

The Indiana Commission to Combat Drug Abuse



Behavioral Health Division

Comprehensive Community Plan

County: Bartholomew

LCC Name: Bartholomew County Substance Abuse Council

LCC Contact: Rachel Flohr-David

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City: Columbus

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County Commissioners: Larry Kleinhenz (District 1), Carl Lienhoop (District 2), Tony London (District 3).

Address: 440 Third Street

City: Columbus

Zip Code: 47201

Vision Statement

What is your Local Coordinating Council's vision statement?

Bartholomew County will be a safe, healthy, drug free community.

Mission Statement

What is your Local Coordinating Council's mission statement?

To develop and implement a comprehensive strategy to educate about, to prevent, and to reduce the incidence of alcohol and other drug abuses in Bartholomew County's youth and adult populations.

Membership List					
#	Name	Organization	Race	Gender	Category
1	Brian Russ, PhD	IUPUC	W	M	Higher Education
2	Janae Norman	Bartholomew Consolidated School Corporation	W	F	Education
3	Scott Hundley	Community Church of Columbus/Community Downtown	W	M	Faith Based
4	Lisa Pein	St. Peter's Life Works	W	F	Service Provider
5	Kylee Jones	Healthy Communities	W	F	Healthcare
6	Claire Winship	Children's Bureau, Inc.	W	F	Youth Serving
7	Heather Carson	Council for Youth Development	W	F	Youth Serving
8	Julie Queesenberry	Columbus Police Department	W	F	Law Enforcement
9	Jo Flohr	Community Member	W	F	Community
10	Jessica Gorham	IUPUC-Grad Student	M	F	Community
11	Stacey Harry	Bartholomew County Court Services	W	F	Court Services
12	Chelsey Cooley	Advocates for Children	W	F	Youth Serving
13	Matthew Neville	Alliance for Substance Abuse Progress	W	M	Substance Abuse
14	Heather Schafstall	Family Services	W	F	Substance Abuse
15	John Cunningham	Recover Out Loud	W	M	Recovery
16	Meagan Cothron	Recover Out Loud	W	F	Recovery
17	Jay Frederick	Columbus Police Department	W	M	Law Enforcement
18	Taegan Anthony	Centerstone	W	F	Healthcare
19	Kelly Backmeyer	Big Brothers Big Sisters	W	F	Youth Serving
20	Wayne Fancher	Turning Point Domestic Violence Services	W	M	Substance Abuse
21	Jessica Pendleton	Bartholomew County Sheriff's Office	W	F	Law Enforcement
22	Jennifer Barbercheck	Foundation for Youth	W	F	Youth Serving
23	Sherri Jewett	Alliance for Substance Abuse Progress	W	F	Substance Abuse

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LCC Meeting Schedule:
Please provide the months the LCC meets throughout the year: The Bartholomew County Substance Abuse Council meets every other month (2nd Thursday) for a total of 6 meetings per year.

II. Community Needs Assessment

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

Community Profile

County Name Bartholomew County
County Population 83,779 (US Census)
Schools in the community Public schools: Bartholomew Consolidated School Corporation consisting of 11 elementary schools, 2 middle schools (grades 7-8), 3 high schools, one alternative education center (high school), C-4 Columbus Area Career Connection and Busy Bees early learning academy.

Flat Rock Hawcreek School Corporation consisting of Hope Elementary School and Hauser Jr-Sr High School.

Private schools:

St. Peter's Lutheran School, Whitecreek Lutheran School, St. Bartholomew Catholic School, North Star Montessori, ABC Stewart (Montessori) Columbus Christian Academy.

Higher Education:

Indiana University Purdue University Columbus (IUPUC)
Ivy Tech Community College Columbus
Purdue Polytechnic Columbus

Medical care providers in the community (hospitals, health care centers, medical centers/clinics, etc.)

The county is served by Columbus Regional Hospital and Columbus Regional Health System which includes primary care physicians, pediatricians, and specialists. St. Francis also has primary care offices in the county as well as specialty care providers. IU Health provides specialty care in the county. Other private practice providers include Cummins Livewell, Windrose, Columbus Physicians Associates and Northside Pediatrics. The community is also served by multiple dental providers.

Mental health care providers in the community (hospitals with psychiatric/behavioral health units, mental health clinics, private/public providers, etc.)

Columbus Regional Health Adult Psychiatric Inpatient Unit
Columbus Behavioral Healthcare – adolescent female residential facility
Community mental health center – Centerstone, Inc.
Family Service, Inc
Solutions (an Employee Assistance Provider)
Columbus Counseling Associates
Association of Personal and Family Counselors
Dawn Doup -Pandit, Psy D.
There are also other providers who practice privately serving the community.
St. Peters LifeWorks
CCC/Community Downtown

Service agencies/organizations

United Way of Bartholomew County
San Souci
Kiwanis (as well as other smaller fraternal organizations)
Lincoln Central Neighborhood
Foundation for Youth
Heritage Fund
Advocates for Children
Council for Youth Development
Township Trustees
Su Casa

Salvation Army
Love Chapel
Work One
Human Services
Mill Race Center
Thrive Alliance
Columbus Housing Authority
Turning Point Domestic Violence Services
Big Brothers Big Sisters
Childrens, Inc.
Legado Spanish Emmersion Academy (part of BCSC and Clify Creek Elementary)

Local media outlets that reach the community

The Republic newspaper
White River Broadcasting
Reising Radio Partners, Inc.

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

Most prevalent substance in Bartholomew County continue to be alcohol, tobacco/vaping, methamphetamine, marijuana, and opioids.

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

PREVENTION:

- Big Brothers Big Sisters -A Program of Foundation for Youth
- Lifeskills Training
- Too Good for Drugs
- Positive Action
- Developmental Assets Framework
- Developmental Relationships Framework
- Dance Marathon
- FFY Teen Nights
- Girls on the Run/Trail Blazers
- Peer to Peer Mentoring
- I Decide for Me
- Safe Date
- D.A.R.E (Bartholomew County Sheriff's Office and Columbus Police Department)
- Tobacco Awareness Education
- VOICE Youth Coalition
- Provide Opportunities Not Risks

- Talk. They Hear You.®

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INPATIENT:

- Bartholomew County Jail Drug Treatment Program
- WRAP: Women Recover with a Purpose-Bartholomew County Community Corrections
- REALM: Recover Enables a Life for Men-Bartholomew County Community Corrections
- Fresh Start Recovery Center for Women

OUTPATIENT:

- Centerstone (Addiction Recovery, Counseling (family,group,individual),Outpatient Care
- St. Peter's Life Works (Counseling, Intensive Outpatient Program, Support Ministries)
- Adult and Child (Intensive Outpatient Program)
- Community Downtown, Community Church of Columbus (Counseling, Family, Adult, and Youth Support Programing)
- Dt. Theoddora Sadoris – Medication Assisted Treatment
- TASC (Treatment and Support Center)
- Groups Recover Together
- Tom and Barbara Community Counseling Center (individual, family, group – counseor training clinic)

HOUSING/SOBER LIVING:

- Chain Breaker Ministries
- Oxford House
- Centerstone-Whitney House
- ASAP Sober Living
- Transformational Living Ministries
- Carroll's House

INTERVENTION:

- Alliance for Substance Abuse Progress in Bartholomew County (ASAP) – Hub
- Celebrate Recovery (hosted at different locations in the community)
- AA/NA/HA – 12 Step Meetings
- Columbus Fellowship Hall
- Residents Encounter Christ (partnership with Bartholomew County Jail)
- Drug Courts (Family Recovery Court, Veterns Court)
- Recover Out Loud
- CBSG -Curriculum based support group – Youth Services Center
- Nurse Family Partnership
- Smart Recover
- Embrace Grace

Community Risk and Protective Factors

Use the list of risk and protective factors to identify those present in your community. Identify the resources/assets and limitations/gaps that exist in your community related to each. The lists are not all-inclusive and others may apply.

Risk Factors Examples: trauma and toxic stressors; poverty violence; neighborhood characteristics; low neighborhood attachment; community disorganization; community norms and laws favorable toward drug use, firearms, and crime; availability of alcohol and other drugs; weak family relationships; family substance use; peer substance use; mental health problems; families moving frequently from home to home; limited prevention and recovery resources.

Protective Factors Examples: strong family relationships; neighborhood economic viability; low childhood stress; access to health care; access to mental health care; community-based interventions; restricted access to alcohol and other drugs including restrictive laws and excise taxes; safe, supportive, and connected neighborhoods; meaningful youth engagement opportunities; local policies and practices that support healthy norms and child-youth programs; positive connection to adults.¹

Risk Factors	Resources/Assets	Limitations/Gaps
1. Mental health of our youth and adult populations.	1. Virtual services are still available for those not comfortable in person for counseling/support services. 2. Spectrum of support groups available in the community as well as providers. 3. Counseling Counts initiative has made it possible for each school in the Bartholomew Consolidated School Corporation to have a counselor (specific for mental health needs) in each school.	1. Virtual is not possible for all groups (lack of equipment/internet, etc.) 2. Access to adolescent mental health providers due to a limited number of professionals in the community. 3. Due to the restrictions during the pandemic, students and adults alike were isolated causing more stress and higher risk of mental health symptoms.
2. Those seeking services ability to afford and/or attended (find transportation) to services. Lack of support/child care options.	1. Premium Link/United Way Program 2. Localization of meetings/support groups in areas on public transportation routes.	1. Lack of service awareness amongst service providers. 2. Distance of public transportation to some meeting locations (rural areas) and expense of transportation.

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

	<p>3.Family/Private Donors able to create/support funding assistance for programing.</p> <p>4. Some recovery meetings do offer child care options (however not all)</p>	<p>3.Income limits/eligibility for some programing.</p> <p>4. Lack of familial support for child care to allow individual to attend formal treatment or recovery meetings.</p>
3.Availibility of drugs in the community to youth and adults	<p>1. Joint Narcotics Enforcement Team (JNET) consisting of the Bartholomew County Sheriff's Office, the Columbus Police Department, and the Bartholomew County Prosecutor's Office.</p> <p>2.Bartholomew County Deputy Sheriff assigned to the Drug Enforcement Administration's (DEA) Task Force</p> <p>3. SRO officers in Bartholomew Consolidated School Corpotation and Falt Rock</p>	<p>1. Bartholomew County continues to see substances transported into and through the community due to the location of Interstate 65 and proximity to Interstate 70.</p> <p>2.Bartholomew County School Resource Officers (SRO) have seen in increase in the number of substances (marijuana) found in the possession of students in the schools. Students are now using vaping devices to smoke the marijuana as well as Delta 9 which is not detected by testing, but students admit to using.</p> <p>3. Lack of full understanding by the larger community regarding what SRO's are seeing in the schools.</p> <p>4. Lack of youth understanding the risk of using substances. Particularly marijuana.</p>
Protective Factors	Resources/Assets	Limitations/Gaps
1. Prevention/Intervention efforts in the community	<p>1. Strong community frameworks creating innovative efforts and numerous programs, activities, and opportunities available through collaborative community partnerships</p> <p>2.Stong substance policy work being done through community collaboration.</p> <p>3.Local organizations working within the regional model and throughout the state.</p>	<p>1. Community continues to try to regain in person connections and networking to create community wide prevention efforts.</p> <p>2.Lack of relationship with state law makers and amount of time needed to make community wide policy change.</p> <p>3.Lack of understanding in regards to shared resources and utilizing evidence-based programing with full fidelity.</p>

<p>2. Access to substance abuse treatment and mental health providers.</p>	<p>1. Multiple treatment options available in the community (traditional and nontraditional options) as well as the number of support/recovery groups have grown greatly.</p> <p>2. Community “buy -in” for addressing SUD issues and community financial support.</p> <p>3. Multiple providers in the community who address cooccurring SUD and mental health.</p> <p>4. Multiple sober living homes have opened in the community allowing for more successful reentry into the community.</p>	<p>1. Community does not currently have a detox facility.</p> <p>2. Due to the large need for treatment for SUD and mental health services, treatment is often delayed due to scheduling.</p> <p>3. Limited awareness of funding available. – Limited number of low cost, no-cost providers.</p> <p>4. Limited number of providers who provide services in other languages (particularly Spanish).</p> <p>5. Transportation, cost, and lack of child care continues to be a barrier for treatment.</p>
<p>3. Collaborative Efforts between local law enforcement agencies.</p>	<p>1. Joint Narcotics Enforcement Team (JNET)</p> <p>2. Collaborative partnership between law enforcement agencies and the 2 school corporations that are served in Bartholomew County (Student Resources Officers).</p> <p>3. Local law enforcement involved with the DEA Task Force.</p> <p>4. Support from the Bartholomew County Prosecutor’s Office. Support of Family Dependency Court, Veterans Court, and Drug Court (problem solving courts).</p>	<p>1. Continue to have high risk areas in the community with high drug traffic.</p> <p>2. Increase in number of arrests/infractions made at the school by SRO for possession of substances (particularly marijuana and vape devices).</p> <p>3. Need for more communication between local law enforcement agencies and community members as a whole.</p>

III. Making A Community Action Plan

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

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

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

Step 3: Brainstorm what can be done about each

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

Step 5: List the steps to achieve each goal

Step 1: Create + Categorize Problem Statements

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

Risk Factors	Problem Statement(s)
<p>1. .Mental health of youth and adults, leading to higher risk of drug use</p>	<p>1. .Due to the recent pandemic and lack of social connections in our youth population, they report high rates of depression and anxiety.</p> <p>2.Our youth and adult community members have a favorable attitude toward drugs and alcohol and do not acknowledge the potential harm in drug and alcohol use.</p> <p>3. Due to the recent pandemic, youth lack pro-social, substance free community engagement opportunities and have witnessed adults continuing to model pro-social excessive use of alcohol during past community events.</p>
<p>2. Access to treatment services and options in the community are limited due to financial and physical barriers</p>	<p>1. There is no detoxification facility available in the community.</p> <p>2. There is a lack of transportation options available for rural meetings and cost of transportation continues to be a barrier for some.</p> <p>3.Limited number of financial options available and limited awareness of what financial support is available.</p>
<p>3. Availibility of drugs in the community to youth and adults.</p>	<p>1. There continue to be high rates of drug arrests of youth and adults in Bartholomew County.</p> <p>2.Bartholomew County Continues to have a high influx of drugs into the community.</p> <p>3.Lack of awareness of the community regarding the drug issues facing both that adult and youth population in Bartholomew County.</p>

Step 2: Evidence-Informed Problem Statements

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

Problem Statements	Data That Establishes Problem	Data Source
<p>1. Our youth and adult community members have a favorable attitude toward drugs and alcohol and do not acknowledge the potential harm in drug and alcohol use.</p>	<p>23.4 % of Bartholomew County 16-year old’s report they have ridden in a car driven by (including themselves) by someone who was high or has been using drugs or alcohol.</p> <p>49.7% of Bartholomew County 10th graders believe there is none to slight harm in smoking marijuana once or twice per week.</p> <p>60.7% of Bartholomew County 10th graders are at risk for low perceived risk of harm associated with drug use.</p> <p>42.5% of Bartholomew County 10th graders believe there is none to slight harm in having 1-2 alcoholic drinks daily.</p> <p>29.3% of Bartholomew County 10th graders believe there is none to slight harm in drinking 5 or more drinks (binge drink) once or twice a week.</p> <p>23.8% of area adults are classified as excessive drinkers (heavy and/or binge drinkers)</p> <p>Unintentional drug-related deaths have been trending upwards, from 15.2 between 2015-2017 to 33.5 between 2017-2019.</p>	<p>2020 Indiana Youth Survey (INYS)</p> <p>2021 Columbus Regional Health Community Health Needs Assessment https://www.crh.org/docs/default-source/pdf/final-2021-chna-report---columbus-regional-health-20december2021.pdf?sfvrsn=24637a1_0</p>

<p>2. Access to treatment services and recovery options in the community are limited due to financial and physical barriers</p>	<p>Use of public transportation can be time consuming due to bus routes and are limited to high population or business districts limited access for those in rural areas.</p> <p>If need for multiple rides exists, cost could become a barrier</p> <p>9.4% of service area adults reported they or a family member were unable to get professional help for a problem with addiction in the past year.</p> <p>42.8% of area adults reported their life had been negatively affected in some way due to substance abuse (by a family member or their own use).</p>	<p>https://www.columbus.in.gov/columbus-transit</p> <p>2021 Columbus Regional Health Community Health Needs Assessment https://www.crh.org/docs/default-source/pdf/final-2021-chna-report---columbus-regional-health-20december2021.pdf?sfvrsn=24637a1_0</p>
<p>3. Availability of drugs to adults and youth in the community</p>	<p>29 youth were referred to detention and 42 were referred (released after intake officer completed their initial assessment) at the Bartholomew county Youth Services Center for drug related offenses.</p> <p>29 accidental drug overdoses in Bartholomew County. 23 of these cases involved multiple substances.</p> <p>May of 2020, a search warrant was executed at a home on the north side of Bartholomew County and law enforcement officers secured 953 grams of</p>	<p>2019 Bartholomew County Youth Services Center Year End Report.</p> <p>2020 Bartholomew County Coroner's Report.</p> <p>2020 Bartholomew County Sheriff's Office Report.</p>

	<p>marijuana, drug paraphernalia, money counter, marijuana and mushroom edibles, schedule 4 pills, a stolen handgun, and more than \$5,000.</p> <p>Within Bartholomew Consolidated School Corporation for school year 2019-2020, almost half of Student Resource Officer (SRO) arrests were for possession offenses.</p> <p>Within Flat Rock Hawcreek School Corporation for school year 2019-2020, 24% of citations were for drug violations.</p>	<p>Sgt. Julie Quesenbery, Columbus Police Department, School Resource Officer (BCSC)</p> <p>Deputy Jessica Pendleton, Bartholomew County Sheriff's Office, School Resource Officer (FRHC)</p>
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Step 3: Brainstorm

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

Problem Statements	What can be done (action)?
<p>1. Our youth and adult community members have a favorable attitude toward drugs and alcohol and do not acknowledge the potential harm in drug and alcohol use.</p>	<p>1. Raise awareness regarding youth and adult risk of harm of substance misuse.</p> <p>2. Create and support pro-social, substance free opportunities for youth to become more engaged within the community.</p> <p>3. Support evidence-based prevention efforts in the schools and community, specifically in the areas of marijuana use and vaping.</p>
<p>2. Access to treatment services and recovery options in the community are limited due to financial and physical barriers.</p>	<p>1. Improve access/remove barriers to substance abuse treatment (promote current transportation options, promote local Income Based Premium Share Payment (Premium Link) program,</p> <p>2. Local agencies coordinating efforts to create an emergency response team for those in crisis.</p>

	3.Establish and host quarterly round-table event for area providers to share information specific to treatment.
3. Availability of drugs to adults and youth in the community.	<p>1. Support law enforcement efforts to investigate and collect evidence to lead to the arrest and prosecution of potential drug traffickers and dealers in Bartholomew County.</p> <p>2.Hold community forums to help educate the community to better understand the drug issues facing Bartholomew County and increase positive relationships with law enforcement agencies.</p> <p>3.Support continued training opportunities for law enforcement officers in the fields of substances and substance misuse.</p>

Step 4: Develop SMART Goal Statements

For each problem statement, prioritize your list of what can be done. Choose your top two actions for each. Then, develop goal statements that demonstrate what change you hope to achieve and by when you hope to achieve it.

Problem Statement #1 Our youth and adult community members have a favorable attitude toward drugs and alcohol and do not acknowledge the potential harm in drug and alcohol use.
Goal 1: Community partners will increase the reach of their organization by 1% by raising knowledge and awareness regarding adult and youth substance use and the risk associated with that use through education, events, and pro-social opportunities by March of 2023.
Goal 2: The BCSAC will reach a minimum of 150 community members to raise awareness regarding the substance abuse issues facing Bartholomew County, specifically vaping and how the community can contribute to each sector addressing these issues by March of 2023.
Problem Statement #2 Access to treatment services and recovery options in the community are limited due to financial and physical barriers.
Goal 1: Support groups/service providers will increase services provided to families and individuals by 2% by March of 2023.

Goal 2: The Treatment/Intervention workgroup of the BCSAC will engage a minimum of 5 service providers to begin creating a plan to determine the feasibility of creating an emergency response team to assist those in crisis. A plan regarding the creation of this team will be presented to the full council by March of 2023.

Problem Statement #3 Availability of drugs to adults and youth in the community.

Goal 1: Local law enforcement will engage a minimum of 100 community members to bring awareness to the consequences of substance use in the community and the larger impact by March of 2023.

Goal 2: The BCSAC will support local law enforcement officers to receive a minimum of 5 hours of additional training in the area of new substance abuse trends and enforcement by March of 2023.

Step 5: Plans to Achieve Goals

For each goal, list the steps required to achieve each

Problem Statement #1	Steps
<p>Goal 1: Community partners will increase the reach of their organization by 1% by raising knowledge and awareness regarding adult and youth substance use and the risk associated with that use through education, events, and pro-social opportunities by March of 2023.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify community partners and events that raise awareness of adults and youth substance misuse and associated risks. 2. Allocate funds through grants and approval process. 3. Assess community reach through member provided data.
<p>Goal 2: The BCSAC will reach a minimum of 150 community members to raise awareness regarding the substance abuse issues facing Bartholomew County, specifically vaping and how the community can contribute to each sector addressing these issues by March of 2023.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare awareness information to disseminate in the community. 2. Identify community partners and community events to share information (including virtual platforms). 3. Work with our local school administrations and SROs to more efficiently reach students who have been caught vaping in the schools.
Problem Statement #2	Steps

<p>Goal 1: Support groups/service providers will increase services provided to families and individuals by 2% by March of 2023</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support member agencies to provide scholarship opportunities for individuals or families facing financial barriers. 2. Increase information shared regarding public transportation options and explore other potential transportation options in the community. 3. Access impact of effort through member provided data.
<p>Goal 2: The Treatment/Intervention workgroup of the BCSAC will engage a minimum of 5 service providers to begin creating a plan to determine the feasibility of creating an emergency response team to assist those in crisis. A plan regarding the creation of this team will be presented to the full council by March of 2023.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gather and prepare relevant information regarding the formation of Emergency Crisis Response Teams in surrounding areas. Attend relevant trainings. 2. Identify key service providers to engage in feasibility discussions. 3. Create a final recommendation/report for the BCSAC to determine next steps
<p>Problem Statement #3</p>	<p>Steps</p>
<p>Goal 1: Local law enforcement will engage a minimum of 100 community members to bring awareness to the consequences of substance use in the community and the larger impact by March of 2023.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify potential community partners as well as speakers/trainers to address the community during a community forum. 2. Gather local data regarding drug trends and community impact to share during the forum. 3. Allocate funding through the grant process. 3. Evaluate the impact of effort through member provided data.
<p>Goal 2: The BCSAC will support local law enforcement officers to receive a minimum of 5 hours of additional training in the area of new substance abuse trends and enforcement by March of 2023.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify potential training opportunities for law enforcement officers in the area of substance abuse and new trends 2. Allocate funding through the grant approval process.

	3. Evaluate impact of training through officer testimony.
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IV. Fund Document

The fund document allows the LCC to provide finances available to the coalition at the beginning of the year. The fund document gauges an LCC's fiscal wellness to empower their implementation of growth within their community. The fund document also ensures LCCs meet the statutory requirement of funding programs within the three categories of (1) Prevention/Education, (2) Treatment/Intervention, and (3) Criminal Justice Services and Activities (IC 5-2-11-5).

Funding Profile		
1	Amount deposited into the County DFC Fund from fees collected last year:	\$60,977.20
2	Amount of unused funds from last year that will roll over into this year:	\$6,589.02
3	Total funds available for programs and administrative costs for this year (Line 1 + Line 2):	\$67,566.22
4	Amount of funds granted last year:	\$44,815.02
Additional Funding Sources (if no money is received, please enter \$0.00)		
A	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA):	\$0.00
B	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):	\$0.00
C	Bureau of Justice Administration (BJA):	\$0.00
D	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP):	\$125,000.00
E	Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH):	\$0.00
F	Indiana Department of Education (DOE):	\$0.00
G	Indiana Division of Mental Health and Addiction (DMHA):	\$200,000.00

H	Indiana Family and Social Services Administration (FSSA):		\$0.00
I	Local entities:		\$0.00
J	Other:		\$0.00
Categorical Funding Allocations			
Prevention/Education: \$17,674.66	Intervention/Treatment: \$32,000.00	Justice Services: \$16,891.56	
Funding allotted to Administrative costs:			
<i>Itemized list of what is being funded</i>			<i>Amount (\$100.00)</i>
Coordinator compensation			\$0.00
Office supplies			\$1,000.00
Funding Allocations by Goal per Problem Statement:			
Problem Statement #1	Problem Statement #2	Problem Statement #3	
Goal 1: \$8,837.33	Goal 1: \$30,000.00	Goal 1: \$8,391.56	
Goal 2: \$8,837.33	Goal 2: \$2,000.00	Goal 2: \$8,500.00	