

The Indiana Commission to Combat Drug Abuse



Behavioral Health Division

Comprehensive Community Plan

County: Bartholomew County

LCC Name: Bartholomew County Substance Abuse Council

LCC Contact: Rachel Flohr-David

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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	Janae Norman	Bartholomew Consolidated School Corporation	W	F	Education
2	Scott Hundley	Community Church of Columbus/Community Downtown	W	M	Faith Based
3	Jennifer Luttrell	St. Peter's Life Works	W	F	Faith Based
4	Kylee Jones	Healthy Communities	W	F	Healthcare
5	Sara Dunlap	Council for Youth Development	W	F	Youth Serving
6	Eric Stevens	Columbus Police Department	W	M	Law Enforcement
7	Jessica Gorham	Community Member	M	F	Community
8	Stacey Harry	Bartholomew County Court Services	W	F	Court Services
9	John Cunningham	Recover Out Loud	W	M	Recovery Community
10	Meagan Cunningham	Recover Out Loud	W	F	Recovery Community
11	Kelly Backmeyer	Big Brothers Big Sisters	W	F	Youth Serving
12	Wayne Fancher	Turning Point Domestic Violence Services	W	M	Substance Abuse
13	Andrew Whipker	Bartholomew County Sheriff's Office	W	M	Law Enforcement

14	Jennifer Barbercheck	Foundation for Youth Prevention Initiatives	W	F	Youth Serving/Substance Abuse
15	Tina Snider	Alliance for Substance Abuse Progress	W	F	Substance Abuse
16	Allison Grimes	Community Member	W	F	Recovery Community
17	Alison Kennedy	Community Downtown	W	F	Substance Abuse/Faith based
18	John Nickoll	Advocates for Children	W	M	Youth Serving
19	Jen Corsey	Turning Point Domestic Violence Services	W	F	Substance Abuse
20	Keri Lyn Powers	Hickory Ridge	W	F	Recovery Community
21	Nannie Abner	Centerstone	W	F	Substance Abuse Treatment Provider
22	Cathy Vawter	Bartholomew County –Family Recovery Court	W	F	Court Services
23	Sandy Allman	Bartholomew County Library	W	F	Community Resource
24	Nichole Phillips	Juvenile Probation	W	F	Court Services
25	Sam Gupta	Student		M	High School Student
26	Amy Howe	Centerstone	F	W	Substance Abuse Treatment Provider
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LCC Meeting Schedule:

Please provide the months the LCC meets throughout the year:

The LCC meet the 2nd Thursday of every other month (February, April, June, August, October, December) for full council meetings and as workgroups on the off months (January, March, May, July, September, November).

Community Needs Assessment: Results

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
84,741 (2024 projected 2023 U.S. Census Data)
Schools in the community
Public Schools: Bartholomew Consolidated School Corporation – Consists of 11 elementary schools, 2 middle schools (grades 7-8), 3 high schools (grades 9-12), one alternative education center (high school), C-4 Columbus Area Career Connection, and Busy Bees early learning academy. Flat Rock Hawcreek School Corporation – Consists of Hope Elementary School and Hauser Jr.-Sr. High School (grades 7-12). Private Schools: St. Peter's Lutheran School (grades K-8), Whitecreek Lutheran School (grades), St. Bartholomew Catholic School (grades), Columbus Christian Academy (grades K-12), North Star Montessori (early), ABC Stewart – Montessori (grades). 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.)
Bartholomew County is served by Columbus Regional Hospital and Columbus Regional Health System which includes primary care physicians, pediatricians, and specialists. St. Frances 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, Centerstone Health Services (FQHC providing primary care), and Wellconnect.
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 Center for Children and Adolescents
Community Mental Health Center- Centerstone, Inc.
Family Services, Inc.
Columbus Counseling Associates
Association of Personal and Family Counselors
Dawn Doup – Pandit, Psy. D
St. Peter’s Life|Works
Community Church of Columbus/ Community Downtown
Graham & Associates
Ellie Mental Health
My Care Clinic – Psychiatric Nurse Practitioner Only.
Other providers who practice privately serving the community
Mental Health Matters-Credible Mind – Online platform to provide connection to providers and also view selfcare modules.
Parent Guidance.org -

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 of Bartholomew County
Boys and Girls Club of Bartholomew County
Children, Inc.
Legado Spanish Immersion Academy (part of BCSC and Clifty Creek Elementary)
STRIDE & Mobile Crisis
988
Mental Health Matters
Healthy Communities
Indiana Youth Institute
Bartholomew County Health Department
Firefly Children and Family Alliance
Healthy Families
Indiana Youth Group

New Hope Services
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 substances in Bartholomew County were identified to be Fentanyl, Methamphetamine, and THC (vaping). Among our youth marijuana and alcohol continue to be areas of concern. Regarding marijuana, community concerns is the normalization of marijuana use and lack understanding the risk of use.
List all substance use/misuse services/activities/programs presently taking place in the community PREVENTION: • Big Brothers Big Sisters of Bartholomew County – A Program of Foundation for Youth • LifeSkills Training • Too Good For Drugs • Developmental Assets Framework • Developmental Relationship Framework • Dance Marathon • FFY Teen Nights • Girls on the Run/Trailblazers • Peer to Peer Mentoring • I Decide for Me • Safe Date • D.A.R.E. (Bartholomew County Sheriff’s Office and the Columbus Police Department) • Tobacco Awareness Education • VOICE Youth Coalition • Substance Free Alternative Events • Talk. They Hear You. • Recovery Café • Alliance for Substance Abuse Progress (ASAP) • Life Works (St. Peter’s) • CATCH My Breath • High School Heroes • Breathe. Healty Steps to Living Tobacoo free 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 Recover Center for Women

- Tara Treatemnt Center

OUTPATIENT:

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

HOUSING/SOBER LIVING:

- Chain Breaker Ministries
- Oxford House
- Centerstone – Whitney House, Caldwell House, Rocky Ford Road CRT
- Ascension Sober Living
- Transformational Living Ministries
- Carroll's House
- Grace House
- Indiana Treatment Center
- Dove 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, Veterans Court)
- Recover Out Loud
- CBSG 0 Curriculum based support group – Youth Services Center
- Nurse Family Partnership
- Smart Recovery
- Embrace Grace
- Recovery Café
- Sisters in Serenity
- Alanon

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. Youth and adult caregivers lack general understanding regarding how drug use effects them or those they care for.	1.Evidence based prevention programming in the schools 2.Community based prevention efforts through media 3.Organizational collaboration 4.Strong afterschool programing with multiple providers.	1. Grandparents raising grandchildren/ Parents facing the unknown. 2. Parents lack the willingness to attend information sessions. Often put on blinders to what youth are facing. 3. Realization that drugs impair you.
2.Hazardous Drug Trends with recent increase in overdose deaths: A. Increased availability of Spice. B. Fentanyl found in other drugs of abuse. C. Multiple prescriptions in combination with MAT leading to impaired adults functioning in areas of employment, maintaining housing, etc.	1. Data in our community available regarding overdoses, arrest records and state wide data that indicate problem areas. 2.Collaboration across the community stakeholders groups. 3.Several agencies providing treatment services within the community. 4.NARCAN locations across the community	1. Insurance continues to be a barrier for treatment for some populations. 2.Affordable housing: remains a gap in general, however for those with criminal history is further limited. Data regarding SPICE trends is limited possibly due to SPICE evasion of screens.

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

	5. Felony friendly employers.	
3. Availability of drugs and alcohol in the community	1. JNET , Deputy as a DEA TFO 2. SROS in both BCSC and FRHC 3. Ability to test for illegal substances. 4. Law Enforcement prevention and education programs such as D.A.R.E., Vaping: Know the Truth, In-depth and Everfi	1. Transported into the community via I-65, location between two large cities (Indianapolis, IN and Louisville, KY) 2. SROs report vaping up in schools (tobacco, marijuana, and other THC products) inside the schools and increased use in general 3. Youth attitudes towards dangers of substance use, especially tobacco, marijuana and THC products. 4. Lack of parental awareness regarding substance use and indifference towards kids' substance use.
Protective Factors	Resources/Assets	Limitations/Gaps
1. Strong youth engagement and family resources	1. Multiple free or low cost opportunities for youth to be involved with their peers- Substance Free Alternative Events. 2. Multiple organizations in the community who engage and support the whole family. 3. Bartholomew County has multiple churches and have multiple strong faith based communities.	1. Teens still feel they have “nothing to do” or that they do not have a voice in the community. 2. Bartholomew County lacks a reliable county wide transportation system. 3. Teens lack a location they can call their own.
1. a. Community Collaboration resulting in tracking and awareness. b. Community and multiple agency support for wide spread peer lead	1. Crisis Services: Bartholomew County is the location for the regional Crisis Diversion Center (STRIDE) Mobile Crisis, 988 that will initiate referral to inpatient/detox in addition to	1. Detection of spice use, resulting in limited referral to needed treatments. 2. Limited inpatient options for Spice use.

services/interventions. c. Multiple access points for referral into inpatient residential treatment and detox. d. County Problem solving courts and court services partnering in all levels of community collaboration.	other crisis interventions. 2. There are a variety of Outpatient Services: Centerstone, TASC, ASAP, Life Works, Community Downtown, Ellie Mental Health, Indiana Treatment Centers, Graham & Associates and other providers. 3. Detox and residential services in the county, in addition to multiple recovery and transitional housing options. 4. FFY prevention and interventions in the community. 5. Columbus Behavioral Center offering adolescent SUD services 6.Fresh Start VOA.	3. Limited number of clinicians in the community; waitlist for services. Service Barriers: Transportation and Childcare.
3.Collaborative efforts between local law enforcement agencies	1. Joint Narcotics Enforcement Team (JNET) 2. Collaborative partnership between Law Enforcement and school systems (School Resource Officers – SROs). 3. Local law enforcement involved with the DEA Task Force. 4. Support from the Bartholomew County Prosecutor’s Office: Support of Family Dependency Court, Veterans Court, and Drug Court (problem solving courts).	1. Due to location of community (I-65 corridor) continue to see the influx of narcotics. 2.Increase number of arrests/infractions due to possession of marijuana (through vaping) 3. Need for more positive interaction and communication between local law enforcement and community members.

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)
1. Youth and adult caregivers lack general understanding regarding how drug use affects them or those they care for.	1. Lack of awareness or knowledge of risks associated with newer products (Delta, CBD, etc.).Lack understanding regarding Fentanyl and it's inclusion in other substances. 2. Long-term effects – youth not thinking about this when they are young. Both physical, mental, emotional, and social. 3. Communication – are families even aware of the community resources/information?
2. Hazardous Drug Trends with recent increase in overdose deaths: a. Increased Availability of spice. b. Fentanyl found in other drugs of abuse. c. Multiple prescriptions in combination with MAT Leading to impaired adult functioning in areas of employment, maintaining housing etc.	1. Education/Prevention/Screening services are limited in the community related to Spice use and the risks associated with Fentanyl adulteration of other substances and overdose risk. 2. Awareness of the impact of MAT in combination with other impairing prescriptions on functioning and social determinants of health as well as contribution to crime.

3.Availability of alcohol and drugs in the community	1. There continue to be high rates of arrests/infractions among youth and adults in Bartholomew County. 2. Bartholomew County continues to have a high influx of drugs into the community. 3. Lack of awareness by the community regarding the drug issues facing both youth and adult populations.
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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
1. Our youth and adult community members have a normalized attitude toward alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs.	4.4% of 9th graders and 2.7% of 10th graders reported getting their alcohol from a parent or guardian. 21.2% of 16 year olds report they have ridden in a car driven by (including themselves) by someone who was high or has been using drugs or alcohol .5% of 9th graders got their marijuana from home with their parents' permission. 27.7% of 10th graders feel there is no to slight risk of having 5+ alcoholic drinks once or twice a week. 42.7% of 10th graders feel there is no to slight risk of smoking	2024 Indiana Youth Survey - INYS (completed by BCSC students)

	marijuana once or twice per week. 13.3% of area adults engage in excessive drinking (heavy and/or binge drinking). Unintentional drug related deaths have been trending upward from 15.2 between 2015-2017 and 33.5 between 2017-2019. We have recently seen a slight decline- 2018-2020 was 31.8.	2024 Columbus Regional Health Community Health Needs Assessment https://www.crh.org/docs/default-source/pdf/healthy-communities/2024-prc-chna-report---columbus-regional-health.pdf?sfvrsn=e3c93ea1_1
2. a. Education/Prevention/Screening services are limited in the community related to Spice use and the risks associated with Fentanyl adulteration of other substances and overdose risk. b. Awareness of the impact of MAT in combination with other impairing prescriptions on functioning and social determinants of health as well as contribution to crime.	6.8% 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 44.1% 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). 41.6% of area adults rated the ease of obtaining mental health services as fair/poor. 15.2% of 10th graders have seriously considered attempting suicide 13.3% of 10th graders have made a plan about attempting suicide	2024 Columbus Regional Health Community Health Needs Assessment https://www.crh.org/docs/default-source/pdf/healthy-communities/2024-prc-chna-report---columbus-regional-health.pdf?sfvrsn=e3c93ea1_1 2024 Indiana Youth Survey – INYS (completed by BCSC students)
3. Availability of drugs, alcohols, and tobacco products to youth and adults in the community with little understanding of local trends	In 39 overdose deaths in 2022, fentanyl was detected in 27 of the 39 cases.	Local Law Enforcement interview (CPD/BCSO)

	2022 Youth referrals to probation for marijuana possession was 49 vs 24 in 2021 Alcohol possession up from 6 in 2021 to 19 in 2022 Number of citations/arrests in the schools for vaping marijuana/THC products has significantly increased during the 2022/2023 school year.	Bartholomew County Juvenile Probation School Resource Officers (SROs) report and Interview with BCSC Employee and Student Assistance Coordinator
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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)?
1. Our youth and adult community members have a normalized attitude toward alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs.	1. Continue to collaborate in order to educate youth & caregivers, consistently. 2. Review how we are trying to reach youth and caregivers and determine what works best (QR codes, mailers, email, social media, etc.) 3. Reach out to grandparents (specifically) and other alternate caregivers. 4. Meet parents/caregivers where they are -poll them to determine their knowledge level and determine what they need. 5. Review messaging 6. Create different lessons/messaging for alternative learning styles.
2. .a. Education/Prevention/Screening services are limited in the community related to Spice use and the risks associated with Fentanyl adulteration of other substances and overdose risk.	1. Improve education in the community regarding the impact of trauma on substance use. 2. Improve education regarding the need for trauma screening outside of the mental health, substance use service continuum.

b. Awareness of the impact of MAT in combination with other impairing prescriptions on functioning and social determinants of health as well as contribution to crime.	3. Support community wide initiatives to raise awareness and educate the general population regarding the correlation between trauma, mental health, and substance use.
3. Availability of drugs, alcohols, and tobacco products to youth and adults in the community with little understanding of local trends	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. 2. Hold community forums to help educate the community to better understand issues related to drugs, alcohol, and tobacco facing Bartholomew County, especially youth and increase positive relationships. 3. Create an easily accessible resource for community members regarding trends in alcohol, tobacco, and drugs.

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 normalized attitude toward alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs.
Goal 1: Educate a minimum of 300 youth and adult community members on the potential harm in alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs (emphasis on marijuana use) by March of 2026.
Goal 2: Work within the Bartholomew County prevention system to ensure messaging is consistent and available in a minimum of 3 different types of styles/media to best communicate/educate the larger community by March of 2026.
Problem Statement #2: Education/Prevention/Screening services are limited in the community related to Spice and Fentanyl laced substances and overdoses as well as interaction between MAT and other substance use.
Goal 1: BCSAC will provide education regarding the impact the current substance use trends in Bartholomew County to 250 community members via a Social Media Campaign by March of 2026.

Goal 2: BCSAC will host a round table discussion in order to improve education regarding the substance use trends by March of 2026.
Problem Statement #3: Availability of drugs, alcohols, and tobacco products to youth and adults in the community with little understanding of local trends.
Goal 1: By March of 2026, Local Law Enforcement and partners will engage in a minimum of 3 community education presentations regarding alcohol, tobacco, and drugs. The BCSAC will provide funding for the creation, purchasing, or printing of educational materials to be used at said community events.
Goal 2 : BCSAC will support local Law Enforcement and partners efforts by providing funds to purchase needed items used to deter, educate, and/or identify individuals (particularly youth) who are at high risk for substance use and/or misuse while working to maintain these students in a school setting by March of 2026.

Step 5: Plans to Achieve Goals

For each goal, list the steps required to achieve each

Problem Statement #1	Steps
Goal 1: Educate a minimum of 300 youth and adult community members on the potential harm in alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs (emphasis on marijuana use/vaping) by March of 2026.	1. Identify collaborating community partners to include youth groups. 2. Prepare awareness information to disseminate in the community. 3. Hold either a large community gathering and/or several smaller town hall style events to educate and share created materials.
Goal 2: Work within the Bartholomew County Prevention System to ensure messaging is consistent and available in a minimum of 3 different types of styles/media to best communicate/educate the larger community by March of 2026.	1. Prevention workgroup will identify all community organizations who do work in the area of prevention and what messaging is shared. 2. Meeting dates will be set and organizations invited to participate.

	3. The Prevention workgroup will align messaging and determine if new messaging needs created as well as ensure the 3 different media outlets are being utilized.
Problem Statement #2	Steps
Goal 1: BCSAC will provide education regarding the impact the current substance use trends in Bartholomew County to 250 community members via a Social Media Campaign by March of 2026.	1 Support ongoing initiatives that increase education within the county for current member organizations. 2 Work with and advocate within the local community to better identify and support options for providing education. 3 Evaluate the impact of the effort by member data..
Goal 2: BCSAC will host a round table discussion in order to improve education regarding the substance use trends by March of 2026.	1. Prepare and/or identify existing materials that include trauma screening tools and data regarding the impact of trauma. 2. Identify local events and locations information can be disseminated. Evaluate the impact through local member data.
Problem Statement #3	Steps
Goal 1: Local Law Enforcement and partners will engage in a minimum of 3 community education presentations regarding alcohol, tobacco, and drugs by March of 2025.	1. Identify potential community partners as well as speakers/trainers to address the community during a community forum. 2. Gather local data regarding alcohol, tobacco, and drug trends and community impact to share during the forum. 3. Allocate funding through the grant process 4. Evaluate the impact of effort through member provided data.

Goal 2: BCSAC will support local Law Enforcement and partners efforts by providing funds to purchase needed items used to deter, educate, and/or identify individuals (particularly youth) who are at high risk for substance use and/or misuse while working to maintain these students in a school setting by March of 2025.	1. Identify relvent materials to educate, deter, or foster conversations between officers and youth 2. Allocate funding through the grant process. 3. Evaluate impact through member provided data.
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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

Amount of funds deposited into the County Drug Free Community Fund from fees collected last year (\$100.00): \$70,507.32		
Amount of unused funds that rolled over from the previous year (\$100.00): \$0		
Total funds available for programs and administrative costs for the upcoming year (\$100.00): \$70,507.32		
Amount of funds granted the year prior (\$100.00): \$49,031.27		
How much money is received from the following entities (if no money is received, please enter \$0.00):		
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA):\$0		
Bureau of Justice Administration (BJA):\$0		
Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP):\$125,000.00		
Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH):\$0		
Indiana Department of Education (DOE):\$0		
Indiana Division of Mental Health and Addiction (DMHA):\$162,000.00		
Indiana Family and Social Services Administration (FSSA):\$0		
Local entities:\$0		
Other:\$0		
Funding allotted to prevention/education; intervention/treatment; and criminal justice services and activities (\$100.00):		
Prevention/Education: \$26,440.24	Intervention/Treatment: \$26,440.24	Justice: \$17,626.84

Funding allotted to Administrative costs:		
Itemized list of what is being funded		Amount (\$100.00)
		\$0
Funding allotted by Goal per Problem Statement:		
Problem Statement #1	Problem Statement #2	Problem Statement #3
Goal 1:\$16,440.24	Goal 1:\$18,440.24	Goal 1:\$7,626.84
Goal 2: \$10,000.00	Goal 2: \$8,000.00	Goal 2:\$10,000.00