourage the support of juvenile treatment programs.** The SAPC provided a grant to Four County Counseling to be used in the treatment of indigent clients who have drug abuse issues. During 2013, Four County utilized the grant to provide treatment services for juveniles. Four County also received a grant for 2014 for the treatment of indigent juveniles with alcohol abuse issues.

Furthermore, Four County Counseling supports school based case managers. These case managers address treatment issues for students in the school setting.

In addition, the Probation Department sought additional funding for juvenile probationers through DCS during 2013. The Probation Department plans to continue to seek additional funds for treatment options for Miami County youth.

3. **Support law enforcement by providing funding for equipment needs to apprehend offenders.** The Peru Police Department applied for and received a grant during 2013 for video equipment and recording devices. The equipment enables the police officers to record arrests. The video evidence provides clear evidence during prosecution and leads to more OWI and alcohol abuse related convictions. The Assistant Chief of the Peru Police Department attributes a lot of the increase in OWI arrests to the equipment that has been purchased with SAPC funds. He stated that the “equipment not only provides a clear, concise, and accurate account of what transpired during the arrest, I believe it is also giving our Officers greater confidence when it comes to OWI enforcement.”
4. **Continue to educate the community on the signs and symptoms of alcohol abuse, and on treatment alternatives.** A luncheon was provided by the SAPC and open to the public on May 10, 2013. Literature was provided on the signs and symptoms of abuse and on treatment alternatives.

Articles were also submitted to the local newspaper to assist in educating the county. Topics included signs of alcohol abuse of juveniles, and some local statistics of alcohol abuse. Bruce Embrey, the Miami County Prosecutor spoke to the newspaper about statistics that

were prepared in his office, and the article was printed in the Peru Tribune. An article was also submitted by the SAPC this past December, describing the Christmas time as being at time of emotional drinking, and of excessive drinking due to numerous parties. The article did not end up being published in the newspaper.

On June 27, 2013, the Peru Police Department provided training for the caseworkers of Four County Counseling Center. The caseworkers were trained on drug identification. They were also trained on other signs and symptoms of drug abuse they might identify while they are caring for clients in their homes.

Further, Four County Counseling Center provided training to the Miami County Sheriff's Department staff. The training included the signs and symptoms of alcohol abuse and possible treatment.

5. Support programs that provide treatment for offenders currently in prison. During 2013, the SAPC financially supported a Jail Substance Abuse program. The program was run in collaboration with Four County Counseling Center. The Thinking for a Change curriculum was approved by the Department of Corrections and was utilized by this program. The goal of the program is to decrease re-offenders.
6. Support organizations that provide alternative after school activities for juveniles. The Miami County YMCA provides a drug-free environment for children to attend after school. Many students utilize the youth exercise room, nautilus, swimming pool and gym. The SAPC encourages children to utilize these resources and choose a healthy lifestyle. The YMCA runs many afterschool programs for youth, as well as daycare.

The SAPC recently started a Mugs Not Drugs program in collaboration with Aroma coffee shop in Peru. The program is open to high school students from all three school systems. The program is available from 3-6 p.m. on Thursdays from January through March. Speakers will be available each week, briefly discussing substance abuse issues with students. Alcohol abuse will be discussed. Students can bring their IDs to receive a free regular coffee or hot chocolate during the program times.

SAPC board members also support the Hub Youth Center. The Center operates on the weekends for middle school and high school students.

7. Encourage the development of and support a SADD program at Peru High School. Support SADD programs at all county school systems. Jennifer Hopkins volunteered to start a SADD program at Peru High School. Jennifer did preliminary research and contacted the High School principal. Due to family and time constraints, Jennifer stated during that fall that she would not be able to pursue setting up the program. She stated that if anyone else was interested in pursuing the program, she could provide them with her findings and contacts. Otherwise, she would have to wait to a later time period to begin a SADD group. No other volunteers came forward during 2013 to assist

with this program. It is hoped that Jennifer will be able to pursue this plan again during 2014.

End of Year 2 Update:

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Final Update (end of Year 3):

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Next Annual Update Due: 2.1.15

Next Comprehensive Community Plan Due: 2.1.16

Date of Community Consultant Review:

Disclaimer:

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

Terms and Conditions:

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

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

Initials: SMG