

# **FY2021 County Strategic Plan**

**For**

**Westview Behavioral Health Services**

## **Executive Update from FY 2020**

*Discuss efforts/actions described in the previous year's submitted county plan, directly referencing the priorities addressed, goals stated, linked strategies, associated performance indicators, and specified target outcomes. What was successful? What was unsuccessful? Include qualitative and quantitative data gathered as part of the evaluation efforts.*

### **Priority Area #1: Opioid Treatment with Medication-Assisted Treatment**

Westview engaged Ohio Valley Practitioners (OVP) in the summer of 2019. The MAT program, which included a Health Home component, began to gradually grow through the summer and fall. However, circumstances external to Westview required the agreement to be terminated.

At that time, Westview engaged the Lexington/Richland Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission to provide prescription services to clients. Though this arrangement does offer prescription services for Newberry County clients, it does not provide services in Saluda County nor does it provide the Health Home component in either county.

A Medication-Assisted Treatment Coordinator was hired, staff were trained in MAT, and a media campaign is planned.

### **Priority Area #2: Peer Support/Workforce Development**

Hiring a Peer Support Specialist (PSS) was accomplished but later than anticipated. The rate of unsuccessful completions of MAT clients especially at program implementation, has a significant negative effect on the overall agency rate. Upon beginning true MAT services, the agency experienced an increase in clients presenting for initial services in crisis, typically withdrawal. In order to stabilize medically, the intake and assessment process was expedited which may have hindered the relationship between clients and staff and therefore may have led to an increase in clients who left against staff advice. For these reasons, unsuccessful completions and clients leaving against staff advice were not reduced for this year. strategies will be put in place to promote client engagement and completion of their outpatient goals. Strategies will be put in place to promote client engagement and completion of their outpatient goals. Training in dialectical behavioral therapy were not made available, as anticipated.

### **Priority Area #3: Individuals with Substance Use Disorders with Criminal or Juvenile Justice Involvement; Parents with Substance Use Disorders who have dependent children Development**

Westview accomplished all target outcomes in this area: implementing a cannabis-specific treatment curriculum, hiring a new staff member, community engagement, and client admissions.

### **Priority Area #4: Adolescent Substance Use Disorders**

Westview accomplished or exceeded all target outcomes in this area: increasing school-based presence, youth admission to services, and treatment completions.

### **Priority Area #5: Youth Tobacco Use**

Schools have been completely shut down because of coronavirus concerns. Therefore, Communities That Care (CTC) survey data is unavailable. However, pre-/post testing for our evidence-based curriculum indicates a reduction in 30-day use. All process-based target outcomes were accomplished with the exception of the summer camp, which has been cancelled because of COVID-19. These include: increasing school-based presence, youth admission to services, and treatment completions.

**Priority Area #6: Underage Alcohol Use & Priority Area #7 Marijuana Use**

All process-based target outcomes were accomplished with the exception of the summer camp, which has been cancelled because of COVID-19.

## County Needs Assessment/Analysis

*Utilize your 2019 County-Level Profile on Substance Use Related Indicators and/or opioid data found on the Just Plain Killers website (<http://justplainkillers.com/data/>) to show and focus substance use/misuse problems and related behaviors. Your own data sources can also be used. Be sure to shed light on needs/issues in priority populations, specifically women who are pregnant and have a substance use disorder and individuals engaging in intravenous drug use. The focus is to show where “the needle” could and should move. Finally, discuss any unmet service needs and critical gaps from your data analysis.*

Alcohol use continues to be a major problem in Newberry County, but other substance problems present, as well. According to the State Epidemiologist Outcomes Workgroup, as published in the 2019 State Profiles, treatment services for alcohol are up 12%, nicotine up 39%, marijuana up 10%. Binge drinking among adults has increased 104%. Heavy use of alcohol among adults has increased 77%. Agency data shows that 143 diagnoses were for alcohol-use disorder as of February 29. This number extrapolates to 215 for the entire year. Agency reports also show that 90 diagnoses of marijuana use disorder were made, which extrapolates to 135 diagnoses for the entire year. Alcohol-involved fatal traffic crashes increased 100%. Late winter 2020 was a particularly dangerous time for teen drivers as an alcohol-related crash took the life on one teen and another crash caused significant injury to another.

The SC Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse reports that Newberry is one of the 20 most vulnerable counties in the state for continued alcohol misuse associated with impaired driving. Newberry is ranked in the top ten worst counties for alcohol-related fatal traffic crashes.

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The SC Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse reports that Newberry is one of the 20 most vulnerable counties in the state for continued alcohol misuse associated with impaired driving. Newberry is ranked in the top ten worst counties for alcohol-related fatal traffic crashes.

According to the SC Department of Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office, 87 emergency department visits involved alcohol-related disorders totaling \$275,000. Thirty of these visits were by self-pay.

Newberry County Memorial Hospital reports that Mental Health is the #1 "significant need" as identified by local experts in Newberry. This is corroborated by the State Epidemiologist Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW), which reveals that Newberry ranks 38th worst of the 46 counties for mental health provider ratio. The hospital assessment indicates high numbers of uninsured, which exceeds the state rate. This is corroborated by the State Epidemiologist Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW), as published in the 2019 State Profiles, which shows that Newberry is ranked 35th worst of the 46 South Carolina counties in percent of population uninsured.

Westview admissions reports show that 15 pregnant women were admitted to the Newberry campus in FY19 for substance misuse and 7 thus far in FY20. Though there is a reduction, there is still a need to serve these mothers-to-be and to protect the unborn child.

According to the SC Department of Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office, 85 visits involved substance-related disorders totaling \$225,000. Thirty-eight were by self-pay. Also according to Justplainkillers.com (JPK), Newberry County experienced 96 substance-related overdoses, which was 13% higher than the state rate (85).

While the opioid crisis has not manifested in Newberry nor Saluda Counties to the intensity of other counties, the numbers are still alarming. According to data on JPK, Newberry County EMS personnel administered 24 doses of Naloxone in 2018. This is twice the state rate (12). The SEOW County Profiles also reveal that opioid-

related hospitalizations are up 4%. Opioid-related overdoses and opioid-related deaths remain steady. Justplankillers data shows that, while Newberry's 14 opioid-related overdoses is consistent with the state average, the number is rising. Demand for treatment services for opioids is up 64%. According to internal reporting by Westview, another 23 doses of Naloxone have been distributed to Newberry citizens. Westview has diagnosed 20 Newberry residents with opioid use disorder in the current fiscal year. This number extrapolates to 36 for the entire year.

Amphetamine use has been rising. Agency reports show that 20 diagnoses were made by February 29, which equals that of opioids. At that rate, Westview will see 30 or more clients with an amphetamine diagnosis by the end of the fiscal year.

Saluda County faces many of the same behavioral health issues as Newberry. According to the State Profiles, heavy use of alcohol among adults has increased 28% and treatment services for alcohol-related behaviors is up 12%. Binge drinking is also on the rise.

The county is ranked 41st of the 46 state counties in terms of health related resources. Specific data points include a ranking of 45th worst for percent of population uninsured. Saluda is ranked worst in the state for primary care physician ratio to resident and 39th in the state for mental health provider ratio.

In terms of the opioid epidemic, Saluda has been fairly immune but not untainted. According to JPK, Saluda residents suffered 6 opioid-related overdoses in 2018. Naloxone administrations by EMS total 4 in 2018, and distribution by Westview during the 12 months from March, 2019, to February, 2020, totals 7. While the raw numbers are still low, County Profile data shows that opioid use is up 64%.

Other substances also plague Saluda. Saluda saw 49 drug-related overdoses in 2018, according to JPK. DRFAO data shows that there were 38 emergency department visits for substance-related disorders totaling \$48,000. County profile data shows that marijuana use is up 10%.

Youth access to nicotine products is also a concern. According to the County Profile data, Saluda ranks 45th worst in failed FDA checks. Similarly, for the first time in years, an underage purchase was made during the Synar Youth Access to Tobacco Survey conducted in January of 2020.

The month of February, 2020, was as dangerous for Saluda as it was for Newberry. Two teens were killed in an alcohol-related crash and another was seriously injured.

# Capacity

*Discuss the capabilities of your organizational service continuum, highlighting service gaps and unmet needs not addressed by current capabilities, as well as discussing capacity-building needs. Infrastructure needs should only be addressed in this section. Discuss where unmet service needs and gaps fit with capacity-building efforts, making sure to discuss how the county authority intends to address what was identified. Where appropriate, describe the capacity to address needs of priority populations.*

## Prevention

Westview currently allocates 3.25 FTEs to general prevention services directed to both Newberry and Saluda Counties. The executive director provides .25 FTE toward prevention services as the director of prevention and as a provider of services in the strategies of information dissemination and community-based processes. The 3 FTEs are filled by one CDBG-funded prevention specialist, one DFC-funded coalition coordinator, and one SAMHSA-funded mental health first aid trainer.

The executive director and the prevention specialist work in all six CSAP strategies. The coalition provides services toward the strategies of information dissemination, environmental change, and community-based processes. The coalition also provides indirect support for programming in the education and alternative activity strategies. The Mental Health First Aid trainer serves Newberry, Saluda, Laurens, Greenwood, Abbeville, and McCormick Counties.

By contract, Westview provides 5 FTEs to provide services that fall in the problem identification and referral strategy. This program serves Newberry, Saluda, Greenwood, Abbeville, and Laurens.

As prevention programming, especially in Saluda County, has matured, it is necessary to increase prevention staffing to meet the increasing programming needs.

Both counties suffer from common gaps in service. Both counties need programming for pregnant women. Both counties need expanded support of LEOs in conducting compliance checks and public safety checkpoints. Both counties need greater support for collecting prescription drug drop box data and for distributing deactivation bags.

Unmet needs in Saluda include marketing and delivery of proactive retailer education, marketing and deliver of evidence-based education programming in schools, and parent training.

To fill gaps and meet needs, Westview will request funding to hire one part-time or contract staff member to provide these services.

While this staff member will work to fill identified needs and gaps, a major focus will be to coordinate with local agencies and organizations which serve pregnant women like hospitals which serve residents in the Westview footprint, local physician specialists, Lifebridge, DSS and the health department. As a result of this coordination, classes for pregnant women will be delivered with incentives for participation.

Office space and infrastructure for this additional staff member is part of the planned annex to the Saluda office. This expansion includes the addition of appropriate office space required in Saluda to support MAT programming. Preliminary plans for this addition include a 400 sq. ft. group room, three 100 sq. ft. offices to house programming (Prevention, MAT, 1 clinical counselor), and 2 ADA-compliant restrooms.

## Intervention

Westview currently has the capacity to provide ADSAP assessments and PRI group sessions in each county. The ADSAP coordinator provides the majority of all assessments, treatment planning, and PRI group sessions in Saluda County. Two trained PRI facilitators alternate provision of PRI group services in Newberry County.

Westview has developed, in partnership with Newberry County Summary Court, an offender-based intervention program to screen, educate and, as necessary, refer to treatment. A strong relationship with Saluda Summary Court has been ongoing as well.

## Treatment

Westview allocates approximately nine (9.5) total treatment FTEs to treatment services. This number includes a peer support position and an MAT coordinator added last year. However, one clinical position remains vacant.

Through this staffing capacity, Westview is moderately able to serve general and priority populations currently. Clients include adolescents, pregnant mothers, IV users, MAT patients, and other substance use disorders. While the largest segment of our clients see us for alcohol, marijuana, and methamphetamine, significant portions of our agency-wide caseload come from priority populations. The clinical vacancy limits our ability to serve all non-ADSAP clients, especially in Saluda.

A major service gap in Newberry and Saluda Counties concerns capacity to connect clients with a prescribing primary care provider and, thereby, address the need for MAT services in the catchment area. Westview secured funding for MAT services through last year's county plan request. However, this is not recurring funding. Therefore, MAT services remain a service gap. A gap of coverage exists for potential MAT patients in Saluda who are not able to access services in Newberry.

Another service gap specific to Saluda County is the availability of mental health counseling per capita. The Department of Mental Health eliminated services in Saluda several years ago, and Westview has attempted to fill the needs for mental health counseling, as well as substance misuse counseling. To fill this gap, Westview and the Saluda School District partnered to provide school-based counselors (1.75 FTE) with Saluda Elementary, Saluda Middle, and Saluda High Schools. Because of budget reductions, the Saluda School District has been unable to provide funding toward this programming. However, the need continues to grow. An additional .25 FTE would allow both school based counselors to remain in the schools providing services.

Last year's county plan referenced many upgrades in the Saluda facility and several have been accomplished. These included renovation and expansion of the building, repairing water intrusion, upgrading the telephone system and other renovations of the current physical plant. To these ends, Saluda County Council has approved construction of an annex to the current building. Saluda County administration has committed to groundwork to eliminate run-off problems and to prevent water intrusion in the current building. Westview has upgraded the telephone system.

Also, higher internet speeds mentioned in last year's county plan have been secured through changes in providers at both the Newberry and Saluda facilities. This upgrade allows greater capacity for doctor-patient interaction via telehealth equipment.

A remaining need is the expansion of service space in Saluda. Funding is being pursued to provide a new addition to service space at the Saluda office. This expansion includes the addition of appropriate office space required in Saluda to support MAT programming. Preliminary plans for this addition include a 400 sq. ft. group room, three 100 sq. ft. offices to house programming (Prevention, MAT, 1 clinical counselor), and 2 ADA-compliant restrooms.

### Recovery Support

In FY20, Westview received funding to implement a Peer Support Specialist position through last year's county plan. The position was filled in September. However, this is not recurring funding.

Our peer support specialist (PSS) has become a critical asset to our clients. The PSS uses personal experience to link clients with community support services and recovery housing options. She serves as an advocate for clients with the treatment team, support groups, and referral sources. She is seen as a positive role model for recovery, and openly shares her recovery experiences in hopes of inspiring others. This has been indispensable during the current COVID-19 crisis.

The PSS has expanded her role to support the treatment team by facilitating walk-in drug tests collections and providing contacts to attempt to reengage clients in services. She has facilitated Peer Support Group services post the clinical vacancy to ensure continuation of services. Due to the positive response from clients, these services will resume after the COVID-19 crisis.

A possible area of expansion for the PSS is the development of an alumni group and/or an All-Recovery group to be located in the agency, ideally in both locations.

# **Planning/Implementation/Evaluation**

*Each priority service plan table should highlight no more than five priorities that were identified in the “County Needs Assessment/Analysis” and/or “Capacity” sections. These priorities are limited to ones that can be described as touching an individual patient. Finally, each completed priority service plan table should clearly and succinctly show service continuum integration (i.e., prevention, intervention, treatment, and recovery support).*

## **Priority Area 1: Opioid Use Disorder**

### **Needs Statement**

According to data on the justplainkillers.com website, Newberry County EMS personnel administered 24 doses of Naloxone in 2018. This is twice the state average. According to internal reporting by Westview, another 23 doses of Naloxone have been distributed to Newberry citizens. Westview has diagnosed 20 Newberry residents with opioid use disorder in the current fiscal year. This number extrapolates to 36 for the entire year. JPK data shows that, while Newberry's 14 opioid-related overdoses is consistent with the state arate, the number is rising.

The SEOW County Profiles also reveal that opioid-related hospitalizations are up 4%. Opioid-related overdoses and opioid-related deaths remain steady. According to JPK, 96 drug-related overdoses occurred in Newberry, which is higher than the state rate. Demand for treatment services for opioids is up 64%.

According to JPK, Saluda residents suffered 6 opioid-related overdoses in 2018. Naloxone administrations by EMS total 4 in 2018, and distribution by Westview during the 12 months from March, 2019, to February, 2020, totals 7. While the raw numbers are still low, County Profile data shows that opioid use is up 64%.

Only 17% of MAT clients successfully completed Westview's MAT program in the first half of FY20. PSS services enhance engagement in treatment services. Prior to PSS services being offered, there was a 67% dropout rate in MAT services, but the rate was reduced to 25%. This improvement shows the importance of the PSS services along with the MAT coordinator position.

The termination of the agreement with a primary care provider for medication assistance to treatment left no such services available in Saluda County.

### **Goal**

To reduce the number of opioid overdoses in Newberry and Saluda Counties by 50% in FY21 (20 to 10).

### **Strategies**

Westview will continue to employ 1FTE MAT Coordinator.

Westview will continue to employ 1FTE Peer Support Specialist.

Westview will continue to provide weekly access to medical services.

Westview will expand MAT services to include services in the Saluda office.

Westview will create a marketing campaign to promote MAT services.

Westview will provide NARCAN distribution in Newberry and Saluda Counties.

### Performance Indicator(s)

- 1) Renew 1 FTE devoted to MAT coordination by July 1, 2020.
- 2) Renew 1 FTE for peer support services of MAT clients by July 1, 2020.
- 3) Execute medical services agreement for 3 weekly hours of medical services with an approved provider by July 1, 2020.
- 4) Increase medical services agreement by 2 hours per week before October 1, 2020.
- 5) Peer Support Specialist averages 10 hours of direct service to MAT clients during FY21.
- 6) Increase the census of patients accessing MAT at Westview in FY21 by 33% from FY20 before June 30, 2021 (27 to 36).
- 7) Increase the percentage of successful completions from the MAT program from 17% to 25% by June 20, 2021.
- 8) Complete one marketing campaign using three types of media by June 30, 2021.

### Performance -- Baseline Measure(s):

- 1) Westview has zero recurring base funding for 1 FTE MAT Coordinator and the position is not self-sustaining.
- 2) Westview has zero recurring base funding for 1 FTE peer support specialist (PSS) and the position is not self-sustaining.
- 3) Medical services agreement includes 3 hours per week for MAT services with no time allotted to Saluda County.
- 4) The Peer Support Specialist now averages 5 hours of direct service per week toward MAT clients during FY20 to date, which includes initial startup period.
- 5) Westview has distributed 30 doses of NARCAN, including contingency doses distributed to patients during COVID-19.
- 6) In FY20, the MAT coordinator has served 27 OUD patients.
- 7) In FY20 17% of MAT clients completed treatment successfully.
- 8) Westview has published radio ads and print ads promoting the MAT program, but no social media marketing.

### Performance -- Target Outcomes

- 1) Westview will secure \$60,000 in funding for 1 FTE MAT Coordinator and associated expenses.
- 2) Westview will secure \$40,000 in funding for 1 FTE peer support specialist and associated expenses.
- 3) Medical services agreement for MAT services will be increased to 5 hours per week.
- 4) The peer support specialist will provide an average 10 hours of direct service per week toward MAT clients.
- 5) Westview will distribute 50 doses of NARCAN.
- 6) The MAT coordinator will serve 36 OUD clients.
- 7) 25% of MAT clients will complete treatment successfully.
- 8) Westview will publish a coordinated campaign include print, radio, and social media messaging to promote MAT services.

### Performance -- Data Collection

- 1) Westview will secure \$60,000 in funding for 1 FTE MAT Coordinator and associated expenses.
- 2) Westview will secure \$40,000 in funding for 1 FTE peer support specialist and associated expenses.
- 3) Medical services agreement for MAT services will be increased to 5 hours per week.
- 4) The peer support specialist will provide an average 10 hours of direct service per week toward MAT clients.
- 5) Westview will distribute 50 doses of NARCAN.
- 6) The MAT coordinator will serve 36 OUD clients.
- 7) 25% of MAT clients will complete treatment successfully.
- 8) Westview will publish a coordinated campaign include print, radio, and social media messaging to promote MAT services.

## **Priority Area 2: Substance Abuse Disorders**

### **Needs Statement**

Alcohol use continues to be a major problem in Newberry County. According to the State Epidemiologist Outcomes Workgroup, as published in the 2019 County Profiles, Westview's footprint (Newberry and Saluda Counties) averages a rank of 17th in the state in the "Alcohol" domain.

Treatment services for alcohol are up 12%. Binge drinking among adults has increased 104%. Heavy use of alcohol among adults has increased 77%. Westview's own agency data shows that 143 diagnoses were for alcohol-use disorder as of February 29. This number extrapolates to 215 for the entire year.

Quantitative data from the Newberry County Memorial Hospital needs assessment reveals that male mental health and substance abuse related deaths increased by 34%. Meanwhile, female mental and substance abuse related deaths increased 212% in the previous 5 years. So, in addition to substance use data, the County Profiles reveal that Newberry is 38th worst in mental health provider ratio. Co-occurring disorders are prominent in the SUD field. Westview estimates that more than 75% of its clients have a mental health and substance use disorder diagnosis. Providing behavioral health services often identifies the previously unidentified substance use disorder, or the risk factors for such development.

According to the SC Department of Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office, 87 emergency department visits involved alcohol-related disorders totaling \$275,000.

The SC Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse reports agree, saying that Newberry is one of the 20 most vulnerable counties in the state for continued alcohol misuse associated with impaired driving. The rankings looked at county-level indicators such as alcohol-related hospitalizations, the level of binge and heavy drinking in a county, and impaired driving statistics (alcohol-related fatal traffic crashes, driving under the influence crashes). Newberry is ranked in the top ten worst counties for alcohol-related fatal traffic crashes. According to County Profiles, alcohol-involved fatal traffic crashes increased 100%. Late winter 2020 was a particularly dangerous time for teen drivers as an alcohol-related crash took the life on one teen and another crash caused significant injury to another.

Westview admissions reports show that 15 pregnant women were admitted to the Newberry campus in FY19 for substance misuse and 7 thus far in FY20. Though there is a reduction, there is still a high priority need to serve these mothers-to-be and to protect the unborn child.

Amphetamine use has been rising. Agency reports show that 20 diagnoses were made by February 29, which equals that of opioids. At that rate, Westview will see 30 or more clients with an amphetamine diagnosis by the end of the fiscal year.

Westview is only able to provide approximately .25 FTE toward prevention programming in Saluda County.

### **Goal**

Westview's service area (Newberry and Saluda Counties) will average a rank of 15th in the state in the "Alcohol" domain by June 30, 2021.

### **Strategies**

- 1) Westview will provide peer support services to clients/patients of the agency.
- 2) Westview will provide MAT services to clients/patients of the agency.
- 3) Westview will provide prevention curriculum directed toward pregnant women in Newberry and Saluda Counties.

### **Performance Indicator(s)**

- 1) The Peer Support Specialist will average 10 hours of direct service per week toward non-MAT clients during FY21.
- 2) The MAT coordinator will serve 15 non-opioid clients/patients in FY21.
- 3) 20% of non-opioid clients being served by the MAT coordinator will complete treatment successfully.
- 4) The agency provides approximately .5 FTE to prevention services in Saluda County in FY21.
- 5) Westview will deliver two cycles of an evidence-based prevention curriculum directed to pregnant women by June 30, 2021.
- 6) Westview will deliver three cycles of an evidence-based prevention curriculum directed to school youth by June 30, 2021.

#### Performance -- Baseline Measure(s):

- 1) The Peer Support Specialist averaged 6.5 hours of direct service per week toward non-ODU clients in the first full quarter after program startup in FY20.
- 2) The MAT coordinator served 7 non-ODU patients to date in FY20.
- 3) We have not discharged a sufficient number of non-ODU clients served by the MAT coordinator to set a valid baseline for percentage of patients who completed treatment successfully.
- 4) The agency provides approximately 364 hours (.2 FTE) toward prevention services in Saluda County.
- 5)The agency has no current prevention curriculum directed toward pregnant women.
- 6)The agency delivers an evidence-based education curriculum in one Saluda County school.

#### Performance -- Target Outcomes

- 1) The Peer Support Specialist will average 10 hours of direct service per week toward non-MAT clients.
- 2) The MAT coordinator will serve 15 non-opioid patients.
- 3) 20% of non-opioid clients being served by the MAT coordinator will complete treatment successfully.
- 4) The agency will provide 910 hours (.5 FTE) to general prevention services in Saluda County.
- 5) The agency will provide an additional 180 hours (.1 FTE) toward serving pregnant women with prevention services.
- 6) The agency will deliver three prevention programs directed to pregnant women.

#### Performance -- Data Collection

Payroll logs and staffing chart will confirm FTEs for agency staffing (prevention, MAT and PSS).

CareLogic reports will capture data on peer support direct service hours.

CareLogic caseload reports will capture data for MAT client census.

CareLogic discharge report by program will capture data on MAT clients completing treatment successfully.

IMPACT reports will capture data on service delivery to pregnant women.

### **Priority Area 3: Adolescents with substance abuse disorders**

#### Needs Statement

According to the SEOW, Saluda is ranked worst in the state for primary care physician ratio to resident and 39th in the state for mental health provider ratio. This creates an especially significant challenge for children. The most recent Communities That Care Survey data reveals that more than 30% of Saluda high school youth had seriously considered suicide in the previous 12 months.

Also, the CTC survey tells us that more than 35% of drinking youth have driven a car while drinking in the previous month. In the month of February, 2020, this was born out as two teens were killed in an alcohol-related crash and another was seriously injured.

Among 7th, 9th, and 11th grade youth, 60% began drinking before the age of 14. Forty-six percent of the 11th graders report using cigarettes in the last 30 days and the same amount used vaping devices. Twenty-five percent admit to improperly using prescription drugs.

#### Goal

In FY21, adolescent substance use disorder will be impacted by decreasing past 30-day illicit substance use among high school youth by 5% and by serving 50 adolescents in treatment services.

#### Strategies

- 1) Westview will increase adolescent referrals from schools and Department of Juvenile Justice.
- 2) Westview will increase the number of adolescents served in groups offered through treatment services.
- 3) Westview will provide clinical counseling and evidence-based prevention programs for youth in school settings.
- 4) Westview will conduct the Synar Study.
- 5) Westview will provide merchant education.

#### Performance Indicator(s)

- 1) During FY21, increase in the number of adolescents admitted for services by 10%
- 2) During FY21, increase in the number of adolescents served in treatment groups offered by 100% (2 to 4)
- 3) During FY21, decrease of 1% or more in past-30-day use of alcohol among youth grades 9-12.
- 4) During FY21, the Synar buy rate will be reduced by 100%.
- 5) During FY21, five outlets will receive merchant education.

#### Performance -- Baseline Measure(s):

- 1) During FY20, 45 adolescents admitted for services.
- 2) During FY20, two adolescents were served in treatment groups.

- 3) During FY18, 34% past-30-day use of alcohol among youth grades 9-12.
- 4) During FY20, the Synar buy rate was 33%.
- 5) During FY20, three outlets received merchant education.

#### Performance -- Target Outcomes

- 1) During FY21, 50 adolescents will be admitted for services.
- 2) During FY21, four adolescents will be served in treatment groups.
- 3) During FY21, 25% past-30-day use of alcohol among youth grades 9-12. (34% to 25%)
- 4) During FY21, the Synar buy rate will be 0%. (33% to 0%)
- 5) During FY21, five outlets will receive merchant education.

#### Performance -- Data Collection

CareLogic reports will capture data on adolescent admission rates.

CareLogic group rosters will record number of adolescents receiving group services.

IMPACT reports will capture data on service delivery to schools.

FY22 CTC will record 30-day use of alcohol by youth.

Annual Synar reports will record buy rates.

Attendance logs will record outlets receiving merchant education.

### **Budget Need Requests**

*Review your current and proposed agency budget in terms of priorities and their strategies listed in the above Priority Service Plan Tables. Highlight any unmet financial needs, tying in needs and capacity assessments where service needs and gaps were identified and discussed. Clearly and succinctly state an individual budget narrative if necessary.*

#### Priority 1

1FTE MAT Coordinator = \$53,065 (\$36,750 salary + \$13,965 fringe + \$2,000 supplies + \$200 travel + \$150 training)

1FTE PSS = \$38,487 (\$27,312 salary + \$9,975 fringe + \$600 supplies + \$600 travel)

Westview will provide weekly access to medical services = \$16,500 (\$105/hour X 3 hours/week plus \$115 for supervision = \$13,75 PER MONTH)

Westview will expand MAT services to include services in the Saluda office = \$10,800 (\$105/hour X 2 hours/week = \$840 per month) (supervision included above)

Westview will create a quarterly marketing campaign to promote MAT services = \$4,000

#### Priority 2

Some costs of above cover priority 2

.75 FTE prevention = \$25,000 (\$20,000 base salary + \$2,400 retirement + \$1,600 taxes + \$750 travel + \$250 supplies)

#### Priority 3

Some of costs above cover priority 3

2 FTE adolescent counselors in schools = \$18,000 (\$90,000 base salary + \$34,200 fringe + \$500 supplies + \$500 training - anticipated billing - recurring CDBG)