

A Division of the



Comprehensive Community Plan

County: Hendricks

LCC: Substance Abuse Task Force

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New Plan **Plan Update**



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Plan Summary

Mission Statement: The mission of the Hendricks County Substance Abuse Task Force is to reduce the abuse of alcohol and other controlled substances in Hendricks County and the associated negative effects on individuals and the community through the coordination, support and promotion of county-wide education/prevention, intervention/treatment, and criminal justice efforts

History: The Hendricks County Substance Abuse Task Force has served as the local coordinating council for the past twenty-three years. During that time the Task Force has changed in both composition and direction.

Started in 1988 under the direction of Jeffrey V. Boles, Judge of the Hendricks County Circuit Court, the group consisted of individuals representing justice, law enforcement and treatment. Following initial organizational meetings, the Task Force incorporated and in 1989 became part of the Governor's Commission for a Drug Free Indiana.

With the availability of Local Drug Free Community Funds, the group expanded its work and developed local programs and services to address existing alcohol and other drug problems. Programs included providing teacher training to recognize and assist students with drug/alcohol problems and providing grants to enable students to participate in state and national drug-free education programs as well as providing after-school programming with a drug-free message.

With the growth of Hendricks County came an increased need to strengthen law enforcement efforts. The Hendricks County Prosecutor's Office took the lead, and with the help of the Task Force created a separate county wide drug task force. Today the United Drug Task Force has expanded into a multi county jurisdictional force and has been recognized by the Governor for its outstanding success in fighting drug-related crime in Indiana. Our support of law enforcement efforts has spread to new programming such as the SMART program which focuses on underage drinking and the Hendricks County ICE team which is another multi-jurisdictional approach to getting drugs out of the county by policing the highways that run through it.

The county's continued growth has also increased the need for financial assistance for individuals needing treatment but lacking the resources or insurance to pay for services. The Substance Abuse Task Force has responded to this need by earmarking monies for treatment of populations who do not have insurance or funds to pay for their own treatment such as women in the local shelter.

In 1993 the Task Force hired a paid Coordinator to help carry out its mission. The Task Force has grown from a small group to one of more than 80 members representing nine

different interest areas and has a comprehensive approach to dealing with the problems of alcohol and other drug abuse in our community.

We have made strong efforts to increase our visibility over the past 3 years and have started regularly held community events to improve the awareness of our organization and to increase the distribution of materials/information regarding resources, facts and programs available for Hendricks County designed to decrease use and abuse of harmful substances. Our membership grew by 10 new members in 2011.

We've created commercials created by our student volunteers and now have a strong anti-drug media campaign as well as a Website.

Summary of the Comprehensive Community Plan: This new plan represents an increased awareness and a resolve to continue to focus on the key needs of the County as we are finally seeing some results from our efforts in terms of increased community awareness and changes in attitude regarding the needs and our responsibility to address those needs. While we struggled financially at the start of our last 3 year plan, we have stabilized and are seeing an increase in funds available to make a difference.

The Task Force created a Comprehensive Plan that reflects the current needs and concerns of Hendricks County. We received county-wide input. The County's six school corporations all participated in the feedback by evaluating and getting responses from parents, students and faculty regarding the current beliefs and attitudes about substance abuse. Law enforcement agencies and the prosecutor's office have provided data confirming the impact substance abuse has on the justice system. Treatment providers also provided information on the key issues and concerns that have surfaced over the past year in their addictions programs. The Task Force identified four main problems to be addressed over the next 3 years. They are as follows:

- 1) Continued use and abuse of alcohol in Hendricks County.
- 2) Continued use and abuse of prescription drugs in Hendricks County.
- 3) Continued use and abuse of marijuana in Hendricks County.
- 4) Use and abuse of heroin in Hendricks County.

Membership List

County LCC Name: HCSATF

#	Name	Organization	Race	Gender	Category
1	Andy Andrews	Hamilton Center	W	M	Treatment
2	Linda Ash	Parent	W	F	Education/Prevention
3	Pat Baldwin	Prosecutor's office	W	F	Criminal Justice
4	Jerrod Baugh	IN state excise Police	W	M	Law Enforcement
5	Kasey Baughn	Avon MS	W	F	Education/Prevention
6	Sandy Brown	MHAmerica	W	F	Education/Prevention
7	Austin Butler	Schools/student	W	M	Education
8	Mokina Castro	Minority Health Coalition	H	F	Education
9	Jean Cline	Family Services and Prevention	W	F	Education/Prevention
10	Bridget Collins	HC Work Release Program	B	F	Criminal Justice
11	Jerry Cunningham	Danville PD	W	M	Law Enforcement
12	Ginger Davis	Avon Schools	W	F	Education/Prevention
13	Victoria Davis	Comcast	W	F	Business
14	Susan Day	Fairbanks	W	F	Treatment
15	Christa Detzel	Coordinator	W	F	Parent
16	Brian Ervin	Stilesville PD	W	M	Law Enforcement
17	Mark Fairchild	Childrens Bureau	W	M	Education/Prevention
18	Rosie Fakes	School	W	F	Education
19	Pete Fleck	BBPD	W	M	Law Enforcement
20	Andrea Flood	Purdue Ext, HC Domestic Abuse Coalition	W	F	Education/Prevention
21	Nate Flynn	BB School PD	W	M	Law Enforcement
22	Dave Galloway	HC Sheriff	W	M	Law Enforcement
23	Kelly Garver	Sheltering Wings	W	F	Treatment
24	Hoot Gibson	HC Jail Commander	W	M	Law Enforcement
25	Angela Goode	MHC	W	F	Education/Prevention
26	Sarah Hall	Afternoons ROCK FSPF	W	F	Education/Prevention
27	PJ Hamann	Danville School	W	M	Education
28	Brandon	Chances for Youth,	W	M	Education/Prevention

	Halleck	IN			
29	Terri Hammontree	After Schools ROCK	W	F	Education/Prevention
30	Kenzie Heard	Student	W	F	Education
31	Shannon Higgins	Schools/Student	W	F	Education/Prevention
32	Jenny Hill	HCHD	W	F	Education/Prevention
33	Brenda Holmes	HC Flyer	W	F	Business
34	Lindsey Hufferd	Schools/Student	W	F	Education/Prevention
35		Impact Youth	W	M	Education/Prevention
36	Tammi Jessup	Mental Health Association	W	F	Education/Prevention
37	Don James	Schools/Student	W	F	Education/Prevention
38	Lani Johnston	Avon Schools	W	F	Education
39	Linda Kates	Schools	W	F	Education/Prevention
40	Nathan Klatt	Family Serv and Preservation	W	M	Education/Prevention
41	Jessica Kleffman	After schools ROCK	W	F	Education/Prevention
42	Ron Kneeland	Danville PD	W	M	Law Enforcement
43	Frank Kolacz	Sheriff's Dept	W	M	Law Enforcement
44	Ray Kotarski	Hendricks County Sheriff's Department	W	M	Law Enforcement
45	Traci Larrison	Schools	W	F	Education
46	David Laston	Schools/Student	W	M	Education/Prevention
47	Carla Leathers	Sheltering Wings	W	F	Treatment
48	Nancy Leavitt	UDTF	W	F	Law Enforcement
49	Jill Lees	Plainfield PD	W	F	Law Enforcement
50	Dustin LeMay	Avon MS	W	M	Education/Prevention
51	Meghan Lewis	Cascade High School/student	W	F	Education
52	Michael McDonald	Tobacco Coalition	B	M	Education/Prevention
53	Brady McManama	Stilesville PD	W	M	Law Enforcement
54	Thomas Meredith	Cascade High School/student	W	F	Education
55	Mary Mickelson	HCSATF DFC Grant Project Manager	W	F	Education
56	Jack Miller	Avon PD	W	M	Law Enforcement
57	Chris	Treasurer	W	F	Business

	Morphew				
58	Wendy Myers	Cascade Schools	W	F	Education/Prevention
59	Suzan Norris	PU - Afternoons ROCK	W	F	Education/Prevention
60	Matt Oliphant	Pittsboro PD	W	M	Law Enforcement
61	Roger Outcalt	Private Practice	W	M	Treatment
62	Chad Parks	Plainfield PD	W	M	Law Enforcement
63	Christi Patterson	Pittsboro PD	W	F	Law Enforcement
64	Taylor Patterson	Tri-West Schools	W	F	Student
65	Kari Prifogle	Family Services	W	F	Education/Prevention
66	Ben Pyatte	BB Interdiction Team	W		Law Enforcement
67	Steve Pyatte	Drug free Speaker	W	M	Business
68	Jill Robertson	Sheltering Wings	W	F	Treatment
69	Denise Schoeff	Stay Sharp Prog	W	F	Education/Prevention
70	Betsy Schuler	HC Drug Court	W	F	Criminal Justice/Treatment
71	Mendy Smith	Avon Schools	W	F	Education/Prevention
72	Dawn Smyth	Cascade Schools	W	F	Education/Prevention
73	Brian Stewart	ICE Team	W	M	Law Enforcement
74	Rhett Stuard	Prosecutors Office	W	M	Judicial
75	Annie Stumm	Parent	W	F	Education/Prevention
76	Matt Stumm	Pittsboro PD	W	M	Law Enforcement
77	Justine Thompson	Plainfield HS	W	F	Education
78	Bryan Tremper	Sheriff's Dept	W	M	Law Enforcement
79	Lynn Turner	Hendricks Regional Health	W	F	Treatment
80	Connie Vickery	Lobbyist for IN Beverage Retailers	W	F	Business
81	Lindsey Walker	HC Prosecutor's office	W	F	Criminal Justice
82	Ron Ward	Tr-West schools	W	M	Education
83	Jeremy Watson	Bridges of IN	W	M	Business
84	Bill Weems	Avon PD	W	M	Law Enforcement
85	Linda Wells	Sheltering Wings	w	F	Treatment
86	Tadd Whallon	Adagio Counseling	W	M	Treatment
87	Gabriella Whyde	Schools/Student	W	F	Education
88	Kim Wilburn	Probation	W	F	Judicial
89	Logan	Schools/Student	W	M	Education

	Williams				
90	Mindy Williams	Valle Vista	W	F	Treatment
91	Eric Wood	Pro-Active Resources	W	M	Treatment
92	Gerald Woodard	Sheriff's Dept	W	M	Law Enforcement
93	Kayla Zollman	Schools/Student	W	F	Education

Problem Identification

A. Problem Statement #1: Continued use and abuse of alcohol in Hendricks County

B. Supportive Data:

1. Operating a motor vehicle $>.08$, $>.15$ BAC, OWI, operating with metabolite in system **672**
2. Minor in consumption of alcohol **274**
3. Public intoxication **242**
4. Furnishing alcohol to a minor **48**
5. IPRC 2009 Survey stated the reported lifetime use of alcohol among youth in Grades 6 and 8 decreased compared to last year's data.
6. Monthly use of alcohol among youth in Grades 6 to 8 increased compared to last year. It is too, early, to say whether this indicates a reverse in the decreasing trend.
7. IPRC Monthly use of Alcohol by Hendricks County Schools shows the following stats (Values expressed as percentages):

	8 th grade	9 th grade
No answer	2.0	1.1
Never	85.8	81.9
1-5 times	9.8	13.0
6-19 times	1.8	2.9
20-40 times	.3	.0
40+ times	.2	.2

End of Year 1 Update:

Updated Supportive Data numbers 1-4 from 2010 Hendricks County Statistics gathered by HC Prosecutor's Office.

1. Operating a motor vehicle $>.08$, $>.15$ BAC, OWI - 553
2. Minor in consumption of alcohol - 208
3. Public intoxication 285
4. Furnishing alcohol to a minor 27
5. IPRC 2010 Survey again shows a decrease in percentage of lifetime and monthly use of alcohol reported by 7th and 8th graders. No change in the 6th grade responses.

7. IPRC 2010 Survey results for DSA that includes Hendricks County: Monthly use reported by 9th graders 22.9% and a decrease in 10th graders to 27.6%. Used 9/10 grade results due to using 8/9 grade results last year in an effort to track the same children surveyed as they get older.

IPRC Monthly use of Alcohol by Hendricks County Schools shows the following stats (Values expressed as percentages):

	9th graders	10th graders
No Answer	2.0	1.9
Never	73.6	67.8
1-5 times	17.4	21.3
6-19 times	4.4	5.8
20-40 times	1.4	1.7
40+ times	1.2	1.4

Additional supportive data from ICJI 2010 Stats for the state of IN:

- 4,907 crashes and 130 fatal crashes involved an alcohol-impaired driver.
- 4,978 of 294,987 drivers in crashes were legally impaired by alcohol.
- 135 people were killed in crashes involving an alcohol-impaired driver.
- 8 percent of alcohol-impaired drivers in fatal crashes were under age 21 (10 of 133).
- 16 percent of alcohol-impaired drivers in crashes had at least one prior conviction for driving while impaired.

Additional data for Hendricks County in 2010 from the same source:

- 11 fatalities
- Total of 3476 collisions for the year 2010. Out of those, 156 involved alcohol.

End of Year 2 Update:

Updated Supportive Data numbers 1-4 from 2011 Hendricks County Statistics gathered by HC Prosecutor's Office.

1. Operating a motor vehicle >.08, >.15 BAC, OWI 506
2. Minor in consumption of alcohol 190
3. Public intoxication 198
4. Furnishing alcohol to a minor 14

5. IPRC 2011 Survey results used again for statistical data. Focused on 10th and 11th graders as we used 9th and 10th graders last year. Results showed both monthly and lifetime use of alcohol showed a significant decrease among 10th graders. For the 11th graders, lifetime use had a significant decrease but monthly use, while lower, was not significant.

The following table is for IN. Numbers are percentages.

	10th graders	11th graders
No Answer	.9	.9
Never	43.6	38.5
1-5 times	24.1	22.1
6-19 times	14.1	15.5
20-40 times	7.1	8.7
40+ times	10.3	14.3

New item on IPRC yearly survey: During the past year, did you attend or participate in an “*Afternoons R.O.C.K. in Indiana*” *after-school prevention program, L.E.A.D. Initiative, SADD or other prevention group at your school?*

The results illustrate that participation in afterschool activities is associated with lower prevalence of gateway drug use (see Figure 10). These findings support the value of after-school programming as a strategy to prevent or reduce substance use among adolescent populations.

Additional supportive data from ICJI 2011 Traffic Safety Stats for IN:

In 2011, there were 288,477 drivers involved in Indiana traffic collisions. Statewide there were 188,132 total collisions reported by law enforcement officers. This is a decrease of 4,758 total collisions from 2010. The following are based on crashes reported by law enforcement:

- There were 11,099 drivers involved in alcohol-related collisions. Out of these collisions, 4871 of the drivers were legally impaired by alcohol.
- 4,871 crashes and 152 fatal crashes involved an alcohol-impaired driver.
- 96 drivers age 15 to 20 involved in fatal crashes in 2011 – this is down from 129 in 2009.

Additional supportive data of need in Hendricks County for focus on Alcohol use/abuse:

In the lower population density exurban and rural localities, about 23 percent of fatal collisions were alcohol-impaired, whereas urban and suburban places had fatal proportions of, respectively, 17 and 19 percent.

Additional data for Hendricks County in 2011 from the ICJI County report for 2011:

- 10 fatalities
- Total of 3629 collisions for the year 2011. Out of those, 161 involved alcohol.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

C. Goals:

1. **Increase the amount of alcohol related arrests in Hendricks by 5% in 3 years.**
2. **Reduce the monthly prevalence of alcohol use by youth by 3% in 3 years.**

End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

1. 1236 arrests in 2010; 1073 arrests in 2011. Sheriff's department believes the decrease is the from the way arrests are documented and 1 arrest could account for several different "counts" in the overall numbers. Since the 2010 numbers were from the Sheriff's Dept and 2011 are from Prosecutor's office - this may also account for the difference. The Sheriff's Department numbers were even lower than the Prosecutor's office numbers. Therefore the first year update is actually showing a decrease of 13% in the number of alcohol related arrests.
2. Monthly use of alcohol from 9th graders last year to 10th graders this year has decreased overall - the same schools did not administer the test 2 years in a row in HC so no accurate, meaningful percentage of change can be obtained from the IPRC survey. Task Force needs to discuss other ways to measure this.

End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

1. 911 alcohol related arrests reported in 2011 by the prosecutor's office was through September 30, 2011. The total number of arrests from prosecutor's office this year is from 10/1/11-July 30, 2012 and totaled 1499 but that number is for 10 months and the prosecutor also shared that the way the "counts" are done, there are often multiple counts for 1 offense. This is a significant increase over last year as the total was achieved by the same method.
2. As the survey results continue to show a decrease overall among 10th and 11 graders – this is becoming a more positive indicator of actual decrease of alcohol use among youth. By following the same grade throughout the 3 year plan, we hope to meet the goal of 3% decrease in the statistical data at the end of this 3 year CCP.

Final Report (end of Year 3):

- 1.
- 2.

D. Objectives:

1. **Continue to support S.M.A.R.T. (Stopping Minors with Alcohol Response Team) program in all law enforcement agencies in Hendricks County**
2. **Support OWI patrols**
3. **Support in-school evidence-based ATOD prevention curriculum and activities**
4. **Support after-school evidence-based ATOD prevention curriculum and activities**
5. **Support county and community events i.e. health fairs**
6. **Support law enforcement equipment needed (including drug dogs)to reduce alcohol access for youth, detect drunk drivers, and other efforts to reduce alcohol problems in the county**
7. **Support prevention/intervention education efforts for the County i.e., school staff inservicing, parent meetings, service clubs**

- 8. Encourage an increase in AA meeting groups in the County**
- 9. Support drug testing/and other screening methods in the schools**
- 10. Increase awareness of availability of treatment options and supportive efforts**
- 11. Support evidence-based treatment**

End of Year 1 Update:

1. SMART program was funded from October 2010 through the end of the year with the following outcomes: there were three teams that participated in the Underage Buys, which resulted in 9 arrests.

There were a total number of 18 businesses checked, with 15 passing (3 Businesses Failed by Selling to Minors).

The following are the number/types arrests that have been made for this detail:

- 5 Arrests for Selling Alcohol to Minors
- 1 Arrest for Allowing a Minor in a Tavern

2. OWI Patrols were funded for Plainfield and Avon PD's. They ran 6 extra shifts at high traffic times. Resulted in 10 arrests.

3. Provided funding for DARE programs in 1 school corporation and 110 kids completed the program. Red Ribbon week is supported by supplying ribbons for all elementary schools in the County. Feedback from Danville:

# Students who know what the Red Ribbon represents	Start of week	End of week
Kindergarten	0.00%	80%
First Grade	25%	100%
Second Grade	60%	100%
Third and Fourth	48%	98%
Fifth and Sixth	82%	100%

4. Funded Afternoons ROCK in IN. In 2010, we started with 7 programs. We allocated additional dollars to Hendricks this year, brought in additional staff and have served approximately 300 youth. We also increased to 12 programs. CHANCES for Indiana Youth, provided 8 programs and Family Services and Prevention Programs, Inc. (FSPP) provided 4 programs.

5. Attended fairs, community events and provided information on usage, treatment options and drug-free alternatives for youth and people of all ages. Ten different events were attended. These included health fairs, rotary club meetings, chamber of commerce functions and Kiwanis.

6. Funded the following equipment for law enforcement agencies in the County: Drug testing kits, body cameras, digital recorders and a new k-9 as well as kennel and car equipment for k-9's.

7. Continued to increase awareness of PIP program for parents and funded various speakers for parents and staff.

Leadership conference for Cascade students - feedback: "This conference was an educational opportunity for our students to learn how to be positive leaders. It was a high energy, uplifting experience. Students are challenged to step outside their comfort zone and make positive changes

in their schools. There were 2 keynote speakers and 4 breakout sessions for the students and adults. We had 10 people involved in 2 days of developing leadership skills. These students are working to implement programs/activities for our school."

Speakers for Cascade schools: "Students were surveyed. 98% recognized that the program was about making good decisions and staying away from drugs and alcohol. This was an afternoon of performances and speakers discussing making good decisions, goal setting, and how drugs and alcohol use could ruin dreams and goals"

Challenge Leadership Academy program funded for Avon Schools: The Challenge Leadership Program offers support of leadership skills and an alcohol/drug free lifestyle for youth

The Challenge Leadership Program taught students how to be a leader instead of a follower and our hopes is that these upperclassmen students will help motivate freshmen to do the same and to maintain a healthy lifestyle, including living a drug and alcohol free life.

expected 80 students to participate and we had 80+ students attend the Challenge Leadership Program. I met 100% of my expectation Quote from student participant, "Going into the Challenge Leadership Program I have to admit I didn't know what to expect. Walking out of the program that day I was truly moved by the things discussed during the program. The way a mentor can affect a freshman's or anyone else's life is overlooked. This program made me realize that everyone has the opportunity to move somebody else's life and as a member of the AIM program I strive to change the lives of the people that I mentor and the people that look up to me for the better."

8. Goal was 65% of participants would report intent of attending some form of 12 step and a treatment program upon release. As of 2/28/2011, 62% of the men and 87% of the women had expressed intent to attend both 12 step meetings and treatment upon release, for an overall average of 72%. Goal was 80% of participants would report that they were aware of the location of at least two 12-step meetings and two treatment resources upon release. As of 2/28/2011, 81% of the men and 80% of the women reported that they were aware of the location of at least two 12 step meetings and two treatment resources upon release, for an average of 81%

9. Continued to fund drug testing in 5/6 school Corporations. Plainfield schools had this feedback from students: "Through survey of 452 Plainfield High School students we found that 77% believe that the drug testing program is an important part of the alcohol and drug prevention efforts at PHS. We found that 74% would like to see the drug testing program continue. We have experienced stability in the number of code violations (not all random/reasonable suspicion violations). We have had 16 violations in 2010. There were 18 violations in 2009. One could deduct that there is still a need for the programming but note that there hasn't been an increase in violations." Plainfield High School – August 2009 – May 2010 – 158 students tested, 3 positives for nicotine and 3 positives for marijuana, leaving 152 tests negative. School year 2010, August – December: 88 tests, 4 positive for marijuana, 4 positives for amphetamines, 4 positive for nicotine, leaving 76 negative tests. Plainfield Community Middle School – August 2009 to May 2010: 37 students tested, only one positive test for an appropriate prescription drug.

There were no positive results for alcohol but the testing is viewed by the students as a deterrent as noted above.

10. Through funding of treatment in the jails and women's shelter, were able to increase awareness of treatment options throughout the County and this information was available for distribution at all Community events attended.

11. Funded evidence-based treatment at the jail and the local shelter. Jail based program results: Goal was to provide services to 500 inmates. As of 2/28/2011 our overall attendance was 282 men

and 183 women, for a total of 465 attendees. Goal was for 50% of the individuals served to return for more than one group session. As of 2/28/2011, 112 men and 101 women had attended more than one session, for an overall return rate of 46% Goal was 75% of participants would report intent of attending some form of 12-step or treatment program upon release. As of 2/28/2011, 70% of the men and 82% of the women had expressed an intent in becoming involved in treatment services upon release, for an overall average of 75%. After completing the six months report on this contract, it was requested that we garner some additional information about our clients. We began collecting this data the week of 9/6/2010.

The affect participation in group during a previous stay in Hendricks County Jail had on a client’s substance use was one of the additional items of data requested. We gathered this data by asking if the individual had attended group at least once during a previous stay at the Hendricks County Jail and if their return this time was because of use of alcohol or other drug. Clients were typically able to give previous participation in a yes/no format for attendance ever, but only a range if asked specifically how many they had attended.

Of the men, 8 reported that they had attended at least one session of this group during a previous stay in Hendricks County Jail; 4 of these reported that they were back because of alcohol/drug use.

Women 21 Years or older = 87%. Drug of Choice Alcohol = 19% Men 21 Years or older = 87% Drug of Choice Alcohol = 25%

Treatment program at the local shelter had this feedback: Freedom & Grace is a treatment program designed to support the needs of women residing in Sheltering Wings – a shelter for victims of domestic violence – recovering from chemical abuse and dependence. The program meets twice weekly for 24 weeks. Sessions are 1½ hours in duration. The treatment model is crafted from a combination of approaches, including Cognitive-Behavioral, Motivation-Enhancement, and 12-Step Facilitation therapies. Freedom & Grace began the present cycle of treatment on March 29, 2010. Over the following ten months, 24 women participated in the treatment program. The majority of participants were unable to complete the program, due to premature departures from the shelter. Seven women completed at least two-thirds of the program. Four completed all 48 sessions. Of these four, all returned for additional sessions of their own volition.

Of seven respondents (R1-7), all of whom completed at least two-thirds of the treatment program, the results were as follows: sobriety

	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	Average
Abstinence in Last 30 Days Prior to Sobriety	23	0	0	0	20	0	7	7.14
Abstinence in Last 30 Days	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30.0

In 2010, the shelter had 149 residents, 31 (21%) who were involved in the program due to admitting to a substance abuse issue, SASSI results indicating a high probability of a substance dependence disorder or a positive drug test upon intake.

"We do consider the project a success. We were able to track attendance weekly for Eric Wood’s Freedom and Grace group through sign-in sheets, evaluation forms and a new database. Advantage provided attendance records and drug test results to the shelter. Any discrepancy in attendance was

addressed with the client by either the therapist or case manager. This provided accountability to make sure the residents were actively participating in their recovery. We recently purchased a Breathalyzer machine to help us identify those residents who relapsed in their alcohol addiction. We will be reporting the statistical information about the effectiveness and uses of this machine later in 2011"

End of Year 2 Update:

1. S.M.A.R.T. Program update: Under Cover Buys/Business Compliance Checks:

This detail is designed to check restaurants, convenient stores, grocery stores, and bars for compliance of selling alcohol to only individuals above the age of 21. This program has a paid volunteer 18 years old to 20 years old known as a Confidential Informant (CI) go to a business and attempt to purchase alcohol. On a typical detail there is a CI and one undercover officer that go to a bar or restaurant and order an alcoholic beverage. If the CI is served an alcoholic beverage, then an arrest is made. Once the arrest is made to the individual who served the alcohol, **Excise Police** issues an Administration Violation to the business.

STATS: From October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2011, there were three teams that participated in the Underage Buys, which resulted in 18 arrests. There were a total number of 55 businesses checked, with 46 passing (9 Businesses Failed by Selling to Minors).

The following are the number/types arrests that have been made for this detail:

12 Arrests for Selling Alcohol to Minors

3 Arrest for Allowing a Minor in a Tavern

OWI Patrols were funded for Plainfield in 2011. 10 officers worked an extra 162 hours which resulted in the following actions: 10 DUI's and 11 other alcohol related arrests were made. 10 PBT's were also given.

Project/Special Targeted Patrol: This detail is designed to target teen hang out areas, look for teen drivers that may be consuming alcohol, and attempt to locate any underage drinking parties that may be occurring. While on this detail the goal is to have two officers paired up in one car so they can check respond to any reported underage drinking parties and check different areas teens may hang out, which include parks, skate locations, etc.

New to this year, officers are assigned to check 4 designated areas assigned by the Coordinator per scheduled shift. If there are any discrepancies with the area, the Coordinator will notify the responsible party for the area. These areas range from parks to common teen hang outs.

STATS: From October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2011 there have been a total of 69 arrests.

The following are the types of arrests that have been conducted:

32 Arrests for Minor in Possession of Alcohol.

2 Furnishing Alcohol to a Minor.

18 Felony Adult Arrests, which include Possession of Controlled Substance, 3 Felony OWI, and other misc Felony Charges

16 Misc Adult Arrests, which include Public Intoxication, Driving While Suspended, Operating While Intoxicated, and other misc charges

1 Arrest for Minor having Possession of Tobacco

30 suspected MIC parties responded to, 9 were verified MIC parties.

2. ICE Team update: 2011 statistics. 6 OWI arrests 3 stolen vehicles, 1 stolen gun. Shifts were run about 25-30 times for the year. Additional arrest information under other problem statement areas. 100% conviction rate on all arrests at this time.

3. Provided funding for DARE programs in 1 school corporation and 120 kids completed the program. Red Ribbon week is supported by supplying ribbons for all elementary schools in the County.

4. Funded Afternoons ROCK in IN. In 2011, we were in 14 schools. IN was on the right track initially regarding prevention but now funding has continued to be cut year after year so now tx and prev are having to start all over with a 1 year grant for “strategic Planning” to develop a 5 year plan.

The after school programs will fall from 14 down to 2 in the next year. The grants will be more locally controlled and community groups can apply. This has been done by the LCC’s in the past but now could be applied for by communities – but only communities where the schools participate in the ATOD (IPRC) survey.

The surveys used by after school programs did not match the curriculum taught and therefore they were not obtaining accurate feedback. There was also no family component.

5. Attended fairs, community events and provided information on usage, treatment options and drug-free alternatives for youth and people of all ages. These included health fairs, rotary club meetings, chamber of commerce functions and Kiwanis. 17 different events during 2011 with 1093 attendees.

6. Funded the following equipment for law enforcement agencies in the County: Drug testing kits, body cameras, digital recorders and a new k-9 as well as a kennel.

7. Youth for Youth conference was funded by the task force and 4 school corporations sent students. Speakers for Cascade schools: Students were surveyed. 98% recognized that the program was about making good decisions and staying away from drugs and alcohol. This was an afternoon of performances and speakers discussing making good decisions, goal setting, and how drugs and alcohol use could ruin dreams and goals

8. Goal was 65% of participants would report intent of attending some form of 12 step and a treatment program upon release. As of 8/27/2011 65% of males and 82% of females reported intent to attend both counseling and 12 step programs upon release, for an average of 70%. Goal was 80% of participants would report that they were aware of the location of at least two 12-step meetings and two treatment resources upon release. As of 8/27/2011 82% of males and 85% of females reported that they knew the location of at least two 12-step and two counseling resources, for an average of 83%

9. Continued to fund drug testing in 5/6 school Corporations. Plainfield schools shared the following results: The goals are to give students another reason to say no to alcohol and drug use; provide continued education to those students that are involved in substance use and need to evaluate their life choices, and lastly, offer more intensive intervention where needed.

The Plainfield Community Middle School has 516/1118 in their pool and the high school has 1207/1350 in their pool of students signed up for the random drug testing policy. We have had an increase of about 100 students over last year.

Stats for our drug testing program:

Plainfield High School:

2010 – 2011 school year, 1071 in pool: 157 students tested, 2 positives for amphetamines, 7 positives for marijuana, 5 positives for nicotine

2011 – 2012 school year, 1207 in pool: 156 tested thus far, 3 positives for amphetamines, 4 positives for marijuana, 4 positives for nicotine

Alcohol/drug violations from January 2011 to December 2012: 1- alcohol, 14 - prescription, marijuana, and spice

Plainfield Community Middle School:

2010 – 2011 school year, 500 est. in pool: 74 tested, four positive tests, 2 reasonable suspicion, 1 parent requested test and 1 approved prescription

2011 – 2012 school year, 516 in pool: 64 tested, 2 reasonable suspicion, 1 parent requested test and 1 approved prescription. The fact that 61% of our 363 students surveyed consider the drug testing program to be very important at PHS is also evidence that the program is successful. 59% would like to see the program continue.

Avon High School reported these results:

Total Tested: 193

Alcohol 0

Amphetamines 5

Barbiturates 0

Benzodiazepines 0

Cocaine 0

Opiates 1

Cannabinoids 9

Cotinine 4

Ethanol 2

Dilute Specimen 2

Adulterated Specimen 0

Total Positive 23

% Positive 11.91%

Students feel the drug testing policy is a good deterrent and gives students another reason/way to say no to peer pressure.

Mill Creek School Corporation administered 102 tests with the following results

9 positives

6 for nicotine

1 for marijuana (also nicotine, included above)

1 for amphetamines (also nicotine, included above)

3 for benzodiazopine

Brownsburg did not release specific results for the past year but surveyed students regarding whether or not drug testing was a positive policy. 86% of those surveyed felt it had a positive impact upon the use of alcohol and other drugs.

10. Through funding of treatment in the jails and women's shelter, were able to increase awareness of treatment options throughout the County and this information was available for distribution at all Community events attended. In 2011, we also began funding a work release treatment program through the court system. It will be referred to as the Work Release Treatment Program.

11. Funded evidence-based treatment at the jail and the local shelter. Jail based program results through 2011. 310 males and 176 females had attended group, for a total of 486 group attendees. Goal was for 50% of the individuals served to return for more than one group session; 42% of males and 59% of females had returned for at least one additional group session, for an average return rate of 49%. Goal was 75% of participants would report intent of attending some form of

12-step or treatment program upon release. 75% of males and 88% of females reported intent to attend some form of 12 step group upon release, for an average of 79%

We have also been gathering data about recidivism among group members, and if substance abuse was a factor in the recidivism of the group members.

- Of the male group attendees surveyed, 17 reported that they had attended at least one group session during a previous stay in Hendricks County Jail. Of these 17, 14 reported that they had returned because of substance abuse issues.
- Of the female group attendees surveyed, 6 reported that they had attended at least one group session during a previous stay in Hendricks County Jail. Of these, 3 reported that they had returned because of substance abuse issues.

Data was also gathered on substance preferences for the men and women attending the group. The members were asked to list their substance preference on the survey form administered after group sessions. Sometimes it was easy to interpret/categorize what the client enters, sometimes it was impossible (e.g. “Thife.”) Sometimes clients recorded nonsense answers (e.g. “dog food.”)

Listed below are the most common responses given by clients as to their favorite drugs. If a particular drug scored less than 4% for either men or women surveyed it was not included in this list. Noteworthy is that 18% of the men and 20% of the women actually listed multiple drugs when asked for their preference. In such cases we scored the first drug on their list.

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Alcohol	30%	22%
Marijuana	18%	15%
Heroin	17%	11%
Non-stimulant prescription medications (Xanax, Vicodin, etc)	10%	10%
Cocaine	10%	7%
Methamphetamine	<u>4%</u>	<u>8%</u>
	89%	73%

(Please note that 18% of the men and 20% of the women actually listed multiple drugs when asked for their preference. In such cases we scored the first drug on their list.)

The Freedom and Grace Substance Abuse treatment program at the local Women’s shelter continued to be funded by the task force. It is a treatment program designed to support the needs of women residing in Sheltering Wings – a shelter for victims of domestic violence – recovering from chemical abuse and dependence. The program meets twice weekly for 24 weeks. Sessions are 1½ hours in duration. The treatment model is crafted from a combination of approaches, including Cognitive-Behavioral, Motivation-Enhancement, and 12-Step Facilitation therapies.

Feedback from the Work Release treatment Program:

The original expectations were that we serve 100 individuals over the course of the 12 month period. The total number served was 85, which was actually less than the original projected number. This was due in large part because the group population initially was slow to increase. As individuals within the treatment program communicated to others within the work release center,

more individuals began to become involved with the program. Involvement in the treatment groups peaked during the last few months of the program. The average number of sessions attended by each participant was 14, which was lower than expected.

Of the population that participated, 33% identified alcohol as their primary drug of choice, 24% opiates, 20% cannabis, 9% cocaine, 8% benzodiazepines, and 6% methamphetamine. This was in line with the expectations of the client population. Opiate use within Hendricks County has been a rising issue with the criminal justice population.

Educational demographics included within the program identified 5% with less than an 8th grade education, 27% had a highest grade completed of 9th-11th grade, 39% reported a high school diploma or GED, and 29% reported some college.

One area where program expectations were not met includes the total number of people that successfully completed the program, which includes 24 total sessions. Due to the relative transience of the work release population and the variability of sentencing, only 17 people have successfully completed the entire program. Many individuals, 41 total, completed under 5 sessions total. This is due to the fact that many individuals within the work release facility tend to be short term offenders.

As a result of this program, individuals within the work release center were once again allowed to access community based recovery support. Many active members of the group took advantage of this and have been involved with the recovery community throughout treatment. Not only have individuals within the work release center become active within the recovery community, but members of the recovery community have committed themselves to helping individuals within the work release. 2 twelve step groups have been established within the work release, including a men’s group and a women’s group. This has allowed another avenue for individuals to build relationships with other recovering individuals. A mentorship program is under development and multiple individuals have stepped forward to help aid in the recovery of work release offenders.

One level of tracking within Recovery Oriented Systems of Care Models includes participation in recovery support post-treatment completion. This is often one of the greatest indicators for long-term recovery for an individual. Of the individuals that successfully completed the program, 53 percent of them obtained and continued to utilize sponsorship within the recovery community post-graduation. 76 percent of those that successfully graduated had bonded with the local recovery community and continued 12 step meeting attendance post-graduation.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

A. Problem Statement #2: Continued use and abuse of prescription drugs in Hendricks County

B. Supportive Data:

1. In 2009, Jail-based Treatment providers reported that 25% of women served and 28% of the men served reported prescription drugs as their drug of choice.
2. 2007 survey results from IPRC show an increase in the use/abuse of amphetamines, ritalin and narcotics in the West region.
3. Brownsburg police officer report sting operations designed to catch prescription fraud and pharmacy crimes have increased significantly over the past 2 years.
4. Students and school personnel reporting that students are attempting to sell their (or their parents/relatives) prescription drugs to peers - Vicaden, adderal
5. All drug offenses 586 for the county in 2006
6. Treatment providers report an increase in poly-substance abusers seeking treatment in the past year.
7. State Epidemiological Profile 2008 (stats from 2006): Hendricks County, Prescription Drug possession arrests were .28/1000. Prescription Drug Sale arrests were .11/1000
8. January 2008 report from the Office of National Drug Control Policy stated that in 2006 more than 2.1 million teens abused prescription drugs and 3.1 million teens used an over-the-counter cough and cold medication to get high. Every day, 2,500 young adults between the ages of 12 and 17 abuse a prescription pain reliever for the first time. Nearly one-half of the teens who have abused prescription painkillers also report using two or more other drugs, most commonly alcohol and marijuana. Seventy percent of those that abuse prescription pain relievers say they got them from friends or relatives.
9. IPRC reports Monthly use of Prescription Painkillers and Prescription drugs by Hendricks County Schools as the following stats: (Values expressed by percentages)

	8 th grade	9 th grade
Painkillers		
No Answer	2.0	1.5
Never	94.8	95.6
1-5 times	2.3	1.9
6-19 times	.3	.4
20-40 times	.3	.0
40+ times	.2	.6
All other Prescription Drugs		
No Answer	2.0	1.7
Never	95.3	95.4
1-5 times	2.0	1.5
6-19 times	.3	.8
20-40 times	.3	.2
40+ times	.0	.4

End of Year 1 Update:

1. All drug offenses for 2010 reported by Sheriff's Department was 259.
2. Non sales related prescription medication charges were 6% of the alcohol drug related charge total in CY 2010, for a total of 150 such charges for those admitted to the Hendricks County Jail.

3. Feedback from Jail based treatment program. Noteworthy is that at the 6 month report on the CY 2010 grant 23% of the women attending group and 17% of the men listed non-stimulant prescription medication as their drug of choice.

4. IPRC survey from 2010 reports Monthly use of Prescription Painkillers and Prescription drugs by Hendricks County Schools as the following stats: (Values expressed by percentages)

		6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Prescription painkillers	No Answer	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.3
	Never	97.4	96.8	94.8	92.8	91.7	90.8	91.3
	1-5 times	.4	1.1	2.3	3.2	3.9	4.2	3.8
	6-19 times	.2	.2	.7	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.5
	20-40 times	.1	.1	.3	.4	.6	.5	.6
	40+ times	.0	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.4
Prescription drugs	No Answer	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.4
	Never	97.3	96.7	95.1	93.2	91.9	91.2	91.7
	1-5 times	.4	1.0	2.0	2.9	3.8	3.8	3.7
	6-19 times	.1	.3	.6	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4
	20-40 times	.1	.1	.2	.4	.6	.6	.5
	40+ times	.1	.1	.2	.3	.5	.5	.4

End of Year 2 Update:

1. All drug related offenses from 10/1/11-7/31/12 reported from the Prosecutor’s office was 451.

2. ICE Team update: 2011 statistics included 6 pill arrests. Shifts were run about 25-30 times for the year. 100% conviction rate on all arrests at this time.

3. Feedback from the Jail based program: Listed below are the most common responses given by clients as to their favorite drugs. If a particular drug scored less than 4% for either men or women surveyed it was not included in this list. Noteworthy is that 18% of the men and 20% of the women actually listed multiple drugs when asked for their preference. In such cases we scored the first drug on their list.

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Alcohol	30%	22%
Marijuana	18%	15%
Heroin	17%	11%
Non-stimulant prescription medications (Xanax, Vicodin, etc)	10%	10%
Cocaine	10%	7%
Methamphetamine	4%	8%
	89%	73%

(Please note that 18% of the men and 20% of the women actually listed multiple drugs when asked for their preference. In such cases we scored the first drug on their list.)

4. IPRC survey from 2011 reports Monthly use of Prescription Painkillers and Prescription drugs (Values expressed by percentages)

Prescription drugs	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12 th
No Answer	3.0	2.2	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.7
Never	96.4	96.4	94.3	92.6	92.0	91.6	91.3
1-5 times	.4	.9	1.8	2.7	3.3	3.4	3.6
6-19 times	.1	.3	.5	.9	1.0	1.2	1.3
20-40 times	.1	.1	.2	.4	.5	.5	.5
40+ times	.1	.1	.1	.3	.4	.4	.5

Prescription painkillers	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12 th
No Answer	2.9	2.2	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.7
Never	96.5	96.4	94.0	92.3	91.5	91.3	90.8
1-5 times	.4	1.0	2.1	3.1	3.8	3.6	3.9
6-19 times	.1	.3	.6	.9	1.2	1.3	1.6
20-40 times	.1	.1	.2	.4	.4	.6	.6
40+ times	.1	.1	.1	.3	.3	.4	.5

Final Update (end of Year 3):

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

C. Goals:

1. Increase the amount of prescription drug related arrests in Hendricks County by 3% in 3 years.
2. Reduce the monthly prevalence of prescription drug abuse by youth by 3%.

End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

1. In 2010, the county was still unable to break out the prescription drug arrest statistics for this goal. The following were statistics from 2009-2010. As you can see, the break out is not as clear as we would like for measuring specific statistics.

# arrests minors / adults dealing / possession of controlled substances, including Schedule 1 & 2 Rx, cocaine, heroin	247
# arrests unlawful manufacture of controlled substances	2
# arrests obtaining controlled substances by fraud	13

# arrests possession of precursors (ingredients required to manufacture)	21
# arrests possession of paraphernalia	27

2. Will be using drug testing results and arrest records to measure changes in this goal.

End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

1. Arrest stats from 10/1/11-7/31/12

# arrests unlawful manufacture of controlled substances	1
# arrests possession of paraphernalia	34

2. There were 25 positive results for drug testing reported this past school year. These were registered as amphetamine or prescription drug positives.

Final Report (end of Year 3):

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

D. Objectives:

1. Support evidence-based treatment approaches
2. Provide a visible presence and information at a minimum of four county and community fairs/events with a booth, educational materials and membership support.
3. Support public awareness through pharmacies i.e. handouts with prescription pick-up
4. Raise awareness of penalties regarding prescription drug abuse/sales i.e. PSA's, posters
5. Fund drug testing/other screening methods in all school corporations
6. Provide educational sessions to school staff and administrators, parent groups and service clubs in each of the community areas.

End of Year 1 Update:

1. Feedback from Jail based treatment program provider: Women 21 Years or older = 87%
Drug of Choice: Non Stimulant prescription = 23%. Men 21 years of older = 87% Drug of Choice : Non Stimulant prescription = 20%.

2. Attended fairs, community events and provided information on usage, treatment options and drug-free alternatives for youth and people of all ages. Ten different events were attended. These included health fairs, rotary club meetings, chamber of commerce functions and Kiwanis.

3. Who attended and # of rx bags Adults Children Bags handed out

		Adults	Children	Bags handed out
1/20/2010	Plainfield Rotary Club	17	0	10
3/2/2010	Brownsburg Carpenter Realtors	21	0	0
4/6/2010	Brownsburg West Middle School	5	0	0
4/13/2010	Phi Beta Psi Sorority	31	0	0
5/10/2010	North Salem Elementary School	12	0	0
5/13/2010	Mill Creek Elementary Student Success Night	63	75	50
5/20/2010	Greenwood Sertoma Club	38	0	0
6/9/2010	Theta Alpha Psi Sorority	6	0	0
9/16/2010	Tri West Middle School PSG	12	1	0
9/29/2010	Brownsburg Kiwanis Club	23	0	0
10/14/2010	4-H Group	5	23	0

Tox Away Days in which bags were handed out and collected in an effort to remove unused or expired prescribed medications from homes where they can be accidentally or intentionally used/abused by minors. The number of pills / controlled substances collected at 11 Tox away events held in 2010 = 44,011.5.

4. Pittsboro PD purchased digital recorders funded by SATF. As of January 1, 2011, Indiana law will change. It will be a requirement to record all interviews of suspects in felony cases. Better documentation of drug and alcohol offences lead to successful prosecution in those cases. An arrest of a burglary suspect was recorded. The suspect admitted to using meth and burglarized the home in order to buy more drugs. The suspect also appeared to still be under the influence of a drug during the interview. The recording has been provided to drug investigators and the suspect will be questioned in reference to where or whom he purchases his drugs from.

5. Continued to fund drug testing in 5/6 school Corporations. Plainfield schools had this feedback from students: "Through survey of 452 Plainfield High School students we found that 77% believe that the drug testing program is an important part of the alcohol and drug prevention efforts at PHS. We found that 74% would like to see the drug testing program continue. We have experienced stability in the number of code violations (not all random/reasonable suspicion violations). We have had 16 violations in 2010. There were 18 violations in 2009. One could deduct that there is still a need for the programming but note that there hasn't been an increase in violations." Plainfield High School – August 2009 – May 2010 – 158 students tested, 3 positives for nicotine and 3 positives for marijuana, leaving 152 tests negative. School year 2010, August –

December: 88 tests, 4 positive for marijuana, 4 positives for amphetamines, 4 positive for nicotine, leaving 76 negative tests. Plainfield Community Middle School – August 2009 to May 2010: 37 students tested, only one positive test for an appropriate prescription drug

6. As seen above, several school events were attended to provide information to staff.

End of Year 2 Update:

1. Funded evidence-based treatment at the jail and the local shelter. Jail based program results through 2011. 310 males and 176 females had attended group, for a total of 486 group attendees. Goal was for 50% of the individuals served to return for more than one group session; 42% of males and 59% of females had returned for at least one additional group session, for an average return rate of 49%. Goal was 75% of participants would report intent of attending some form of 12-step or treatment program upon release. 75% of males and 88% of females reported intent to attend some form of 12 step group upon release, for an average of 79%

We have also been gathering data about recidivism among group members, and if substance abuse was a factor in the recidivism of the group members.

- Of the male group attendees surveyed, 17 reported that they had attended at least one group session during a previous stay in Hendricks County Jail. Of these 17, 14 reported that they had returned because of substance abuse issues.
- Of the female group attendees surveyed, 6 reported that they had attended at least one group session during a previous stay in Hendricks County Jail. Of these, 3 reported that they had returned because of substance abuse issues.

Data was also gathered on substance preferences for the men and women attending the group. The members were asked to list their substance preference on the survey form administered after group sessions. Sometimes it was easy to interpret/categorize what the client enters, sometimes it was impossible (e.g. “Thife.”) Sometimes clients recorded nonsense answers (e.g. “dog food.”)

Listed below are the most common responses given by clients as to their favorite drugs. If a particular drug scored less than 4% for either men or women surveyed it was not included in this list. Noteworthy is that 18% of the men and 20% of the women actually listed multiple drugs when asked for their preference. In such cases we scored the first drug on their list.

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Alcohol	30%	22%
Marijuana	18%	15%
Heroin	17%	11%
Non-stimulant prescription medications (Xanax, Vicodin, etc)	10%	10%
Cocaine	10%	7%
Methamphetamine	<u>4%</u> 89%	<u>8%</u> 73%

(Please note that 18% of the men and 20% of the women actually listed multiple drugs when asked for their preference. In such cases we scored the first drug on their list.)

The Freedom and Grace Substance Abuse treatment program at the local Women’s shelter continued to be funded by the task force. It is a treatment program designed to support the needs of women residing in Sheltering Wings – a shelter for victims of domestic violence – recovering from chemical abuse and dependence. The program meets twice weekly for 24 weeks. Sessions are 1½

hours in duration. The treatment model is crafted from a combination of approaches, including Cognitive-Behavioral, Motivation-Enhancement, and 12-Step Facilitation therapies.

Feedback from the Work Release treatment Program:

The original expectations were that we serve 100 individuals over the course of the 12 month period. The total number served was 85, which was actually less than the original projected number. This was due in large part because the group population initially was slow to increase. As individuals within the treatment program communicated to others within the work release center, more individuals began to become involved with the program. Involvement in the treatment groups peaked during the last few months of the program. The average number of sessions attended by each participant was 14, which was lower than expected.

Of the population that participated, 33% identified alcohol as their primary drug of choice, 24% opiates, 20% cannabis, 9% cocaine, 8% benzodiazepines, and 6% methamphetamine. This was in line with the expectations of the client population. Opiate use within Hendricks County has been a rising issue with the criminal justice population.

Educational demographics included within the program identified 5% with less than an 8th grade education, 27% had a highest grade completed of 9th-11th grade, 39% reported a high school diploma or GED, and 29% reported some college.

One area where program expectations were not met includes the total number of people that successfully completed the program, which includes 24 total sessions. Due to the relative transience of the work release population and the variability of sentencing, only 17 people have successfully completed the entire program. Many individuals, 41 total, completed under 5 sessions total. This is due to the fact that many individuals within the work release facility tend to be short term offenders.

As a result of this program, individuals within the work release center were once again allowed to access community based recovery support. Many active members of the group took advantage of this and have been involved with the recovery community throughout treatment. Not only have individuals within the work release center become active within the recovery community, but members of the recovery community have committed themselves to helping individuals within the work release. 2 twelve step groups have been established within the work release, including a men's group and a women's group. This has allowed another avenue for individuals to build relationships with other recovering individuals. A mentorship program is under development and multiple individuals have stepped forward to help aid in the recovery of work release offenders.

One level of tracking within Recovery Oriented Systems of Care Models includes participation in recovery support post-treatment completion. This is often one of the greatest indicators for long-term recovery for an individual. Of the individuals that successfully completed the program, 53 percent of them obtained and continued to utilize sponsorship within the recovery community post-graduation. 76 percent of those that successfully graduated had bonded with the local recovery community and continued 12 step meeting attendance post-graduation.

2. Attended fairs, community events and provided information on usage, treatment options and drug-free alternatives for youth and people of all ages. Seventeen different events were attended.

These included health fairs, rotary club meetings, chamber of commerce functions and Kiwanis.

3.

Date	Location	# Adult volunteers	# Student volunteers	#bags handed out
4/2/11	Tox-Away Day / Brownsburg	6		
4/16/11	Earth Day / Avon	5	1	
4/30/11	Handbags for Help	3		
4/30/11	DEA National Take Back			
5/20/11	Senior Center	1		
6/4/11	Tox-Away Day / Danville	4		
6/18/11	Hendricks Regional Health	4		
7/9/11	Indiana University Health West Hospital	1		
8/2/11	Brownsburg NOAC / Pittsboro NOAC	6		
8/13/11	Tox-Away Day / Avon	5		
9/29/11	Prime Time Expo	2		
10/8/11	Tox-Away Day/Plainfield	6		560
10/25/11	Tri-West High School Red Ribbon Week Rx Drop	5		4
10/27/2011	Plainfield HS Parent Training	3		20
10/29/11	DEA National Take Back	5	2	5
11/3/11	Town of Brownsburg Emp. Health Fair/Rx Drop	4		10

The above Rx events resulted in taking back 36,986 controlled substance pills.

4. Funded the following equipment for law enforcement agencies in the County: Drug testing kits, body cameras, digital recorders and a new k-9 as well as a kennel.

5. Drug testing results:

Plainfield Community Middle School:

2010 – 2011 school year, 500 est. in pool: 74 tested, four positive tests, 2 reasonable suspicion, 1 parent requested test and 1 approved prescription

2011 – 2012 school year, 516 in pool: 64 tested, 2 reasonable suspicion, 1 parent requested test and 1 approved prescription. The fact that 61% of our 363 students surveyed consider the drug testing program to be very important at PHS is also evidence that the program is successful. 59% would like to see the program continue.

Avon High School reported these results:

Total Tested: 193

Alcohol 0

Amphetamines 5

Barbiturates 0
 Benzodiazepines 0
 Cocaine 0
 Opiates 1
 Cannabinoids 9
 Cotinine 4
 Ethanol 2
 Dilute Specimen 2
 Adulterated Specimen 0
 Total Positive 23
 % Positive 11.91%

Students feel the drug testing policy is a good deterrent and gives students another reason/way to say no to peer pressure.

Mill Creek School Corporation administered 102 tests with the following results

9 positives
 6 for nicotine
 1 for marijuana (also nicotine, included above)
 1 for amphetamines (also nicotine, included above)
 3 for benzodiazopine

Brownsburg did not release specific results for the past year but surveyed students regarding whether or not drug testing was a positive policy. 86% of those surveyed felt it had a positive impact upon the use of alcohol and other drugs.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

A. Problem Statement #3: To reduce the continued use and abuse of marijuana in Hendricks County

B. Supportive Data:

- 1. Dealing or possession of marijuana in 2009 in Hendricks County 316**
- 2. According to the IPRC 2009 survey, reported lifetime use of marijuana increased for youth in Grade 6. In addition, the past-month prevalence rate for marijuana use increased for youth in Grades 6 to 8. Among youth in Grades 7 and 8, these changes mark an upward trend in monthly use of marijuana occurring since 2008 (see Figure 1). Prevalence of past 30-day marijuana use among Indiana’s eighth-grade youth are higher.**
- 3. 2009 national prevalence rates from Monitoring the Future (Johnston, O’Malley, Bachman, & Schulenberg, 2010).The reported prevalence of lifetime and past-month use of marijuana increased among youth in Grades 9 to 12. Among youth in Grades 10 to 12, these changes mark an upward trend**

in monthly use of marijuana occurring since 2008 (see Figure 2). The results of the 2009 national Monitoring the Future survey noted this upward trending of marijuana use (Johnston, O'Malley, Bachman, & Schulenberg, 2009). Prevalence of past 30-day marijuana use among Indiana's tenth and twelfth-grade youth are higher than available 2009 national prevalence rates (Johnston, O'Malley, Bachman, & Schulenberg, 2010).

4. K-9 reports of seizures/arrests for 2009 Plainfield k-9's seized 422 pounds 10 oz., Pittsboro K-9 seized 710 pounds 29 oz, while seizures from other k-9's were tracked, there were some issues with retrieval of the information. The UDTF seized 436 pounds of marijuana as result fo use of surveillance equipment purchased by the task force.

5. Drug testing results for marijuana. At 1 school, 2 tested + for Marijuana, another school reported 6+'s for Marijuana and 2+'s for diluted specimen. The majority of + tests were for use of marijuana.

6. IPRC survey results show Monthly use of Marijuana in Hendricks County Schools as the following stats: (Values expressed as percentages)

	8 th grade	9 th grade
No Answer	1.8	.9
Never	92.3	92.6
1-5 times	3.2	3.2
6-19 times	1.7	1.7
20-40 times	.3	.2
40+ times	.7	1.5

End of Year 1 Update:

1. Hendricks County Sheriff's Dept reports 432 marijuana related arrests in 2010. The Department recognizes that due to changes in technology, the proper inputting of data is an issue and may account for such a decrease in the numbers.

2. Plainfield k-9's had a total of 61 arrests in 2010 out of 84 searches. They seized over 19.7 pounds of marijuana. The Pittsboro k-9 was in training for majority of 2010 but had significant activity when in the field including several pounds of marijuana seized. Sheriff's department also had over 100 arrests resulting in significant seizures as did BBPD k-9.

3. Drug testing results listed under Objective update below.

4. IPRC survey results show Monthly use of Marijuana in Hendricks County Schools as the following stats: (Values expressed as percentages)

	9th graders	10th graders
No Answer	2.0	2.0
Never	85.3	81.2
1-5 times	6.6	8.3
6-19 times	2.6	3.3
20-40 times	1.5	1.9
40+ times	2.1	3.3

2010 IPRC survey results for State of IN:

6th graders	Monthly usage 1.7	Lifetime usage	.7
7th graders	Monthly usage 3.2	Lifetime usage	1.0
8th graders	Monthly usage 7.1(showed a decrease)	Lifetime usage	2.0

9th graders	Monthly usage 10.9(showed a decrease)	Lifetime usage	3.0
10th graders	Monthly usage 16.2	Lifetime usage	4.1

According the Indiana Prevention Resource Center, 11.3% of 12th graders in 2009 and 13.3 % of 12th graders in 2010 reported monthly marijuana usage. Brownsburg School students participate in this survey every year. Over the years, the numbers have fluctuated but have remained consistently low since the implementation of the Random Drug Program. Since 2002, the percentage of students reporting using marijuana monthly has dropped from 26.9 % to a low of 9.3% in 2008 to the reported 13.3% in 2010. As you can see marijuana use has risen in Brownsburg. We are seeing this occurring not only Hendricks County but the State as well. This demonstrates the need to continue the Random Drug Program and education/prevention efforts as a deterrent to drug use.

End of Year 2 Update:

1. Marijuana related arrests from 10/1/11-7/31/12 numbered 458.
2. Plainfield K-9 reports showed 51 total searches resulting in 36 arrests. Total seized grams of marijuana – 85. Avon K-9 had 26 searches resulting in 17 arrests. Total seized grams of marijuana – 111.
3. Drug testing results:

Plainfield Community Middle School:

2010 – 2011 school year, 500 est. in pool: 74 tested, four positive tests, 2 reasonable suspicion, 1 parent requested test and 1 approved prescription

2011 – 2012 school year, 516 in pool: 64 tested, 2 reasonable suspicion, 1 parent requested test and 1 approved prescription. The fact that 61% of our 363 students surveyed consider the drug testing program to be very important at PHS is also evidence that the program is successful. 59% would like to see the program continue.

Avon High School reported these results:

Total Tested: 193

Alcohol 0

Amphetamines 5

Barbiturates 0

Benzodiazepines 0

Cocaine 0

Opiates 1

Cannabinoids 9

Cotinine 4

Ethanol 2

Dilute Specimen 2

Adulterated Specimen 0

Total Positive 23

% Positive 11.91%

Students feel the drug testing policy is a good deterrent and gives students another reason/way to say no to peer pressure.

Mill Creek School Corporation administered 102 tests with the following results

9 positives

6 for nicotine

1 for marijuana (also nicotine, included above)

1 for amphetamines (also nicotine, included above)

3 for benzodiazopine

Brownsburg did not release specific results for the past year but surveyed students regarding whether or not drug testing was a positive policy. 86% of those surveyed felt it had a positive impact upon the use of alcohol and other drugs.

4. Monthly Use of Marijuana 6th - 12th Graders, 2011

(Values expressed as percentages)

Marijuana	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
No Answer	2.3	1.8	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5
Never	96.1	94.1	89.2	84.4	81.1	79.0	77.7
1-5 times	1.0	2.5	4.8	6.5	7.8	8.7	8.6
6-19 times	.3	.8	1.5	2.6	3.3	3.6	3.7
20-40 times	.1	.4	.9	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.4
40+ times	.2	.4	1.1	2.3	3.4	4.0	5.1

5.

Additional information from the Fact Sheet Office of National Drug Control Policy 2011

Because most drug users use marijuana either by itself or in combination with other substances, marijuana typically drives the trends in estimates of any illicit drug use. Not surprisingly, then, the trends in past--month use of marijuana mirror the trends for past--month use of any illicit drug in all three grades:

Past--month use of marijuana among 10th graders increased from 14.2% in 2006 to 17.6% in 2011.

Past--month use of marijuana among 12th graders increased from 18.3% in 2006 to 22.6% in 2011.

For 8th graders, the 2011 estimate of 7.2% is statistically unchanged from the 2006 estimate of 6.5%.

These data on marijuana use are of particular concern since trends in the perception of harm of smoking marijuana also have been declining over the same period of time. Prior research indicates that declines in these perceptions are predictive of increases in use. The increase in the use of synthetic marijuana was also addressed and is of local concern. Traditional drug testing does not register K-2, Spice or use of Bath Salts.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

C. Goals:

1. Reduce the monthly prevalence of marijuana use by youth and by 3%.
2. Increase the amount of marijuana related arrests in Hendricks County by 3%

End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

1. As seen in supportive data above - the monthly use reported increased in both grades followed. Unfortunately, the IPRC survey is not administered in all 6 county school corporations and in the 3 that do administer, 1 administers every other year - skewing results.
2. 432 marijuana related arrests in 2010. Number reported in 2009 - 316. Stats for 2009 from Sheriff's Department. Stats for 2010 from Prosecutor's office arrest records. Sherriff's department numbers were significantly lower in 2010 and the Sheriff reported the change in their numbers may be caused by changing computer systems. Will use Prosecutor's office figures from now on.

End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

1. Monthly Use of Marijuana by Indiana 6th - 12th Graders, 2011

(Values expressed as percentages)

	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
No Answer	2.3	1.8	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5
Never	96.1	94.1	89.2	84.4	81.1	79.0	77.7
1-5 times	1.0	2.5	4.8	6.5	7.8	8.7	8.6
6-19 times	.3	.8	1.5	2.6	3.3	3.6	3.7
20-40 times	.1	.4	.9	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.4
40+ times	.2	.4	1.1	2.3	3.4	4.0	5.1

2. 458 marijuana related arrests from 10/1/11-7/31/12. This is a 6% increase in marijuana related arrests.
ICE Team update: Brian Stewart presenting 2011 statistics.
28 marijuana, 10 paraphenalia seized over 8 pounds. Shifts were run about 25-30 times for the year. 100% conviction rate on all arrests at this time.

Final Report (end of Year 3):

- 1.
- 2.

D. Objectives:

1. Provide a visible presence and information at a minimum of four county and community fairs/events with a booth, educational materials and membership support.

2. **Increase the amount of law enforcement equipment (including drug dogs) needed to reduce marijuana access for youth and adults in Hendricks County**
3. **Provide educational sessions to school staff and administrators, parent groups and service clubs in each of the community areas.**
4. **Support leadership opportunities and informational sessions for youth**
5. **Fund drug testing/other screening methods in all school corporations**
6. **Fund evidence-based treatment programs in Hendricks County that service Hendricks County residents.**

End of Year 1 Update:

1. Attended fairs, community events and provided information on usage, treatment options and drug-free alternatives for youth and people of all ages. Ten different events were attended. These included health fairs, rotary club meetings, chamber of commerce functions and Kiwanis.

	Who attended and # of rx bags	Adults	Children	Bags handed out
1/20/2010	Plainfield Rotary Club	17	0	10
3/2/2010	Brownsburg Carpenter Realtors	21	0	0
4/6/2010	Brownsburg West Middle School	5	0	0
4/13/2010	Phi Beta Psi Sorority	31	0	0
5/10/2010	North Salem Elementary School	12	0	0
5/13/2010	Mill Creek Elementary Student Success Night	63	75	50
5/20/2010	Greenwood Sertoma Club	38	0	0
6/9/2010	Theta Alpha Psi Sorority	6	0	0
9/16/2010	Tri West Middle School PSG	12	1	0
9/29/2010	Brownsburg Kiwanis Club	23	0	0
10/14/2010	4-H Group	5	23	0

2. Feedback from BBPD regarding Body Cameras purchased through Task Force funding: "As stated in the original request, BBPD shares a mission with HCSATF in “detering the use of narcotics by all means possible”. The BBPD expected outcome is that 100% of the road officers will have the recording capabilities mentioned above by the end of 2010. At this point in time as stated earlier the camera devices are in the process of being distributed to the officers and policy for their implementation is being completed. The expectation was met by the end of the year.

The true sense of the effectiveness of this project has yet to be determined due to the current status of the program. When the policy is adapted for the device use and officers are introducing the audio/video evidence into court, the true success of the program will be evident. Feedback from Pittsboro PD regarding purchase of digital recorders: As of January 1, 2011, Indiana law will change. It will be a requirement to record all interviews of suspects in felony cases.

Better documentation of drug and alcohol offences lead to successful prosecution in those cases. An arrest of a burglary suspect was recorded. The suspect admitted to using meth and burglarized the home in order to buy more drugs. The suspect also appeared to still be under the influence of a drug during the interview. The recording has been provided to drug investigators and the suspect will be questioned in reference to where or whom he purchases his drugs from.

3. Parent Education opportunity held at Plainfield HS in late October attended by 50 people. Several public events attended to provide membership information and drug facts/treatment information. In-services made available to school staff regarding signs and symptoms of drug use.

4. Leadership conference for Cascade students - feedback: "This conference was an educational opportunity for our students to learn how to be positive leaders. It was a high energy, uplifting experience. Students are challenged to step outside their comfort zone and make positive changes in their schools. There were 2 keynote speakers and 4 breakout sessions for the students and adults. We had 10 people involved in 2 days of developing leadership skills. These students are working to implement programs/activities for our school."

Speakers for Cascade schools: "Students were surveyed. 98% recognized that the program was about making good decisions and staying away from drugs and alcohol. This was an afternoon of performances and speakers discussing making good decisions, goal setting, and how drugs and alcohol use could ruin dreams and goals"

Challenge Leadership Academy program funded for Avon Schools: The Challenge Leadership Program offers support of leadership skills and an alcohol/drug free lifestyle for youth

The Challenge Leadership Program taught students how to be a leader instead of a follower and our hopes is that these upperclassmen students will help motivate freshmen to do the same and to maintain a healthy lifestyle, including living a drug and alcohol free life.

expected 80 students to participate and we had 80+ students attend the Challenge Leadership Program. I met 100% of my expectation Quote from student participant, "Going into the Challenge Leadership Program I have to admit I didn't know what to expect. Walking out of the program that day I was truly moved by the things discussed during the program. The way a mentor can affect a freshman's or anyone else's life is overlooked. This program made me realize that everyone has the opportunity to move somebody else's life and as a member of the AIM program I strive to change the lives of the people that I mentor and the people that look up to me for the better."

5. Brownsburg School results: As a result of this program we anticipate that the results of the drug usage will decrease. In the 2009-2010 school year, 301 students were tested with 0.09% positive. We hoped to decrease the percentage of positives to under 1.0%, which we accomplished. Our testing data showed that we had a 1.0% positive rate in the 2008-2009 school year.

6. Possession of marijuana was the 6th most common charge for those incarcerated in Hendricks County Jail during CY 2010. Non sales marijuana charges were 12% of the alcohol

drug related charge total in CY 2010. Goal was to provide services to 500 inmates. As of 2/28/2011 our overall attendance was 282 men and 183 women, for a total of 465 attendees. Goal was for 50% of the individuals served to return for more than one group session. As of 2/28/2011, 112 men and 101 women had attended more than one session, for an overall return rate of 46%

Goal was 75% of participants would report intent of attending some form of 12-step or treatment program upon release.

"The affect participation in group during a previous stay in Hendricks County Jail had on a client's substance use was one of the additional items of data requested. We gathered this data by asking if the individual had attended group at least once during a previous stay at the Hendricks County Jail and if their return this time was because of use of alcohol or other drug. Clients were typically able to give previous participation in a yes/no format for attendance ever, but only a range if asked specifically how many they had attended."

Of the men, 8 reported that they had attended at least one session of this group during a previous stay in Hendricks County Jail; 4 of these reported that they were back because of alcohol/drug use.

Women 21 Years or older = 87% Drug of Choice Marijuana = 11%

Men 21 Years or older = 87% Drug of Choice Marijuana = 21%

End of Year 2 Update:

1. Attended fairs, community events and provided information on usage, treatment options and drug-free alternatives for youth and people of all ages. These included health fairs, rotary club meetings, chamber of commerce functions and Kiwanis. 17 different events during 2011 with 1093 attendees.
2. The task force funded a new wireless tracker and antenna for the United Drug Task Force who used it to increase the safety of officers as they continued to open cases and make controlled buys resulting in taking over \$600,000 worth of illicit drugs (street values) off the streets. This included marijuana. The task force also purchased a new k-9 for the Sheriff's department. Other equipment purchased included PBT's and digital recording devices. ICE Team update: Brian Stewart presenting 2011 statistics. 6 OWI arrests 28 marijuana 1 meth 6 pill arrests 10 warrant, 10 paraphenalia 3 stolen vehicles, 1 stolen gun. Took down 1 active Meth lab, seized over 8 pounds. Shifts were run about 25-30 times for the year. 100% conviction rate on all arrests at this time.
3. Parent Education opportunity held at Plainfield HS in late October attended by 60 people. Several public events attended to provide membership information and drug facts/treatment information. In-services made available to school staff regarding signs and symptoms of drug use.
4. Leadership opportunities funded the past year included youth for youth and several guest speakers with positive messages for youth around how to keep on the right path and stay away from using peers.
5. Continued to fund drug testing in 5/6 school Corporations. Plainfield schools shared the following results: The goals are to give students another reason to say no to alcohol and drug use; provide continued education to those students that are involved in substance use and need to evaluate their life choices, and lastly, offer more intensive intervention where needed.

The Plainfield Community Middle School has 516/1118 in their pool and the high school has 1207/1350 in their pool of students signed up for the random drug testing policy. We have had an increase of about 100 students over last year.

Stats for our drug testing program:**Plainfield High School:**

2010 – 2011 school year, 1071 in pool: 157 students tested, 2 positives for amphetamines, 7 positives for marijuana, 5 positives for nicotine

2011 – 2012 school year, 1207 in pool: 156 tested thus far, 3 positives for amphetamines, 4 positives for marijuana, 4 positives for nicotine

Alcohol/drug violations from January 2011 to December 2012: 1- alcohol, 14 - prescription, marijuana, and spice

Plainfield Community Middle School:

2010 – 2011 school year, 500 est. in pool: 74 tested, four positive tests, 2 reasonable suspicion, 1 parent requested test and 1 approved prescription

2011 – 2012 school year, 516 in pool: 64 tested, 2 reasonable suspicion, 1 parent requested test and 1 approved prescription. The fact that 61% of our 363 students surveyed consider the drug testing program to be very important at PHS is also evidence that the program is successful. 59% would like to see the program continue.

Avon High School reported these results:

Total Tested: 193

Alcohol 0

Amphetamines 5

Barbiturates 0

Benzodiazepines 0

Cocaine 0

Opiates 1

Cannabinoids 9

Cotinine 4

Ethanol 2

Dilute Specimen 2

Adulterated Specimen 0

Total Positive 23

% Positive 11.91%

Students feel the drug testing policy is a good deterrent and gives students another reason/way to say no to peer pressure.

Mill Creek School Corporation administered 102 tests with the following results

9 positives

6 for nicotine

1 for marijuana (also nicotine, included above)

1 for amphetamines (also nicotine, included above)

3 for benzodiazepine

Brownsburg did not release specific results for the past year but surveyed students regarding whether or not drug testing was a positive policy. 86% of those surveyed felt it had a positive impact upon the use of alcohol and other drugs.

6. Funded evidence-based treatment at the jail and the local shelter. Jail based program results through 2011. 310 males and 176 females had attended group, for a total of 486 group attendees. Goal was for 50% of the individuals served to return for more than one group session; 42% of males and 59% of females had returned for at least one additional group session, for an average return rate of 49%. Goal was 75% of participants would report intent of attending some form of 12-step or treatment program upon release. 75% of males and 88% of females reported intent to attend some form of 12 step group upon release, for an average of 79%

We have also been gathering data about recidivism among group members, and if substance abuse was a factor in the recidivism of the group members.

- Of the male group attendees surveyed, 17 reported that they had attended at least one group session during a previous stay in Hendricks County Jail. Of these 17, 14 reported that they had returned because of substance abuse issues.
- Of the female group attendees surveyed, 6 reported that they had attended at least one group session during a previous stay in Hendricks County Jail. Of these, 3 reported that they had returned because of substance abuse issues.

Data was also gathered on substance preferences for the men and women attending the group. The members were asked to list their substance preference on the survey form administered after group sessions. Sometimes it was easy to interpret/categorize what the client enters, sometimes it was impossible (e.g. “Thife.”) Sometimes clients recorded nonsense answers (e.g. “dog food.”)

Listed below are the most common responses given by clients as to their favorite drugs. If a particular drug scored less than 4% for either men or women surveyed it was not included in this list. Noteworthy is that 18% of the men and 20% of the women actually listed multiple drugs when asked for their preference. In such cases we scored the first drug on their list.

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Alcohol	30%	22%
Marijuana	18%	15%
Heroin	17%	11%
Non-stimulant prescription medications (Xanax, Vicodin, etc)	10%	10%
Cocaine	10%	7%
Methamphetamine	4%	8%
	89%	73%

(Please note that 18% of the men and 20% of the women actually listed multiple drugs when asked for their preference. In such cases we scored the first drug on their list.)

The Freedom and Grace Substance Abuse treatment program at the local Women’s shelter continued to be funded by the task force. It is a treatment program designed to support the needs of women residing in Sheltering Wings – a shelter for victims of domestic violence – recovering from chemical abuse and dependence. The program meets twice weekly for 24 weeks. Sessions are 1½ hours in duration. The treatment model is crafted from a combination of approaches, including Cognitive-Behavioral, Motivation-Enhancement, and 12-Step Facilitation therapies.

Feedback from the Work Release treatment Program:

The original expectations were that we serve 100 individuals over the course of the 12 month period. The total number served was 85, which was actually less than the original projected number. This was due in large part because the group population initially was slow to increase. As individuals within the treatment program communicated to others within the work release center, more individuals began to become involved with the program. Involvement in the treatment groups peaked during the last few months of the program. The average number of sessions attended by each participant was 14, which was lower than expected.

Of the population that participated, 33% identified alcohol as their primary drug of choice, 24% opiates, 20% cannabis, 9% cocaine, 8% benzodiazepines, and 6% methamphetamine. This was in line with the expectations of the client population. Opiate use within Hendricks County has been a rising issue with the criminal justice population.

Educational demographics included within the program identified 5% with less than an 8th grade education, 27% had a highest grade completed of 9th-11th grade, 39% reported a high school diploma or GED, and 29% reported some college.

One area where program expectations were not met includes the total number of people that successfully completed the program, which includes 24 total sessions. Due to the relative transience of the work release population and the variability of sentencing, only 17 people have successfully completed the entire program. Many individuals, 41 total, completed under 5 sessions total. This is due to the fact that many individuals within the work release facility tend to be short term offenders.

As a result of this program, individuals within the work release center were once again allowed to access community based recovery support. Many active members of the group took advantage of this and have been involved with the recovery community throughout treatment. Not only have individuals within the work release center become active within the recovery community, but members of the recovery community have committed themselves to helping individuals within the work release. 2 twelve step groups have been established within the work release, including a men's group and a women's group. This has allowed another avenue for individuals to build relationships with other recovering individuals. A mentorship program is under development and multiple individuals have stepped forward to help aid in the recovery of work release offenders.

One level of tracking within Recovery Oriented Systems of Care Models includes participation in recovery support post-treatment completion. This is often one of the greatest indicators for long-term recovery for an individual. Of the individuals that successfully completed the program, 53 percent of them obtained and continued to utilize sponsorship within the recovery community post-graduation. 76 percent of those that successfully graduated had bonded with the local recovery community and continued 12 step meeting attendance post-graduation.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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- 2.
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- 4.

A. Problem Statement #4: Use and abuse of heroin in Hendricks County

B. Supportive Data:

1. Over the past 12 months in Hendricks County, law enforcement reported 9 deaths related to heroin use.
2. Via Indy Star and Local television news reports, Indianapolis has become a “hub” for trafficking heroin across the US. Hendricks County – due to its proximity and the fact that 3 major highways pass through it, has also become a part of this illegal activity.
3. Treatment Provider working in the Jail-based program reported that in the jail group – 3 years ago it was extremely rare that someone would mention being an addict or shooting up...now it’s up to 50%.
4. Another treatment provider reported a similar increase – seeing it in the 18-20 year olds.
5. Students report increased talk and awareness of availability of heroin and one 17 y.o. student from County HS self reported use of heroin 3-4 days/week – currently in treatment.
6. Danville PD reported 1 heroin related arrest in 2009 and 1 in 2010; Plainfield PD reported 7 heroin related arrests in 2010; Avon PD reported 2 heroin related arrests in 2009 and 3 in 2010;Pittsboro PD reported 4 heroin related arrests in 2010 (this department averages 3-4 arrests total/month in their jurisdiction)
7. IPRC reports monthly Use of Heroin by Hendricks County Schools as the following stats: (Values expressed as percentages)

	8 th grade	9 th grade
No Answer	2.0	.6
Never	97.3	98.7
1-5 times	.0	.2
6-19 times	.3	.0
20-40 times	.2	.0
40+ times	.2	.4

End of Year 1 Update:

1. UDTF reported seizing 7.6 grams in active cases in 2010. All other supportive data was from 2010.
2. ICE team began being developed and initial meetings were held to formally create this interdiction team to address the local "hub" issue that is growing in Indianapolis and surrounding counties.
3. Treatment Provider working in the Jail-based program reported that in the jail group – 3 years ago it was extremely rare that someone would mention being an addict or shooting up...now it’s up to 50%.
4. Another treatment provider reported a similar increase – seeing it in the 18-20 year olds.
5. Students report increased talk and awareness of availability of heroin and one 17 y.o. student from County HS self reported use of heroin 3-4 days/week – currently in treatment.
6. Danville PD reported 1 heroin related arrest in 2009 and 1 in 2010; Plainfield PD reported 7 heroin related arrests in 2010; Avon PD reported 2 heroin related arrests in 2009 and 3 in

2010;Pittsboro PD reported 4 heroin related arrests in 2010 (this department averages 3-4 arrests total/month in their jurisdiction)

7. IPRC survey 2010 reports monthly Use of Heroin by Hendricks County Schools as the following stats: (Values expressed as percentages)

	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
No Answer	1.9	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.3
Never	97.8	98.0	97.7	97.1	97.1	96.4	96.7
1-5 times	.1	.3	.4	.5	.4	.6	.5
6-19 times	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.3
20-40 times	.0	.0	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1
40+ times	.0	.0	.0	.1	.1	.2	.1

End of Year 2 Update:

1. UDTF seized 18 grams of heroin in 2011.
2. Law enforcement reported that deaths due to heroin in Hendricks County are not being identified clearly due to the fact that cases of overdoses have been transferred to Marion County for medical attention and have then died in Marion County making tracking of accurate statistics difficult.

3. Monthly Use of heroin by Indiana 6th - 12th Graders, 2011

(Values expressed as percentages)

	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12 th
No Answer	3.0	2.1	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6
Never	96.8	97.5	96.6	96.3	96.4	96.2	96.2
1-5 times	.1	.3	.4	.4	.5	.6	.5
6-19 times	.0	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3
20-40 times	.0	.0	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2
40+ times	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1

4. Jail Based treatment reported 17% of males in the group in 2011 and 11% of women reported heroin was there drug of choice.

5.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

C. Goals:

1. To decrease the number of deaths related to heroin use in Hendricks County by 2 in 3 years.
2. To increase the number of arrests related to heroin either through possession, selling, or using in Hendricks County by 2%.

nd of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:



1 and 2.. Statistics used to add goal to plan were from 2010 and will serve as the baseline for future updates.

End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

1. None of the Hendricks County law enforcement agencies reported a death due to heroin in 2011 – however, sources state that some deaths in Marion County due to heroin actually originated in Hendricks County.
2. Arrests are still not specific regarding heroin but law enforcement agencies are trying to track this information on their own.

Final Report (end of Year 3):

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

D. Objectives:

1. **Development and implementation of a Drug Interdiction Task Force in Hendricks County. This will address the first 3 goals by increasing the focus of law enforcement towards the location, seizure and prosecution of subjects that are using, selling and transporting narcotics in Hendricks County.**
2. **Advertise known treatment options that utilize evidence-based practices and encourage through grant process the development of additional resources as needed and appropriate.**
3. **Support increased awareness among the youth and adult population in Hendricks County regarding this new threat to our community.**
4. **To effectively locate, seize and prosecute subjects that are using, selling and transporting narcotics in Hendricks County; The focus being to locate marijuana, heroin and prescription drugs.**
5. **To increase the treatment options/resources available to those who are wanting to stop using.**
6. **To increase awareness of signs of heroin use and increase awareness of the existence of heroin as an issue affecting our county.**

End of Year 1 Update:

1. Focus on development of ICE team was immediate but as with goals - no updated information will be included as implementation was January of 2011. These objectives were baseline for new goal in 2011 and will be updated in the second year of the plan.
2. Have begun to gather statistics from treatment providers. Jail based treatment is identifying and using substance specific interventions as needed.
3. and 6. Had a presentation for the Task Force to increase awareness of signs and symptoms.
4. ICE team is being developed for this specific purpose and started focused operations in 2011.

5. Feedback from the jail based treatment program: During CY 2010 possession of heroin charges were rolled in with charges for possession of morphine. Non sales charges for these drugs were 15 this year, up from 10 in CY 2009. Noteworthy is that at the 6 month report on the CY 2010 grant 23% of the women attending group and 7% of the men listed heroin as their drug of choice. Women 21 Years or older = 87% Drug of Choice Heroin = 18%. Men 21 Years or older = 87% Drug of Choice Heroin = 17%.

End of Year 2 Update:

1. ICE Team update: Shifts were run about 25-30 times for the year. No specific heroin arrests.
2. The Freedom and Grace Substance Abuse treatment program at the local Women's shelter continued to be funded by the task force. It is a treatment program designed to support the needs of women residing in Sheltering Wings – a shelter for victims of domestic violence – recovering from chemical abuse and dependence. The program meets twice weekly for 24 weeks. Sessions are 1½ hours in duration. The treatment model is crafted from a combination of approaches, including Cognitive-Behavioral, Motivation-Enhancement, and 12-Step Facilitation therapies.

Feedback from the Work Release treatment Program:

The original expectations were that we serve 100 individuals over the course of the 12 month period. The total number served was 85, which was actually less than the original projected number. This was due in large part because the group population initially was slow to increase. As individuals within the treatment program communicated to others within the work release center, more individuals began to become involved with the program. Involvement in the treatment groups peaked during the last few months of the program. The average number of sessions attended by each participant was 14, which was lower than expected.

Of the population that participated, 33% identified alcohol as their primary drug of choice, 24% opiates, 20% cannabis, 9% cocaine, 8% benzodiazepines, and 6% methamphetamine. This was in line with the expectations of the client population. Opiate use within Hendricks County has been a rising issue with the criminal justice population.

Educational demographics included within the program identified 5% with less than an 8th grade education, 27% had a highest grade completed of 9th-11th grade, 39% reported a high school diploma or GED, and 29% reported some college.

One area where program expectations were not met includes the total number of people that successfully completed the program, which includes 24 total sessions. Due to the relative transience of the work release population and the variability of sentencing, only 17 people have successfully completed the entire program. Many individuals, 41 total, completed under 5 sessions total. This is due to the fact that many individuals within the work release facility tend to be short term offenders.

As a result of this program, individuals within the work release center were once again allowed to access community based recovery support. Many active members of the group took advantage of this and have been involved with the recovery community throughout treatment. Not only have individuals within the work release center become active within the recovery community, but members of the recovery community have committed themselves to helping individuals within the work release. 2 twelve step groups have been established within the work release, including a

men’s group and a women’s group. This has allowed another avenue for individuals to build relationships with other recovering individuals. A mentorship program is under development and multiple individuals have stepped forward to help aid in the recovery of work release offenders.

One level of tracking within Recovery Oriented Systems of Care Models includes participation in recovery support post-treatment completion. This is often one of the greatest indicators for long-term recovery for an individual. Of the individuals that successfully completed the program, 53 percent of them obtained and continued to utilize sponsorship within the recovery community post-graduation. 76 percent of those that successfully graduated had bonded with the local recovery community and continued 12 step meeting attendance post-graduation.

3./6. Had a presentation for the Task Force to increase awareness of signs and symptoms. Community presentations and events all included informational handouts to increase community awareness.

4. ICE Team update: 2011 statistics.
 6 OWI arrests 28 marijuana 1 meth 6 pill arrests 10 warrant, 10 paraphenalia
 3 stolen vehicles, 1 stolen gun. Took down 1 active Meth lab, seized over 8 pounds.
 Shifts were run about 25-30 times for the year. No actual heroin arrests.
 100% conviction rate on all arrests at this time.

5. Funded evidence-based treatment at the jail and the local shelter. Jail based program results through 2011. 310 males and 176 females had attended group, for a total of 486 group attendees Goal was for 50% of the individuals served to return for more than one group session; 42% of males and 59% of females had returned for at least one additional group session, for an average return rate of 49%. Goal was 75% of participants would report intent of attending some form of 12-step or treatment program upon release. 75% of males and 88% of females reported intent to attend some form of 12 step group upon release, for an average of 79%

We have also been gathering data about recidivism among group members, and if substance abuse was a factor in the recidivism of the group members.

- Of the male group attendees surveyed, 17 reported that they had attended at least one group session during a previous stay in Hendricks County Jail. Of these 17, 14 reported that they had returned because of substance abuse issues.
- Of the female group attendees surveyed, 6 reported that they had attended at least one group session during a previous stay in Hendricks County Jail. Of these, 3 reported that they had returned because of substance abuse issues.

Data was also gathered on substance preferences for the men and women attending the group. The members were asked to list their substance preference on the survey form administered after group sessions. Sometimes it was easy to interpret/categorize what the client enters, sometimes it was impossible (e.g. “Thife.”) Sometimes clients recorded nonsense answers (e.g. “dog food.”)

Listed below are the most common responses given by clients as to their favorite drugs. If a particular drug scored less than 4% for either men or women surveyed it was not included in this list. Noteworthy is that 18% of the men and 20% of the women actually listed multiple drugs when asked for their preference. In such cases we scored the first drug on their list.

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Alcohol	30%	22%
Marijuana	18%	15%

Heroin	17%	11%
Non-stimulant prescription medications (Xanax, Vicodin, etc)	10%	10%
Cocaine	10%	7%
Methamphetamine	<u>4%</u>	<u>8%</u>
	89%	73%

(Please note that 18% of the men and 20% of the women actually listed multiple drugs when asked for their preference. In such cases we scored the first drug on their list.)

Final Update (end of Year 3):

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Please attach the County’s Fiscal Report for review!

Next Annual Update Due: September 29, 2012

Next Comprehensive Community Plan Due: September 29, 2013

Date of Community Consultant Review: 10-30-10, 12-28-10, 1-18-11

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: CD

**Hendricks County
LOCAL DRUG FREE COMMUNITIES FUND INFORMATION**

- (1) **Amount deposited into the drug-free communities fund during the most recent, complete calendar year, per the County Auditor:**
 - The Hendricks County Auditor’s office deposited \$138,726.00 into the LCC’s Drug-Free Community Fund from fees collected last fiscal year, 2010.
 - \$21,725 was the amount in the account over the deposited funds in 2009.
 - \$134,071.00 total amount available for programs and administrative costs for the upcoming fiscal year.
 - \$16,000 allocated for administrative costs leaving \$118,071.00 available for the upcoming year for programming

- (2) **Fund allocation by category, including a brief description of the purpose of the grant funding:**

APPLICANT/PROJECT & PROGRAM description	AMOUNT REQUESTED	AMOUNT AWARDED
Prevention/Education		
Avon MS - drug testing	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00
Tri-West Drug Testing	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00



Brownsburg school Drug Testing	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00
Cascade Pre-Prom Speakers	\$1,500.00	\$1500.00
Cascade Post Prom	\$500.00	\$500.00
Cascade school Drug Testing	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
Cascade Leadership Conference	\$760.00	\$760.00
Plainfield PD DARE	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00
Plainfield Schools - Drug Tstg	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00
Plainfield HS Post Prom	\$500.00	\$500.00
MHA Puppet Program	\$930.00	\$930.00
Avon Schools - Challenge Leadership Academy	\$650.00	\$650.00
Cascade HS TSLA Project	\$550.00	\$550.00
Chances fo IN Youth - After School Program	\$3600.00	\$3600.00
Family Services and Prevention - After School Program	\$1800.00	\$1800.00
Cascade HS -Challenge Course	\$250.00	\$250.00
Avon HS - "Carissa's Voice" Speaker	\$1800.00	\$1800.00
Red Ribbons for County	\$3261.00	\$3261.00
Youth for Youth Conference	\$2,520.00	\$2,520.00
TOTAL(S)	\$27,621.00	\$27,621.00
Treatment/Intervention		
Sherriff's Dept – Jail-Based Treatment	\$15,600.00	\$13,200.00
Sheltering Wings - Treatment program for Residents	\$22,700.00	\$16,600.00
TOTAL(S)	\$38,300.00	\$29,800.00
Criminal Justice Services		
Plainfield PD OWI	\$7,040.00	\$7,040.00
BBPD - equipment - body cameras	\$6,379.00	\$6,379.00
Sheriffs Dept – K-9 - new dog	\$7200.00	\$7200.00
UDTF - Disguised Transmitters	\$2,095.00	\$2,095.00
Pittsboro PD - digital Recorders	\$800.00	\$800.00
Avon PD - OWI patrols and drug test kits	\$3,360.00	\$3,360.00
Danville PD - k-9 - towards new dog	\$2,400.00	\$2,400.00
Avon PD - k-9 equipment - kennel	\$2,087.00	\$2,087.00
Stilesville PD - Body Cameras	\$820.00	\$820.00
Clayton PD - Body Cameras	\$420.00	\$420.00
Pittsboro - k-9 equipment - car kennel	\$1,826.00	\$1,826.00
TOTAL(S)	\$34,427.00	\$34,427.00

(3) Total amount of dollars allocated with percentages:

CATEGORY	Percentage	DOLLARS APPROVED
Prevention/Education	26	\$27,621.00
Treatment/Interdiction	32	\$38,300.00
Criminal Justice Services	29	\$34,427.00
Administrative	13	\$16,000.00
TOTAL(S)	100	\$116,351.00

(4) Describe the grant process and requirements for the grantees:

The following is from our By-Laws:

Section 1. Definition of Membership. Hendricks County Substance Abuse Task Force, will consist of one type of membership. Upon attending a 2nd meeting, a visitor becomes a Voting Member. Voting Members must attend 6 Task Force meetings in a 12-month period in order to request funding. Voting Members make suggestions or comments when appropriate and serve on any subcommittee. Voting Members are allowed to nominate themselves for any opening on the Executive Board, and are eligible to vote on any subject brought forward during a Task Force meeting. Any Voting Member who does not meet the attendance requirements will be notified by the coordinator and will be temporarily ineligible to participate. Any person suspended from the Voting Membership role is eligible again with regular attendance (2 consecutive meetings).

Section 1. Eligibility. Any Voting Member as defined above, may apply for funding from the Task Force.

Section 2. Application Process. All persons or organizations requesting funding from the Hendricks County Substance Abuse Task Force, are required to file a mini-grant application with the Task Force. Applications can be submitted by any voting Board Member. Only applications received by the Coordinator at least a week prior to meetings scheduled in August, November, February and May will be eligible for discussion.

Section 3. Approval Process. All requests for funding are to be received by the Coordinator by the deadline stated above. Each grant request will be discussed by the Task Force (Full Board). Upon recommendation by the Task Force, requests will be passed on to the Executive Board for final approval. The Executive Board will discuss the Task Force’s recommendations and will vote to approve or deny each grant request in accordance with the Task Force’s Comprehensive Community Plan approved by the Governor’s Commission for a Drug Free Indiana. The Executive Board has the final vote on any other non-mini-grant issues before them in that session. Annually, or upon request, the President will inform the Hendricks County Commissioners of grant distributions.

ARTICLE V: FUNDED PROJECTS

Section 1. Attendance Requirement. Any person or organization receiving approval for a mini-grant is required to assign at least one person to attend the Hendricks County Substance Abuse Task Force meetings. Funded organizations must attend a minimum of 8 meetings in the 12 month period following grant approval. A funded organization that fails to comply will be placed on probation and prohibited from reapplying for funding until two years (24 months) after original grant approval.

Section 2. Accountability. All grantees are required to submit an outcomes report and attachments as needed, on the form provided by the HCSATF to document progress towards goals as outlined in the Comprehensive Community Plan. Any material misrepresentation will also result in forfeiture of rights to apply for funding up to 24 months from confirmation of infraction. It is expected that any funds disbursed related to the infraction will be returned to the task force forthwith.

- (5) Provide administrative expenses:

EXPENSE	COST
Coordinator's Salary	\$15,000.00
Drug Free Family Night event for the County	\$1,000.00
TOTAL	\$16,000.00

- (6) Provide amount of any unused dollars from previous years:

We set our budget based on the amount in the account at the start of our fiscal year (January). The amount was \$134,071.60 and the decision was made to set the budget at \$130,000. We approved all but \$13,649 of our 2010 approved budget. The Funding for the treatment programs is paid out per invoice - after the services have been rendered to properly manage accountability - therefore, the entire approved amount was not disbursed. This left \$8,500 of the approved amount. This left a total of \$22,149 approved but not disbursed from our 2010 budget. The budget increased significantly over the previous year so there will be an increased focus on developing new programs to support in 2011.

- (7) **Additional Comments:** Statistics and feedback were weak due to the lateness in the year of our new plan being approved. Many of the supportive data used to develop the new plan

was from 2010 and therefore no new data was available. The second year update in terms of specific numbers - especially regarding the new goal addressing heroin use, should be much more complete.