The Indiana Commission to Combat Drug Abuse

Behavioral Health Division

Comprehensive Community Plan

County: Pike

LCC Name: Commission to End Drug Abuse in Pike County (CEDA)

LCC Contact: Sally Petty

Address: PO Box 344

City: Petersburg

Phone: 812-698-0232

Email: pikecountyceda@gmail.com

County Commissioners: Pike County Courthouse

Address: 801 Main St.

City: Petersburg

Zip Code: 47567

Vision Statement

What is your Local Coordinating Council's vision statement?

CEDA's vision is a community where misuse and abuse of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs is not easily accessible or socially acceptable.

Mission Statement

What is your Local Coordinating Council's mission statement?

CEDA's mission is to reduce the incidence, prevalence, costs, and consequences of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use and abuse in Pike County, so as to improve the quality of life for all citizens. Our mission can be accomplished through the efforts of citizens working together in a comprehensive manner involving all elements of our respective communities.

Membership List

#	Name	Organization	Race	Gender	Category
1	Amber Russell	Youth First	W	F	Prevention/Education
2	Briar Meadors	Pike County Sheriff's Office	W	M	Criminal Justice
3	Christina Wicks - Secretary	Indiana Youth Services Association	W	F	Prevention/Education
4	Charlie Barr - Treasurer	Retired	W	M	Community Member
6	Breanna Baldwin	Overdose Lifeline	W	F	Treatment/ Intervention
7	Dallas Killian	Pike County Sheriff's Office	W	M	Criminal Justice
8	LeAnn Burke - President	Crisis Connection	W	F	Treatment/ Intervention
9	Janay Sharp	Youth First	B	F	Prevention/Education
10	Jeff Boger	Pike County Sheriff's Office	W	M	Criminal Justice
11	Joe Branson	Substance Misuse Prevention and Mental Health Promotion	W	M	Prevention/Education
12	Kyle Mills - Vice President	Petersburg Police Department	W	M	Criminal Justice
13	Vanessa Phillips	Good Samaritan	W	F	Treatment/ Intervention
14	Lukus Atkins	Good Samaritan	W	M	Treatment/ Intervention
15	Abby Brooks	Building Blocks	W	F	Prevention
16	Dr. Erin Weisman	LifeSpring	W	F	Treatment
17	Ashley Charleston	SOC	W	F	Prevention
18	Jennifer Owen	Good Samaritan	W	F	Treatment
19	McKenzie Young	Good Samaritan	W	F	Treatment

LCC Meeting Schedule:

Please provide the months the LCC meets throughout the year:

January, February, March, April, May, June, August, September, October, November, December

II. Community Needs Assessment

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

Community Profile

County Name Pike County
County Population Current population is 12,250, with 97.3% White and 1.6% Hispanic or Latino. According to 2020 census data, the population of Pike County dropped by nearly 600 people from 2010 to 2020. Current median age is 43.7, compared to the U.S. median age of 38.1 years. Median household income in 2020 was $50,194.
Schools in the community Pike Central School Corporation consists of one high school, one middle school, and two elementary schools. The town of Otwell also has a charter school available.
Medical care providers in the community (hospitals, health care centers, medical centers/clinics, etc.) There are no hospitals in the county. There are three primary care clinics, and one employer has an on-site clinic.
Mental health care providers in the community (hospitals with psychiatric/behavioral health units, mental health clinics, private/public providers, etc.) Samaritan Center offers mental health care and addiction treatment/recovery services part time in Pike County. Youth First offers youth and family counseling services through Pike Central School Corp.
Service agencies/organizations United Way, Tri-Cap, Youth First, Aids Resource Center, Purdue Extension, Crisis Connection, Pike County Health Department, Indiana Youth Services Assoc., CASA
Local media outlets that reach the community Pike County Press-Dispatch WBTO radio

WAMW the Bullet
Chamber of Commerce newsletter
Sheriff's Office Facebook page
Petersburg Police Dept. Facebook page
Tri-Cap email newsletter

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

Alcohol
Opioids
Tobacco use and vaping
Methamphetamine
Marijuana

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

Samaritan Center - outpatient group treatment services
Youth First - school-based youth and family prevention services
Pike County Health Department - tobacco cessation services
Wabash Valley Corrections with Samaritan Center - OPIOID Response program
River of Life Church - Celebrate Recovery

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]

---

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

Risk Factors	Resources/Assets	Limitations/Gaps
1. Availability of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs in the community	1. Coordination among organizations interested in reducing impact of ATOD use and abuse through CEDA 2. Acknowledgement on community surveys that ATOD use is a problem in the community 3. New resources coming into the community through DMHA.	1. Limited infrastructure and resources to change laws and policies 2. Limited ability to promote or enforce existing laws and policies 3. Limited ability to implement upstream strategies to change social norms around ATOD use
2. Limited healthcare and mental health/addictions treatment services	1. Numerous faith based organizations; one church has launched a new Celebrate Recovery program. 2. Samaritan Center has staff members in the Petersburg office, one in chemical dependency and one generalist who sees children and adults. Because CEDA has supported increasing staff education regarding new treatment approaches, Samaritan Center is able to develop new programs. 3. Increasing support from organizations outside the community that are interested in helping Pike County. 4. Availability of a master's level counselor and family services through Youth First. 5. Expansion of Safe Haven services into Pike County due to CEDA grant funding. 6. Deaconess opened a new, bigger primary care clinic in 2021 with more staff; local patients feel service has improved.	1. Limited reach of media and limited means of public communication for increasing awareness 2. Ratio of population to a mental health provider is 2,482:1 (IYI data) 3. Citizens need to travel out of county for many services 4. Lack of access to affordable high-speed internet makes telehealth difficult to access 5. There are only 16 primary care physicians per 100K, compared to 67 primary care physicians per 100K statewide. (Indiana Indicators Dashboard)

3. Lack of access to resources	1. CEDA provides community education at the county fair..	1. Surveys indicate the community may not be aware of existing resources.
	2. Youth First works in the schools to reduce acceptance of substance use/misuse.	2. Many resources for treatment and interventions may require travel or high speed internet access which is not available to many people in Pike County.
	3. Resources available through CFS and Safe Haven to conduct public awareness activities.	3. Limited ability to use media to educate the community.
	4. Launch of new CEDA Facebook page in 2022 to disseminate prevention messages and promote resources.	4. Lack of public transit.
		5. Loss of major employers in the community; community members are unemployed or underemployed.
		6. COVID impacts - difficulty staffing local emergency services, layoffs, workforce has not returned to employment, increased isolation, loss of supportive relationships, inflation straining household budgets.
Protective Factors	**Resources/Assets**	**Limitations/Gaps**
1. Meaningful youth engagement opportunities	1. SADD club consists of 14 middle school students. Several students outside the SADD club participated in other Red Ribbon Week activities like spirit days, homeroom Kahoot trivia contest, and poster contests. Additional activities are planned for Spring 2023 semester including homeroom trivia contests with prizes during National Drug and Alcohol FActs week and providing the "Vaping: Trapped by vape" brochures for teens. By the end of the school year, students will have participated in prevention activities and be able to identify one thing learned.	1. Limited financial resources and infrastructure for programs in county.
		2. Limitations on face-to-face programming due to travel difficulties.
		3. Limited transportation available for youth; long travel distance to school makes it difficult to participate in extracurricular programs.
		4. Parents engage in unhealthy behaviors and have limited time to participate or bring their kids to participate with preventive programming

	2. A Youth First social worker is embedded full time in the school system. During the first semester of the 2022-23 school year, the social worker served 310 students through educational presentations. She has delivered two universal classroom presentations designed to support a successful transition into middle and high school. They cover a range of topics including substance use and abuse and coping skills. She also delivered Tween Series to 100 7th graders (90% of the grade's enrollment) and Teen Series to 130 9th graders (88% of the grade's enrollment). 3. Post Prom activities are planned annually to prevent underage drinking.	
2. Availability of evidence-based social worker programs in schools	1. Mental health/preventive services available in schools 2. Data from the 2021-22 school year show that the availability of a Youth First social worker significantly strengthened protective factors such as resiliency, coping skills, and parent attitudes about drug use; significantly reduced individual concerns among students, parents, and teachers; increased school adjustment; and decreased problematic behaviors. Within the first half of the 2022-23 school year, the Social Worker met with 31 students for one-to-one mentoring 122 times, and served 56 students with immediate needs. She also provided 37 parent consultations and 93 teacher consultations primarily for concerns regarding a student. Youth First's prevention education model has reached 35% of the student	1. Limited resources/staff time 2. Limited reach to adult population

	population with access to a social worker in Pike County. Additionally throughout the school year, the social worker is implementing The Truth Is campaign, which aims to reduce alcohol abuse among high school students by correcting misperceptions and promoting positive social norms regarding alcohol use.	
3. Existing coalition partnerships and community programs	1.Sheriff's office provides K9 and DARE program in local schools. 2.CEDA partners collaborating on a community education plan. 3.CEDA serves as a clearinghouse and collaboration point for these and other community resources. 4.Crisis Connection advocates work with victims to address their immediate needs and to help build resilience against future victimization. The longer they work with a client, the more of a chance they are a stabilizing factor in the lives of the clients, creating protective factors against future ATOD use/abuse. So far in 2022 (thru 11/30/22) Crisis Connection served 40 victims of domestic violence and 11 victims of sexual assault that reside in Pike County. The Crisis Connection Advocacy team received 184 calls from Pike County residents seeking assistance. They had 75 in person visits (72 hours of face-to-face time) working with clients to provide support, connect with resources and improve personal safety. Of the 51 victims served, 23 were referred by DCS, Law Enforcement, the Judge or	1.Limited scope of programs. 2.Lack of staffing and infrastructure limits the ability to bring additional funds to the community. 3. Lack of participation from people who live in Pike County. 4. Limited drug take back locations.

	Prosecutor. Outcomes include: Assisted 24 Pike County clients with a Protection Order to improve their personal safety; provided 4 nights of emergency shelter for Pike County residents; and provided $911.16 in emergency assistance to Pike County victims. 5. Stendal trustee is working to add another drug take back location.	

III. Making A Community Action Plan

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

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

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

Step 3: Brainstorm what can be done about each

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

Step 5: List the steps to achieve each goal

Step 1: Create + Categorize Problem Statements

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

Risk Factors	Problem Statement(s)
1. Availability of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs in the community	1. Youth in Pike County are using alcohol, tobacco, e-cigarettes, marijuana, and opioids. 2. Adults in Pike County are abusing alcohol, marijuana, methamphetamine, and opioids. 3. Community norms and environment sustain ATOD use and abuse in the population.

2. Limited healthcare and mental health/addictions treatment services	1. Adults and youth in Pike County have limited resources for ATOD prevention, treatment, and law enforcement. 2. Adults and youth in Pike County have limited access to mental health services. 3. Adults and youth in Pike County are experiencing poor mental health.
3. Lack of access to resources	1.Adults and youth in Pike County have limited access to and awareness of resources for ATOD prevention, treatment and law enforcement services. 2. There are limited media outlets and limited funds that would be necessary to disseminate public awareness messages 3. Adults in Pike County are losing income and healthcare coverage because the coal mines and the power plant are closing down. 4. Many services require travel and high-speed internet access, which is not available to a significant portion of the population.

Step 2: Evidence-Informed Problem Statements

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

Problem Statements	Data That Establishes Problem	Data Source
1. Youth in Pike County are using alcohol, tobacco and e-cigarettes, marijuana, and opioids.	During 2022, CEDA provided funding to the Police K9, which was used to search for illegal narcotics in vehicles, businesses, homes, and Pike Central middle and high schools. During this project year, the K9 was used to search the school several times and helped remove illegal narcotics from school property.	Pike County Sheriff's Office Program Report for K9 program Youth First program report 2022

	The Youth First social worker assisted 56 students with immediate needs and provided 37 consultations for parents and 93 for teachers within the Fall 2022 semester. She has reached 35% of the student population within the first half of the school year.	
	In Pike County, there were 71 school suspensions or expulsions due to alcohol, tobacco, and/or drug use involving 65 students. There were 47 incidents of suspension or expulsion due to tobacco use involving 41 students.	The Consumption and Consequences of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drugs in Indiana: A State Epidemiological Profile 2021
	In 2022, CEDA members collected community surveys from coworkers, students, patients, and other community members. A total of 43 surveys were collected from people ranging in age from 12 to 76. On an open-ended question, respondents once again identified alcohol misuse as the number one addiction issue in Pike County, followed by methamphetamine and opioids/painkillers/prescription medication misuse. The table below shows the top five responses to the open-ended question by the number of respondents who identified each addiction issue. Other issues identified included sex crimes, lack of education, lack of safe things to do for youth, mental health, and apathy.	CEDA Community Survey 2022

	Alcohol	21	
	Methamphetamine	21	
	Opioids/painkillers/ prescription medications	13	
	Tobacco and vaping	12	
	Other drugs	9	
2. Adults in Pike County are abusing alcohol, marijuana, methamphetamine, and opioids.	Of substance misuse treatment episodes in Pike County, 65% reported alcohol use, 47.5% reported marijuana use, and 40% reported methamphetamine use. None reported use of cocaine, heroin, or prescription opioids.	IU Prevention Resource Center County Epidemiological Data SFY 2021	
	The number of alcohol-related collisions in Pike County was 7, and 0 of those were fatal.	The Consumption and Consequences of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drugs in Indiana: A State Epidemiological Profile 2021	
	There were 40 treatment episodes with alcohol use or dependence reported, 40 with marijuana use and dependence, 40 with opioids and heroin, 16 with meth use, and 9 with meth dependence. There were 1017.9 opioid dispensations per 1,000.	The Consumption and Consequences of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drugs in Indiana: A State Epidemiological Profile 2021	
	During 2022, CEDA provided funding to the Police K9, which was used to search for illegal narcotics in vehicles, businesses, homes, and Pike Central middle and high schools. Using the police K9, officers were able to make numerous narcotics arrests that might not have otherwise occurred. During this project	Pike County Sheriff's Office Program Report for K9 program	

	year, the police K9 was used on several traffic stops and multiple arrests.	
	There was 1 death in Pike County due to opioids in 2021. There is no update for the data for this statistic in 2022.	Indiana Drug Overdose Dashboard - Indiana Dept. of Health
	Petersburg Police Department used CEDA funds towards field kits to equip all 6 officers to identify illegal drugs and new alco-senors to detect alcohol in the field.	Program report from PPD for CEDA funds received in 2022
	In 2022, CEDA members collected community surveys from coworkers, students, patients, and other community members. A total of 43 surveys were collected from people ranging in age from 12 to 76. On an open-ended question, respondents once again identified alcohol misuse as the number one addiction issue in Pike County, followed by methamphetamine and opioids/painkillers/prescription medication misuse. The table below shows the top five responses to the open-ended question by the number of respondents who identified each addiction issue. Other issues identified included sex crimes, lack of education, lack of safe things to do for youth, mental health, and apathy.	CEDA Community Survey 2022

Alcohol	21

	Methampheta mine	21	
	Opioids/paink illers/ prescription medications	13	
	Tobacco and vaping	12	
	Other drugs	9	
3. Adults and youth in Pike County have limited access to and awareness of resources for ATOD prevention, treatment and law enforcement services.	In Pike County, there are 7,000 patients per primary care provider and 4,200 patients per behavioral health provider. Nearly 29% of households in Pike County lack internet access. CEDA Community Survey asked additional questions about available resources in the community. The table below displays results for each question. Some people skipped some questions. The coalition acknowledges that the community has limited resources in many ways but also believes these results indicate, at least in part, that there is not enough awareness in the community of the resources we do have.	IU Center For Rural Engagement - Indiana Community Profiles IU Center For Rural Engagement - Indiana Community Profiles CEDA Community Survey 2022

	Yes	No
Enough educatio n and awarene ss for adults about	4	37

	alcohol and drugs?		
	Enough education and awareness for youth about alcohol and drugs?	10	31
	Adequate ATOD treatment services available for adults?	6	32
	Adequate ATOD treatment services available for youth?	10	27
	Adequate resources for law enforcement?	11	24
	Underage drinking a problem in the community?	34	8
	Alcohol	34	6

	abuse by adults a problem in the community?		
	Drug use by youth a problem in the community?	34	8
	Drug use by adults a problem in the community?	38	2
	Tobacco use by youth a problem in the community?	32	8
	Tobacco use by adults a problem in the community?	35	7

Step 3: Brainstorm

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

Problem Statements	What can be done (action)?
1. Youth in Pike County are using alcohol, tobacco and e-cigarettes, marijuana, and opioids.	1. Support evidence-based prevention programs for youth.

	2. Support youth access to treatment services. 3. Support policy implementation and law enforcement initiatives in youth settings.
2. Adults in Pike County are abusing alcohol, marijuana, methamphetamine, and opioids	1. Support evidence-based initiatives to increase protective factors among adults. 2. Support materials and training to sustain adult focused treatment programs. 3. Support law enforcement training and equipment to address alcohol abuse and use of illegal narcotics.
3. Adults and youth in Pike County have limited access to and awareness of resources for ATOD prevention, treatment and law enforcement services.	1. Provide funding for youth and adult focused prevention, treatment, and law enforcement activities in Pike County. 2. Support and promote treatment and prevention efforts provided through other organizations in Pike County by sharing information. 3. Create and support a public education communications plan to raise awareness of available resources in Pike County and promote prevention messages to adults and youth.

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
Goal 1 By 2026, the percentage of Pike County youth who use e-cigarettes will decline by 1%. This will be based on Indiana Youth Survey data, which indicated in 2020 that 22.5% of 8th graders, 23.5% of 10th graders, and 28.3% of 12th graders used e-cigarettes in Pike County.
Goal 2 Fewer Pike County youth will use alcohol. The goal is to reduce past-month alcohol use among 12th graders from 35.8% in 2020 to 10% in 2025, as measured by the Indiana Youth Survey.

Problem Statement #2

Goal 1

The number of Pike County adults who abuse opioids will decrease by 2025.
- number of opioid dispensations (goal is less than 300/1,000)
  - 333.7/1,000 in 2018
  - 281.7/1,000 in 2020
  - 1017.9/1,000 in 2021
  - 895.4-1,000 in 2023
- percent of substance misuse treatment episodes where opioid misuse is reported (goal is 13% or less)
  - 12.8% in 2019
  - 12.8% in 2020
  - 0% in 2021
- number of deaths due to opioids (goal is 0)
  - 1 in 2021
  - 0 in 2022

Goal 2

Fewer Pike County adults will abuse alcohol by 2025.
- number of alcohol related collisions will remain 7 or fewer per year*
  - 7 in 2018
  - 16 in 2020
  - 7 in 2021
- number of treatment episodes with alcohol use or dependence reported will be 40 or less
  - 47 in 2019
  - 52 in 2020
  - 40 in 2021

note- local officers indicate that collision data may not be accurate

Problem Statement #3

Goal 1

CEDA will support access to education/prevention and law enforcement resources in Pike County in 2023. The goal is to maintain the number of students and families participating in the prevention and education programming we fund, and the number of incidents and arrests as a result of our law enforcement funding support.
- In 2020, our funded education programs served 50 middle and high school students and 240 elementary students, and our funded prevention program served 574 Pike Central students and families. Our funded law enforcement programs conducted over 100 traffic stops and apprehended 102 drug offenders.
- In 2021, our funded education programs served 71 students with immediate needs and responded to 5 crisis interventions serious enough to be deemed life-threatening. The prevention/education program also provided 169 consultations with teachers and 48 consultations with parents. Our funded law enforcement programs purchased 5 new alco-sensors and 500 mouthpieces for the 5 officers in the department. The department reported a distinct increase in the number of OVWI charges within the city of

Petersburg and also used the devices to instruct 47 students in a criminal justice course at Pike Central schools.

- In 2022, CEDA funded Safe Haven Recovery Engagement Center to provide three adult-focused educational services about Family Support and Disease of Addiction; Treatment Options; and Harm Reduction. Safe Haven reached a total of 35 people in recovery as well as family, friends, and first responders, all Pike County residents. Participants scored 2 for knowledge on the pre-survey and 4 for knowledge on the post-survey (out of 5). All participants took home educational materials. Additionally, our funded youth prevention education programs through Youth First served 100 7th grade students and 130 9th grade students with evidence-based programming, and 31 students with immediate needs. Youth First also provided 37 parent consultations and 93 teacher consultations, and more than 300 students participated in school-wide prevention awareness activities. During 2022, CEDA provided funding to the Police K9, which was used to search for illegal narcotics in vehicles, businesses, homes, and Pike Central middle and high schools. During this project year, the K9 was used to search the school several times and helped remove illegal narcotics from school property.

Goal 2

CEDA will work to increase awareness and access to treatment and recovery services. The goal is that by 2025, the number of adults and youth who receive treatment and recovery services for any addiction will increase by 10%, as measured by Samaritan Center data.

- In 2018, 54 people received treatment services from **Samaritan Center**'s Pike County project.
- In person groups at **Samaritan Center** were discontinued starting in March of 2020 thru December 31, 2020 due to lack of space to make social distancing possible.
- **Crisis Connection** served 18% more clients in 2021 vs. 2020. They served 74 clients from Pike County in 2021. **Samaritan Center** resumed some in-person therapy sessions in 2021, but these were limited to clients with high needs. Court and other referrals were significantly reduced. Samaritan Center added two new staff members in the Petersburg office, one in chemical dependency and one generalist who sees children and adults. The diversity of referrals from the court and other agencies indicated that 75% of adult and youth referrals had a mental health diagnosis. Some were dual diagnosis with mental health and substance abuse issues; the other 25% had a substance abuse diagnosis only.
- CEDA did not receive a funding request or data from Samaritan Center in 2022. However, CEDA funded Safe Haven and Crisis Connection. In addition to providing educational programs, **Safe Haven** distributed a total of 12 doses of Narcan and 22 fentanyl test strips, and placed one NaloxBox at the Petersburg Library. Safe Haven also coordinated efforts to place a NaloxBox at each fire station in Pike County. **Crisis Connection** served 40 victims of domestic violence and 11 victims of sexual assault that reside in Pike County, working to reduce risk factors for ATOD abuse and refer to treatment and recovery services. Their Advocacy team received 184 calls from Pike County residents seeking assistance. They had 75 in person visits (72 hours of face-to-face time) working with clients to provide support, connect with resources and improve

personal safety. Of the 51 victims served, 23 were referred by DCS, Law Enforcement, the Judge or Prosecutor.

Step 5: Plans to Achieve Goals
For each goal, list the steps required to achieve each

Problem Statement #1	Steps
Goal 1 By 2026, the percentage of Pike County youth who use e-cigarettes will decline by 1%.	1. Support prevention and education programs provided through the schools and other community organizations, with an emphasis on evidence-based strategies. 2. Support referral and tobacco/vaping cessation treatment services for youth. 3. Provide appropriate equipment, training, overtime, staffing, and materials to aid enforcement agencies in addressing tobacco and e-cigarette issues with youth.
Goal 2 Fewer Pike County youth will use alcohol by 2025.	1. Support prevention and education programs provided through the schools and other community organizations, with an emphasis on evidence-based strategies. 2. Support referral and treatment services for youth. 3. Provide appropriate equipment, training, overtime, staffing, and materials to aid law enforcement agencies in addressing alcohol-related issues with youth.
Problem Statement #2	Steps
Goal 1 The number of Pike County adults who abuse opioids will decrease by 2025.	1. Provide materials and supplies for opioid awareness prevention, intervention, and education programming, with an emphasis on

	evidence-based strategies and increasing protective factors.
	2. Encourage the facilitation of treatment for individuals identified with opioid dependency.
	3. Provide appropriate equipment, materials, overtime, and training for law enforcement agencies for programs and services related to the misuse and abuse of opioids.
Goal 2 Fewer Pike County adults will abuse alcohol by 2025.	1. Provide materials and supplies for alcohol awareness prevention, intervention, and education programming, with an emphasis on evidence-based strategies and increasing protective factors. 2. Encourage the facilitation of treatment for individuals identified with alcohol dependency. 3. Provide appropriate equipment, materials, overtime, and training for law enforcement agencies for programs and services related to the misuse and abuse of alcohol.
Problem Statement #3	**Steps**
Goal 1 CEDA will support access to education, prevention and law enforcement resources in Pike County in 2023.	1. Provide supportive funding to prevention/education initiatives for adults and youth in Pike County, with an emphasis on evidence based programs and increasing protective factors. 2. Support coordination among prevention/education, treatment, and law enforcement providers by sharing information across multiple forums, such as meetings, community events, email lists, and traditional and social media.

	3. Provide appropriate resources for enforcement agencies to implement and enforce laws and policies regulating alcohol, tobacco, and other drug distribution, use, and abuse.
Goal 2 CEDA will work to increase awareness and access to treatment and recovery services by 2025.	1. Promote access to treatment services by promoting availability of services across multiple forums. 2. Support referrals to treatment and/or recovery programs for individuals identified with addictions. 3. Provide funding support for the operation of local addictions treatment and recovery programs.

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:	$12,097
2	Amount of unused funds from last year that will roll over into this year:	$0
3	Total funds available for programs and administrative costs for this year (Line 1 + Line 2):	$12,097
4	Amount of funds granted last year:	$14,576.00
	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: United Way	$304.27
J	Other:	$0.00

Categorical Funding Allocations

Prevention/Education: $3,024	Intervention/Treatment: $3,025	Justice Services: $3,024

Funding allotted to Administrative costs:

Itemized list of what is being funded	*Amount ($100.00)*
Coordinator compensation	$3,024
Office supplies	$0

Funding Allocations by Goal per Problem Statement:

Problem Statement #1	**Problem Statement #2**	**Problem Statement #3**
Goal 1: $1,112	Goal 1: $3,548	Goal 1: $800
Goal 2: $1,112	Goal 2: $1,000	Goal 2: $1,500