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Evaluation of a Community Approach to Address Substance Abuse, Including Methamphetamine, in Appalachia



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The primary purpose of this document is to report on the evaluation results of *A Community Approach to Address Substance Abuse, Including Methamphetamine, In Appalachia*. The secondary purpose is to briefly describe the events that have taken

place in addressing the substance abuse problem, include methamphetamine in Appalachia during the past two years.

Substance use in Appalachia is a serious issue that has yet to be dealt with in an effective manner. In order to address this issue a conference “A Community Approach to Address Substance Abuse, Including Methamphetamine, in Appalachia” was convened in Johnson City, TN on March 20-22, 2006. This conference was to address substance abuse in Appalachia and was based on the follow principles:

- ❖ Substance abuse, including the current scourge of methamphetamine production and use, is a threat to the health of the public in the region.
- ❖ Substance abuse issues will not be solved by a single agency, philosophy or program strategy. Multiple stakeholders are required and attention must be focused at a community level to help communities help themselves in addressing the issues.
- ❖ Greater attention and resources are needed from national, federal and regional sources to recognize the rural substance abuse issue and address the deep-seated causes.
- ❖ No one really knows how prevalent the substance abuse issues are in Appalachia. More data and more stories are needed to describe the issue and determine if, as some think, substance abuse is a health disparity issue in Appalachia.

Phase One – Workshop

In 2005 East Tennessee State University (ETSU) responded to a funding opportunity from the Southeast Public Health Training Center to develop a plan to address the methamphetamine crisis as a threat to the health of the public in the Appalachian

region. In August of this year, an invitational workshop was conducted and included people from eight different community stakeholder groups in six states. Participants developed themes and recommendations that suggest substance abuse is directly influenced by communities and their stakeholders. Based upon these findings, the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC), the Federal Office of Rural Health Policy, the Southeast Public Health Training Center and the ETSU Appalachian Center for Translational Research in Disparities (ACTRID) provided funding to conduct a major regional conference on substance abuse including methamphetamine production and use.

Phase Two – The Conference

The March 2006 conference held in Johnson City, TN was attended by twenty-six community teams composed of multiple stakeholder interests. Teams generated community action plans. Unknown to them prior to attendance, each team was later provided a \$3,000 challenge grant based upon their action plan through the ARC following the conference. The plan strategies were diverse as were the community groups who authored them – half came from existing community teams and half were groups of concerned citizens.

The teams were recruited via mailings (mostly email) to public health, mental health and other potentially interested agencies in Appalachian states plus representatives from the August 2005 workshop. The ARC used its extensive network of local development districts to identify interested communities. In a few cases, simple direct phone calls were made to people thought to be interested. Some general press releases garnered interest too within local newspapers. Additionally, an advertisement appeared on some national websites.

Thirty-five community team applications were received; 32 were accepted (2 were combined with others from their county and one applied too late to be considered); 6 dropped out before the conference leaving 26 participating teams. An additional 20+ community representatives or individuals wrote, called or emailed their interest. This additional interest came from the 6 participating states of Alabama, Kentucky, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia plus Ohio, Mississippi, North Carolina and Illinois.

Interest in competitive team scholarships to support costs of attending the conference was garnered from 30 communities representing 6 states. Each applicant team had to provide information on how the team defined themselves and their communities' problems in the application. The applying teams were given a deadline by which to respond, and teams were also given the opportunity to revise their application. Twenty-six communities ultimately completed the full competitive scholarship application process.

From these applications, information was assessed regarding substance abuse in Appalachian communities. Several key points were synthesized from the

applications regarding what communities in Appalachia thought about substance use. Community team members felt that substance abuse was serious, pervasive, and gaining a stronghold on the very fabric of the community. Community members characterized substance abuse:

- "...threatening the community core"
- "...shaking the foundation"
- "...becoming an epidemic; rampant"
- "...touches every individual, family, corporate entity"
- "...crosses all socioeconomic and sociocultural lines"

Many substances are being abused in Appalachian communities. Community team members felt that rates of substance abuse are higher than state/national averages and that alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, and prescription drugs are the most commonly abused drugs. Additionally, it was indicated that there had been a recent increase in the use of methamphetamine. Community members made comments such as:

- "...meth is moving into our community"
- "...quietly seeping into our community"
- "...on the rise"
- "...a hotbed of meth production and use"

Through the review of applications several themes emerged regarding the effects of drug abuse.

- Drug Abuse affects our children and their future and is destroying the family
 - Parents are uninvolved in children's education and lives
 - 40% of children in foster care are there because of parental drug abuse
 - Prenatal drug exposure
 - Children ingesting parents' drugs
 - Grandparents are primary caretakers
- Businesses can't find reliable labor
 - High unemployment
 - People aren't employable
 - Can't pass drug screening
 - High absenteeism
 - Communities unable to attract new industry
 - Unskilled labor positions predominate
- Poverty is increasingly becoming generational
 - Meth has become a source of income
 - New highways have made it easier to traffic drugs

- Increases in juvenile violent crime, substance abuse, high school drop out rate are above national rates
- Health Care Issues
 - Increased drug related deaths and injury
 - Increased suicide particularly young males
 - Causes or exacerbates medial illnesses such as diabetes and STDs
 - Treatment facilities are overwhelmed
 - Most emergency calls are for drug overdoses
 - Communities have limited access to treatment resources
 - Need more education and awareness regarding the drug abuse problem
- Impact on law enforcement and court system
 - 75% of arrests are substance abuse related (thefts, burglary)
 - Jails populated with drug offenders
 - Limited law enforcement with rural terrain
 - Detection is difficult
- Education is not a priority
 - Takes a back seat to getting by
 - Schools are places to obtain and sell drugs with few consequences
 - High drop out rates

It was concluded from the applications that community teams felt that “nothing erodes the stronghold of drug abuse” and “our community does not stand alone in the battle of substance abuse with our children.”

Purpose

The primary purpose of the conference was to explore community attitudes and how Appalachian communities define substance abuse. The advertised objectives of the conference were to enable communities to recognize the broader scope of substance abuse issues and to create a cooperative plan to address these issues in their communities. The conference helped uncover both qualitative and quantitative approaches to document potential disparity issues to be investigated with rural communities in the future. At the conference, each team had to produce a community plan that would be used to deal with the problem in its community. Each document included statement of beliefs, problem statements, goals, and strategies to deal with substance abuse issues. Listed here briefly are the major themes that appeared from the 26 community plans.

The Findings

- Drawn from “Community Plans” developed during the Substance Abuse in Appalachia conference.
- Describes “community beliefs,” “problem in the community,” “community goals,” and “strategies to solve the problem.”
- Represents 26 community teams from 6 states (AL, KY, SC, TN, VA, WV)

Statement of Beliefs

- Substance use (including prescription drugs) is prevalent and on the rise
- There is a great need for more education and prevention
- There is a need for greater availability of treatment services and options
- Community collaboration can decrease substance abuse
- There is a lack of community awareness of the problem
- Drug use contributes to the demise of the community and the family
- There is a great need for more family based activities to promote health and wellness
- Drug use results in decreased employability of the population
- Drug use results in criminal activity

Problem Statements

- Many communities lack teams to deal with their substance abuse problems.
- Many communities lack awareness of the problem and how to deal with it.
- Prevention activities are lacking and more programs are needed to decrease substance use.
- Treatment services for substance abuse are frequently not available locally and there are few options in treatment services.
- Drug use is prevalent and on the rise.
- Drug use results in criminal activity.
- Boredom and limited leisure time activities in the community contributes to drug use.
- Drug use decreases the availability and productivity of a local workforce.

Goals – What needs to change...

- To increase community awareness of the drug problem
- To develop (strengthen) community teams to address substance use
- To provide more drug education and prevention
- To increase the amount of treatment options that are available in the community
- To identify community resources and secure funding for drug prevention and treatment
- To develop innovative approaches like drug courts
- To provide alternative health and wellness enhancing activities for the community
- To reduce drug use in the workforce

Strategies – How communities can address their issues...

- Better use of the media and other community outlets to increase awareness of the problem
- Identify and recruit local stakeholders and other interested participants for community teams to focus on substance abuse
- Provide more health education/promotion activities to reduce substance use
- Develop grant writing teams to secure funding for prevention and treatment
- Establish a coordinated, comprehensive community network through the district
- Provide more treatment options
- Conduct community assessments to identify substance use problems and factors for use

Conclusions

- Substance use is prevalent and on the rise
- Prevention activities are lacking and more programs are needed to decrease substance use
- Action is needed to increase community awareness of the drug problem and develop (strengthen) community teams to address substance use
- There is a need to provide more health education/promotion activities to reduce substance use

Phase Three – Community Approach to Address Substance Abuse, Including Methamphetamine, in Appalachia – The Ninety-Day Working Group Meeting

Illuminated by data and the sense that there was much to be learned from the March 2006 regional conference, “A Community Approach to Address Substance Abuse, Including Methamphetamine, in Appalachia,” 18 researchers, practitioners and community team members (hereafter titled the Working Group) from four states came together at Jenny Wiley State Park in Prestonburg, Kentucky for a two day meeting. ACTRID (supported through an EXPORT grant from the NIH National Center for Minority Health and Health Disparities) provided funding for the meeting which was designed to consider how to translate the outputs of the regional conference into future research areas and to develop questions to systematically define, describe and measure substance abuse and its burden as an Appalachian regional health disparity. The meeting was rooted in the community-based participatory research approach (CBPR) and represented a partnership with the Coalition on Appalachian Substance Abuse Policy (CASAP), a multi-state group of substance abuse programs and community teams.

The primary purpose of the meeting was to use information gathered at the conference, “A Community Approach to Address Substance Abuse, Including Methamphetamine, in Appalachia” to 1) define substance abuse in Appalachia and 2) use a proven model to study community action against substance abuse.

Purpose 1 – Define substance abuse in Appalachia

A collective definition of substance abuse in Appalachia was developed through the meeting. Based upon comments from stakeholders' workshop, team scholarship applications, ideas collected at the conference and team challenge grant applications, the following Appalachian community definition of substance abuse was forged: **"Substance abuse is a behavior that individually and collectively erodes the family structure, leads to multiple health issues, economic depression, crime, and death."** There is a unique relationship between the Appalachian region, culture and substance abuse. It has cognitive, affective and behavioral dimensions. Regardless of legality or degree of personal and family disruption, use of a substance is often seen as a means of self-medication. The Work Group agreed that substance abuse could be viewed as a response to the conditions in the community, thus leading communities and their members to sometimes be tolerant of individual's substance abuse.

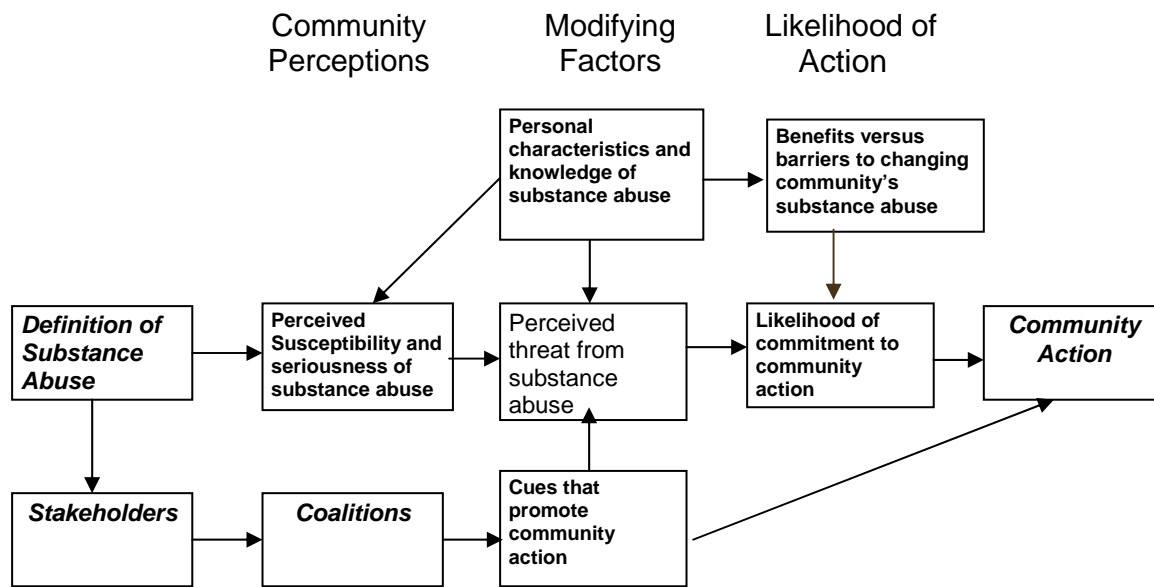
The Work Group believed that substance abuse was not necessarily recognized by individuals as a negative behavior until there is a personal experience, an emotional response and a bad outcome as a result of substance abuse. Community actions may acknowledge that the negative effects of substance abuse occur after personal and visible community-wide experience, emotional responses and bad outcome (e.g., publicity about meth busts, poor labor workforce habits, deaths due to overdoses, etc.). It is at this point of recognition that the presence or lack of services and infrastructure to address the problem are recognized, thus turning personal attitudes and behaviors into public realm.

Purpose 2 – Use a proven model to study community action against substance abuse

To organize and analyze conference notes and findings, an adaptation of the Health Belief Model (HBM) was proposed and used (Glanz, Lewis, Remer, 2002¹). The model focuses on the relationship of health behaviors, practices and utilization of health services. This model is generally regarded as the beginning of systematic, theory-based research in individual health behavior. The Work Group redefined existing variable and created *new variables (noted in Model in italics)* in the Model to create a framework to predict community (versus individual) action (versus inaction) regarding substance abuse. Evaluation questions were framed based upon the model variables and used to collect evaluation data for the twenty-six Appalachian Regional Commission supported community team challenge projects.

¹ Glanz, K., Rimer, B., & Lewis, F. (2002). *Health Behavior and Health Education*. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass

Using the Health Belief Model to Explore Community Action in Substance Abuse Issues



Proposed Research Themes

The following are the five research themes summarized at the meeting using data from the conference and challenge grant applications.

- **Intrapersonal Factors:** personal, family and peer groups
- **Economic Factors:** interrelationship with substance abuse
- **Community Factors:** attitudes and behaviors, Appalachia and elsewhere
- **Treatment and Prevention:** disparities in availability and outcomes of service
- **Measurement Issues:** data measures, availability and reliability

Phase Four – Evaluation of a Community Approach to Address Substance Abuse, Including Methamphetamine, in Appalachia

Evaluation Process

Of the 26 community teams that attended the Community Approach to Address Substance Abuse, Including Methamphetamine, in Appalachia conference, 25 community teams applied for and received \$3000 from the Appalachian Regional Commission through a contract with East Tennessee State University. Funding was provided in order to assist in the implementation of each community team's plan of action. One community decided not to participate. By accepting the \$3000 in funding, each of the 25 community teams agreed to participate in an evaluation of their progress.

Between November 2006 and January 2007, all 25 community team leaders were contacted and participated in a phone interview regarding their community team's activities. The interview took approximately 25 minutes and consisted of the following topical areas: 1) outcome effectiveness, 2) process of the team, 3) funding, 4) community context clues, and 5) willingness to continue to partner with ETSU and CASAP (see appendix A).

Evaluation Outcome as Applied to the Health Belief Model

In order to explain community perceptions of and team action to address their substance abuse problems, the Health Belief Model was used. Theories (models) are an important aspect of evaluation. A theory is a set of interrelated concepts, definitions, and propositions that present a systematic view of events or situations by specifying relationships among variables in order to explain and predict the events or situations. A theory provides guidance in planning, implementation, and evaluation and helps answer WHY? WHAT? HOW? Theory can explain the dynamics of the behavior, the processes for changing the behavior, and the effects of external influences on the behavior. Theories and models explain behavior change and suggest ways to achieve behavior change. As such, in order to provide a systematic view of the events that occurred among community teams, the Health Belief Model was adapted to explain the overall perceptions of the 25 communities regarding substance abuse in Appalachia (see figure on page 9).

1. Characteristics and knowledge

More than half of community teams existed prior to the conference. The other community teams were developed for the conference. These new community teams were developed because of the concern regarding substance use issues in their community.

The majority of community teams perceived that substance abuse was prevalent in their community. Additionally, most community teams believed that substance abuse was a problem that had the potential to destroy the community. There was a strong sense of empowerment among community teams. Most teams felt that they could change community behavior. Community team members were very confident that their work would improve the situation in the community and result in a decrease in the amount and severity of substance abuse and related problems (i.e, criminal activity, unemployment).

2. Benefits versus Barriers

The most commonly indicated benefit for promoting community team plans was community support. Community support ranged from resources provided from city and local organization (i.e., donations, money), partnering with other community groups that were concerned with the substance abuse problem, and stakeholder expansion that provided an influence for pushing the effort. New stakeholder recruitment tended to include such individuals as county commissioners, mayors, senators, judges, DARE officers, and Board of Education members.

The most commonly indicated barrier was time. Community teams indicated difficulties with volunteer time constraints. This resulted in a lack of attendance at community team meetings and volunteers dropping out. Additionally, lack of money was cited quite often as a barrier to dealing with the substance abuse issues. One community team indicated that the price of drug curriculum materials hindered the community team's effort to change community behavior.

Time and money seemed to be the greatest influence on a community team's perception of its ability to change substance abuse problems. Community teams indicated that community support was great but with time and money constraints "we are hindered in our ability to correct this problem." As such, barriers seemed to outweigh benefits in changing substance use problems in the various Appalachian communities.

3. Perceived Susceptibility and Seriousness of Substance Abuse

The majority of community teams believed that their community was susceptible to substance abuse problems and that the issue was serious. Community teams cited examples of increased unemployment, crime, drug related arrest, and meth labs. Community teams felt that the substance abuse problem was destroying the community and something had to be done before the problem got worse. There seemed to be a lot of community concern and the awareness of the problem had been increased through community team effort.

Substance abuse was indicated to be rampant throughout the Appalachian communities and was seen as a problem that impacted every family in some way. The drug of choice ranged from prescription drugs, meth, cocaine, marijuana and everything in between. It was noted that drug abuse and addiction did not discriminate and was a problem that affected every socioeconomic level from the rich to the poor in Appalachia.

4. Perceived Threat from Substance Abuse

The majority of the community teams felt that their community saw substance abuse as a problem and understood the need to intervene. Most community teams felt that substance abuse was becoming more of an issue for more people. Additionally, it was believed that more people knew about the issues that revolved around the substance abuse and there was a great concern among people in the community. Lack of treatment options seemed to be a great threat to correcting this problem of substance abuse and related issues.

5. Likelihood of commitment to community action

All community teams were still working together and had every intention to maintain and strive to achieve community team goals. Some community teams were seeking to enhance community development. For example, one community team was collaborating with the Bridge the Gap Project which is designed to enhance community life. Another community team sought to increase awareness in the schools by helping with activities at a school based wellness center.

6. Cues that Promote Community Action

Consciousness seemed to have been raised in the various community team communities. Cues that seemed to be most responsible for community action were public awareness campaigns that promoted the problems associated with substance abuse. Activities consisted of such things as presentation at churches, community reports on the extent of the problem, poster displays, health fairs, media clips, and organizational presentation at clinics, school, and law enforcement offices.

Conclusions of the Health Belief Model to Explore Community Action in Substance Abuse Issues

According to the Health Belief Model, individual perceptions (perceived susceptibility and severity) and modifying factors (demographics, sociopsychological, and structural variables, and cues to action) create perceived threats, which when combined with perceived benefits minus perceived barriers lead to the likelihood of an individual (community) taking action. The results of this evaluation of community action in substance abuse issues found the following:

- There was great awareness that substance abuse was rampant.
- Community teams had a sense of empowerment that change could occur.
- Community teams felt that community was susceptible to substance abuse issues and the problem was serious.
- Substance abuse problems were seen to be destroying the community and something needed to occur before the problem worsened.

- Consciousness of the community was perceived to have been raised since the conference. Cues consisted of public awareness programs, news articles, etc.
- As such, the community team did perceive that substance abuse was a threat that was destroying the community.
- Community support was a major benefit in pushing community team plans. Time and money were reported as the major barriers to action. Barriers seemed to outweigh the benefits. Community teams indicated that community support was great but time and money constraints hindered their plan of action.

The majority of community teams perceived a threat to the health and welfare of the community as a result of substance abuse; and barriers (i.e., time and money) played a greater role in solving the substance abuse problem than benefits (i.e., community support). The issues of lack of manpower and money were the most frequently cited barriers to action by the 25 community teams. While time and money hindered more plans than anything else, time seemed to play a greater role than money. **As such, this evaluation seems to suggest that in order to solve the substance abuse problem in Appalachia, communities need a forum to allow time for organizing, assessing and planning. Planning time in turn will result in community action requiring more manpower and money.**

Community Approaches to Address Substance Abuse

Community teams varied in their approach to addressing substance abuse in their Appalachian community. Each community team developed and implemented plans that were specific to their community and problem. Each of the following community teams will be briefly highlighted regarding their goals, strategies, and outcomes (see Appendix B).

- ◆ **Cleburne County, AL** wanted to raise awareness of substance abuse problem and arm the community with resources to handle the problem. This community team believed that substance abuse in all forms was highly prevalent and was becoming a greater problem in the community. This team felt that lack of treatment options and prevention activities impeded success in reducing drug abuse.

Goals:

- To raise awareness of the substance abuse problem throughout the community.
- To decrease the use of illegal substances by school age children.
- To increase resources and/or transportation to neighboring county resources.

Strategies:

- To educate community adults by providing a minimum of 2 training sessions per month to churches, police departments, fire departments, businesses, cattlemen, and the PTA.
- To decrease substance abuse in school age children by supporting existing programs (i.e., Be Extreme, Lin=C).
- To decrease substance abuse in school age children by implementing new programs.

Outcomes:

- Provided money for a drug awareness week in the local high school.
 - Provided community education to churches, law enforcement, fire departments, etc.
 - Supported the MOMA (mothers against methamphetamine) programs in the schools.
- ◆ **Boyd County, KY** Community team wanted to increase community and key stakeholder awareness of meth manufacturing and use. This community team believed that as prescription drug prevention and interdiction efforts have been effective in the community, meth manufacturing and use have increased. This team felt that through prevention efforts it is possible to stop the proliferation of meth manufacturing and distribution thereby decreasing meth use and abuse.

Goals:

- To increase community and key stakeholder awareness of meth manufacturing and use.
- To decrease experimentation and past 30-day use of meth among the young.
- To provide real estate professionals with the resources to detect the presence of past meth manufacturing.

Strategies:

- Develop education modules on meth production and use specific to: hotel/motel owners and managers; home visit personnel (school, health department, first responders, etc.); and realtors and property managers.

Outcome:

- Developed education modules on meth production and use.
- Provided approximately 25 to 30 educational sessions to home visit personnel to assist in methods to identify meth production and use.
- Held a meth conference on issues and treatment.

- ◆ **Clay County, KY** established a partnership through which local law enforcement were educated about protection of drug endangered children. The number of drug endangered children has risen. Child protective services and child advocacy agencies wanted to make law enforcement officials more aware of the process and issues encountered by children before, during, and after legal intervention.

Goals:

- To develop a relationship with local law enforcement in order to provide assistance in identifying drug endangered children.
- To establish a relationship with mental health agencies from outside of the county in order to provide drug counseling and treatment.
- To create a system to track kids on a continuum of care and provide follow-up once removed from drug homes.

Strategies:

- Train local law enforcement on handling cases of drug endangered children.
- Implement consistent policies regarding the care of drug endangered children.
- Organize community meetings to get law enforcement and mental health agencies more involved.

Outcomes:

- Training has taken place for local law enforcement agencies. Trained nurses were recruited and provided training to law enforcement.
 - Law enforcement agents were equipped with duffle bags consisting of clothes, diapers, etc for children removed from a drug home.
 - The community team held meetings with law enforcement and mental health agencies to discuss the issue of drug endangered children.
- ◆ **Estill County, KY** sought to increase stakeholder ownership of the substance abuse problem in the county. This community team believed that substance abuse is a growing problem within the community. Additionally, this team felt that until the community takes full ownership of the substance abuse problem, substance abuse and dependence will continue to escalate.

Goals:

- To increase ownership of the substance abuse problem among all citizens of the county by improving in-school monitoring of drug and alcohol use, increasing treatment rates for substance abuse/dependence, and advocating for increased participation in community anti-drug events/activities.

Strategies:

- Educate River Foothills' case managers about behavioral and environmental symptoms of substance use/production.
- Advocate for a school resource officer to improve monitoring of students' substance use and possession in schools.
- Tabulate and disseminate written data throughout the schools, PTA's, community events, and the medical community.
- Publish a series of articles in the local newspaper that focuses on the impact of substance abuse/dependence in the community.

Outcomes:

- Held monthly Community Team meetings.
 - Providing information to the school, PTA's, as well as community groups on the substance abuse problem.
 - Wrote news articles each month for the local newspaper in order to increase awareness of substance abuse/dependence in the community.
 - Increased monitoring of students' substance use and possession by advocating for a school resource person.
 - Provided education in the schools regarding substance use.
 - Partnered with "Coalition of Parents Against Drug Pushers."
- ◆ **Floyd County, KY** wanted to designed and implement a four-hour training module for coal miners that included basic information about alcohol and other drug use, the risks and impact of their use, and sources of available help. This community team believed that a team effort could make a difference in combating the substance abuse problem by coming together in a likeminded and committed effort. Additionally, this community team felt that through community effort and resources, substance use, abuse, and dependence could be reduced within the community.

Goals:

- To increase awareness and knowledge among coal miners regarding the impact of substance use and abuse in the work place.
- To reduce stress, burnout, and exhaustion among coal miners which contributes to the increased risk of injury and fatality.

Strategies:

- To develop and implement a four hour course that includes basic information on alcohol and other drugs and the risks and impacts of drug use on the individual.
- Inform and educate members of the community mining industry and solicit input and support for the program.

Outcomes:

- Provided training to employers in identifying the warning signs of drug use.
 - Provided awareness of the dangers of substance use in the work place.
 - Supported school based policy on cigarette use and drug testing in the schools.
- ◆ **Harlan County, KY** community team wanted to assess community perception of substance abuse by conducting interviews of community residences. This community believed that substance abuse was ruining the quality of life of the community.

Goals:

- To assess community perception of substance abuse in the community by conducting community interviews.
- To develop a report from the community interviews to provide to the community.

Strategies:

- Design a database and enter information from community interviews.
- Develop a report for the community on information obtained from the community interviews.
- Hold community meetings regarding the community report to create awareness.

Outcomes:

- Four hundred interviews were conducted with community members regarding substance abuse issues.
 - A report was developed for the community on the prevalence and issues of substance abuse.
- ◆ **Knox County, KY** Community Team sought to decrease neglect/abuse of children living in meth lab homes. This community team believed that continued drug use will have unforeseen effects and complications for future generations (i.e., health, environment, social issues, economic issues). This coalition felt the public should be informed of residential locations where meth labs are discovered.

Goals:

- To reduce substance abuse in the schools by educating school board officials about the problem.
- To help schools develop policies to decrease substance abuse.
- To improve education of meth production and use, as well as related issues.
- To increase Drug Endangered Children awareness by educating law enforcement on evidence collection and record keeping.

Strategies:

- Educate board members and policy makers in order to increase awareness of the problem.
- Educate parents, students, and teachers in order to increase awareness of the problem.
- Implement the “STAND” curriculum (Schools Together Allowing No Drugs).
- Educate law enforcement officers and judicial personnel regarding drug endangered children and their needs.
- Educate law enforcement on evidence collection methods during drug endangerment/abuse of children cases.
- Develop a protocol for the care of a child during and after removal from a meth lab.

Outcomes:

- Educated board of education members and policy makers on the problem of meth use.
 - Educated the public about meth use and related problems.
 - Educated law enforcement official on issues related to drug endangered children.
 - Educated law enforcement about data collection issues and record keeping.
 - Developed a protocol of care for children removed from a meth lab.
- ◆ **Magoffin County, KY** Community Team sought to expand ATOD prevention education in the local schools. This community team believed more public awareness about substance abuse is needed. Additionally, this community team felt that there was a need to expand ATOD prevention efforts including methamphetamine to local middle schools, high schools, and parent groups.

Goals:

- To increase public awareness of the substance abuse problem.
- To implement a long term strategic plan.
- To build and strengthen coalitions to address the problems identified in the county wide strategic plan.

- To recruit partners to assist in expanding ATOD prevention education in the local middle schools, high schools, and parent groups.

Strategies:

- Expand media efforts to increase public awareness of substance abuse problems.
- Advertise to recruit new community team members and other partners including the Christian Appalachian Program and the county extension office to assist with implementation of ATOD education.
- Implement ATOD research based model programs in the local middle and high school.
- Provide prescription medication and meth training to parents, churches, and community members.

Outcomes:

- New members and organizations were recruited.
 - Conducted presentations on the Casper System (tool to monitor Rx use of individuals).
 - Purchased and implemented an ATOD curriculum in the schools.
 - Helped strengthen the ATOD policy at the local high school.
- ◆ **Letcher County, KY** Community Team sought to identify community norms regarding substance use to enhance development of a strategic plan to address the prevalence of substance use in the community. This community team believed that accurate community norms data is imperative before any prevention strategy can be successfully implemented.

Goals:

- To broaden membership of the Letcher County Drug Prevention Team to include students, staff, faculty and administrators of the local community college.
- Develop a community norms survey regarding substance use.

Strategies:

- Invite community leaders, students/faculty/staff of the local community college to participate in a drug prevention coalition.
- Develop a timeline for developing a community norms survey, collecting data, and tabulating results.
- Administer survey and tabulate results.

Outcomes:

- This community team did not apply for funding, and no data is available regarding outcomes.
- ◆ **Lexington/Richland, SC** Community Team sought to create community awareness regarding methamphetamine issues in the community. This community team believed that methamphetamine manufacture, distribution, and use has an adverse effect on the community. This community also felt that education and training are necessary to combat the use of meth.

Goals:

- To create a public awareness campaign.
- To secure state, federal grants, and/or foundation/private funding to support meth awareness and remediation issues.

Strategies:

- Recruit new stakeholders.
- Survey existing successful awareness campaigns.
- Write grants to support meth awareness programs.
- Develop and implement a meth awareness program.

Outcomes:

- Recruited new stakeholders.
- Provided an awareness campaign targeting schools and community groups
Educated nurses and other medical personnel regarding meth issues
- Applied for two grants and received one grant.
- ◆ **Campbell County, TN (8th Judicial District)** sought to create a community coalition to halt the substance abuse problem and related criminal activity in the community. This community team believed that every child should have the opportunity to live in a drug free community and in an environment that promotes child safety. This team believed that education of the community and identification of community stakeholders will assist in every aspect of drug prevention, the vicious cycle of drug abuse can be broken.

Goals:

- To build a treatment facility within the 8th Judicial District with a full range of alcohol and drug services.
- To expand the interdiction effort from 3 DTF officers to 20 in order to stop drug trafficking.
- To start a consistent education and awareness program in all 6 school districts.

Strategies:

- Create the community coalition's 501(c)3 status and accounting process with a local law firm.
- Create the community coalition's by-laws and membership documents.
- Hold a membership drive meeting/dinner.
- Develop and write a grant proposal to accomplish the coalition's goals.

Outcomes:

- Completed an ARC grant application.
 - Increased stakeholders to include Congressmen, the Governor, and St. Mary Hospital administrators.
 - Developed a four year plan for the development of a drug treatment facility.
 - Acquired 501(c)3 status for the community team and set up the accounting process.
 - Held membership drive.
- ◆ **Hamblen County, TN** Community Team wanted to provide education and awareness to the community to deter substance abuse. This community team believed that abuse was a major threat to the health and welfare of the community. This community team felt that God was often a neglected component in the prevention and treatment of substance abuse.

Goals:

- To provide education and awareness to the Hamblen County community to deter substance abuse.

Strategies:

- Develop and implement a grade level appropriate, multi-media drug prevention campaign to Hamblen County students.
- Prepare and present a multi-media drug prevention campaign to Hamblen County religious, civic, and business organizations.
- Purchased presentation equipment for substance abuse awareness presentations.

Outcomes:

- Gave presentations at schools, industries, and churches.
- Recruited a recovering addict for a testimonial in various presentations.
- Held monthly meetings and recruited new members.

- ◆ **Hancock County, TN** wanted to provide education to the general public regarding the issue of substance abuse. This coalition perceived that there was an increasing and problematic substance abuse problem in the community that had the potential to destroy the family, the life of the individual, and the community and its workforce. This coalition felt that education and awareness were important aspects in healing, helping, and preventing substance abuse within the community.

Goals:

- To complete a community wide assessment of substance abuse problems through a series of focus groups.
- To prevent drug initiation through education and prevention activities.
- To promote interventions through out-patient and aftercare programs such as AA/NA.

Strategies:

- Conduct an assessment of the community perceptions of substance abuse problems and causes.
- Provide prevention and intervention components needed to effectively deal with substance abuse.
- Develop an aftercare system for recovering addicts.
- Develop a referral process for individuals affected by substance abuse.

Outcomes:

- Assisted with a high school drug awareness event.
 - Educated the public by having a speaker on meth at the local hospital.
- ◆ **Johnson County, TN** Community Team wanted to increase awareness of the substance abuse problem. This community team believed that substance abuse divides a community. This community also felt that substance abuse fosters social isolation and crime in a community.

Goals:

- To increase participation at community team meetings.
- To increase community awareness regarding substance abuse.
- To develop a grant writing team to seek additional funds for drug prevention.

Strategies:

- Plan a point of entry event to increase participation of people at coalition meetings.

- Identify individuals in each sector to invite to sector meetings (i.e., faith-based, business, youth).
- Create a survey to identify needs in the community; share results with various community sectors.
- Develop a grant writing team to seek additional funding for prevention activities.

Outcomes:

- Recruited new team members by having a recruitment event.
- Developed a logic plan for alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana.
- Provided a grant writing workshop.

- ◆ **Monroe County, TN** sought to develop a community action plan to address the meth issues in the community. This community team believed that the county has a substance abuse epidemic that is predominantly methamphetamine. Additionally, this team felt that methamphetamine threatens the welfare of the family, environment, economics, mortality, and spirituality of the community.

Goals:

- To develop a community action plan to address the meth issues in the community.
- To have broad based community support and re-establish the County Commission appointed Alcohol and Drug Task Force under the Monroe County Health Council umbrella.

Strategies:

- Re-establish the Alcohol and Drug Task Force under the Monroe County Health Council umbrella through presentations to the Council to demonstrate the need for support of the need of the Task Force.
- Increase involvement and active participation in our disenfranchised stakeholders by recruiting new members.

Outcomes:

- Held a mini health fair to increase awareness of the meth problem, and to gain support for the Alcohol and Drug Task Force.
- Held membership luncheon to recruit new members for the community team.
- Sent out mailings to various organizations and individual community members for recruitment purposes.
- Purchased two billboards to increase awareness of the meth problem.

- ◆ **Upper Cumberland Development District, TN** sought to create an awareness of the substance abuse problem. This community team believed that substance abuse is prevalent in the community and is a direct influence on the crime rate in the area. This team felt that awareness and educational programs are key factors in reducing substance abuse related problems.

Goals:

- To create a coordinated, comprehensive community network to address substance abuse and methamphetamine issues in the county.

Strategies:

- Develop a coalition of coalitions through community meetings and membership drives.
- Conduct a community needs assessment to identify gaps in prevention and treatment services in the community.
- Purchase local media for a substance abuse awareness program.

Outcomes:

- Recruited coalitions to develop a coalition of coalitions.
 - A community partnership agreement was developed among various coalitions.
 - Developed partnership mission goals and statements.
 - Conducted a needs assessment of community leaders regarding the substance abuse problem.
 - Educated the community on methamphetamine use.
- ◆ **Washington/Sullivan County, TN** sought to create a regional coalition on alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. This community team believed that substance abuse issues are prevalent and increasing in the community. This team felt that increased communication among members of the community is a vital link for success.

Goals:

- To create and establish a regional coalition on alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use.
- To improve communication about ATOD in order increase awareness and participation.
- To create a community map of existing services.

Strategies:

- Recruit new members by developing recruitment letters.

- Meet with stakeholders to gain support and increase awareness of the problem.
- Obtain information of current prevention and treatment services in the area in order to create a map of existing services.
- Learn coalition building skills at a coalition building school.

Outcomes:

- Started a referral base of mental health and addiction providers.
 - Developed a coalition with three other counties.
 - Developed a mission statement and plan of action.
 - Visited Johnson and Hawkins County coalitions to gain an understanding of coalition building.
 - Recruit new stakeholders including treatment providers, business members, youth service providers, and homeless service providers.
- ◆ **Wise County, VA** sought to provide alternative health and wellness activities to reduce substance abuse. This community believed that the health, welfare, and social vitality of the community could be enhanced by the absence of substance abuse. This team felt that the dissolution of the family unit and community was directly related to the increased use of drugs.

Goals:

- To provide alternative health and wellness enhancing activities in a safe and drug free environment.
- To provide impactful recreational activities that reduce and dissipate substance use in our youth population.

Strategies:

- Contract with an individual who will research existing health and wellness centers to determine their funding sources, needs assessment procedures, and operational and maintenance issues.

Outcomes:

- Conducted a feasibility study for a treatment center.
 - Visited various wellness centers to learn about operational procedures.
 - Conducted a review of sources of funding for wellness and treatment centers.
 - Partnered with the Bridge the Gap Project in order to enhance community life.
- ◆ **Cumberland Mountain Planning District, (Dickenson County, VA)** sought to provide a coordinated substance abuse prevention program. This community

team believed that substance abuse has impacted countless individuals and families and is eroding the fabric of the community. This team felt that by coming together a more healthy, prosperous, and productive community could be achieved.

Goals:

- To coordinate and strategically deliver a community-wide, evidence-based prevention effort.

Strategies:

- Conduct a community mapping of current local prevention programs and activities.
- Complete a gap analysis of preferred prevention programs.

Outcomes:

- Partnered with Substance Abuse and Mental Health Council.
 - Recruited new stakeholders including judges, psychologists, and school board administrators.
 - Conducted an assessment of current prevention activities.
- ◆ **Smyth County, VA** Community Team sought to develop a drug court and to educate judges on the benefits of a drug court. This community team believed that substance abuse was at epidemic proportions, propelled by an ever emerging cadre of products such as methamphetamine. This team felt that the substance abuse problem could be significantly affected through a myriad of individuals and organizations partnering together with their resources and skills.

Goals:

- To develop a drug court in order to decrease the overcrowding of the court docket and the jail, and the revolving door of mental health system resulting from meth use and other illegal drug use in the county.

Strategies:

- Hold meetings with congressmen to gain support and obtain funding for a drug court.
- Bring judges together for education about the benefits of a drug court.
- Develop the drug court advisory committee to organize the drug court.
- Write a grant for funding of drug court personnel.

Outcomes:

- New stakeholders have been recruited resulting in lawyers, judges, police, hospital administrators, physicians, and psychologist getting involved.
- Met with other counties regarding the development of a drug court.

- ◆ **Twin County (Galax), VA** sought to establish a substance abuse coalition in the community. This community team believed that substance abuse is a community problem and needs a collaborative and comprehensive community response in order to have an effective solution. This team felt that people deserve a safe, positive, and healthy drug free environment in which to live, work, and socialize.

Goals:

- To establish a substance abuse coalition in order to meet the needs of the community in preventing and intervening in the substance abuse problem.

Strategies:

- Notify the media about the creation of the coalition.
- Write press releases regarding the coalition.
- Develop and distribute recruitment letters to various community leaders.

Outcomes:

- Held an informational meeting to recruit new members.
- Advertised in newspaper and radio regarding the substance abuse problem and the creation a new coalition.
- Merged with another coalition and developed collaborative set of goals.

- ◆ **Bland County, VA** Community Team wanted to secure 501 (c) (3), non-profit status for Project Caddy (Coalition Against Drugs Destroying Youth). This community team believed that community effort can make a difference for intervening in substance abuse issues. This community felt that if county resources are utilized efficiently, then collaboration and positive change will result.

Goals:

- Secure costs associated with securing 501 (c) (3), non-profit status.
- Secure part-time administrative/professional services through applicable agency to perform executive director's role.
- Utilize professional services to identify and apply for additional grant monies to further the mission of project CADDY.
- To identify and elucidate the substance abuse problem and/or evolving problems related to drugs in the community.

Strategies:

- Cover costs associated with securing 501 (c) (3), non-profit status.
- Contract for specialized, administrative/professional services through applicable agency to perform executive director's role.
- Utilize professional services to identify and apply for additional grant monies to further the mission of Project CADDY.

Outcomes:

- Developed an official, non-profit coalition.
 - Secured an executive director to search for funding.
- ◆ **Calhoun County, WV** Community Team sought to increase awareness of the substance abuse problem by education the public about meth use. This community team felt that meth use was becoming a greater problem. Additionally, this team believed that prevention and early intervention was the key to reducing the problem.

Goals:

- To decrease meth use through awareness and education.
- To increase access to substance abuse treatment.
- To improve training for pre hospital responders.

Strategies:

- Provide a public awareness campaign at schools and public meetings through the use of law enforcement, EMT, and other hospital people, etc. in order to prevent adolescent substance use and related problems.
- Provide health fairs to students to keep them away from drugs.
- Identify treatment options and improve access to substance abuse health care.

Outcomes:

- Provided an awareness campaign in the schools.
 - Implemented two health fairs to increase awareness of the substance abuse problem.
- ◆ **Clay County, WV** sought to organize activities involving adults and middle/high school students to prevent substance abuse. This community team believed that alcohol and drug use was rampant throughout the community and that improved education and awareness was key to reducing the problem.

Goals:

- To increase stakeholder involvement in activities designed to reduce substance abuse.
- To increase education and awareness of substance abuse and related problems.
- To decrease substance abuse among youths and adults throughout the county.

Strategies:

- Recruit new members in order to increase community involvement.
- Attend six community and school functions to provide education about the consequences of substance abuse.
- Place articles in local newspapers, web sites, and school newspapers.
- Organize activities involving adults and students working together (i.e., white-water rafting trips, pool party, etc)

Outcomes:

- Recruited new members including board of education members.
 - Held pool party and park parties to increase communication between adults and students.
 - Had articles published in newspapers to increase awareness of substance abuse and related issues.
 - Attended school functions to provide education about the consequences of substance abuse.
- ◆ **Fayette County, WV** sought to create awareness of substance abuse and implement education and prevention activities in the community. This community team felt that substance abuse was a rampant problem and that prevention through education was the key to halting the problem.

Goals:

- To form a meth advisory council to influence policy change.
- To increase awareness of the meth problem within youth groups, and to educate parents on the dangers of meth use.
- To decrease the number of meth labs within the next three years.

Strategies:

- To develop and implement an awareness campaign through the media and school presentations.
- To conduct health fairs to create awareness of the problem among community members.
- To hold quarterly meetings to discuss strategies for influencing policy.

- To recruit new stakeholders to help influence policy.

Outcomes:

- Held presentations at hospital clinics and schools to increase awareness of the meth problem and issues involved.
 - Held multiple health fairs to educate and raise awareness of issues regarding meth use.
 - Held a quarterly meeting to discuss strategies for policy development.
 - Recruit new stakeholders including the sheriff, state police, city police, board of education members, and various health care agencies.
- ◆ **Ritchie County, WV** sought to improve awareness and education concerning substance abuse. This community team believed that early education for children was needed to combat the substance abuse problem.

Goals:

- To raise awareness of the substance abuse problem through community education.
- To provide prevention education in the schools.
- To organize a well rounded substance abuse coalition.

Strategies:

- Organize a 12-month calendar for providing community awareness.
- Inform the community about meth by utilizing the local media including monthly articles on prevention and education.
- Purchase and implement an effective drug curriculum in the schools.
- Identify and recruit disciplines that are not involved in community team activities.

Outcomes:

- Held community team meetings.
- In the planning process for achieving team goals.
- Conducted research on other substance abuse coalitions.
- Wrote letters to legislators and other public officials regarding substance abuse.

Using a Modified Health Belief Model to examine the effectiveness of coalition building.

In addition to the previous section on the evaluation of the 26 community team's goals, strategies, and outcomes, we wanted to explore whether the Health Belief Model could be useful in explaining community team's likelihood of action.

No Expansion		7	2
Expansion	1		

Finding:

Expansion of stakeholders results in greater likelihood of goal accomplishment. Thirteen teams reported accomplishment of all of their goals, 11 teams reported some accomplishment. Of those reporting some goal accomplishment, only 4 of the 11 reported expansion and 1 could not be reached, therefore the assumption is that no goals were accomplished.

Limitations:

- Expansion of stakeholders was not defined in the team interviews as greater representation from different groups or as a simple increase in the number of individuals involved. In most cases, however, it was more groups/sectors represented.
- Goals against which activities accomplished were measured were those goals set during the conference and included in the community plan.
- All teams accomplished activities but not necessarily the stated goals of their plans.

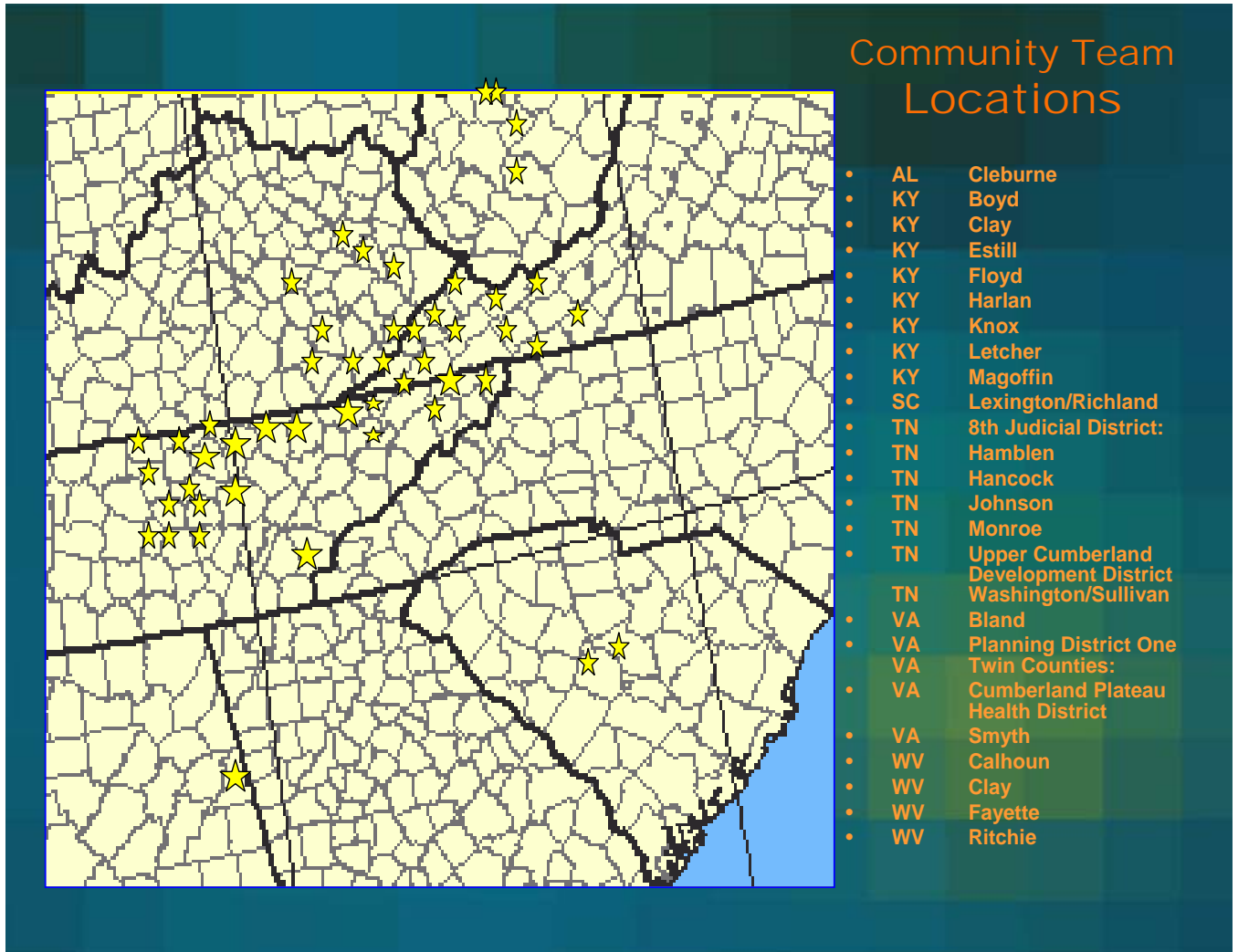
Appendix A

Evaluation Interview Schedule

1. These questions are about the plan you developed at the substance abuse conference in Johnson City, Tennessee in March 2006: Outcome effectiveness
 - a. How did the activities implemented compare to the goals stated in your plan?
 - b. Strategies (out)
 - i. Barriers encountered?
 - ii. Benefits that helped the plan?
 - c. Describe/list/document the success of any short term activities. What activities were completed?
 - i. Barriers encountered?
 - ii. Benefits that helped the plan?
 - d. Did the direction /goals of the community team change since the conference and the initial planning experience and what issues/events/information /or other factors were responsible for the change(s)?
2. These questions are about the team you brought to Johnson City in March: Process of team
 - a. Did those who attended the Johnson City conference know and work with each other regularly before attending? Did a community substance abuse community team already exist? Or was the group the beginning of a new community team?
 - b. Does it still exist after the conference
 - i. Intentions to maintain and strive to achieve community team goals
 - c. How did your activities integrate with other community efforts and plans
 - i. Barriers encountered
 - d. Stakeholder expansion: Who (what stakeholders) were proposed to be involved in your activities? Did they participate? Were new or unexpected partners added?
 - i. If yes, what “cues” activated others to participate?

- e. Visibility of effort
 - i. Has anything changed in your community about how it views substance abuse since the conference?
 - ii. Has “consciousness” of the community increased regarding the problem? Can you cite evidence of this?
 - f. Has your team had any influence on public education or policy about substance abuse?
 - i. Consciousness raising
 - ii. Changes in norms (i.e how community views substance abuse ordeals with incidents such as meth labs or drugs in schools.)
 - g. Does the community team feel confident in the ability to change behavior (self-efficacy)? Why? Give evidence.
3. How did you use your \$3,000 challenge grant funding? What was the source of the match? Were additional funds or resources provided in your community to assist in meeting your goals?
4. These questions are about your community and its substance abuse issues: Community context clues (what happened)
- a. Has there been any change in the definition of the substance abuse problem or how it is counted or measured?
 - b. Does the community or its agencies and organizations feel like they can do anything about substance abuse? Do you sense this is changing?(community members assuming greater power or expanding their power from within to create desired change) (empowerment)
 - c. Is substance abuse becoming more of an issue for more people? Are more people getting involved? (community members create their own agenda based on felt needs, shared power, and awareness of resources) Changes in relevance and participation
 - d. Did an event occur (meth lab, etc) Has anything occurred in the past six months that focused more attention on substance abuse in your community?
5. ETSU and CASAP have been approached by NIH to explore rural substance abuse issues. Are you interested in participating in research that might be organized to describe substance abuse in Appalachia or that would compare different community-based prevention and treatment approaches in the region

Approximate Locations of Participating Community Teams



Appendix B Goals, Strategies and Outcomes

S t a t e	Team	Goals	Strategies	Outcomes	New or Existing Coalition	Goals Met	More Stakeholders
A L	Cleburne County: HEARTS	-To raise awareness of the substance abuse problem throughout the community -To decrease the use of illegal substances by school age children -To increase resources and/or transportation to neighboring county resources	-To educate community adults, providing 2 training sessions per month to churches, police and fire departments, businesses, cattlemen and PTAs. -To decrease substance abuse in school age children by supporting existing school programs -To decrease substance abuse in school age children by implementing new programs	-Provided money for high school drug awareness week -Provided community education to churches, law enforcement, fire departments, etc. -Supported the MOMA (mothers against methamphetamine) program in the schools.	New	Some	Some
K Y	Boyd County: ALERT	-To increase community and key stakeholder awareness of meth manufacturing and use -To decrease experimentation and past 30-day use of meth among the young -To provide real estate professionals with resources to detect presence of past meth manufacturing	-To develop education modules on meth production and use specific to hotel/motel owners and managers, home visit personnel (school, health department, first responders, etc.), realtors and property managers	-Developed education modules on meth production and use. -Provided approximately 25-30 educational sessions to home visit personnel on identifying meth production and use -Held a meth conference on issues and treatment	Existing	All	Some
K Y	Clay County: Clay County Drug Endangered Children	-To develop a relationship with local law enforcement to provide assistance in identifying drug endangered children -To establish a relationship with mental health agencies outside the county to provide drug counseling and treatment -To create a continuum of care tracking system for kids and provide follow-up after removal from drug homes	-Train local law enforcement to handle cases of drug endangered children -Implement consistent policies regarding the care of drug endangered children -Organize community meeting to involve law enforcement and mental health agencies	-Trained local law enforcement agencies about handling drug endangered children - Equipped law enforcement agents with duffle bags of clothes, diapers, etc. for children removed from drug homes. -Held meetings with law enforcement and mental health agencies to discuss drug endangered children.	Existing	All	Yes
K Y	Estill County Bluegrass MH.MR Board	-To increase ownership of the substance abuse problem among all citizens of the by improving in-school monitoring of drug and alcohol use, increasing treatment rates for substance abuse/dependence, and advocating for increased participation in community anti-drug events/activities.	-Educate River Foothills' case managers about behavioral and environmental symptoms of substance use/production. -Advocate for school resource officer to monitor student substance use/possession -Tabulate/disseminate written data through schools, PTA's community events and medical community -Publish a series of articles in the local newspaper that focus on the impact of substance abuse/dependence in the community	-Held monthly community team meetings -Provided substance abuse information to schools, PTA's and community groups -Wrote monthly newspaper articles to increase awareness of community substance abuse/dependence -Increased monitoring of student substance use possession; advocated for school resource person -Provided school substance use education -Partnered with "Coalition of Parents Against Drug Pushers"	New	Some	Some

K Y	Floyd County: UNITE Coalition	-To increase awareness and knowledge among coal miners regarding the impact of substance use and abuse in the work place -To reduce stress, burnout, and exhaustion among coal miners which contributes to the increased risk of injury and fatality	-To develop and implement a four hour course including basic alcohol and drug information and the individual risks/impacts of drug use -To inform and educate the community mining industry; solicit input and support for program	-Provided training to employers to identify the warning signs of drug use -Provided awareness of the dangers of substance use in the work place -Supported school-based policy on cigarette use and drug testing in the schools.	Existing	Some	Some
K Y	Harlan County: Southeast Kentucky Foundation at Southeast Community and Technical College	-To assess community perception of substance abuse in the community by conducting community interviews -To develop a report from the community interviews to provide to the community	-Design a database and enter information from community interviews -Develop a community report of information obtained from the interviews -Hold community meetings to address the community report and create awareness	-Four hundred interviews have been conducted with community members regarding substance abuse issues -A report was developed for the community on the issue of substance abuse	New	Some	No?
K Y	Knox County: UNITE Coalition	-To reduce substance abuse in the schools by educating school board officials -To help schools develop policies in order to decrease substance abuse -To improve education about meth production and use, as well as related issues -To increase Drug Endangered Children awareness by educating law enforcement on evidence collection and record keeping	-Educate board members and policy makers to increase awareness of the problem -Educate parents, students, and teachers to increase awareness of the problem -Implement the "STAND" curriculum (Schools Together Allowing No Drugs) -Educate law enforcement officers and judicial personnel with awareness of the needs of drug endangered children -Educate law enforcement on evidence collection to target charges of drug endangerment/abuse of children -Developed protocol for the care of a child during and after removal from a meth lab.	-Educated Board of Education members and policy makers about meth use -Educated the public about meth use and related problems -Educated law enforcement officials about issues related to drug endangered children -Educated law enforcement on data collection issues and record keeping -Developed a protocol for care of children removed from meth labs	Existing	All	Some
K Y	Letcher County: Kentucky River Community Care	-Do a survey to determine community norms to enhance development of strategic plans, establish baseline and compare with national norms -Identify at-risk students -Repeat survey on an annual basis	- Invite community leaders, students/faculty/staff of Southeast KY Community & Technical College - Draw up time line for developing survey, collecting data and tabulating results -Select survey questions and pretest, submit to IRB -Administer survey and tabulate results	Did not apply	Existing	None	NA
K Y	Magoffin County: Drug Free Communities Magoffin County Health Department	-To increase public awareness of the substance abuse problem -To implement a long term strategic plan -To build and strengthen coalitions to address the problems identified in the county wide strategic plan -To recruit partners to assist in expanding ATOD prevention education in the local middle and high schools and parent groups	-Expand media efforts to increase public awareness of substance abuse problems -Advertise to recruit new community team members and other partners such as Christian Appalachian Program and county extension office to assist with implementation of ATOD education -Implement ATOD research-based model programs in the local middle and high schools -Provide prescription medication and meth training to parents, churches and community	-New members recruited and organized -Conducted presentations on the Casper system (tool to monitor Rx use of individuals) -Purchased and implemented an ATOD curriculum in schools -Strengthened the ATOD policy at local high schools	New	All	Yes

S C	Richland/ Lexington Counties: Parenting Partners	-To create a public awareness campaign -To secure state, federal grants and/or foundation/private funding to support meth awareness and remediation issues	-Recruit new stakeholders -Survey existing successful awareness campaigns -Write grants to support meth awareness programs -Develop/implement a meth awareness program	-Recruited new stakeholders -Provided awareness campaign to school and community groups, i.e., home inspection association -Educated nurses and medical personnel about meth issues -Applied for 2 grants; received one grant	Existing	Some	Yes
T N	Campbell, Claiborne, Fentress, Scott, Union Counties: 8 th Judicial District	-To build a treatment facility within the 8 th Judicial District with a full range of alcohol and drug services -To expand the interdiction effort from 3 DTF officers to 20 in order to stop the flow of drug traffic -To start a consistent education and awareness program in all 6 school districts	-Create the coalition's 501-c3 and accounting process with a local law firm -Create the community coalition letters and membership documents -Hold a membership drive meeting/dinner -Develop and write a grant proposal to accomplish the coalition goals	-Completed an ARC grant application -Increased stakeholders to include Congress members, Governor and hospital administrators -Developed 4-year plan for drug treatment facility development -Acquired 501-c3 status for community team; set up accounting processes -Held membership drive	New	All	Yes
T N	Hamblen County: Stepping Out Ministries, Morristown Police Department	-To provide education and awareness in the Hamblen County community to deter substance abuse	-Develop and implement a grade level appropriate, multi-media drug prevention campaign for Hamblen County students -Prepare and present a multi-media drug prevention campaign to county religious, civic and business organizations -Purchase equipment for awareness presentations	-Presented several presentations at schools, industries and churches -Recruited a recovering addict for a testimonial in various presentations -Held monthly meetings and recruited new members -Purchased media equipment	Existing	All	Yes
T N	Hancock County	-To complete a community-wide assessment of substance abuse problems through a series of focus groups -To initiate drug prevention through education and prevention activities -To promote interventions through out-patient and aftercare programs (AA or NA)	-Conduct assessment of the community perceptions of substance abuse problems and causes -Provide prevention and intervention components needed to effectively deal with substance abuse -Develop an aftercare system for recovering addicts -Develop a referral process for individuals affected by substance abuse	-Assisted with high school drug awareness event -Educated the public by having a speaker on meth at the local hospital -Held meetings to organize awareness and increase stakeholders	New	Some	Some
T N	Johnson County: ACTION Coalition	-To increase participation at community team meetings -To increase community awareness regarding substance abuse -To develop a grant writing team to seek additional funds for drug prevention	-Plan a point of entry event to increase participation of people at coalition meetings -Identify individuals in each sector to invite to sector meetings (i.e., faith-based, business, youth) -Create a survey to identify community needs; share results with various community sectors -Develop a grant writing team	-Recruited new team members with a recruitment event -Developed a logic plan for alcohol, tobacco and marijuana -Provided a grant writing workshop	Existing	Some	Yes
T N	Monroe County: Monroe County Health Council	-To develop a community action plan to address the meth issues in the community -To have board-based community support and reestablish the County Commission-appointed Alcohol and Drug Task Force under the Monroe County Health Council umbrella	-Re-establish the Alcohol and Drug Task Force under the Monroe County Health Council umbrella, presenting before the Council to gain support for need of the Task Force -Increase involvement and active participation of disenfranchised stakeholders through new member recruitment	-Held a mini health fair to increase awareness of the meth problem and gain support for the Alcohol and Drug Task Force -Held membership luncheon to recruit new members for the community team -Sent recruitment mailings to community -Purchased 2 billboards to increase awareness	New (Reorgan- ize)	All	Yes

T N	Cannon, Clay, Cumberland, DeKalb, Fentress, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Smith, VanBuren, Warren, White Counties: Upper Cumberland Development District	-To create a coordinated, comprehensive community network to address substance abuse and methamphetamine issues in the county	-Develop a coalition of coalitions through community meetings and membership drives -Conduct a community needs assessment to identify gaps in community prevention and treatment services -Purchase local media for a substance abuse awareness program	-Recruited coalitions to develop a coalition of coalitions -Community partnership agreement was developed among various coalitions -Developed partnership missions and goals statements -Conducted a needs assessment of community leaders regarding substance abuse problems -Educated community on methamphetamine use	New	All	Yes
T N	Washington and Sullivan Counties: Frontier Health	-To create and establish a regional coalition on alcohol, tobacco and other drug use -To improve communication about ATOD in order to increase awareness and participation -To create a community map of existing services	-Recruit new members by developing recruitment letters -Meet with stakeholders to gain support and increase awareness of problems -Obtain information about current prevention and treatment services in the area to create a map of existing services -Learn coalition building skills at a coalition building school	-Started referral base of mental health and addiction treatment providers -Developed a 3-county coalition -Developed mission statement/action plan -Visited Johnson and Hawkins County coalitions to understand coalition building -Recruited new stakeholders: treatment providers, business members, youth and homeless service providers	New	All	Yes
V A	Bland County: Project CADDY	-To secure costs associated with 501-c3 non-profit status -To secure part-time administrative/professional services through applicable agency to perform executive director role - To use professional services to identify and apply for Project CADDY grants	-Cover the costs associated with securing 501-c3 non-profit status -Contract specialized, administrative/professional services through applicable agency for executive director's role -Use professional services to identify and apply for grant money for Project CADDY	-Developed an official, non-profit coalition -Secured an executive director to search for funding	New	All	Some
V A	Buchanan, Dickenson, Russell, Tazwell Counties: Cumberland Plateau Health District	-To coordinate and strategically deliver a community-wide, evidenced-based prevention effort	-Conduct a community mapping of current local prevention programs and activities -Complete a gap analysis of preferred prevention programs	-Partnered with Substance Abuse and Mental Health Council -Recruited new stakeholders including judges, psychologists and school board administrator -Conducted an assessment of current prevention activities	Existing	All	Yes
V A	Smyth County: Smyth County Community Foundation	-To develop a drug court in order to decrease the overcrowding of the court docket and the jail, as well as the revolving door of the mental health system as a result of meth use and other illegal drug use in the county	-Hold meetings with Congress members to gain support and obtain funding for drug court -Coordinate the establishment of a drug court by bringing judges together to educate them about drug court benefits -Develop the drug court advisory committee to organize the drug court -Write funding grant for drug court personnel	--Recruited new stakeholders: lawyers, judges, police, hospital administrators, physicians and a psychologist -Met with other counties about developing a drug court	Existing	Some	Yes

V A	Carroll/Grayson Counties (Twin Counties): Mt. Rogers Community Service Board	-To establish a substance abuse coalition in order to meet the needs of the community in preventing and intervening in the substance abuse problem	-Notify media about the creation of a coalition -Write a press release regarding the coalition -Develop and mail recruitment letters to various community leaders	-Held a recruitment meeting -Advertised in newspaper and radio about substance abuse problems and the new coalition -Merged with another coalition; revised goals based on that coalition	New	All	Yes
V A	Wise County: Frontier Health Planning District 1	-To provide alternative health and wellness enhancing activities in a safe and drug free environment -To provide impact-full recreational activities to reduce and dissipate substance use in youth population	-Contract with an individual who will research existing health and wellness centers to determine funding sources, needs assessment procedures, operations and maintenance issues	-Conducted feasibility study for a treatment center -Visited other wellness and treatment centers -Partnered with the Bridge the Gap Project in order to enhance community life	No coalition	All	Some
W V	Calhoun County: Calhoun Middle School Youth Force	-To decrease meth use through awareness and education -To increase access to substance abuse treatment -To improve training for pre-hospital responders	-Provide awareness campaign at schools and public meetings using law enforcement, EMT and hospital people -Provide student health fairs -Identify treatment options and improve access to substance abuse health care	-Provided an awareness campaign in the schools -Implemented two health fairs to increase awareness of the substance abuse problem	New	Some	Some
W V	Clay County: Clay County Family Resource Network	-To increase stakeholder involvement in activities designed to reduce substance abuse -To increase education and awareness of substance abuse and related problem -To decrease substance abuse among youths and adults throughout the county	-Recruit new members -Attend 6 community/school functions to provide education about substance abuse consequences -Place articles in local media -Organize activities for adults and students	-Recruited new members, i.e. board of education -Held pool party and park parties to increase communication between adults and students -Published articles on substance abuse -Provided education about the consequences of substance abuse at school functions	Existing	All	Yes
W V	Fayette County: The Gorge Connection, New River Health Association	-To form a meth advisory council to influence policy change -To increase awareness of the meth problem within youth groups, and to educate parents on the dangers of meth use -To decrease number of meth labs in 3 years	-Develop/implement an awareness campaign through media and school presentations -Conduct health fairs to create awareness -Hold quarterly meetings to discuss strategies for influencing policy -Recruit new stakeholders to influence policy	-Increased awareness at clinics and schools -Held multiple health fairs -Held quarterly meeting to discuss policy development strategies -Recruited new stakeholders; sheriff, state and city police, education board members, health care agencies	New	All	Yes
W V	Ritchie County: Ritchie County Family Resource Network	-To raise awareness of the substance abuse problem through community education -To provide prevention education in the schools -To organize a well-rounded substance abuse coalition	-Organize a 12-month calendar to provide community awareness -Inform the community with a monthly article on meth prevention/education in local media -Purchase/implement an effective school drug curriculum -Identify/recruit other disciplines	-Held community team meetings -Planned team goal achievement -Conducted research on other substance abuse coalitions -Wrote letters to legislators and other public officials regarding substance abuse	Existing	Some	No