

The Indiana Commission to Combat Drug Abuse



Behavioral Health Division

Comprehensive Community Plan

County: Boone
LCC Name: Drug Free Boone County
LCC Contact: Lisa Hutcheson
Address: 1431 N. Delaware
City: Indianapolis
Phone: 317-638-3501 x.1232
Email: lhutcheson@mhai.net

County Commissioners: Don Lawson, Jeff Wolfe, Tom Santelli
Address: 116 W Washington Street
City: Lebanon
Zip Code: 46052

Vision Statement

What is your Local Coordinating Council's vision statement?

We believe all residents of Boone County should live their best lives in a safe and drug free environment.

Mission Statement

What is your Local Coordinating Council's mission statement?

The purpose of Drug Free Boone County is to support those organizations and agencies which are addressing substance use through prevention, intervention, treatment, and criminal justice initiatives through grants, and to facilitate collaboration among these organizations.

Membership List					
#	Name	Organization	Race	Gender	Category
1	Anita Bowen	Boone Co Senior Services	C	F	Community services
2	Holly Bland	Lebanon Schools	C	F	Schools - nurse
3	Alyssa Allen	Parent	C	F	Parent
4	Lynette Clark	INWell	C	F	Mental health/treatment
5	Christina Candia	Boone Co Probation	C	F	Criminal justice
6	Pascal Fettig	Mental Health America of Boone Co.	C	M	Mental health - prevention and treatment
7	Vickie Foster	Boone Co. Health Dept.	C	F	Health
8	Claire Houghton	Boone Co. Health Dept.	C	F	Health/Tobacco prevention
9	Missy Bowman	Teen Challenge	C	F	Recovery
10	Diana Huddleston	Aspire	C	F	Treatment
11	Doug Phillips	INWell	C	M	Mental health/treatment
12	Michelle Standeford	Live for Life	C	F	Recovery
13	Maria Villabla	Riggs Community Health Center	L	F	Health
14	Tony Harris	Boone Co. Sheriff's Dept.	C	M	Criminal Justice
15	Steve Toleos	INState Excise Police	C	M	Criminal Justice
18	Tammy Tidd	House of Grace	C	F	Recovery
19	Karen Young	Lift for Life	C	F	Recovery
20	Tiffany Hamilton	Aspin	C	F	Prevention/Credentialing
21	Lauri Thompson	Boone Co. Family Recovery Court	C	F	Recovery/criminal justice
22	Lisa Hutcheson	Mental Health America of IN/IN Coalition to Reduce Underage Drinking	C	F	Mental Health/Prevention
23	Brittany Eckstrom	InWell	C	F	Mental Health/Treatment
24	Katie Pollock	MHAI Boone Co.	C	F	Mental Health – Prevention and Treatment
25	Phillip Mitchell	DMHA	AA	M	Prevention and Treatment

LCC Meeting Schedule:
Please provide the months the LCC meets throughout the year:
January, March, May, August, September, November (or December)

Community Needs Assessment: Results

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: Boone
County Population: 67,843 (based on 2019 census data) 2022 CENSUS DATA: 73,052
Schools in the community: Western Boone Jr and Sr High, Perry Worth Elementary, Hattie B Stokes Elementary, Central Elementary, Harvey Elementary, Lebanon Middle School, Lebanon High School, Zionsville Middle School, Zionsville High School, Thorntown Elementary, Granville Wells Elementary, Pleasantview Elementary, Stone Gate Elementary, University High School, Creekside Elementary, Trader's Point Christian Academy, Pleasant View Elementary, Boone Meadow Elementary
Medical care providers in the community (hospitals, health care centers, medical centers/clinics, etc.): Witham Hospital and ER, Witham Urgent Care in Anson, Riggs Community Health Clinic, Witham Health Services Zionsville, Witham Health Services Jamestown, Methodist Occupational Health Center, Witham Family Services of Thorntown, IU Health Urgent Care, Optum Health, Witham Health Services Frankfort, Indiana Hand to Shoulder
Mental health care providers in the community (hospitals with psychiatric/behavioral health units, mental health clinics, private/public providers, etc.): Mental Health America of Boone County, InWell, Cummins Behavioral Health, Aspire, IU Health Physicians Behavioral Health, Hope Academy, Transitions Senior Behavioral Health, Sandra Eskenazi Mental Health Center, Cummins Behavioral Health, The Cabin Counseling Services, Families First
Service agencies/organizations: CASA, Boone Co. Senior Services, YMCA, Boone County Cancer Society, Boone County Community Clinic, Boone County Community Foundation, Boone County Community Network, Boone County Healthy Coalition, Boone County Helpline, Boys & Girls Club, Faith-Based Organizations, Indiana United Methodist Children's Home, Love, Inc., Meals on Wheels, Salvation Army, Shalom House, The Caring Center, United Way of Boone County, Life, House of Grace, Live for Life

<p>Local media outlets that reach the community:</p> <p>Lebanon Reporter, Topics, Zionsville Times Sentinel (newspaper), Radio Mom 91.1, WITT 91.9</p>
<p>What are the substances that are most problematic in your community?:</p> <p>Youth alcohol use, tobacco and cannabis use, vaping, adult alcohol use, tobacco use, opioid and cannabis use</p>
<p>List all substance use/misuse services/activities/programs presently taking place in the community:</p> <p>School based programs (DARE, Tiger Pride, post prom, SADD), MHA Boone Co. (BASE, drop in center with tutoring), Teen Challenge, Boone Co. Senior Services (lunch and learn education regarding prescription use and drinking, drug disposal), Boone Co. Jail (assessment, treatment, mental health counseling, drug disposal), annual Judge David community in service, Recovery court, Boone Co. Health Dept. (tobacco prevention and cessation classes, youth and adults), INWell and Aspire (treatment), House of Grace and Live for Life (community based recovery services), Boone Co. Adult and Youth Probation (classes for youth and adults), Recovery Works</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. Excessive alcohol use by adults 18+ (23% of treatment episodes for alcohol)	1. Boone County Jail JCAP	1. Jail overcrowding

¹Risk and protective factors extracted from IUPUI Center for Health Policy Community Conditions Favorable for Substance Use, April 2018. This is the most recent data as of 1/23

<p>dependence, 9% of child removals are for alcohol abuse fsph.iupui.edu). Excessive drinking has continues to increase.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Substance abuse counseling and treatment 3. Recovery Works programs and support groups 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Limited insurance coverage or no insurance coverage 3. No inpatient treatment, need more robust system of care upone release of incarceration or treatment
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Mental health – 19% of residents in Boone county are currently receiving treatment for a mental illness and residents report on average 4 “mentall unhealthy days” per month (https://www.witham.org/about-us/easset_upload_file7041_237582_e.pdf 2021) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mental health and wellness services (INWell, Cummins, Aspire, Mental Health America of Boone Co., The Cabin Counseling, Transitions Unit at Witham, Families First,Phsyicians Behavioral Health providers) 	<p>Access to care – limited number of psychiatrists in Boone Co.and crisis care is done in the ER with placement in a facility taking hours to days</p> <p>Denial and stigma still exist and may stop people from seeking treatment</p> <p>People with no insurance or lack of insurance which will pay for MH services; need more early assessment and referral; lack of inpatient and adolescent inpatient care</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Peer substance use: there were 73 expulsions in Boone County schools due to ATOD use in 2022. In Indiana, 12% of all treatment is due to primary alcohol use and 17% is due to alcohol use and secondary substance use, 18% of all treatment is due to marijuana use, 7% of TEDS due to opioid dependence (a devcrease of of 4% since 2018), 28% of TEDS due to heroin dependence (and decrease of of 13% since 2018). Boone 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Available community services to address substance use (listed above) 2. Naloxone is widely available in the community and with first responders 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.no syringue exchange program in the county 2.need for more funding for community programs and services 3. need for increased evidence based

<p>Co. had 10 persons die due to unintentional overdose, with 6 of those deaths being due to opioids (in.gov overdose dashboard, 2021 – this is a decrease of 2 persons). Nearly 16% of Boone Co. residents are current smokers (this is an increase of 4% since 2018) and 21% report excessive drinking (which is higher than the state average of 18%).</p>	<p>3. Opportunities for community involvement, faith based organizations and support, resources are available</p>	<p>services and earlier identification and referral</p>
<p>Protective Factors</p>	<p>Resources/Assets</p>	<p>Limitations/Gaps</p>
<p>1. Strong neighborhood attachment</p>	<p>1. Community parks, recently updated and expanded trails through the Big 4 trail system, community festivals and events, neighborhood schools, community supports</p> <p>2. Caring teachers, parents, community members</p> <p>3. Walkability of the community and access to fresh and nutritious foods (bike and hiking trails which are being expanded to link from Boone Co to other communities, parks, grocery stores, farmer’s markets)</p>	<p>1. Still have large parts of the community who live in poverty</p> <p>2. Parents who are in active addiction and are not engaged with and unattached to their children</p> <p>3. Lack of physical exercise and health eating which leads to poor health outcomes</p>

<p>2. Supportive relationships</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. School based peer groups for students 2. Youth and adult connections through sports teams, philanthropic clubs, religious organizations, and the arts 3. Economic, financial security 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Need additional ways for peers with developmental and physical disabilities to connect 2. Lack of public transportation to connect people with peer groups and activities 3. Pockets of poverty in the county
<p>3. Local and state policies that support positive healthy norms and child development</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. School ATOD policies 2. School mental health policies 3. Local child development agency policies to ensure that all children in the county receive the education, social support, and services they need 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. School policies in the county may not be uniform or enforced consistently 2. Not all schools in the county may have the same policies surrounding mental health or the ability to provide comprehensive services 3. Local agencies may not have adequate funding to support all children in. need of services

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)
<p>1. Excessive alcohol use by adults 18+ (21% of adults report excessive drinking, 52% of treatment episodes for alcohol dependence (this is a 5% increase since 2020), 78% of child removals are due to parental alcohol and other drug use – this is a 20% increase since 2020). Excessive drinking continues to increase.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Availability of alcohol through outlets (Boone Co has 112 alcohol outlets, this is a decrease of 40, IPRC county data, 2021) ○ Lack of insurance to pay for treatment and recovery support services (4% of adults 18 and over are uninsured – this is a decrease of 3%) ○ Mental illness – 23% of adults in Boone Co have been diagnosed with depression, Witham Hospital Community Health Survey, 2018) 	<p>1. Adults in Boone County continue to drink alcohol at high rates.</p>
<p>2. Mental health (26% of Boone Co residents have been diagnosed with a depressive disorder– Community Health Needs Assessment, 2022)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 22% of adults in Boone Co. were admitted to treatment for heroin and other opiooid use disorder (this is a decrease since 2020) and 12% of Hoosiers 12 and older who needed treatment were admitted for marijuana use disorder and 9% of adults 18 and over were admitted for marijauan use disorder (TEDS, SAMHSA, 2021). ○ 24% of overdose deaths in Boone Co. were due to opioids (CHNA) ○ 21% of households in Boone Co are single parent households ○ 17% of adults over 18 report excessive drinking (higher than the state average of 18.6%) 	<p>2. Adults in Boone use opioids at higher and marijuana at high rates</p>

<p>3. Peer substance use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 7% of expulsions in Boone Co. id due to ATOD use ○ Age of first use for substances – 13 years ○ 96% of retailers who sell tobacco, sell flavored tobacco products that appeal to youth (higher than the state average of 91%) ○ 28% of retailers displayed tobacco products within in 12 inches of other products that appeal to youth (this is higher than the state average of 24%) (Boone Co Health Improvement Plan, 2019) ○ 9% of Indiana 7-12th graders use vape products on a monthly basis (IYS, 2022 – there is no county data available) ○ 8% of 8th graders, 10% of 9th graders, 12% of 10th graders, 16% of 11th graders, and 20% of 12th graders reported monthly alcohol use (IYS, 2022 – no county level data available) ○ 13% of 12th graders use marijuana in the past month (IPRC, IYS 20202) ○ Alcohol availability - Youth access to alcohol – people 21 and over are the main source of alcohol for minors: 5% of youth got alcohol from their parents , 6% got their alcohol from a party, and 5% took it from their home or a store (IPRC, IYS 2022) 	<p>3. Youth in Boone Co. continue to use alcohol, tobacco, and vape products.</p>
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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
<p>1. Adults in Boone County continue to drink alcohol at high rates.</p>	<p>Excessive alcohol use by adults 18+ (23% of treatment episodes for alcohol dependence, 9% of child removals are for alcohol abuse). Excessive drinking continues to increase.</p> <p>Boone county has 112 alcohol outlets – this is a decrease of 54 outlets since 2020</p> <p>In 2020, 11% of deaths in Boone Co. involved alcohol (and increase of 2% since 2018, this is the most recent statistic available)</p> <p>36% of adults in Boone Co. were admitted to treatment for heroin and</p>	<p>fsph.iupui.edu</p> <p>Boone County Sheriff’s Department</p> <p>Indiana Alcohol and Tobacco Commission</p> <p>Indiana Prev State county demographic data</p> <p>https://iprc.iu.edu/epidemiological-data/epi_table.php?table_id=t702&county=6</p>

	<p>49% of adults were admitted for marijuana addition (these are higher than the national average).</p> <p>There were 338 OVWI/PI cases in Boone County (this is a decrease of 68 since 2019)</p> <p>There were 133 adults admitted for treatment of alcohol use disorder (IPRC county data, 2021)</p> <p>There were 443 possession of controlled substance cases in 2020 (this is a decrease of 166 cases, or 28%)</p> <p>Nearly 11% of adult driving deaths in Boone Co. are alcohol related</p> <p>51% of persons in Boone Co. jail have substance use related charges</p>	<p>IPRC, county demographics, 2021</p> <p>Boone County Prosecutor’s office, 2020</p> <p>IPRC, county demographics, 2020</p> <p>Boone County Sherriff’s Department, 2022</p>
<p>2. Adults in Boone use opioids and marijuana at high rates.</p>	<p>5.08% of people over 12 in Boone Co. report using opioids for non medical use – that is higher than the state at rate of 4.98% and 3.09% of residents report drug dependence, which is higher than the state rate of 2.98%</p> <p>In the 4th quarter of 2019, Boone Co. prescribers had written 11,038 opioid perscriptions which is 165 perscriptions per 1,000 population</p> <p>44% of people incarcerated in the Boone County Jail are there for drug related charges (this is a decrease of 26% since 2019)</p> <p>31% of people incarcerated in Boone County jail are receiving treatment for substance use or mental health The Boone County jail collected 620 pounds of drugs in 2020</p>	<p>https://opioid.amfar.org/IN</p> <p>https://www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/opioids/opioid-summaries-by-state/indiana-opioid-summary (revised April 2020)</p> <p>IPRC, count demographic data, 2020</p> <p>Data Source: Indiana State Department of Health, Division of Trauma and Injury Prevention, INSPECT. Retrieved from https://gis.in.gov/apps/isdh/meta/stats_layers.htm on April 10, 2019</p> <p>Boone County Sheriff’s Department, 2020</p>

	<p>In 2020, 30 people visited the ER with opioid related issues (this is a decrease of 20 people since 2020)</p> <p>In 2022, Boone Co. Senior saw 104 clients in 94 homes total throughout the year. They discussed the danger of alcohol/drugs with all of their clients but found some have mentioned not only of their night caps to help them sleep, but also adding cocktails to their evening meal. Others have also spoken of how the alcohol enhances their pain pills. Many are also speaking of CBD creams and CBC Gummies etc.</p> <p>54 persons in Boone Co. jail are receiving treatment for mental health and substance use disorders</p>	<p>https://iprc.iu.edu/epidemiological-data/epi_table.php?table_id=t903&county=6</p> <p>Boone County Senior Services, 2022</p>
<p>4. Youth in Boone Co. continue to use alcohol, tobacco, and vape products.</p>	<p>2% of people under 18 live below poverty</p> <p>5% of families in Boone County live in poverty</p> <p>26% of families below poverty are single female headed households with children under 18</p> <p>There are 50 outlets that sell tobacco in Boone County, 7.5 per 10,000 population (this is an increase of 8 outlets since 2020)</p> <p>There are 112 outlets that sell alcohol in Boone County, 17 per 10,000 populations(this is a decrease of 56 since 2020) for a 94% failure rate.</p> <p>There were 48 alcohol compliance checks conducted in 2021 and 45 alcohol compliance violations.</p> <p>There were 42 tobacco compliance checks conducted in 2021 and 4 violations for a failure rate of 9%.</p>	<p>IPRC, county demographic data, 2022</p>

	<p>Bonding and lack of caring adults – in 2021 there were 128 substantiated cases of abuse and neglect of children under 18</p> <p>18 juveniles charged with possession or consumption of alcohol and 16 cases Minor Consuming/Poss Alcohol (between 18 and under 21 years of age)</p> <p>6 tobacco violations filed (this is a direct result of the schools being closed down for covid)</p>	

Step 3: Brainstorm

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

Problem Statements	What can be done (action)?
1. Adults in Boone County continue to drink alcohol at high rates.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase availability of support systems in the county through assessment, intervention, and treatment services 2. Increase knowledge and awareness of high risk drinking by implementing education campaign targeted at adults
2. Adults in Boone continue to use opioids and marijuana.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase awareness of and education about illicit drug use, targeting at risk populations 2. Increase availability of support systems in the community through assessment, intervention, and treatment services 3. Support drug take back and safe drug disposal programs and naloxone education, kits, and distribution
3. Youth in Boone Co. continue to use alcohol, tobacco, and vape products.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase awareness of and education about underage drinking and tobacco use/vaping, targeting at risk populations

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Support programs that address underage drinking and tobacco/vaping prevention and create safe, substance free environments 3. Increase availability of support systems in the community through assessment, intervention, and treatment services 4. Increase alcohol compliance checks conducted in Boone County by supporting excised police in their efforts through resources, public awareness, and assistance if needed.
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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
<p>Goal 1 Increase by 5% the number of DUI checkpoints that are conducted in Boone County by March 31, 2021. This goal was not achieved – due to COVID and other factors, DUI checkpoints were not conducted in 2020. We will continue to work towards this goal. There are no DUI checkpoints being conducted at this time so we are changing this goal to the following:</p> <p>NEW GOAL FOR FY 24: At least 10% of participants in the Boone County Drug Court and Probation will successfully complete drug court programming including alcohol education.</p>
<p>Goal 2 NEW GOAL FOR FY24: Increase by 10% the number of people receiving intervention and treatment for alcohol abuse in Boone County by March 31, 2024. <i>In FY2018, there were 65 people who were treated for alcohol use disorder according to the Indiana Prevention Resource Center County Demographic data. In FY2019, there were 70 people who were treated for alcohol use disorder, which is an increase of 8%. This reflects both the anecdotal and empirical data that has been collected for 2020 regarding an increase in alcohol use among adults, specifically women which are at higher risk for problem drinking.</i></p> <p>UPDATE FOR 2021: <i>there were 176 persons treated for alcohol use disorder in Boone County, which is an increase of 40%, or an increase of 106 persons. GOAL MET</i> UPDATE for 2022: <i>there were 333 persons treated for alcohol use disorder in Boone County. This is an increase of 52%, or 157 persons. GOAL MET</i></p>

Problem Statement #2

Goal 1

Increase by 5% the number of adults in Boone County who are receiving treatment for opioid or cannabis dependence by March 31, 2024.

This goal was not achieved or partially achieved in 2020.

Data from the Indiana Prevention Resource Center County Demographic data indicates that there were 51 people who were treated for opioid use and 83 people treated for marijuana use in SFY 2018. Data from SFY 2019 indicate that there were 22 people treated for opioid use and 76 people treated for marijuana use. For marijuana, there has been a 10% reduction in people seeking treatment and a 57% reduction in people seeking treatment for opioid disorder.

UPDATE for 2022: There were 42 people who were treated for opioid use and 191 people treated for marijuana use in 2021 (most recent data available). This is an 8% decrease in people seeking treatment for opioid use disorders and a 43% increase in people seeking treatment for marijuana use disorder (IPRC, 2021). **GOAL MET**

Goal 2

Restrict social access to Rx painkillers for abuse in Boone County by increasing safe disposal of medications by 5% by supporting onsite drop-boxes for safe and continuous return of medications by March 31, 2024.

This goal was partially achieved (statewide numbers indicate collection has increased). In 2020, there were over 600 lbs of drugs collected at the drop box at the Boone County Sheriff's Department. The DEA reports that in Indiana by October 2019 there were 16,438 lbs. of drugs collected and by October 2020 there were 34,833 lbs. collected (which is an increase of 47%). We were unable to get data from 2019 from the Boone Co. Sheriff's Department or any other drug collection sites but will continue to contact them for updated data – (we are only aware of one other drop box in Boone County at the Zionsville Police Department).

UPDATE FOR 2021: Through the drop box at the Boone County Sheriff's Department, 860 lbs. of drugs collected.

UPDATE for 2022: Through the drop box at the Boone County Sheriff's Department, 720 lbs. of drugs collected. **GOAL PARTIALLY MET** since there was a reduction of 16% in the amount of drugs that were being disposed of between 2021 – 2022.

Problem Statement #3

Goal 1

Increase by 5% among youth and adults the perceived risk of legal consequences for breaking alcohol and tobacco related laws by publicizing social host law information and alcohol compliance checks information by March 31, 2024. This goal was partially achieved – due to COVID there were no alcohol compliance checks being conducted in 2020. We do have infographics about the social host law that we have shared with the coalition members to distribute. We will be in contact with our county excise police officers as they begin tobacco and alcohol compliance checks again this year.

Through discussion the coalition decided to change this goal to the following:

NEW GOAL for 2024: Increase by 5% the number of high school aged students who receive treatment and support services .

Goal 2

Increase by 5% the number of alcohol compliance checks that are conducted in Boone County by March 31, 2024.

2020: This goal was not achieved – due to COVID and other factors, there were no alcohol compliance checks conducted in 2020. We will be in contact with our county excise police officers as they begin tobacco and alcohol compliance checks again this year.

UPDATE for 2022 (most recent data): There were 48 compliance checks conducted in Boone County, with 45 retailers failing

Step 5: Plans to Achieve Goals

For each goal, list the steps required to achieve each

Problem Statement #1	Steps
<p>NEW GOAL: At least 10% of participants in the Boone County Drug Court and Probation will successfully complete drug court programming including alcohol education.</p>	<p>1.Support education programs through Boone County Drug Court 2. Support education programs through Boone County Probation</p>
<p>Goal 2 Increase by 5% the number of people receiving intervention and treatment for alcohol abuse in Boone County</p>	<p>1. Increase information about alcohol abuse, assessment, and treatment through social media and information shared through probation, Boone Co. Jail, prosecutor’s office and other stakeholders 2. Support community treatment and community court programs (such as the Boone Co. Family Court), probation programs, jail programs)</p>
Problem Statement #2	Steps
<p>Goal 1 Increase by 5% the number of adults in Boone County who are receiving treatment for opioid or cannabis dependence by March 31, 2024.</p>	<p>1. Increase information about opioid and marijuana use, assessment, and treatment through social media, information shared through probation, Boone Co. Jail, prosecutor’s office and other stakeholders</p>

	<p>2.Support community treatment and community court programs (such as the Boone Co. Family Court), probation programs, jail programs)</p> <p>3.Collaborate with other organizations and coalition which focus on prevention and treatment, such as the FSSA regional coalitions</p>
<p>Goal 2 Restrict social access to Rx painkillers for abuse in Boone County by increasing safe disposal of medications by 5% by supporting onsite drop-boxes for safe and continuous return of medications</p>	<p>1. Increase information about the dangers of opioids and marijuana through social media campaigns</p> <p>2. Support onsite drop-boxes for safe and continuous return of medications as well as naloxone training and kits by March 31, 2021</p> <p>3. Support programs that educate and address high risk populations</p>
<p>Problem Statement #3</p>	<p>Steps</p>
<p>Goal 1 NEW GOAL: Increase by 5% the number of high school aged students who receive treatment and support services .</p>	<p>1.support intervention and treatment programs for youth in Boone County</p> <p>2.advertise and promote treatment options in Boone county through schools, churches, social media</p>
<p>Goal 2 Increase by 5% the number of alcohol compliance checks that are conducted in Boone County by March 31, 2024</p>	<p>1. Meet with the Indiana State Excise Police Boone county officer regarding alcohol compliance check initiative (SAC)</p> <p>2. Publicize compliance checks and results through social media</p> <p>3. work with ATC to educate retailers about responsible retail practices, fines and penalties for failing compliance checks</p>

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

Amount of funds deposited into the County Drug Free Community Fund from fees collected last year (\$100.00): \$42,253.94		
Amount of unused funds that rolled over from the previous year (\$100.00): Ending cash balance: \$65,090.98		
Total funds available for programs and administrative costs for the upcoming year (\$100.00): \$80,000		
Amount of funds granted the year prior, 2022 (\$100.00): \$50,000		
How much money is received from the following entities (if no money is received, please enter \$0.00):		
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA):\$0.00		
Bureau of Justice Administration (BJA): \$0.00		
Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP): \$0.00		
Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH): \$0.00		
Indiana Department of Education (DOE): \$0.00		
Indiana Division of Mental Health and Addiction (DMHA): \$0.00		
Indiana Family and Social Services Administration (FSSA): \$0.00		
Local entities: \$0.00		
Other: \$0.00		
Funding allotted to prevention/education; intervention/treatment; and criminal justice services and activities (\$100.00):		
Prevention/Education: \$20,000	Intervention/Treatment: \$20,000	Justice: \$20,000
Funding allotted to Administrative costs:		
<i>Itemized list of what is being funded</i>		<i>Amount (\$100.00)</i>

Chair/Secretary/Treasurer stipend (\$3,000 each)		\$9,000 per year
Miscellaneous funding to supplement grant requests if needed, printing and advertising, other office expenses		\$11,000
Funding allotted by Goal per Problem Statement:		
Problem Statement #1	Problem Statement #2	Problem Statement #3
Goal 1: \$10,000	Goal 1: \$10,000	Goal 1: \$10,000
Goal 2: \$10,000	Goal 2: \$10,000	Goal 2: \$10,000