

Governor's Commission for a Drug Free Indiana

A Division of the



Comprehensive Community Plan

County: Tippecanoe

LCC: Drug-Free Coalition of Tippecanoe County

Date Due: February 2015

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New Plan **Plan Update**



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Plan Summary

Mission Statement: The Drug-Free Coalition of Tippecanoe County brings together a cross-section of the community in a countywide effort to reduce youth and adult use and the negative impact of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs (ATOD) through multiple strategies across multiple sectors.

History: Tippecanoe County is located in the central region of Indiana, about sixty miles north of Indianapolis. It is made up of 499 square miles, most of which are rural areas, and is comprised of seven incorporated cities and nine unincorporated towns. Lafayette and West Lafayette are the most prominent cities within Tippecanoe County. According to 2010 data from the US Census Bureau, the county is home to 172,780 residents.

The Drug-Free Coalition of Tippecanoe County was formed in 1990 with the vision of coordinating a comprehensive approach to substance abuse in the county. Since its formation, the Coalition has held monthly public meetings to address community issues and solicit community involvement in the areas of prevention/education, treatment/intervention, and law enforcement/judicial. The Coalition serves as the recognized Local Coordinating Council (LCC) for the Governor's Commission for a Drug-Free Indiana.

The Coalition started taking an active, visible role in the community in 1993 when it assumed local sponsorship of the Red Ribbon Campaign. Since that time, the Coalition has worked to implement a widespread community education and awareness effort on substance abuse issues. This is accomplished through a variety of methods including: various media outlets, such as newspaper, public service announcements, a monthly newsletter, and billboard, radio, transit and movie theater advertising; community forums focusing on legislative issues important to the Coalition's mission; various community and youth activities, such as a Community Red Ribbon Breakfast.

The Coalition also has several active and ad-hoc committees in which members can participate. The committees are used to further the work of the Coalition. Those committees include Red Ribbon, Plan Oversight, Training and Outreach, Community Data Assessment, and Policy Advocacy.

In 2000, the Coalition collaborated with a local agency to create the Grassroots Prevention Task Force. The focus of the Grassroots Prevention Task Force was to reduce alcohol and tobacco usage among middle school aged students. The Coalition also created the Youth Advisory Council in the fall of 2000. The purpose of the Council is to get youth involved with the work of the Coalition. In 2001, the Coalition assisted in obtaining funding from Indiana Tobacco Prevention and Cessation to establish the Tobacco Prevention Coalition of Tippecanoe County. In 2003, the Coalition initiated a traffic safety project, which focused on encouraging citizens to report impaired drivers. A request was made to the Indiana Department of Transportation and the Governor's Council on Impaired and Dangerous Driving to place signs through the county stating "Call 911 to Report Impaired Drivers." These signs were placed not only in Tippecanoe County, but also throughout the state.

In addition, the Coalition applied for and received the Drug-Free Communities Support Grant in 2003 to assist in its effort to reduce substance use among youth and ultimately adults, as well as strengthen the capacity of the Coalition. This grant was renewed in 2009 and was effective for implementing environmental strategies to address substance abuse issues in our community over the next 3 years. The Coalition was awarded this funding again in 2013, and the group is continuing to use these funds to implement strategies that will lead to long-term changes in the community.

In 2007, the Coalition received a Strategic Prevention Framework-State Incentive Grant (SPF-SIG) to study underage and high-risk drinking among 18-25 year olds in the community.

During the life of the grant, the Coalition continually assessed the extent and causes of youth and high-risk drinking and identified community and data-driven solutions to address the issue, in part through the compilation of a yearly epidemiological profile, *Alcohol and Other Drugs in Tippecanoe County: Use and Effects*. This document has proven to be a valuable tool in the work of the Coalition and is influential to our current Comprehensive Community Plan.

The direct involvement of the Coalition in supporting the efforts of its members has created a strong membership base. The regular monthly meetings have an average attendance of 30 people.

Summary of the Comprehensive Community Plan: The Comprehensive Community Plan update was created by the Plan Oversight committee, which evaluates community needs to determine the goals of the Coalition. This committee met over the course of three months to review annual progress and programs in order to gain insight into necessary updates and revisions. Data collection was aided by the recently released epidemiological profile, *Alcohol and Other Drugs in Tippecanoe County: Use and Effects* (2014). Additional data needed was collected by committee members and coalition members. The community's completion of a Community Wellness Survey in the summer of 2014 and the addition of synthetic marijuana to the 2013 IPRC ATOD survey allowed us to include additional information that had not previously been available as we updated supportive data. Despite this additional information, we were disappointed to learn that the Purdue Wellness Survey was not conducted in 2014, so this information was not available to be updated. We were also unable to secure 2013 AOD-related admissions data from our local hospitals in time for the submission of this report. After updates were made and additions were included, the committee presented the updated plan at the monthly LCC meeting for a vote. The LCC voted unanimously to accept the CCP as written.

Membership List

County LCC Name: Drug-Free Coalition of Tippecanoe County

#	Name	Organization	Race	Gender	Category
1	Greg Boesch	Bedrock Liquors		Male	Business
2	Jen Bushore-Barry	Heartford House	Caucasian	Female	Justice
3	Peggy Bylund	Big Brothers Big Sisters	Caucasian	Female	Prevention
4	Frank Cederquist	Commissioners' Assistant		Male	Government
5	Eric Chin	Purdue Police Department	Asian	Male	Law Enforcement
6	Vanessa Craft	Ivy Tech Community College	Caucasian	Female	Student
7	Bonnie Crawford	Harrison High School		Female	Education
8	Patricia Darbshire	Purdue College of Pharmacy		Female	Education/Medical
9	Patrick Flannelly	Lafayette Police Department		Male	Law Enforcement
10	Jennifer Flora	MHA/Lafayette Crisis Center		Female	Self Help/Treatment
11	Patrick Harrington	County Prosecutor		Male	Government
12	Sherry Hockerman	Drive Sober, Inc.		Female	Prevention
13	Rebecca Humphrey	Tippecanoe County	Caucasian	Female	Treatment/Prevention
14	Aaron Johnson	Tipp. Co. Juvenile Probation		Male	Law Enforcement
15	Dennise Jordan	McCutcheon High	Caucasian	Female	Education
16	Pam Kiser	National Alliance for Mentally Ill		Female	Treatment
17	Stacey Klemme	Tipp. Co. Juvenile Probation	Caucasian	Female	Law Enforcement
18	Sheila Klinker	IN State Rep.		Female	Government
19	Tammy Loew	Purdue Student Wellness Ofc.	Caucasian	Female	Education
20	Dan Long	Lafayette Police Dept.	Caucasian	Male	Law Enforcement
21	Colleen McCammon	Sycamore Springs		Female	Treatment
22	Cindy Marion	West Lafayette Police Department		Female	Law Enforcement
23	Betty Memmer	Planned		Female	Medicine

		Parenthood			
24	Amy Page	Home with Hope		Female	Treatment
25	Tim Payne	Tippecanoe County Drug Task Force		Male	Law Enforcement
26	Karah Rawlings	Tippecanoe County Youth Services	Caucasian	Female	Treatment/Prevention
27	Lisa Smith	Tipp. Co. Court Services	Caucasian	Female	Justice
28	Cathy Streifel	SURF Center		Female	Self-Help
29	Sanford Swanson	State Excise Police		Male	Law Enforcement
30	Jennifer Swartz	Drug-Free Coalition (DFC grant)	Caucasian	Female	Prevention
31	Stephanie Sweet	Custom Plus Pharmacy		Female	Business/Medical
32	Katy Travis	Purdue University	Caucasian	Female	Education
33	Randy Truitt	IN State Rep.		Male	Government
34	Donna Zoss	Community Member		Female	Parent

Coalition members were asked to provide their race. Those who chose not to respond to this inquiry were left blank.

Problem Identification

A. Problem Statement #1: Alcohol is misused and abused in Tippecanoe County.

B. Supportive Data:

1. 8th grade lifetime use of alcohol is 20.9 percentage points higher than the state rate (IPRC ATOD survey, Tippecanoe County, 2011).
2. 25.7% of 8th graders, 22% of 10th graders, and 33.7% of 12th graders report past 30 day use of alcohol (IPRC ATOD survey, Tippecanoe County, 2011).
3. 21.7% of 8th graders, 14.3% of 10th graders, and 29.1% of 12th graders report binge drinking in the past 2 weeks (IPRC ATOD survey, Tippecanoe County, 2011).
4. 31.4% of Purdue undergraduate students reported binge drinking in the past 2 weeks (Purdue Wellness Survey, 2012).
5. 8.4% of Purdue undergraduate students who reported alcohol use also reported having driven a car while under the influence (Purdue Wellness Survey, 2012).
6. Alcohol was the primary substance present in 86% of AOD-related hospital admissions (St. Elizabeth Regional Health data, 2011).
7. 20.3% of children (25 out of 123) removed from their parents' home by the Department of Child Services were removed due to parental alcohol abuse (DCS data, 2011).
8. Of AOD related arrests, 10% (253) were for illegal minor consumption of alcohol, 16.5% (409) were for Operating While Intoxicated, and 29.6% (731) were for public intoxication (Tippecanoe County Law Enforcement RMS, 2011).

End of Year 1 Update:

1. 8th grade lifetime use of alcohol is 27 percentage points lower than the state rate (IPRC ATOD survey, Tippecanoe County, 2012).
2. 1.3% of 8th graders, 18.4% of 10th graders, and 32.8% of 12th graders report past 30 day use of alcohol (IPRC ATOD survey, Tippecanoe County, 2012).
3. 0% of 8th graders, 10.1% of 10th graders, and 24.1% of 12th graders reported binge drinking in the past 2 weeks (IPRC ATOD survey, Tippecanoe County, 2012).
4. 32.1% of Purdue undergraduate students reported binge drinking in the past 2 weeks (Purdue Wellness Survey, 2013).
5. 7.2% of Purdue undergraduate students who reported alcohol use also reported having driven a car while under the influence (Purdue Wellness Survey, 2013).
6. Alcohol was the primary substance present in 83.1% of AOD-related hospital admissions (St. Elizabeth Regional Health data, 2012).
7. 9.1% of children (5 out of 55) removed from their parents' home by the Department of Child Services were removed due to parental alcohol abuse (DCS data, 2012).
8. Of AOD related arrests, 289 were for illegal minor consumption of alcohol, 20% (710) were for OWI-related offenses, and 24.7% (873) were for public intoxication (Tippecanoe County Law Enforcement RMS, 2012).

End of Year 2 Update:

1. 8th grade lifetime use of alcohol is 7.2 percentage points lower than the state rate (IPRC ATOD survey, Tippecanoe County, 2013).
2. 8.5% of 8th graders, 17% of 10th graders, and 28.2% of 12th graders report past 30 day use of alcohol (IPRC ATOD survey, Tippecanoe County, 2013)
3. 7% of 8th graders, 10.5% of 10th graders, and 19% of 12th graders reported binge drinking in the past 2 weeks (IPRC ATOD survey, Tippecanoe County, 2013).

4. The Purdue Student Wellness survey was not conducted in 2014, so updated undergraduate binge drinking data is not available.
5. The Purdue Student Wellness survey was not conducted in 2014, so updated data for undergraduate driving while under the influence is not available.
6. Neither St. Elizabeth hospital nor IU Arnett hospital were able to provide alcohol admissions data for Tippecanoe County for 2013.
7. 14.6% of children (16 out of 110) removed from their parents' home by the Department of Child Services were removed due to parental alcohol abuse (DCS data, 2013).
8. Of AOD related arrests, 246 were for illegal minor consumption of alcohol, 22.9% (800) were for OWI-related offenses, and 21.6% (756) were for public intoxication (Tippecanoe County Law Enforcement RMS, 2013).
9. 3.9% of community members report having driven a car while under the influence of alcohol within the last 12 months (Community Wellness Survey [CWS], 2014).
10. 10.2% of community members report binge drinking in the last two weeks (CWS, 2014).

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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C. Goals:

1. Decrease alcohol use among residents age 12-20 years old.
2. Reduce the number of residents who report binge drinking.
3. Reduce the incidence of driving while under the influence of alcohol.

End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

1. Past 30 day use of alcohol by 8th graders reveals a dramatic decrease. A significant decrease is indicated among 10th graders, and 12th graders report a slight decrease.* The number of AOD arrests for minor consumption of alcohol has remained somewhat steady.**
2. A 4.2 percentage point decrease was shown for 10th grade binge drinking, and a 5 percentage point decrease was revealed for 12th graders.* Purdue undergraduate students did not report a significant change in binge drinking behaviors.
3. Purdue undergraduate students who reported alcohol use reported a 1.2% decrease in driving while under the influence. The RMS data shift from *Operating While Intoxicated* to *OWI-Related Offenses* makes it difficult to accurately identify benchmarks in this area.

**Benchmarks for IPRC survey results are difficult to evaluate from year to year due to the fact that different school systems are surveyed each year. Varying school climates cause notable changes in annual results that may not accurately reflect true community impact.*

***While RMS is a reliable source for law enforcement data, 2011 and 2012 results were tabulated differently, making data difficult to compare.*

End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

1. Lifetime alcohol use remains lower among Tippecanoe County youth when compared to youth rates across the state, although by a smaller margin in 2014 than in 2013. In addition, Tippecanoe County past 30 day youth use rates appear higher among 8th graders from the previous year but are slightly lower among 10th and 12th graders.*

2. Binge drinking rates among 8th graders appear higher than in the previous year, but are mostly consistent for 10th graders and are slightly lower for 12th graders when compared with the previous year.* Purdue binge drinking rates were not available for 2014.
3. Although Purdue undergraduate students were not surveyed about driving while under the influence in 2014, which hinders our ability to assess benchmarks in this area, 2014 law enforcement data reveals a 2.9 percentage point increase in OWI-related offenses from 2013 to 2014.

**Benchmarks for IPRC survey results are difficult to evaluate from year to year due to the fact that different school systems are surveyed each year. Varying school climates cause notable changes in annual results that may not accurately reflect true community impact.*

Final Report (end of Year 3):

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D. Objectives:

1. Provide funding for evidence-based programs that educate residents about the risks of alcohol use and abuse.
2. Provide funding and support for programs that promote healthy decision-making with regard to alcohol use through positive mentoring relationships and asset building.
3. Fund programs that provide support for recovery from alcohol abuse.
4. Provide funding and support for programs that reduce youth access to alcohol, deter impaired driving, and address other criminal issues related to alcohol.
5. Encourage and support community-wide drinking education/prevention and awareness programs, e.g. Red Ribbon Week, Alcohol Awareness Month, Impaired Driving Prevention Month, Celebrate Safely Campaign.
6. Continue to support and encourage activities to keep a youth perspective on underage drinking, e.g. Young Active Citizens, SADD, STAND, and REACH.
7. Meet and communicate with legislators to educate and inform them about alcohol issues, monitor progress of alcohol legislation, inform Coalition and community of progress on alcohol legislation, and to recommend local action.
8. Collaborate with campus and community partners (including alcohol retailers) to educate and inform about alcohol issues.
9. Regularly attend monthly alcohol/tobacco board meetings.

End of Year 1 Update:

1. Grant funding allowed **Big Brothers Big Sisters** to provide mentoring programs to youth in Tippecanoe County. 99 mentoring matches were supported from grant funds. These programs allowed 82% of youth served (12 and older) to avoid alcohol.
2. Grant funding allowed **Partners in Prevention** to provide prevention programs with the use of peer mentoring and positive role models in various schools throughout the community.
3. Grants were provided for the following treatment programs:
 - a. **Family Services, Inc.** held Insight groups for 35 youth in grades 7-12 who were using alcohol, marijuana, and other drugs.
 - b. **The Lafayette Crisis Center** provided 24-hour confidential support to community members. Approximately 5% of their 7,842 contacts listed substance use or abuse as a primary issue.
 - c. **SURF Center** used Coalition funding to provide recovery literature, recovery events,

- and meeting space for 12-step programs.
- d. **Superior Court III** purchased and provided 30 Youth Substance Abuse Assessments to young people who were referred to their program.
 4. The Coalition provided grants for the following programs:
 - a. **Tippecanoe County Court Services** provided the PRIme for Life curriculum to 201 clients with alcohol charges or history of alcohol abuse. 95% of these clients reported abstinence or decreased use in post-class surveys.
 - b. **Tippecanoe County Drug Task Force** used funding to purchase covert monitoring systems and computer replacements, which resulted in increased narcotics operations and arrests after the purchase of the equipment.
 - c. **Tippecanoe County Juvenile Probation** provided more than 100 SASSI assessments to youth in the juvenile justice system.
 - d. **West Lafayette Police Department** purchased equipment necessary for technology improvements, including an FST breath test unit, which aids in case investigation.
 - e. **McCutcheon High School** used funds to provide the “Every 15 Minutes Program” to juniors and seniors, which challenged them to think about drinking, drug use, and driving. Approximately 850 students participated in this program.
 5. The Coalition partnered with local high schools, bakeries, and florists to conduct a Celebrate Safely campaign during prom and graduation season, which promotes abstinence from substance use while celebrating. Red Ribbon Week was promoted through family friendly activities at local businesses and celebrated by decorating the courthouse square and hosting a kick-off breakfast. Alcohol Awareness Month and Impaired Driving Prevention Month were promoted through the Coalition’s blog and Facebook page.
 6. The Coalition provides Young Active Citizen scholarships to graduating seniors who work to promote healthy lifestyles in the community for the 2012-2013 school year, and several youth organizations attended the Red Ribbon Kick-off Breakfast.
 7. Representatives Sheila Klinker and Ron Alting attended Coalition meetings and passed along substance-related legislative information to be shared at meetings at various times throughout the year. The Coalition’s Policy Advocacy Committee keeps in contact with legislators throughout the year in order to gain and share information.
 8. Monthly newsletters, a Coalition Facebook page, and blog educate the community on alcohol-related issues. Coalition members are present at the county 4-H fair in an effort to raise awareness of alcohol issues in the community, and Coalition staff and committee members present information throughout the year to various community interest groups (e.g. Wabash Valley Alliance, Cary Home for Children, West Lafayette Junior High School).
 9. Coalition staff attend monthly alcohol board meetings throughout the year when possible.

End of Year 2 Update:

1. Grant funding allowed **Big Brothers Big Sisters** to provide mentoring programs to youth in Tippecanoe County. 68 mentoring matches were supported from grant funds, and information about alcohol abuse was offered to parents, guardians, youth, and mentors. After receiving these services, 91% of mentees reported a decrease in or avoidance of alcohol abuse.
2. Grant funding allowed **Partners in Prevention** to provide prevention programs with the use of peer mentoring and positive role models in various schools throughout the community.
3. Grants were provided for the following treatment programs:
 - a) **Family Services, Inc.** held Insight groups for 36 youth in grades 7-12 who were using alcohol, marijuana, and other drugs. 80% of participants reported a decrease in alcohol use at program end.

- b) **SURF Center** used Coalition funding to provide recovery literature and meeting space for 12-step programs. 100% of individuals reported either reduction in or abstinence from alcohol use since they began attending meetings at the SURF Center, and 88% reported that literature they obtained from the SURF Center helped them reduce or abstain from alcohol use.
 - c) The **Lafayette Crisis Center** provided 24-hour confidential support to community members. Approximately 7% of their contacts identified substance use or abuse as a primary issue.
 - d) **Superior Court III** purchased and provided 25 Youth Substance Abuse Assessments to referred young people. 11% of youth reported alcohol as their drug of choice.
4. Grants were provided for the following programs:
 - a) **Tippecanoe County Court Services** provided the PRIme for Life curriculum to 750 clients. Among this number are clients with alcohol-related charges or who report a history of OWI or those who report binge drinking behaviors. 60% of participants reported plans to reduce binge drinking, and 99% reported plans to reduce driving while under the influence of alcohol.
 - b) **Harrison High School** used funds to provide the “Every 15 Minutes” program to juniors and seniors, which challenged them to think about drinking and driving. Approximately 800 students participated in this program.
 5. The Coalition partnered with local high schools and local businesses to conduct a Celebrate Safely campaign during prom and graduation season, which promotes abstinence from substance use while celebrating. Red Ribbon Week was promoted through family friendly activities at local businesses and celebrated by decorating the courthouse square and hosting a kick-off breakfast. Alcohol Awareness Month and Impaired Driving Prevention Month were promoted through the Coalition’s blog, Facebook page, and Twitter account.
 6. The Coalition provided Young Active Citizen scholarships to graduating Seniors who work to promote healthy lifestyles in the community for the 2013-2014 school year, and several youth organizations attended the Red Ribbon Kick-off Breakfast. The Coalition also began the RISE program, which publicly recognizes a student from one school in the community who serves as an example of healthy, drug and alcohol-free living. This student also serves as a youth advisor to Coalition members when called upon.
 7. Representatives Sheila Klinker and Ron Alting attended Coalition meetings and passed along substance-related legislative information to be shared at meetings at various times throughout the year. The Coalition’s Policy Advocacy Committee keeps in contact with legislators throughout the year in order to gain and share information. Coalition staff members also attended the annual ICRUD policy summit in June 2014 and share legislative information with Coalition members via the blog, newsletter, and Facebook page. A billboard was also created and posted at the Tippecanoe Mall to share information about the state Social Host law that was implemented in July 2014.
 8. Monthly newsletters, a Coalition Facebook page, and blog educate the community on alcohol-related issues. Coalition members are present at the county 4-H fair in an effort to raise awareness of alcohol issues in the community and attend Campus Community Bar Retail Coalition meetings throughout the year. Coalition staff and committee members collect information about sales practices within the community and recognize and/or educate business owners regarding responsible practices. Information is also presented throughout the year to various community interest groups (e.g. Cary Home for Children, MOPS, West Lafayette Junior High School, PTO groups).
 9. Coalition staff attend monthly alcohol board meetings throughout the year when possible.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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A. Problem Statement #2: Tippecanoe County has a high number of residents abusing prescription drugs.**B. Supportive Data:**

1. In 2011, 2.6% of 8th graders reported past 30 day use of amphetamines (a 2% increase from 2010), 4.6% reported past 30 day use of prescription drugs (a 3.2% increase from 2010), and 4.6% reported past 30 day use of prescription painkillers (a 3.8% increase from 2010) (IPRC ATOD survey, Tippecanoe County, 2011).
2. Prescription medications were reported as the third most abused substance by 8th, 10th, and 12th graders in 2011 (IPRC ATOD survey, Tippecanoe County, 2011).
3. 11th grade lifetime use of both prescription drugs and prescription painkillers is higher than the state rate. (Prescription drug use is 10.3 percentage points higher than the state rate; prescription painkiller use is 10.6 percentage points higher than the state rate.) (IPRC ATOD survey, Tippecanoe County, 2011).
4. 3.4% of Purdue undergraduate students reported using “stimulant medication to improve concentration and focus without a prescription” since the beginning of the school year (Purdue Wellness Survey 2012).
5. 16.3% of children (20 out of 123) removed from their parents’ home by the Department of Child Services were removed due to prescription drug abuse (DCS data, 2011).
6. The number of arrests for operating a vehicle while under the influence of schedule I or schedule II drugs has increased since 2008. Schedule I and II drugs include cocaine, marijuana, Adderall, and Oxycontin (Tippecanoe County Law Enforcement RMS, 2011).

End of Year 1 Update:

1. In 2012, 0% of 8th graders reported past 30 day use of prescription drugs (IPRC ATOD survey, Tippecanoe County, 2012).
2. Prescription medications were the third most abused substance by 10th and 12th graders in 2012 (IPRC ATOD survey, Tippecanoe County, 2012).
3. 11th grade lifetime use of prescription drugs is 8.1 percentage points lower than the state rate. (IPRC ATOD survey, Tippecanoe County, 2012).
4. 3.5% of Purdue undergraduate students reported using “stimulant medication to improve concentration and focus without a prescription” since the beginning of the school year (Purdue Wellness Survey 2013).
5. 10.9% of children (6 out of 55) removed from their parents’ home by the Department of Child Services were removed due to prescription drug abuse (DCS data, 2012).
6. The RMS data shift from *Operating While Intoxicated* to *OWI-Related Offenses* makes it difficult to report number of arrests for operating a vehicle while under the influence of schedule I or schedule II drugs for 2012.

End of Year 2 Update:

1. In 2013, 1.8% of 8th graders reported past 30 day use of prescription drugs (IPRC ATOD survey, Tippecanoe County, 2013).

2. Prescription drugs were the third most abused substance by 8th and 12th graders in 2013 (IPRC ATOD survey, Tippecanoe County, 2013).
3. 11th grade lifetime use of prescription drugs is 2 percentage points lower than the state rate. (IPRC ATOD survey, Tippecanoe County, 2012).
4. The Purdue Student Wellness survey was not conducted in 2014, so updated data on the use of medication to improve concentration and focus without a prescription is not available.
5. 11.8% of children (13 out of 110) removed from their parents’ home by the Department of Child Services were removed due to prescription drug abuse (DCS data, 2013).
6. The RMS data shift from *Operating While Intoxicated* to *OWI-Related Offenses* makes it difficult to report number of arrests for operating a vehicle while under the influence of schedule I or schedule II drugs for 2013.
7. 1.8% of community members report using prescription drugs to get high within the last 12 months (CWS, 2014).

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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C. Goals:

1. Decrease illicit use of prescription drugs among residents under the age of 18.
2. Decrease illicit use of prescription drugs among residents age 18 and older.
3. Decrease illicit use of prescription drugs among parents of children under the age of 18.

End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

1. Prescription medications maintained their status as the third most abused substance by 10th and 12th graders, but use of prescription medication among 11th graders is now lower than the state rate.*
2. Use of prescription medication “to improve concentration and focus” has remained consistent among Purdue undergraduate students.
3. The number of children removed from their homes due to parents’ abuse of prescription drugs has decreased in the past year.***

**Benchmarks for IPRC survey results are difficult to evaluate from year to year due to the fact that different school systems are surveyed each year. Varying school climates cause notable changes in annual results that may not accurately reflect true community impact.*

****The DCS system for data collection is not a standardized system. Numbers reported provide a basis for data analysis but are difficult to compare from year to year.*

End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

1. The percentage of 8th graders who report past 30 day use of prescription drugs reveals a slight increase from 2012 to 2013, and prescription medications are now the third most abused substance by 8th graders as well as 12th graders. The 11th grade lifetime use rate continues to be lower than the state rate.*
2. The loss of the Purdue Wellness Survey as a source of data hinders us from providing benchmarks related to undergraduate prescription drug use.
3. The percentage of children removed from their parents’ home by the Department of Child Services for reasons related to prescription drug use was slightly higher in 2013 than in 2012.***

**Benchmarks for IPRC survey results are difficult to evaluate from year to year due to the fact that different school systems are surveyed each year. Varying school climates cause notable changes in annual results that may not accurately reflect true community impact.*

****The DCS system for data collection is not a standardized system. Numbers reported provide a basis for data analysis but are difficult to compare from year to year.*

Final Report (end of Year 3):

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D. Objectives:

1. Provide funding for evidence-based programs that educate residents on the risks of substance abuse.
2. Provide funding and support for programs that educate families and community members about the steps to prevent and reduce prescription drug abuse (proper disposal methods, use of lock boxes, etc.).
3. Provide funding and support for programs that promote healthy decision-making with regard to prescription drug abuse through positive mentoring relationships and asset building.
4. Provide funding for programs that provide support for recovery from prescription drug abuse.
5. Provide funding and support for programs that identify prescription drug use through drug screening.
6. Provide funding and support for programs that provide safe disposal of prescription medications.
7. Encourage and promote community-wide prescription and over-the-counter drug abuse education/prevention and awareness programs, e.g. Red Ribbon Week, Drug Facts Week, Medicine Abuse Project.
8. Continue to support and encourage activities to keep a youth perspective on substance abuse issues, e.g. Young Active Citizens, SADD, STAND, and REACH.
9. Collaborate with campus and community partners to educate and inform about prescription and over-the-counter drug abuse issues.

End of Year 1 Update:

1. Grant funding allowed **Big Brothers Big Sisters** to provide mentoring programs to youth in Tippecanoe County. 99 mentoring matches were supported from grant funds. These programs allowed 95% of youth served (12 and older) to avoid prescription drug misuse.
2. Coalition staff members and volunteers provide information to community members on the topic of safe medication disposal and storage by participating in such programs as Meals on Wheels “March for Meals” and Tippecanoe County’s “Active Living and Senior Fun Day.” In addition, the Coalition uses its Facebook page and blog to promote National medication storage and disposal campaigns.
3. Grant funding allowed **Partners in Prevention** to provide prevention programs with the use of peer mentoring and positive role models in various schools throughout the community.
4. Grants were provided for the following programs:
 - a. **Bauer Family Resources** provided group treatment (Living in Balance) to 12 parents in the Tippecanoe County Jail with the goal of increasing drug abuse resistance after their release from jail.

3. Grant funding allowed **Partners in Prevention** to provide prevention programs with the use of peer mentoring and positive role models in various schools throughout the community.
4. The Coalition provided grants to support the following recovery programs:
 - a. **SURF Center** used Coalition funding to provide recovery literature and meeting space for 12-step programs. 98% of individuals reported either reduction in or abstinence from prescription drug use since they began attending meetings at the SURF Center, and 90% reported that literature they obtained from the SURF Center helped them reduce or abstain from prescription drug use.
 - b. **NAMI** provided nearly 400 clients with services through its Peer-to-Peer, Hearts and Minds, and Connections programs. 89% of Peer-to-Peer participants reported a decrease in the illicit use of prescription drugs, and 95% of Hearts and Minds participants reported plans to decrease prescription drug use.
 - c. The **Lafayette Crisis Center** provided 24-hour confidential support to community members. Approximately 7% of their contacts identified substance use or abuse as a primary issue.
 - d. **Superior Court III** purchased and provided 25 Youth Substance Abuse Assessments to referred young people. 20% of youth reported prescription drugs as their drug of choice.
5. During the 2013-14 grant cycle, no funding was provided for screenings for prescription drug use due to a lack of sufficient applications for this type of funding.
6. The Coalition promotes local disposal events (DEA take-back days and WLPD monthly collection event) via its Facebook page, blog, Twitter feed, and community calendar and co-hosted its own collection sites at three senior living facilities in the month of April.
7. The Coalition promotes Red Ribbon Week through family friendly activities at local businesses and celebrated by decorating the courthouse square and hosting a kick-off breakfast. Awareness events such as Drug Facts Week and the Medicine Abuse project, which educate and promote drug abuse issues are promoted via the Coalition Facebook page, blog, Twitter feed, and monthly e-newsletter.
8. The Coalition provided Young Active Citizen scholarships to graduating seniors who work to promote healthy lifestyles in the community for the 2013-2014 school year, and several youth organizations attended the Red Ribbon Kick-off Breakfast. The Coalition also began the RISE program, which publicly recognizes a student from one school in the community who serves as an example of healthy, drug and alcohol-free living. This student also serves as a youth advisor to Coalition members when called upon.
9. Monthly newsletters, a Coalition Facebook page, and blog educate the community on prescription drug-related issues. Coalition members are present at the county 4-H fair in an effort to raise awareness of prescription drug issues in the community and collaborate with doctors and pharmacies in an effort to share prescription drug abuse-related information with patients. Information is also presented throughout the year to various community interest groups (e.g. Cary Home for Children, MOPS, West Lafayette Junior High School, PTO groups).

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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A. Problem Statement #3: Tippecanoe County has a significant presence of illegal drugs.**B. Supportive Data:**

1. 10.5% of 8th graders, 12.1% of 10th graders, and 11.6% of 12th graders reported past 30 day use of marijuana (IPRC ATOD survey, Tippecanoe County, 2011).
2. 2.6% of 8th graders, 1.1% of 10th graders, and 8.1% of 12th graders report that they've used cocaine (IPRC ATOD survey, Tippecanoe County, 2011).
3. Marijuana was reported as the second most abused substance by 8th, 10th, and 12th graders (IPRC ATOD survey, Tippecanoe County, 2011).
4. 17% of Purdue undergraduate students reported using marijuana in the past year (Purdue Wellness Survey 2012).
5. 20.3% of children (25 out of 123) removed from their parents' home by the Department of Child Services were removed due to cocaine use, and 15.4% (19 out of 123) were removed due to marijuana use (DCS data, 2011).
6. Of AOD related arrests, 2.7% (66) were for dealing cocaine and 16.3% (402) were for possession of marijuana (Tippecanoe County Law Enforcement RMS, 2011).
7. The number of arrests for operating a vehicle while under the influence of schedule I or schedule II drugs has increased since 2008. Schedule I and II drugs include cocaine, marijuana, Adderall, and Oxycontin (Tippecanoe County Law Enforcement RMS, 2011).

End of Year 1 Update:

1. 0% of 8th graders, 6.7% of 10th graders, and 13.8% of 12th graders reported past 30 day use of marijuana (IPRC ATOD survey, Tippecanoe County, 2012).
2. 0% of 8th graders, 2.8% of 10th graders, and 1.7% of 12th graders report that they've used cocaine (IPRC ATOD survey, Tippecanoe County, 2012).
3. Marijuana was reported as the second most abused substance by 8th, 10th, and 12th graders (IPRC ATOD survey, Tippecanoe County, 2012).
4. 9.5% of Purdue undergraduate students report that they use marijuana, and 6.4% report using marijuana in the past 30 days (Purdue Wellness Survey 2013).
5. 9.1% of children (5 out of 55) removed from their parents' home by the Department of Child Services were removed due to cocaine use, and 5.5% (3 out of 55) were removed due to marijuana use (DCS data, 2012).
6. Of AOD related arrests, 0.57% (20) were for dealing cocaine and 0.6% (21) were for possession of cocaine. 15.4% (544) of AOD arrests were for possession of marijuana (Tippecanoe County Law Enforcement RMS, 2012).
7. The RMS data shift from *Operating While Intoxicated* to *OWI-Related Offenses* makes it difficult to report number of arrests for operating a vehicle while under the influence of schedule I or schedule II drugs for 2012.

End of Year 2 Update:

1. 4% of 8th graders, 10.9% of 10th graders, and 12.3% of 12th graders reported past 30 day use of marijuana (IPRC ATOD survey, Tippecanoe County, 2013).
2. 0.4% of 8th graders, 1.3% of 10th graders, and 2.1% of 12th graders report that they've used cocaine (IPRC ATOD survey, Tippecanoe County, 2013).
3. Marijuana was reported as the second most abused substance by 8th, 10th, and 12th graders (IPRC ATOD survey, Tippecanoe County, 2013).
4. The Purdue Student Wellness survey was not conducted in 2014, so updated data on marijuana use among undergraduate students is not available.

5. 9.1% of children (10 out of 110) removed from their parents' home by the Department of Child Services were removed due to cocaine use, and 7.3% (8 out of 110) were removed due to marijuana use (DCS data, 2013).
6. Of AOD related arrests, 0.97% (34) were for dealing cocaine and 0.7% (24) were for possession of cocaine. 1.46% (51) of AOD arrests were for dealing marijuana and 14.7% (515) were for possession of marijuana (Tippecanoe County Law Enforcement RMS, 2013).
7. The RMS data shift from *Operating While Intoxicated* to *OWI-Related Offenses* makes it difficult to report number of arrests for operating a vehicle while under the influence of schedule I or schedule II drugs for 2013.
8. 8.4% of community members report past 12 month use of marijuana (CWS, 2014).

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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C. Goals:

1. Decrease illegal drug use among residents under the age of 18.
2. Decrease illegal drug use among adult residents 18 and older.
3. Decrease illegal drug use among parents of children under the age of 18.

End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

1. Marijuana remains the second most abused substance by 8th, 10th and 12th graders; however, 8th and 10th grade use decreased dramatically and 12th graders surveyed also showed a decrease in use. Cocaine use decreased among 8th and 12th graders, but 10th graders revealed an increase in cocaine use.*
2. The number of arrests for dealing cocaine has decreased significantly in the past year, but the number of arrests for marijuana possession shows no significant change from 2011 to 2012. The Purdue Student Wellness Office altered its questions on marijuana use, making it difficult to report benchmarks with regard to undergraduate student use of marijuana.
3. The number of children removed from their homes due to parents' abuse of illegal drugs has decreased in the past year.***

**Benchmarks for IPRC survey results are difficult to evaluate from year to year due to the fact that different school systems are surveyed each year. Varying school climates cause notable changes in annual results that may not accurately reflect true community impact.*

****The DCS system for data collection is not a standardized system. Numbers reported provide a basis for data analysis but are difficult to compare from year to year.*

End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

1. In 2013, reported cocaine use by 10th graders was down from 2012, but 8th and 12th grade use rose slightly. 8th and 10th grade past 30 day use of marijuana appears to be higher in 2013 than in 2012, but 12th grade use appears to be slightly down. However, marijuana remains the second most abused substance by students in all three grades.*
2. Although Purdue Wellness Survey data is not available to access changes in undergraduate marijuana use, AOD related arrests involving both cocaine and marijuana remained mostly consistent from 2012 to 2013.*

3. The number of children removed from their homes due to parents' abuse of cocaine remained the same from 2012 to 2013, but cases involving marijuana use have increased by nearly 2 percentage points.***

**Benchmarks for IPRC survey results are difficult to evaluate from year to year due to the fact that different school systems are surveyed each year. Varying school climates cause notable changes in annual results that may not accurately reflect true community impact.*

****The DCS system for data collection is not a standardized system. Numbers reported provide a basis for data analysis but are difficult to compare from year to year.*

Final Report (end of Year 3):

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D. Objectives:

1. Provide funding for evidence-based programs that educate residents about the dangers of illegal drug use.
2. Provide funding and support for programs that promote healthy decision-making with regard to illegal drug use through positive mentoring relationships and asset building.
3. Provide funding for programs that provide support for recovery from illegal drug use.
4. Provide funding for programs that identify illegal drug use through drug screenings.
5. Provide funding for programs that identify and minimize the possession and distribution of illegal drugs.
6. Encourage and support community-wide drug abuse education/prevention and awareness programs, e.g. Red Ribbon Week, National Drug Facts Week.
7. Continue to support and encourage activities to keep a youth perspective on illegal drug use, e.g. Young Active Citizens, SADD, STAND, and REACH.

End of Year 1 Update:

1. Grant funding allowed **Big Brothers Big Sisters** to provide mentoring programs to youth in Tippecanoe County. 99 mentoring matches were supported from grant funds. These programs allowed 87% of youth served (12 and older) to avoid cocaine and marijuana use.
2. Grant funding allowed **Partners in Prevention** to provide prevention programs with the use of peer mentoring and positive role models in various schools throughout the community.
3. Grants were provided for the following programs:
 - a. **Bauer Family Resources** provided group treatment (Living in Balance) to 12 parents in the Tippecanoe County Jail with the goal of increasing drug abuse resistance after their release from jail.
 - b. **Family Services, Inc.** held Insight groups for 35 youth in grades 7-12 who were using alcohol, marijuana, and other drugs.
 - c. **The Lafayette Crisis Center** provided 24-hour confidential support to community members. Approximately 5% of their 7,842 contacts listed substance use or abuse as a primary issue.
 - d. **NAMI** offered Peer-to-Peer recovery programs and support groups to individuals with co-occurring mental illnesses and substance abuse. These programs served 192 participants.
 - e. **SURF Center** used Coalition funding to provide recovery literature, recovery events, and meeting space for 12-step programs.
 - f. **Superior Court III** purchased and provided 30 Youth Substance Abuse Assessments

- to young people who were referred to their program.
- g. **Tippecanoe County Juvenile Probation** provided more than 100 SASSI assessments to youth in the juvenile justice system.
 4. During the 2012-13 grant cycle, no funding was provided for screenings for illegal drugs due to a lack of sufficient applications for this type of funding.
 5. The Coalition provided grants for the following programs:
 - a. **Tippecanoe County Court Services** provided the PRIme for Life curriculum to 902 clients on probation charged with marijuana and/or cocaine offenses. 86% of these clients reported abstinence or decreased use on post class surveys.
 - b. **Tippecanoe County Drug Task Force** used funding to purchase covert monitoring systems and computer replacements, which resulted in increased narcotics operations and arrests after the purchase of the equipment.
 - c. **Purdue Police Department** purchased a T-5 infrared thermal imager, which allowed officers to locate individuals and evidence of illicit drug use.
 - d. **West Lafayette Police Department** purchased equipment necessary for technology improvements, which aid in case investigation, and support for the department's K9 program.
 6. The Coalition promotes Red Ribbon Week through family friendly activities at local businesses and celebrates by decorating the courthouse square and hosting a kick-off breakfast; Awareness events such as Drug Facts Week that educate and promote awareness of drug abuse issues are promoted via the Coalition Facebook page, blog, and monthly e-newsletter.
 7. The Coalition provides Young Active Citizen scholarships to graduating Seniors who work to promote healthy lifestyles in the community for the 2012-2013 school year, and several youth organizations attended the Red Ribbon Kick-off Breakfast.

End of Year 2 Update:

1. Grant funding allowed **Big Brothers Big Sisters** to provide mentoring programs to youth in Tippecanoe County. 68 mentoring matches were supported from grant funds, and information about drug abuse was offered to parents, guardians, youth, and mentors. After receiving these services, 94% of mentees reported a decrease in or avoidance of illegal drug use.
2. Grant funding allowed **Partners in Prevention** to provide prevention programs with the use of peer mentoring and positive role models in various schools throughout the community.
3. The following recovery programs were funded by the Coalition:
 - a. **Family Services, Inc.** held Insight groups for 36 youth in grades 7-12 who were using alcohol, marijuana, and other drugs. 86% of participants reported a decrease in use of marijuana or other drugs at program end.
 - b. **SURF Center** used Coalition funding to provide recovery literature and meeting space for 12-step programs. 99% of individuals reported either reduction in or abstinence from drug use since they began attending meetings at the SURF Center, and 92% reported that literature they obtained from the SURF Center helped them reduce or abstain from drug use.
 - c. **NAMI** provided nearly 400 clients with services through its Peer-to-Peer, Hearts and Minds, and Connections programs. 89% of Peer-to-Peer participants reported a decrease in the use of illegal drugs, and 91% of Hearts and Minds participants reported plans to decrease use of illegal drugs. Parents of children under the age of 18 in all programs reported a 100% decrease in the use of illegal drugs.

- d. The **Lafayette Crisis Center** provided 24-hour confidential support to community members. Approximately 7% of their contacts identified substance use or abuse as a primary issue.
- e. **Superior Court III** purchased and provided 25 Youth Substance Abuse Assessments to referred young people. 69% of youth reported marijuana as their drug of choice.
4. During the 2013-14 grant cycle, no funding was provided for screenings for illegal drugs due to a lack of sufficient applications for this type of funding.
5. The Coalition provided grants for the following programs:
 - a. **Tippecanoe County Court Services** provided the PRIme for Life curriculum to 750 clients. Among this number are clients with illegal drug charges and those who report illegal drug use. 50% of clients plan to abstain from illegal drug use.
 - b. **Tippecanoe County Drug Task Force** used funding to purchase products for safety and efficiency and to upgrade outdated equipment. This equipment aided in 86 cases, which resulted in the arrest of 31 narcotics dealers.
 - c. **West Lafayette Police Department** used Coalition funding to have two K-9 units trained in the identification of illegal drugs.
6. The Coalition promotes Red Ribbon Week through family friendly activities at local businesses and celebrated by decorating the courthouse square and hosting a kick-off breakfast; Awareness events such as Drug Facts Week, which educates and promotes drug abuse issues is promoted via the Coalition Facebook page, blog, Twitter feed, and monthly e-newsletter.
7. The Coalition provided Young Active Citizen scholarships to graduating seniors who work to promote healthy lifestyles in the community for the 2013-2014 school year, and several youth organizations attended the Red Ribbon Kick-off Breakfast. The Coalition also began the RISE program, which publicly recognizes a student from one school in the community who serves as an example of healthy, drug and alcohol-free living. This student also serves as a youth advisor to Coalition members when called upon.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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A. Problem Statement #4: The use of synthetic substances is prevalent in Tippecanoe County.

B. Supportive Data:

1. Nationally, 4.4% of 8th graders, 8.8% of 10th graders, 11.3% of 12th graders reported past-year use of synthetic marijuana (University of Michigan, Monitoring the Future Study, 2012).
2. In 2012, Indiana Poison Control received 11 calls from Tippecanoe County related to spice use, ranking Tippecanoe County third for prevalence of spice-related calls (Indiana Poison Control data, 2012).
3. 5.2% of juvenile drug crimes in 2012 involved synthetic cannabinoids (Tippecanoe County Law Enforcement RMS, 2012).
4. In 2012, 31.2% of spice screens given to youth in the juvenile justice system were positive for spice (Tippecanoe County Government drug screen data, 2012).

End of Year 1 Update:

1. Nationally, 4.0% of 8th graders, 7.4% of 10th graders, and 7.9% of 12th graders reported past-year use of synthetic marijuana (University of Michigan, Monitoring the Future Study, 2013).
2. In 2013, Indiana Poison Control received 4 calls from Tippecanoe County related to spice use, ranking Tippecanoe County sixth for prevalence of spice-related calls (Indiana Poison Control data, 2013).
3. The percentage of juvenile drug crimes involving synthetic cannabinoids in 2013 is unavailable, due to a change in the classification of the crime. By statute, marijuana and synthetic substance-related offenses are now grouped together, which makes it difficult to differentiate between which of the two substances was involved in the crime.
4. In 2013, 4.9% of spice screens given to youth in the juvenile justice system were positive for spice (Tippecanoe County Government drug screen data, 2013).
5. In 2013, 18.9% of spice screens given by Tippecanoe County Probation were positive for spice.

End of Year 2 Update:

1. Nationally, 3.3% of 8th graders, 5.4% of 10th graders, and 5.8% of 12th graders reported past-year use of synthetic marijuana (University of Michigan, Monitoring the Future Study, 2014).
2. Locally, 1.5% of 8th graders, 3.0% of 10th graders, and 2.5% of 12th graders reported past month use of synthetic marijuana (IPRC ATOD survey, Tippecanoe County, 2013).
3. In 2014, Indiana Poison Control received 5 calls from Tippecanoe County related to spice use, ranking Tippecanoe County fourth for prevalence of spice-related calls (Indiana Poison Control data, 2014).
4. The percentage of juvenile drug crimes involving synthetic cannabinoids in 2014 is unavailable, due to a change in the classification of the crime. By statute, marijuana and synthetic substance-related offenses are now grouped together, which makes it difficult to differentiate between which of the two substances was involved in the crime.
5. In 2014, 5% of spice screens given to youth in the juvenile justice system were positive for spice (Tippecanoe County Government drug screen data, 2014).
6. In 2014, 4.5% of spice screens given by Tippecanoe County Probation were positive for spice (Tippecanoe County Juvenile Probation).
7. 3.9% of community members report use of synthetic marijuana within the last 12 months (CWS, 2014).

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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C. Goals:

1. Reduce the use of synthetic substances among residents under the age of 18.
2. Reduce the use of synthetic substances among residents age 18 and older.

End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

1. Nationally, spice use has dropped among 8th and 10th graders, and a significant drop is shown among 12th graders. Locally, the number of positive spice screens provided by Tippecanoe County youth in the juvenile justice system has dropped significantly.
2. In the last year, the number of spice-related calls from Tippecanoe County to Indiana Poison Control has dropped by more than half.

End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

1. Nationally, synthetic marijuana use continues to drop among 8th, 10th, and 12th graders, with significant drops in use for 10th and 12th graders. Locally, synthetic marijuana use among residents under the age of 18 (particularly youth on probation) appears to have dropped, but community sources seem to believe that this drop could be linked to the ever-changing chemical compounds in synthetic marijuana and the inability of the screens to keep up with these changes. Soft data supports that synthetic marijuana use continues to be a highly prevalent problem in our community.
2. In the last year, the number of spice-related calls from Tippecanoe County to Indiana Poison Control has risen slightly.

Final Report (end of Year 3):

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D. Objectives:

1. Provide funding for evidence-based programs that educate residents about the dangers of substance use.
2. Provide funding and support for programs that promote healthy decision-making with regard to synthetic substance use through positive mentoring relationships and asset building.
3. Fund programs that provide support for recovery from synthetic substance use.
4. Provide funding for programs that identify synthetic substance use through drug screenings.
5. Provide funding for programs that identify and minimize the possession and distribution of synthetic substances.
6. Provide funding for programs that reduce the availability of synthetic substances, e.g. retailer education and compliance checks.
7. Encourage and support community-wide substance use education/prevention and awareness programs, e.g. Red Ribbon Week, Drug Facts Week.
8. Continue to support and encourage activities to keep a youth perspective on substance use, e.g. Young Active Citizens, SADD, STAND, and REACH.

End of Year 1 Update:

1. Grant funding allowed **Big Brothers Big Sisters** to provide mentoring programs to youth in Tippecanoe County. 99 mentoring matches were supported from grant funds.
2. Grant funding allowed **Partners in Prevention** to provide prevention programs with the use of peer mentoring and positive role models in various schools throughout the community.
3. Grants were provided for the following programs:
 - a. **Family Services, Inc.** held Insight groups for 35 youth in grades 7-12 who were using alcohol, marijuana, and other drugs.

- b. The Lafayette Crisis Center** provided 24-hour confidential support to community members. Approximately 5% of their 7,842 contacts listed substance use or abuse as a primary issue.
 - c. SURF Center** used Coalition funding to provide recovery literature, recovery events, and meeting space for 12-step programs.
 - d. Superior Court III** purchased and provided 30 Youth Substance Abuse Assessments to young people who were referred to their program.
 - e. Tippecanoe County Juvenile Probation** provided more than 100 SASSI assessments to youth in the juvenile justice system.
4. For the 2013-14 grant cycle, the Coalition has provided funding for Tippecanoe County **Juvenile Probation** to purchase Spice screens for youth in the juvenile justice system.
 5. Grant funding allowed the Tippecanoe County Drug Task Force to purchase covert monitoring systems and computer replacements, which resulted in increased narcotics operations and arrests after the purchase of the equipment.
 6. During the 2012-13 grant cycle, no funding was provided to reduce the availability of synthetic substances.
 7. The Coalition promotes Red Ribbon Week through family friendly activities at local businesses and celebrates by decorating the courthouse square and hosting a kick-off breakfast; Awareness events such as Drug Facts Week that educate and promote awareness of drug abuse issues are promoted via the Coalition Facebook page, blog, and monthly e-newsletter.
 8. The Coalition provides Young Active Citizen scholarships to graduating Seniors who work to promote healthy lifestyles in the community for the 2012-2013 school year, and several youth organizations attended the Red Ribbon Kick-off Breakfast.

End of Year 2 Update:

1. Grant funding allowed **Big Brothers Big Sisters** to provide mentoring programs to youth in Tippecanoe County. 68 mentoring matches were supported from grant funds, and information about alcohol abuse was offered to parents, guardians, youth, and mentors. After receiving these services, 93% of mentees reported a decrease in use or avoidance of synthetic substances.
2. Grant funding allowed **Partners in Prevention** to provide prevention programs with the use of peer mentoring and positive role models in various schools throughout the community.
3. Grants were provided for the following recovery programs:
 - a. **SURF Center** used Coalition funding to provide recovery literature and meeting space for 12-step programs. 98% of individuals reported either reduction in or abstinence from synthetic substance use since they began attending meetings at the SURF Center, and 91% reported that literature they obtained from the SURF Center helped them reduce or abstain from synthetic substance use.
 - b. The **Lafayette Crisis Center** provided 24-hour confidential support to community members. Approximately 7% of their contacts identified substance use or abuse as a primary issue.
4. **Juvenile Probation** used Coalition funding to provide synthetic marijuana screenings to youth on probation. 221 screens were provided to 151 juveniles. 10.5% of the tests administered were returned positive for synthetic marijuana.
5. **Tippecanoe County Drug Task Force** used funding to purchase products for safety and efficiency and to upgrade outdated equipment. This equipment aided in 86 cases, which resulted in the arrest of 31 narcotics dealers.
6. During the 2013-14 grant cycle, no funding was provided for programs designed specifically to reduce the availability of synthetic substances.

7. The Coalition promotes Red Ribbon Week through family friendly activities at local businesses and celebrated by decorating the courthouse square and hosting a kick-off breakfast; Awareness events such as Drug Facts Week, which educates and promotes drug abuse issues, is promoted via the Coalition Facebook page, blog, Twitter feed, and monthly e-newsletter.
8. The Coalition provided Young Active Citizen scholarships to graduating seniors who work to promote healthy lifestyles in the community for the 2013-2014 school year, and several youth organizations attended the Red Ribbon Kick-off Breakfast. The Coalition also began the RISE program, which publicly recognizes a student from one school in the community who serves as an example of healthy, drug and alcohol-free living. This student also serves as a youth advisor to Coalition members when called upon.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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Next Annual Update Due: February 2016

Next Comprehensive Community Plan Due: February 2016

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: MKPK