

**Governor's Commission for a
Drug Free Indiana**



Comprehensive Community Plan

County: Martin

LCC: Local Coordinating Council for a Drug Free Martin County

Date Due: June 2012

Date Submitted: June 2012

New Plan ____ Plan Update X for 2012



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City: Shoals, IN
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Plan Summary

Mission Statement:

The Local Coordinating Council for a Drug-Free Martin County recognizes alcohol, drug abuse and problem gambling to be among the most severe and detrimental social, health and economic problems in Martin County. This abuse affects our children, adolescents, adults and older community members. Critical needs exist in the areas of prevention/education, intervention/treatment and judicial/law enforcement.

The purpose of this Council is to measurably assess Martin County’s needs and existing resources, to find the gaps in our current system of resources, and to develop and implement strategies to fill those gaps to help reduce and eliminate issues dealing with substance abuse and problem gambling in our community.

History:

Martin County is a predominately rural county located in the southwestern part of Indiana. It covers approximately 336 square miles of quite hilly terrain bounded by Green County on the north, Lawrence and Orange Counties on the east, Dubois on the south and Daviess County on the West. Martin County consists of the following civil townships: Perry, Rutherford, Center, Mitcheltree, Halbert and Lost River.

Shoals, the county seat, located on the East Fork of the White River in Center Township is 85 miles southwest of Indianapolis. The town of Shoals has a population of approximately 853 persons. Loogootee, the largest community in the county with a population of 251 is located 8 miles west of Shoals in Perry Township.

Martin County’s 10,331 residents live in 4,183 households. The population is distributed among age groups as follows: under 6, 3%; ages 5-18, 25.2%; ages 18-65, 54.3%; and 65 and older, 14.2%. The county’s school age children are served by two educational systems, one in Loogootee with an enrollment for 2004-5 school year of 1069 and the other at Shoals, with an enrollment for 2004-5 school year of 784. There is no hospital located in the county.

State Population ¹	6,271,973	
Martin County Population	10,331	
	Population, Children Under 18 ²	1,602,847
	State Poverty Rate ³	12.6%
	Poverty Rate, Children Under 18 ⁴	16.7%
	Martin Co Poverty Rate	16.9%
	Poverty Rate, Children Ages 5-17 ⁵	14.9%

In 2009, Martin County Population is 9946. The State average Poverty rate is 12.9% and Martin County rate is 12.9%. The State Poverty rate for children under 18 years of age is 17.9% and Martin County Poverty rate is 17.8%.



Crane Naval Weapons Support Center is the largest single employer in the county, employing approximately 978 county residents and consumes about 29% of the county's land area. Martin State and Hoosier National Forest take up another 15,527 acres of the county's property tax base. The second largest single employer in Martin County is Kimball International, headquartered in Dubois County, which employs approximately 600 persons who live in Martin County. Two major employers located in the county are United States Gypsum and National Gypsum, which employ approximately 500 persons. Each operates a mine and manufacturing plant using the raw gypsum. Martin County residents have annual per capita income of \$22,059 well below the state level of \$26,933. The Local Coordinating Council for a Drug-Free Martin County was developed in 1989 through joining efforts of concerned citizens about the impact of alcohol and drugs on their community.

Since that time, the Council has experienced many disruptions due to Coordinator changes along with changes at the Governor's Commission level resulting in 4 Community Consultants in the past 5 years. Although the number of participants and interested citizens has waxed and waned over the years, a small dedicated group continues to meet and work in the county. Efforts continue to find and retain a qualified Coordinator and to provide consistent grant processes in the county to support the efforts of programs and agencies to address those issues identified by the Council.

Summary of the Comprehensive Community Plan:

The Martin County LCC used one of their regular meetings to begin work on the comprehensive plan. Copies of old problem statements were reviewed and the Council members were encouraged to share what they thought to be problems in the county. After that meeting, the Community Consultant and newly hired Coordinator met to review the results and identify sources of data to substantiate the findings of the Council. After one month, that Coordinator resigned and failed to follow through with the preparation. Three months later, another Coordinator was hired and the Consultant again, began the process by leading the Council through a problem identification process. In subsequent meetings the Coordinator and Consultant have assisted in gathering data and the compilation of the Comprehensive Community Plan.

Those identified problem statements for Martin County:

1. The use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs by Martin County youth continues to be a serious problem due to ease of access and social acceptance.
2. Methamphetamine use and production is increasing in Martin County resulting in abuse and dependency.
3. Prescription/Medicine use and abuse by youth and adults in Martin County is of concern.
- ~~4. There is a lack of diversity and active participation in the membership of the Martin County Local Coordinating Council.~~



Monitoring Role of the LCC:

The LCC monitors substance related services and programs to evaluate their effectiveness and their responsiveness to the needs of the county residents.

The LCC coordinates up-to-date substance abuse information from the county, the state and national organizations and shares it with county agencies and schools. The LCC promotes cooperation and partnerships between the County's school corporations, governmental agencies, community agencies and organizations.

Existing and future programs funded through the LCC will be monitored and evaluated in the following manner:

1. All funded grantees will be required to attend a minimum of 50% of the regular LCC meetings.
2. Grantees will be required to participate in a verbal and written report at the request of the Council.
3. Grantees must submit a written final report, on an approved report form, indicating exact budget figures, expenditures with receipts, number of participants, how success is rated, what impact was made. etc.

Membership List

County LCC Name: Local Coordinating Council for a Drug Free Martin County

#	Name	Organization	Race	Gender	Category
1					
2	Pat Keefe	Shoals Schools	C	F	Education
3	Rob Street	Sheriff's Department	C	M	Law Enforcement
4	Jonathan Stevens	Purdue Extension	C	M	Education
5	Lisa Brittain	Martin Co. Probation	C	F	Justice
6	Kelly Rayhill	Police Department	C	F	Law Enforcement
7	Brian Steward	Law Enforcement	C	M	Law Enforcement
8	Tony Dant	Sheriff Department	C	M	Law Enforcement
9	Julle Ann Morgan	Samaritan Center	A	F	Treatment
10	Jason Underhill	Jail Ministries	C	M	Faith-based
11	Amber Hackney	MAM	C	F	Self Help
12	Katina Treadway	MAM	C	F	Self Help
13	Susan Underhill	MAM	C	F	Self Help
14	Vernita Williams	Martin County Soar	C	F	Self Help
15	Keith Keller	Sheriff Department	C	M	Law Enforcement
16	Kenny Bundy	Fathers Forever	C	M	Treatment
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Problem Identification

A. Problem Statement #1: Martin County youth and adults use alcohol, tobacco and other drugs.

B. Supportive Data:

1. According to the Martin County Community Schools in 2008 there have been six suspensions due to tobacco use/possession and the school is only into the first half of the school year. The school 2007-2008 year had nine suspensions due to tobacco use. In the school years of 2006-2008 there were 4 alcohol related suspensions according to IDOE records.
2. The Probation Department reports the number of new supervisions for substance abuse offenses has risen from 6 in 2006 to 21 in 2007. In one year that is a 350% increase.
3. According to the 2007 State Epidemiological Profile in 2006 there were 25 alcohol related collisions.
4. According to the 2007 State Epidemiological Profile 34 residents reported alcohol as being their primary substance, 22 reported marijuana, and 47 reported poly substance abuse.
5. There are two AA groups, (1 in Shoals and 1 in Loogootee) but no groups for teens.
6. According to the 2004 SAMHSA report, approximately 25,000 children age 12-17 in Indiana needed, but had not received, treatment for illicit drug use in the past year. Samaritan Center is the closest treatment facility but could not report on the number of clients from Martin Co. The closest hospital will be encouraged to provide statistics, but has not in the past.
7. In 2004, an estimated 45,000 children age 12-17, and 257,000 adults 26 and older, were dependent on or abusing illicit drugs or alcohol in Indiana. Only one school system, Loogootee, conducts the IRPC survey. Students from Loogootee Community School Corp. reported prevalence rates that were higher than the state rates in 2007. 9th grade students reported prevalence rates for cigarettes, smokeless tobacco and alcohol use that were higher than the state rates. However, 10th grade students reported prevalence rates for marijuana that were lower than the state rates.
8. There are 23 alcohol licenses held in Loogootee, 9 in Shoals and 5 on Crane Naval Base.
9. PrevStat provides the following information:
 - Alcohol Sales Outlets Rate per 1,000 Persons, 2006 (6) 2.7 1.7
 - Rank for Alcohol Sales Outlets Rate per 1,000 Persons, 2006 (6) 9
 - Tobacco Sales Outlets Rate per 1,000 Persons, 2007 (7) 1.1 0.7
 - Rank for Tobacco Sales Outlets Rate per 1,000 Persons, 2007 (7) 22
10. TRIP Non-Compliance Rate 2006 (7) 0.1 (rate for Martin vs 10.5 for state).
11. In 2007, there were 61 people charged with a felony put on probation, of these 29 (48%) were drug/alcohol related.
12. In 2007, there were 67 people charged with a misdemeanor of these 36 (54%) were drug/alcohol related.
13. In 2007, there were 39 juveniles put on probation of these 21 (54%) were drug/alcohol related.

14. According to the Department of Child Services; In the year 2007, there were 3 children removed from their home due to parent alcohol and/or drug abuse.

End of Year 1 Update:

1. In the year 2009-2010, Loogootee High School in Martin County reported 76 suspensions. One related to tobacco and there were no alcohol related suspensions.
2. The Probation Department reports the number of New Juvenile Probation Supervisions for 2009 is 27 and the number of New Alcohol/Drug Supervision for 2009 is 12. The number of new Felony Probation Supervisions for 2009 is 78 and number of New Alcohol/Drug Supervision for 2009 is 34. The number of New Misdemeanor Probation Supervisions for 2009 is 69 and the number of New Alcohol/Drug Supervision for 2009 is 42.
3. 2009 statistics released by the Traffic Safety division of ICJI noted that Martin Co had 4 fatalities, 40 injuries and 184 property damage crashes. One was in Loogootee and 3 were on rural roads. There were 16 drivers involved in collisions with BAC greater than .08. Two of those 16 were aged 15-20; 3, 21-24; 6, 25-44; 4, 45-64 and 1 over 65.
4. The most current data: According to the 2007 State Epidemiological Profile 34 residents reported alcohol as being their primary substance, 22 reported marijuana, and 47 reported poly substance abuse
5. There are 3 registered AA groups in Martin County. There are 2 in Loogootee and 1 in Shoals.
6. According to the 2009 SAMHSA report, approximately 23000 youth age 12-17 in Indiana needed, but had not received, treatment for illicit drug use in the past year. Samaritan Center, the closest treatment facility, reports that there were 93 clients from Martin County; of the 93 that were seen, 2 had a substance abuse primary diagnosis. No figures have been made available by the closest hospital in 2009. Efforts to encourage their compilation of Martin County data will continue. According to the StatesInBrief (Samhsa, 2009) an estimated 52,000 of the 546,000 adolescents in Indiana used an illicit drug in the past month. 13.6 percent of adolescents (74,000) used alcohol in the past month, age 12-17. Only one school system, Loogootee, conducts the IRPC survey. Students from Loogootee Community School Corp. reported monthly prevalence rates by 9th and 10th grade students were higher than state rates for Ritalin/Adderal and most illicit drugs including cigarettes and alcohol (9th), narcotics and GHB (7th), and amphetamines (6th). Lower than state average for cigars (11th) and marijuana (12th).
7. There were 15 active alcohol licenses in 2009 in Loogootee, 5 for Shoals, and 4 for the village of Crane.
8. PrevStat provides the following information:
 - a. Alcohol Licenses, Count, Oct. 2008 in Martin County is 29
 - b. Alcohol Licenses per 1,000 Persons is 2.8 for Martin County. This is .8 higher than the State average.
 - c. Tobacco Sales Outlets Rate per 1,000 Persons, 2008 (6) is 11. Tobacco Sales Outlets Rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-17, 2008 is 10.2; this is 3.7 higher than the State Average.
9. TRIP Non-Compliance Rate 2009 0.0% (rate for Martin vs 5.6 for state).

10. The number of new Felony Probation Supervisions for 2009 is 78 and number of New Alcohol/Drug Supervision for 2009 is 34. In 2007, there were 61 people charged with a felony and put on probation, of these 29 (48%) were drug/alcohol related.
11. The number of New Misdemeanor Probation Supervisions for 2009 is 69 and the number of New Alcohol/Drug Supervision for 2009 is 42.
12. The Probation Department reports the number of New Juvenile Probation Supervisions for 2009 is 27 and the number of New Alcohol/Drug Supervision for 2009 is 12.
13. According to the Department of Child Services; In the year 2008, there were 4 children removed from their home due to parent alcohol and/or drug abuse.

End of Year 2 Update:

1. In the year 2009-2010, Loogootee High School in Martin County reported 76 suspensions. One related to tobacco and there were no alcohol related suspensions.
2. The Probation Department reports the number of New Juvenile Probation Supervisions for 2010 is 30 and the number of New Alcohol/Drug Supervision Juveniles in 2010 is 12. The number of new Felony Probation Supervisions for 2010 is 45 and number of New Alcohol/Drug Supervision for 2010 is 22. The number of New Misdemeanor Probation Supervisions for 2010 is 75 and the number of New Alcohol/Drug Supervision for 2010 is 48.
3. The 2010 statistics from the Traffic Safety Division has not been released. However, the key finding for Indiana include:
 - a. 4,907 crashes and 130 fatal crashes involved an alcohol-impaired driver.
 - b. 4,928 of 294,987 drivers in crashes were legally impaired by alcohol.
 - c. 135 people were killed in crashes involving an alcohol-impaired driver.
 - d. 8 percent of alcohol-impaired drivers in fatal crashes were under 21 (10 of 133).
 - e. 16 percent of alcohol-impaired drivers in crashes had at least one prior conviction for driving while impaired.
 - f. In 2009 statistics released by the Traffic Safety division of ICJI noted that Martin Co had 4 fatalities, 40 injuries and 184 property damage crashes. One was in Loogootee and 3 were on rural roads. There were 16 drivers involved in collisions with BAC greater than .08. Two of those 16 were aged 15-20; 3, 21-24; 6, 25-44; 4, 45-64 and 1 over 65.
4. According to the PATS (Partnership Attitude Tracking Study) 2010 report, New data underscore alarming patterns in early adolescent alcohol use and found that teens view drinking alcohol-even heavy drinking-as less risky than using other substances.
 - a. Teens who reported alcohol use, a majority (62 percent) said they had their first full alcoholic drink by age 15, not including sipping or tasting alcohol.
 - b. Of those teens who reported alcohol use, one in four, said they drank a full alcoholic drink for the first time by age 12 or younger.
 - c. Among teens who reported drinking alcohol, the average age of first use was 14 years of age.

5. The most current data: 2010 Treatment Episodes
 - a. Alcohol Dependence: 50
 - b. Marijuana Dependence: 17
6. There are 3 registered AA groups in Martin County. There are 2 in Loogootee and 1 located in Shoals.
7. According to the 2009 SAMHSA report, approximately 23000 youth age 12-17 in Indiana needed, but had not received, treatment for illicit drug use in the past year. Samaritan Center, the closest treatment facility, reports that there were 93 clients from Martin County; of the 93 that were seen, 2 had a substance abuse primary diagnosis. No figures have been made available by the closest hospital in 2009. Efforts to encourage their compilation of Martin County data will continue. According to the StatesInBrief (Samhsa, 2009) an estimated 52,000 of the 546,000 adolescents in Indiana used an illicit drug in the past month. 13.6 percent of adolescents (74,000) used alcohol in the past month, age 12-17. Only one school system, Loogootee, conducts the IRPC survey. Students from Loogootee Community School Corp. reported monthly prevalence rates by 9th and 10th grade students were higher than state rates for Ritalin/Adderal and most illicit drugs including cigarettes and alcohol (9th), narcotics and GHB (7th), and amphetamines (6th). Lower than state average for cigars (11th) and marijuana (12th).
8. There were 15 active alcohol licenses in 2009 in Loogootee, 5 for Shoals, and 4 for the village of Crane.
9. PrevStat provides the following information:
 - d. Alcohol Licenses, per 1000 persons is 2.86 and Indiana as a whole is 2.15 per 1000 persons.
 - e. Alcohol Licenses in Martin County in the year 2010 is 28.
 - f. Tobacco Sales Outlets Rate per 1,000 persons, in 2009 is 1.22. State average is .77. Tobacco Sales Outlets Rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-17, 2009 is 12, the State Average is 7.06.
10. TRIP Non-Compliance Rate 2010 0.0% (rate for Martin vs 3.8% for state).
11. The number of new Felony Probation Supervisions for 2010 is 45 and number of New Alcohol/Drug Supervision for 2010 is 22.
12. The number of New Misdemeanor Probation Supervisions for 2010 is 75 and the number or New Alcohol/Drug Supervision for 2010 is 48.
13. The Probation Department reports the number of New Juvenile Probation Supervisions for 2010 is 30 and the number or New Alcohol/Drug Supervision Juveniles in 2010 is 12.
14. In the year 2010, Martin County Sheriffs Department reports 6 arrests for Possession of a Prescription Drug and 4 arrests for Dealing in a Controlled substance.
15. According to the Department of Child Services; In the year 2009, there were 21 children removed from their home due to parent alcohol and/or drug abuse
16. The Indiana Prevention Resource Center reports that in 2009; annual alcohol spending per household in Martin County is 502.00 and annual spending per household on Tobacco is \$314.00.
17. According to the State Epidemiological Profile Martin County had 26 DUI arrest, 17 Public Intox. Arrest and 22 Liquor Law Violations.

18. In the year 2009-2010, Shoals Jr/Sr High School in Martin County reported the following suspensions:

- 12- Tobacco
- 2- Drugs
- 0- Alcohol

Final Update (end of Year 3):

1. According to the Department of Education, Loogootee High School in Martin County had 63 suspensions. There were not any related to tobacco and there were not any alcohol related suspensions.
2. The Probation Department reports the number of New Juvenile Probation Supervisions for 2011 is 26 and the number for specifically Alcohol/Drug Supervision in 2011 is 7. The number of new Felony Probation Supervisions for 2011 is 68 and number for specifically Alcohol/Drug Supervision for 2011 is 23. The number of New Misdemeanor Probation Supervisions for 2011 is 81 and the number for specifically Alcohol/Drug Supervision for 2011 is 40.
3. The 2011 statistics from the Traffic Safety Division include:
 - a. 247 collisions and 15 were alcohol related. Out of the 15 there was one fatality.
4. In 2011 the UCR Data:
 - a. DUI-9
 - b. Public Intoxication-6
 - c. Liquor Law Violations-13
5. The Most recent PATS was in 2010, According to the PATS (Partnership Attitude Tracking Study) 2010 report, New data underscore alarming patterns in early adolescent alcohol use and found that teens view drinking alcohol-even heavy drinking-as less risky than using other substances.
 - g. Teens who reported alcohol use, a majority (62 percent) said they had their first full alcoholic drink by age 15, not including sipping or tasting alcohol.
 - h. Of those teens who reported alcohol use, one in four, said they drank a full alcoholic drink for the first time by age 12 or younger.
 - i. Among teens who reported drinking alcohol, the average age of fist use was 14.
6. The most current data: 2011 Treatment Episodes
 - a. Alcohol Dependence: 26
 - b. Marijuana Dependence: 17
7. There are 3 registered AA groups in Martin County. There are 2 in Loogootee and 1 in Shoals.
8. This information did not update in 2011. According to the 2009 SAMHSA report, approximately 23000 youth age 12-17 in Indiana needed, but had not received, treatment for illicit drug use in the past year. Samaritan Center, the closest treatment facility, reports that there were 93 clients from Martin County; of the 93 that were seen, 2 had a substance abuse primary diagnosis. No figures have been made available by the closest hospital in 2009. Efforts to encourage their compilation of Martin County data will continue. According to the States In Brief (Samhsa, 2009) an estimated 52,000 of the 546,000 adolescents in Indiana used an illicit drug in the past month. 13.6 percent of adolescents (74,000) used alcohol

in the past month, age 12-17. Only one school system, Loogootee, conducts the IPRC survey. Students from Loogootee Community School Corp. reported monthly prevalence rates by 9th and 10th grade students were higher than state rates for Ritalin/Adderal and most illicit drugs including cigarettes and alcohol (9th), narcotics and GHB (7th), and amphetamines (6th). Lower than state average for cigars (11th) and marijuana (12th).

9. There were 15 active alcohol licenses in 2009 in Loogootee, 5 for Shoals, and 4 for the village of Crane.
10. This is the most current information from IPRC PrevStat provides the following information:
 - a. Alcohol Licenses, per 1000 persons is 2.86 and Indiana as a whole is 2.15 per 1000 persons.
 - b. Alcohol Licenses in Martin County in the year 2010 is 28.
 - c. Tobacco Sales Outlets Rate per 1,000 persons, in 2009 is 1.22. State average is .77. Tobacco Sales Outlets Rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-17, 2009 is 12, the State Average is 7.06.
 - b. TRIP Non-Compliance Rate 2010 0.0% (rate for Martin vs 3.8% for state).
11. The number of new Felony Probation Supervisions for 2011 is 68. Out of the 68, there were 23 that were alcohol/drug related. In 2010 there were 45 new supervisions and 22 were alcohol drug related.
12. The number of New Misdemeanor Probation Supervisions for 2011 was 81 and out of the 81 there were 40 that were drug/alcohol related. The year 2010 there were 75 new and the number that was Alcohol/Drug related was 48 for the year 2010.
13. The Probation Department reports the number of New Juvenile Probation Supervisions for 2011 is 26 and the number that involved alcohol/drug use was 7. This is a decrease from the previous year. In 2010 there were 30 New Juvenile Probation Supervisions and the number related to Alcohol/Drug use was 12.
14. In the year 2011 the Martin County Sheriff Department report 4 arrest for Possession of Prescription Drugs and 6 arrests for possession of Methamphetamine. This is a decrease of 2 for arrest in Possession of Prescription Drugs. In the year 2010, Martin County Sheriff Department reports 6 arrests for Possession of a Prescription Drug and 4 arrests for Dealing in a Controlled substance.
15. Due to changes in reporting, the most recent numbers from DCS is from the year 2009. According to the Department of Child Services; In the year 2009, there were 21 children removed from their home due to parent alcohol and/or drug abuse
16. The most recent information from IPRC is as follows. The Indiana Prevention Resource Center reports that in 2009; annual alcohol spending per household in Martin County is 502.00 and annual spending per household on Tobacco is \$314.00.
17. In 2011 the UCR Data:
 - a. DUI-9
 - b. Public Intoxication-6
 - c. Liquor Law Violations-13
18. In 2011, The Department of Education Reports that Shoals Jr/Sr High School had 35 suspensions. 4 expulsions and 4 of these where related to drugs, alcohol, or weapons.

C. Goals:

1. The number of youth reporting using alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use will decrease by 3% in Martin County as evidenced by the results of future IPRC surveys.
2. The number of youth seeking treatment for substance abuse related issues will increase by 2% over the coming year.

End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

1. In 2009, Students from Loogootee Community School Corp. reported higher state average rates for alcohol and cigarettes; this is the same as the previous report (2007). In 2009, the ATOD data reports a lower than state average for marijuana and this is coherent with the previous report (2007). There was a decrease in 2009 that did not list smokeless tobacco higher than state rates.
2. The Probation Department reports the number of New Juvenile Probation Supervisions for 2009 is 27 and the number or New Alcohol/Drug Supervision for 2009 is 12. This is a decrease of 9. In 2007, there were 39 juveniles put on probation of these 21 (54%) were drug/alcohol related.
3. The number of new Felony Probation Supervisions for 2009 is 78 and number or New Alcohol/Drug Supervision for 2009 is 34. This is an increase of 5. In 2007, there were 61 people charged with a felony put on probation, of these 29 (48%) were drug/alcohol related.
4. The number of New Misdemeanor Probation Supervisions for 2009 is 69 and the number or New Alcohol/Drug Supervision for 2009 is 42. This is an increase of 6. In 2007, there were 67 people charged with a misdemeanor of these 36 (54%) were drug/alcohol related.
5. In the year 2009-2010, Loogootee High School in Martin County reported 76 suspensions. One related to tobacco and there were not any alcohol related suspensions. This is a decrease of 1. According to the Martin County Community Schools in 2008 there have been six suspensions due to tobacco use/possession and the school is only into the first half of the school year.

End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

Final Report (end of Year 3):

1. According to the Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use Survey (ATOD), Southwest Indiana.
 - a. The monthly use of nonmedical prescription drug use for 8th grade students is 1.7%. The State average for 8th grade students is 2.7%.
 - b. The Lifetime use of nonmedical prescription drug use for 8th grade students is 3.4%. The State average for 8th grade students is 4.8%.



- c. The monthly use of nonmedical prescription drug use for 9th grade students is 4.6%. The State average for 9th grade students is 4.3 %.
 - d. The Lifetime use of nonmedical prescription drug use for 9th grade students is 9.4%. The State average for 9th grade students is 8.2%.
 - e. The monthly use of nonmedical prescription drug use for 12th grade students is 5.1%. The State average for 12th grade students is 5.9%.
 - f. The Lifetime use of nonmedical prescription drug use for 12th grade students is 14.4%. The State average for 12th grade students is 14.6%
2. The number of new Felony Probation Supervisions for 2011 is 68. Out of the 68, there were 23 that were alcohol/drug related. In 2010 there were 45 new supervisions and 22 were alcohol drug related.
 3. The number of New Misdemeanor Probation Supervisions for 2011 was 81 and out of the 81 there were 40 that were drug/alcohol related. The year 2010 there were 75 new and the number that was Alcohol/Drug related was 48 for the year 2010.
 4. The Probation Department reports the number of New Juvenile Probation Supervisions for 2011 is 26 and the number that involved alcohol/drug use was 7. This is a decrease from the previous year. In 2010 there were 30 New Juvenile Probation Supervisions and the number related to Alcohol/Drug use was 12.

D. Objectives:

1. Educate youth regarding the use and abuse of substances through collaboration with school systems
2. Encourage all Martin County Schools to participate in the IPRC, ATOD Survey
3. Collaborate with medical and treatment providers to disperse information to youth
4. Conduct a Town Hall Forum to discuss and educate the community regarding drugs and youth.
5. Meet with licensed alcohol and tobacco retailers to inform them of the detrimental effects and consequences of underage sales
6. Support parent education programs on alcohol, tobacco and other drug issues in the community. This could include such programs as presentation on ATOD awareness and media events
7. Support youth education about substance abuse prevention through community programs both in and out of school such as community events for adults and youth.
8. Partner with the Tobacco Coalition of Martin County to promote the education of youth and adults regarding the consequences of tobacco use
9. Continue participation with other school corporations in their events focusing on prevention of substance abuse.

End of Year 1 Update:

1. The SADD Chapters at both Shoals JR/SR High and Loogootee JR/SR High school were supported for prevention/education initiatives. The chapters were active in spreading a prevention message and engaged in positive activities (SAFE PROM). A speaker came to speak with students about living a drug free life.

2. The LCC did encourage all Martin County Schools to participate in the IPRC, ATOD Survey. Shoals JR/SR High and Loogootee JR/SR High stated that they would be participating in the survey.
3. The LCC did allocate funds to the Samaritan Center in an effort to get treatment for those in need who cannot afford it on their own. Samaritan Center is the closest treatment facility and reported that there were 93 clients from Martin County; of the 93 that were seen, 2 had a substance abuse primary diagnosis closest hospital will be encouraged to provide statistics, but has not in the past.
4. In collaboration with Bloomington Meadows Hospital, the Council has provided a lunch and learn to educate the Community about the dangers of prescription drug abuse and youth. There were 24 community members at the Lunch and Learn. The LCC will continue to provide more education opportunities in 2010.
5. The Council did not meet with licensed alcohol and tobacco retailers to inform them of the detrimental effects and consequences of underage sales
6. Support parent education programs on alcohol, tobacco and other drug issues in the community.
7. Through support of the SADD Chapters the students have distributed prevention messages to other students. Promoting a drug free life and the benefits of youth being proactive. Conference Youth for Youth, Speaker, prevention activities during Red Ribbon Week and Prom for one of the local JR/SR High School.
8. The Council has had a representative from Indiana Tobacco Prevention Coalition of Martin County join the council and promote the education of youth and adults regarding the consequences of tobacco use.

End of Year 2 Update:

1. The SADD Chapters at both Shoals JR/SR High and Loogootee JR/SR High school were supported for prevention/education initiatives. The chapters were active in spreading a prevention message and engaged in positive activities (SAFE PROM).
2. The LCC did encourage all Martin County Schools to participate in the IPRC, ATOD Survey. Shoals JR/SR High and Loogootee JR/SR High stated that they would be participating in the survey.
3. In collaboration with Bloomington Meadows Hospital, the Council has provided a lunch and learn to educate the Community about the dangers of prescription drug abuse and youth. The LCC also collaborated with Bloomington Meadows to have a lunch and learn on Suicide Prevention.
4. The Council did not meet with licensed alcohol and tobacco retailers to inform them of the detrimental effects and consequences of underage sales
5. The LCC did support parent education and community education by providing lunch and learns to those in the Community with a focus on alcohol, tobacco and other drug issues in the community.
6. Through support of the SADD Chapters the students have distributed prevention messages to other students. Promoting a drug free life and the benefits of youth being proactive. Conference Youth for Youth, Speaker, prevention activities during Red Ribbon Week and Prom for one of the local JR/SR High School.
7. According to the 2009, State Epidemiological Profile, there were 95 Treatment episodes for alcohol use and 50 of those were alcohol dependence.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

1. The LCC supported Shoals Junior-Senior High School SADD. The students purchased materials to educate students about the consequences of poor decision with regard to drugs, alcohol, and bullying. The SADD students had a speaker Jim Reams put on a presentation “No-Go-Tell Drug Show” to grades K-5 and “Let’s Talk Drug Program” To grades 6-8. There were 302 Jr/Sr High and 328 Pre-6th Elementary students that benefited from the LCC funds.
2. The LCC did encourage all Martin County Schools to participate in the IPRC, ATOD Survey. Shoals JR/SR High and Loogootee JR/SR High stated that they would be participating in the survey.
3. The Council hosted a lunch and learn . The speaker was Lin Montgomery with the Governors Commission and the topic of the Lunch and Learn was “Drugs, ‘Old and New””. The LCC had approximately 30 people at the Lunch and Learn. This presentation discussed the dangers of substance abuse and how to recognize certain aspects of drugs.
4. The Council did not meet with licensed alcohol and tobacco retailers to inform them of the detrimental effects and consequences of underage sales
5. The LCC did support parent education and community education by providing a lunch and learn to those in the Community with a focus on alcohol, tobacco and other drug issues in the community.
6. In 2011, the LCC continued to support of the SADD Chapters the students have distributed prevention messages to other students. Promoting a drug free life and the benefits of youth being proactive.
7. According to the 2010, State Epidemiological Profile, there were 59 Treatment episodes for alcohol use and 26 of those were alcohol dependence.

1. **Problem Statement #2:** Methamphetamine use and production is increasing in Martin County resulting in abuse and dependency.

B. Supportive Data:

1. ISP reports: Total Clan Meth Lab Busts by Any Agency, 2007 (8) 1
2. Martin County Sheriff’s Department reports an increase in reports of production by officers and the public.
3. The 2008 State Epidemiological profile in Martin County noted that twenty-three persons reported methamphetamine use and eleven persons reported meth dependence.
4. According to the Uniform Crime Report there has been an increase in the number of Drug Possession and Sale/Manufacture Arrest Rates in Martin County (2005, 2.47 and 2006, 4.02) by 61%.
5. Martin County Law Enforcement is reporting an increase in Methamphetamine use.
6. According to the 2008 ATOD Survey results, youth in Martin County report high rates of Methamphetamine use.

- a. In 10th Grade, 3.3% report annual use of methamphetamines.
- b. In 11th Grade, 1.7% report annual use of methamphetamines.

End of Year 1 Update:

1. In the year 2009, Martin Co had 10 meth labs cleaned by Indiana State Police.
2. In the year 2009, Martin County Sheriff's Department continues to report an increase in reports of production. There was only anecdotal information available at this time.
3. According to the 2009 State Epidemiological profile in Martin County fourteen persons report Methamphetamine Use and five persons report Methamphetamine Dependence.
4. According to the 2009, Uniform Crime Report there has been 5 Methamphetamine Possession arrest and 2 Methamphetamine Sales arrest. The Methamphetamine Priority score is 4 for Martin County. This indicates a concern. The higher priority score indicate a more severe problem. The highest for all counties in Indiana equal 12 and the lowest equal 0.
5. According to the 2009 ATOD Survey results, youth in Martin County report high rates of Methamphetamine use.
 - a. In 8th Grade 1.5% report annual use of methamphetamines. The State average is 1.1% and National average is 1.2%
 - b. In 9th Grade 8.6% report annual use of methamphetamines. The State average is 1.5%
 - c. In 10th Grade 8.9% report annual use of methamphetamines. The State and National average is 1.5%
 - d. In 11th Grade 2.0% report annual use of methamphetamines. The State average is 1.6%
6. According to the inmates in the Martin County Jail, 2009. Out of 27 consistent participants in the class, 7 of those are from other counties being held for DOC.
 - a. Methamphetamine as drug of choice—12—4 of those were out of county holds—8 were tobacco users
 - b. 44% report Methamphetamine as drug of choice

End of Year 2 Update:

1. In the year 2010, Martin Co had 11 meth labs cleaned by Indiana State Police.
2. In the year 2010, Martin County Sheriff's Department reported 19 arrests that were Methamphetamine related.
3. According to the 2009 State Epidemiological profile in Martin County fourteen persons report Methamphetamine Use and five persons report Methamphetamine Dependence.
4. In 2009, the State Epidemiological Report; there were 95 treatment episodes for Methamphetamine use. Of the 95, there were 14 with Meth Dependence.
5. The most current data is from the previous year: According to the 2009, Uniform Crime Report there has been 5 Methamphetamine Possession arrest and 2 Methamphetamine Sales arrest. The Methamphetamine Priority score is 4 for Martin County. This indicates a concern. The higher priority score indicate a more

severe problem. The highest for all counties in Indiana equal 12 and the lowest equal 0.

6. This is the most recent data: According to the 2009 ATOD Survey results, youth in Martin County report high rates of Methamphetamine use.
 - a. In 8th Grade 1.5% report annual use of methamphetamines. The State average is 1.1% and National average is 1.2%
 - b. In 9th Grade 8.6% report annual use of methamphetamines. The State average is 1.5%
 - c. In 10th Grade 8.9% report annual use of methamphetamines. The State and National average is 1.5%
 - d. In 11th Grade 2.0% report annual use of methamphetamines. The State average is 1.6%
7. According to the inmates in the Martin County Jail, 2010.
 - a. 40% report Methamphetamine as drug of choice

Final Update (end of Year 3):

1. In the year 2011, Martin County Sheriff's Department reported 6 arrests that were Methamphetamine related.
2. According to the 2010 State Epidemiological profile in Martin County nine persons report Methamphetamine Use and five persons report Methamphetamine Dependence.
3. In 2010, the State Epidemiological Report; there were 59 treatment episodes for Methamphetamine use. Of the 59, there were 5 with Meth Dependence.
4. According to the Martin County Sheriff Department there have been 6 arrest for possession of Methamphetamine.
5. According to the Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use Survey (ATOD), Southwest Indiana.
 - a. The monthly use of methamphetamines for 8th grade students is 1.7%. The State average for 8th grade students is 2.7%.
 - b. The Lifetime use of methamphetamines for 8th grade students is 3.4%. The State average for 8th grade students is 4.8%.
 - c. The monthly use of methamphetamines for 9th grade students is .8%. The State average for 9th grade students is .9 %.
 - d. The Lifetime use of methamphetamines for 9th grade students is 2.3%. The State average for 9th grade students is 1.9%.
 - e. The monthly use of methamphetamine for 12th grade students is 1.2%. The State average for 12th grade students is 1.3%.
 - f. The Lifetime use of methamphetamine for 12th grade students is 2.6%. The State average for 12th grade students is 2.8%
6. The most recent data available to the LCC is as follows: According to the inmates in the Martin County Jail, 2010.
 - a. 40% report Methamphetamine as drug of choice

C. Goals:

1. Decrease the reported use of methamphetamines by Martin County residents by 3% over the next year as reported by law enforcement records
2. The production of methamphetamines by some Martin County residents will decrease as indicated on the Uniform Crime Report, Sheriff's Department, and Prev-Stat data.

End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

1. In the year 2009, Martin Co had 10 meth labs cleaned by Indiana State Police; This is an increase of 9 - Total Clan Meth Lab Busts by Any Agency, 2007 (8) 1
2. According to the 2009 ATOD Survey results, youth in Martin County report high rates of Methamphetamine use. In 10th Grade 8.9% report annual use of methamphetamines. This is an increase of 5.6%. In the year 2008, 10th Grade 3.3% report annual use of methamphetamines.
3. According to the 2009 ATOD Survey results, youth in Martin County report high rates of Methamphetamine use. In 11th Grade 2.0% report annual use of methamphetamines. This is an increase of .3%. In the year 2008, 11th Grade 1.7% report annual use of methamphetamines.

End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

1. In the year 2010, Martin Co had 11 meth labs cleaned by Indiana State Police; This is an increase of 1 - Total Clan Meth Lab Busts by Any Agency, 2009 (10) 1
2. The most current data is from the previous year: According to the 2009 ATOD Survey results, youth in Martin County report high rates of Methamphetamine use. In 10th Grade 8.9% report annual use of methamphetamines. This is an increase of 5.6%. In the year 2008, 10th Grade 3.3% report annual use of methamphetamines.
3. The most current data is from the previous year: According to the 2009 ATOD Survey results, youth in Martin County report high rates of Methamphetamine use. In 11th Grade 2.0% report annual use of methamphetamines. This is an increase of .3%. In the year 2008, 11th Grade 1.7% report annual use of methamphetamines.

Final Report (end of Year 3):

1. In 2011, there were 7 meth labs seized in Martin County Indiana. This is a decrease of 4. In the year 2010, Martin Co had 11 meth labs cleaned by Indiana State Police;
2. According to the 2011 ATOD result, the Lifetime use of methamphetamines in the Southwest Region for 10th grade students is 2.4% and the State Average is 2.2%. Martin County is in the Southwest Region.
3. The 2011 ATOD results for the Southwest Region indicated that Lifetime use of Methamphetamine by 11th grade students is 2.7%. The State Average is 2.7%.

D. Objectives:

1. Support law enforcement efforts for specific methamphetamine initiatives
2. The LCC will encourage methamphetamine related educational programs for the community, encourage training for law enforcement and encourage the development of a task force.
3. The LCC will support treatment options for individuals referred through the Judicial process.

4. Support the development of self-help groups for teens and adults in Martin County.

End of Year 1 Update:

1. The Council did not support law enforcement efforts for specific methamphetamine initiatives. The Council would like to support initiatives in the future.
2. The Community Consultant did encourage methamphetamine related educational program attendance to law officials and encourage the development of a task force.
3. The LCC will have the opportunity to support treatment options for individuals referred through the Judicial process. MAM is one of the treatment options that the LCC supported.
4. The council did not support efforts with local radio stations and newspapers to provide information on the effects and consequences of methamphetamine use/production.
5. The LCC has representation of MAM. Mothers Against Methamphetamines. This new representation will allow the Council to support the development of self-help groups for teens and adults in Martin County. MAM has established a support group just for Methamphetamine use/abuse in 2009.
6. The LCC made informational brochures available at the community event -Lunch and Learn – educating community members on methamphetamine production and use
7. SOAR, the local literacy agency was supported to provide assistance to inmates and re-entry individuals obtain G.ED.s.

End of Year 2 Update:

1. The Council did not have an opportunity to support law enforcement efforts for specific methamphetamine initiatives. The Council would like to support initiatives in the future.
2. The Community Consultant continued to offer and encourage methamphetamine related educational program attendance to law officials and encourage the development of a task force.
3. MAM is the one of the treatment options that the LCC supported. MAM provided educational materials in lobbies at the Martin County Jail, public library, gave one public educational event, and increased attendance in the area support group. There were 84 men and women that benefitted from this program. The surveys show a 95% approval rate within the jail population.
4. The council did not support efforts with local radio stations and newspapers to provide information on the effects and consequences of methamphetamine use/production.
5. The LCC made informational brochures available at the community event -Lunch and Learn – educating community members on methamphetamine production and use
6. In 2010, the LCC supported SOAR, the local literacy agency which provides assistance to inmates and re-entry individuals obtain GEDs. In addition, there are member in the Community that use the services. There are 45 adults and 125 youth that used this program in 2010. Three inmates received their GED's.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

1. The Council did not have an opportunity to support law enforcement efforts for specific methamphetamine initiatives. The Council would like to support initiatives in the future.
2. The Community Consultant sent out a Newsletter every month with information on trainings in the area. Also, the Newsletter gave updated information on New and Old drugs of abuse and Lunch and Learns that could be attended.
3. In 2011, the LCC provided funding to the program MAM (Mothers Against Methamphetamines) MAM provided educational materials in lobbies at the Martin County Jail, public library, gave one public educational event, and increased attendance in the area support group.
4. The council did not support efforts with local radio stations and newspapers to provide information on the effects and consequences of methamphetamine use/production in 2011.
5. In 2011, the LCC made informational brochures available at the community event - Lunch and Learn – educating community members on methamphetamine production and use
6. In 2011, the LCC supported SOAR, the local literacy agency which provides assistance to inmates and re-entry individuals obtain GEDs. In addition, there are member in the Community that use the services. There are 25 men, 17 women, and 125 youth that used this program in 2011. Seven inmates received their GED's in 2011; this is an increase of 4.

A. Problem Statement #3: Prescription/medicine use and abuse by youth and adults in Martin County is of concern.

B. Supportive Data:

1. According to the 2007 State Epidemiological Profile 22 residents report abusing prescription drugs and 12 report dependence.
2. In 2008, there have been seven reported arrests for possession of prescription drug use and five arrests for the sale of prescription drugs.
3. The 2008 Monitoring the Future Survey shows prescription drug abuse remains high: 15.4 percent of 12th graders said they abused prescription drugs within the past year. Among those, nearly 10 percent reported past year nonmedical use of Vicodin, and 4.7 percent reported abusing Oxycontin, both opioid painkillers. The survey notes that seven of the top 10 drugs abused by 12th graders in the year prior to the survey were either prescribed or purchased over-the-counter.
4. The latest Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) report—drawn from a sample of hospital emergency departments (ED) across the nation—indicates that of the 113 million visits to emergency departments, more than 1.7 million visits were associated with some form of substance misuse or abuse. Illicit drugs were responsible for 31 percent of the cases and prescription drugs for 28 percent of the cases. Prescription and over-the-counter drugs were responsible for 741,425 of the ED visits and the majority of these visits (54 percent) involved multiple drugs.
5. Monthly prevalence rates, according to the 2007 Indiana Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use survey from Loogootee schools, indicated that the 10th grade

students reported a higher than state rate for amphetamine and over the counter drug use.

6. The Law Enforcement of Martin County are reporting an increase in prescription drug abuse.

End of Year 1 Update:

1. According to the 2009 State Epidemiological Profile 11 residents report abusing prescription drugs and 6 report dependence.
2. According to the 2009 State Epidemiological Profile, Uniform Crime Report in Martin County, there has been 1 reported arrests for possession of prescription drug use and 0 arrests for the sale of prescription drugs.
3. The 2008 Monitoring the Future Survey is the most recent survey it shows prescription drug abuse remains high: 15.4 percent of 12th graders said they abused prescription drugs within the past year. Among those, nearly 10 percent reported past year nonmedical use of Vicodin, and 4.7 percent reported abusing Oxycontin, both opioid painkillers. The survey notes that seven of the top 10 drugs abused by 12th graders in the year prior to the survey were either prescribed or purchased over-the-counter.
4. According to the Indiana Counselors Association on Alcohol and Drug Abuse. Hoosiers aged 18 to 25 have the highest rates of prescription drug abuse 16 percent, which is higher than the national average for all adults of 12 percent. Adults in Indiana report alcohol abuse and dependence at rates similar to the national average 7 percent but the most effected age group is 18 to 25 year-olds with 17 percent reporting alcohol abuse or dependence.
5. Students from Loogootee Community School Corp. reported monthly prevalence rates by 9th and 10th grade students were higher than state rates for Ritalin/adderall and most illicit drugs including cigarettes and alcohol (9th), narcotics and GHB (7th), and amphetamines (6th). Lower than state average for cigars (11th) and marijuana (12th).
6. In 2009, the Martin County, Sheriffs Department report 11 arrests dealing with prescription abuse/violations.
7. According to the inmates in the Martin County Jail. Out of 27 consistent participants in the MAM prevention/educational class on recovery 7 of those are from other counties being held for DOC.
 - 9 of the inmates reported prescription narcotics was the drug of choice.

End of Year 2 Update:

1. According to the 2010 State Epidemiological Profile 11 residents report abusing prescription drugs and 6 report dependence.
2. According to the 2009 State Epidemiological Profile, Uniform Crime Report in Martin County, there has been 1 reported arrests for possession of prescription drug use and 0 arrests for the sale of prescription drugs.
3. The 2010 Monitoring the Future Survey is the most recent survey it shows a pattern of peaking and then declining. Amphetamines: Among 12th graders a peak at 11.1% in 2002 and declining to 6.6% in 2009. Sedatives: Show a steady increase from 1992 through 2005. From 2.8% to 7.2%. Then a Steady gradual decline in the

years since. In 2010 a prevalence rate of 4.8%. The most widely used Vicodin and OxyContin continue to rise. Annual prevalence rates reported by 12th grade is 5.1% for OxyContin and 8.0% reported by 12th graders for Vicodin.

4. The most current data is from the year prior: According to the Indiana Counselors Association on Alcohol and Drug Abuse. Hoosiers aged 18 to 25 have the highest rates of prescription drug abuse 16 percent, which is higher than the national average for all adults of 12 percent. Adults in Indiana report alcohol abuse and dependence at rates similar to the national average 7 percent but the most effected age group is 18 to 25 year-olds with 17 percent reporting alcohol abuse or dependence.
5. Students from Loogootee Community School Corp. reported monthly prevalence rates by 9th and 10th grade students were higher than state rates for Ritalin/adderall and most illicit drugs including cigarettes and alcohol (9th), narcotics and GHB (7th), and amphetamines (6th). Lower than state average for cigars (11th) and marijuana (12th).
6. In 2010, the Martin County, Sheriffs Department report 6 arrests for possession of a prescription drug violations.
7. According to the inmates in the Martin County Jail. Out of 32 consistent participants in the MAM.
 - 65% of the inmates reported prescription narcotics was the drug of choice.
8. According to the State Epidemiological Profile, in the year 2009 there were 29,013 prescription drug dispensed.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

1. According to the 2011 State Epidemiological Profile On 2010 data- 18 residents report abusing prescription drugs and 12 report dependence.
2. The Martin County Sheriff's Department report 2011 in Martin County, there has been 4 reported arrests for possession of prescription drug use and 0 arrests for the sale of prescription drugs.
3. This is the most recent Monitoring the Future Survey results: The 2010 Monitoring the Future Survey is the most recent survey it shows a pattern of peaking and then declining. Amphetamines: Among 12th graders a peak at 11.1% in 2002 and declining to 6.6% in 2009. Sedatives: Show a steady increase from 1992 through 2005. From 2.8% to 7.2%. Then a Steady gradual decline in the years since. In 2010 a prevalence rate of 4.8%. The most widely used Vicodin and OxyContin continue to rise. Annual prevalence rates reported by 12th grade is 5.1% for OxyContin and 8.0% reported by 12th graders for Vicodin.
4. This is the most recent information from this source: The most current data is from the year prior: According to the Indiana Counselors Association on Alcohol and Drug Abuse. Hoosiers aged 18 to 25 have the highest rates of prescription drug abuse 16 percent, which is higher than the national average for all adults of 12 percent. Adults in Indiana report alcohol abuse and dependence at rates similar to the national average 7 percent but the most effected age group is 18 to 25 year-olds with 17 percent reporting alcohol abuse or dependence.
5. The Alcohol and Other Drug Use Survey for the Southwest Region which includes Martin County Report:



- a. Monthly use of Nonmedical Prescription Drug Use by 9th grade students is 4.6%. This is higher than State percentage of 4.3.
 - b. Lifetime use by 9th grade student of Nonmedical Prescription Drugs is 9.4% and the State is 8.2%.
6. In 2011, the Martin County, Sheriffs Department report 4 arrests for possession of a prescription drug violations.
 7. This is the most recent update for MAM; According to the inmates in the Martin County Jail. Out of 32 consistent participants in the MAM.
 - 65% of the inmates reported prescription narcotics was the drug of choice.
 8. According to the State Epidemiological Profile, in the year 2010 there were 28,406 prescription drug dispensed.

C. Goals:

1. Reduce the reported use of prescription drug use and abuse by 2% in Martin County based on the Indiana Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use survey results, and Law Enforcement.
2. The number of arrests for possession of use and sale of prescription drugs will decrease by 3%.

End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

1. According to the 2009 State Epidemiological Profile 11 residents report abusing prescription drugs and 6 report dependence. This is a decrease of 11 reporting abuse of prescription drugs and a decrease of 6 reporting dependence. According to the 2007 State Epidemiological Profile 22 residents report abusing prescription drugs and 12 report dependence.
2. According to the, Uniform Crime Report in Martin County, there have 1 been reported arrests for possession of prescription drug use and 0 arrests for the sale of prescription drugs. This is a decrease of 6 reported arrests for possession, since the prior year and a decrease of 5, since the prior year for sale of prescription drugs. In 2008, There have been seven reported arrests for possession of prescription drug use and five arrests for the sale of prescription drugs.

End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

1. According to the 2009 State Epidemiological Profile 11 residents report abusing prescription drugs and 6 report dependence. This is a decrease of 11 reporting abuse of prescription drugs and a decrease of 6 reporting dependence. According to the 2007 State Epidemiological Profile 22 residents report abusing prescription drugs and 12 report dependence.
2. According to the, Uniform Crime Report in Martin County, there have 1 been reported arrests for possession of prescription drug use and 0 arrests for the sale of prescription drugs. This is a decrease of 6 reported arrests for possession, since the prior year and a decrease of 5, since the prior year for sale of prescription drugs. In 2008, There have been seven reported arrests for possession of prescription drug use and five arrests for the sale of prescription drugs.

Final Report (end of Year 3):

1. According to the 2011 State Epidemiological Profile On 2010 data- 18 residents report abusing prescription drugs and 12 report dependence. This is a decrease of 7 reporting abuse and an increase of 6 reporting dependence. According to the 2009 State Epidemiological Profile 11 residents report abusing prescription drugs and 6 report dependence.
2. According to the Martin County Sheriff Department, there have 4 been reported arrests for possession of prescription drug use and 0 arrests for the sale of prescription drugs. This is an increase of 3 arrest for possession of prescription drug possession.

D. Objectives:

1. Support the implementation and continuation of evidence based substance abuse programs.
2. Distribute educational materials to the community
3. Collaborate with pharmacies and medical facilities to distribute educational material to anyone receiving a prescription containing addictive or abusive properties.
4. Support law enforcement and promote specialized training
5. Collaborate with medical facilities to have services provided for individuals that need treatment.
6. Encourage all Martin County Schools to participate in the IPRC, ATOD Survey.

End of Year 1 Update:

1. The Council supported the Samaritan Center in an effort to increase the opportunity for those who need treatment yet can not afford it; to have the opportunity to receive treatment.
2. The Council did support SADD Chapters at both Community High Schools. Through support of the SADD Chapters, the students have distributed prevention messages to other students.
3. The Council hosted a lunch and learn to educate the Community about the dangers of prescription drug abuse and youth. There were 24 community members at the Lunch and Learn.
4. The Council handed out brochures at "AG" Day.
5. The Council failed to initiate collaboration with pharmacies and medical facilities to distribute educational material to anyone receiving a prescription containing addictive or abusive properties.
6. The LCC supported law enforcements purchase of safety equipment that will be used by officers when placed in dangerous situations.
7. No treatment providers requested or were awarded funds to provide treatment to local residents. Efforts continue to identify and support treatment opportunities in Martin County.

8. The LCC did ensure that the schools were aware of the ATOD Survey and the importance of the data that is collected. Shoals and Loogootee JR/SR High stated they would be taking the survey.

End of Year 2 Update:

1. The Council did support SADD Chapters at Shoals Junior-Senior High School. The students completed a workbook “I’ve Got Better things to do than Drugs” and “Don’t Monkey Around with Drugs”. There were 308 Jr/Sr High Students that benefitted from this program and 338 elementary students.
2. The Council hosted a lunch and learn to educate the Community about the dangers of prescription drug abuse and youth.
3. In collaboration with Bloomington Meadows hospital the Council had a lunch and learn on Suicide Prevention.
4. The Council failed to initiate collaboration with pharmacies and medical facilities to distribute educational material to anyone receiving a prescription containing addictive or abusive properties.
5. The LCC supported law enforcements purchase of Cameras that will be used to show evidence of Drug Use and Manufacturing.
6. No treatment providers requested or were awarded funds to provide treatment to local residents. Efforts continue to identify and support treatment opportunities in Martin County.
7. The LCC did ensure that the schools were aware of the ATOD Survey and the importance of the data that is collected. Shoals and Loogootee JR/SR High stated they would be taking the survey.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

1. The LCC supported Shoals Junior-Senior High School SADD. The students purchased materials to educate students about the consequences of poor decision with regard to drugs, alcohol, and bullying. The SADD students had a speaker Jim Reams put on a presentation “No-Go-Tell Drug Show” to Jr/Sr High and 328 Pre-6th Elementary students that benefitted from the LCC funds.
2. The Council hosted a lunch and learn . The speaker was Lin Montgomery with the Governors Commission and the topic of the Lunch and Learn was “Drugs, ‘Old and New’”. The LCC had approximately 30 people at the Lunch and Learn. This presentation discussed the dangers of substance abuse and how to recognize certain aspects of drugs.
3. In 2011, The Council failed to initiate collaboration with pharmacies and medical facilities to distribute educational material to anyone receiving a prescription containing addictive or abusive properties.
4. The LCC supported law enforcements purchase of equipment that will aid in the safety and more effective enforcement.
5. In 2011, No treatment providers requested or were awarded funds to provide treatment to local residents. Efforts continue to identify and support treatment opportunities in Martin County.

6. In 2011, The LCC did ensure that the schools were aware of the ATOD Survey and the importance of the data that is collected. Shoals and Loogootee JR/SR High stated they would be taking the survey.

A. Problem Statement #4: There is a lack of diversity and active participation in the membership of the Martin County Local Coordinating Council.

B. Supportive Data:

1. ~~Current membership on the Council does not meet the recommended sector representation.~~
2. ~~Minutes of Council meetings reflect attendance numbers and representation but not other demographic information~~
3. ~~There currently is no subcommittee activity~~
4. ~~The Council has not held any public events to promote itself or its mission/goals~~
5. ~~There is a lack of interest by community agencies in the mini-grant cycle of the Community Drug Fund~~

End of Year 1 Update:

1. ~~In 2009, there has been a representative from each recommended sector attend the meetings on a regular basis.~~
2. ~~The minutes of the Council did reflect attendance numbers and representation but not other demographic information~~
3. ~~There have been two subcommittees established. The Council will have to find ways to encourage the subcommittees to be more active. One committee is the Event Committee which will be responsible for planning a minimum of 2 lunch and learns and a LCC open house. The second committee is Marketing/Recruitment responsible for distributing brochures and making contact with possible members in the community.~~
4. ~~In 2009, the Martin County LCC in collaboration with Bloomington Meadows Hospital offered a lunch and learn for the council and community members. The speaker educated the attendees on Prescription Drug Abuse and Youth. This event had a positive influence to those who attended. The LCC had 24 community members at the event.~~
5. ~~There is a lack of interest by community agencies in the mini-grant cycle of the Community Drug Fund~~

End of Year 2 Update:

1. ~~In 2010, there has been a representative from each recommended sector attend the meetings on a regular basis except treatment.~~
2. ~~The minutes of the Council did reflect attendance numbers and representation.~~
3. ~~The Council has worked together to ensure Lunch and Learns be available to the Council members and those in the community that would like to attend. These lunch and learns are advertised in the paper and the Council sends out~~

information to those that may be interested in attending. The Council continues to brainstorm ways to encourage the subcommittees to be more active.

4. In 2010, the Martin County LCC in collaboration with Bloomington Meadows Hospital offered 2 lunch and learns for the council and community members. One lunch and learn the speaker educated the attendees on Prescription Drug Abuse and Youth. This event had a positive influence to those who attended. The other lunch and learn educated those who attended on Suicide and Prevention.
5. There continues to be a lack of interest by community agencies in the mini-grant cycle of the Community Drug Fund

Final Update (end of Year 3):

1. In 2010, there has been a representative from each recommended sector attend the meetings on a regular basis except treatment.
2. The minutes of the Council did reflect attendance numbers and representation.
3. The Council has worked together to ensure Lunch and Learns be available to the Council members and those in the community that would like to attend. These lunch and learns are advertised in the paper and the Council sends out information to those that may be interested in attending. The Council continues to brainstorm ways to encourage the subcommittees to be more active.
4. In 2010, the Martin County LCC in collaboration with Bloomington Meadows Hospital offered 2 lunch and learns for the council and community members. One lunch and learn the speaker educated the attendees on Prescription Drug Abuse and Youth. This event had a positive influence to those who attended. The other lunch and learn educated those who attended on Suicide and Prevention.
5. There continues to be a lack of interest by community agencies in the mini-grant cycle of the Community Drug Fund

C. Goals:

1. Increase active membership to a minimum of 12.
2. Increase membership of youth on the LCC Council by 1% over the next year.

End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

1. There have been two subcommittees established. The Council will have to find ways to encourage the subcommittees to be more active. One committee is the Event Committee which will be responsible for planning a minimum of 2 lunch and learns and a LCC open house. The second committee is Marketing/Recruitment responsible for distributing brochures and making contact with possible members in the community. This is an increase of two subcommittees.
2. The average attendance for the year of 2009 is 11. 16 being the highest number of attendees and 6 being the lowest number of attendees. This is an increase of 2 members on average.

End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

1. The event committee did put together 2 lunch and learns for the year 2010.
2. The average attendance for the year of 2010 is 12.
3. There has not been any youth that have attended the LCC meetings. The LCC will continue to encourage youth to attend through collaboration with the SADD Sponsor.

Final Report (end of Year 3):

1. The event committee did put together 2 lunch and learns for the year 2010.
2. The average attendance for the year of 2010 is 12.
3. There has not been any youth that have attended the LCC meetings. The LCC will continue to encourage youth to attend through collaboration with the SADD Sponsor.

D. Objectives:

1. Continue the paid part time Coordinator position to support the functioning of the LCC
2. Design and conduct a membership drive with the goal of attaining and sustaining membership from a minimum of 12 specific sectors of the community
3. Subcommittee members assist the PT Coordinator provide public relations information and assist in the recruitment of new members
4. Design and distribute a brochure or other information piece regarding the Council
5. Increase awareness about ATOD issues in Martin County and what can be done to address the issues by community members through participation in local events
6. Enforce the attendance policy for LCC Grantees.
7. Offer LCC sponsored educational events.
8. Continue to participate with and support the school corporations' efforts around Red Ribbon Week, Safe Prom, and their SADD chapters.
9. Establish at least two subcommittees: public relations/media and membership

End of Year 1 Update:

1. There is a paid part time Coordinator position to support the functioning of the LCC
2. All sectors are represented on the Council.
3. The members of the LCC have brought 2 new members that are now active on the council.
4. The Council did have a brochure designed in an effort to increase awareness about the council and urge community members to get involved.
5. Events that members attended include "AG" day where brochures were handed out to community members in an effort to increase awareness about the Council.
6. The LCC has incorporated a detailed sign in sheet to ensure that the grantees are meeting their attendance requirements. In 2009, the Martin County LCC in collaboration with Bloomington Meadows Hospital offered a lunch and learn for the council and community members. The speaker educated the attendees on

Prescription Drug Abuse and Youth. This event had a positive influence to those who attended. The LCC had 24 community members at the event.

7. The LCC financially helped the Loogootee Jr/Sr High School SADD Chapter. The SADD Chapter promoted a drug free life and the benefits of youth reaching out to other youth to promote drug free initiatives. The SADD Chapter sent some of the members to the Youth for Youth Conference. In addition the SADD Chapter had a prevention/educational speaker, prevention activities during Red Ribbon Week, and incentives at "Safe Prom".
8. The LCC did establish sub-committees. The LCC will determine ways to encourage members to be active on the subcommittees.

End of Year 2 Update:

1. There is a paid part time Coordinator position to support the functioning of the LCC
2. Not all sectors are represented on the Council.
3. The LCC has incorporated a detailed sign in sheet to ensure that the grantees are meeting their attendance requirements. In 2010, the Martin County LCC in collaboration with Bloomington Meadows Hospital offered 2 lunch and learns for the council and community members. The speaker educated the attendees on Prescription Drug Abuse and Youth and Suicide Prevention. This event had a positive influence to those who attended.
4. The LCC will determine ways to encourage members to be active on the subcommittees.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

1. There is a paid part time Coordinator position to support the functioning of the LCC
2. Not all sectors are represented on the Council.
3. The LCC has incorporated a detailed sign in sheet to ensure that the grantees are meeting their attendance requirements. In 2010, the Martin County LCC in collaboration with Bloomington Meadows Hospital offered 2 lunch and learns for the council and community members. The speaker educated the attendees on Prescription Drug Abuse and Youth and Suicide Prevention. This event had a positive influence to those who attended.
4. The LCC will determine ways to encourage members to be active on the subcommittees.

Please attach the County's Fiscal Report for review!
Martin County

LOCAL DRUG FREE COMMUNITIES FUND INFORMATION

Comment [s1]: Amy, this document is now a free standing document. Do not include it with your Comprehensive Plan. Effective 01/01/12

(1) Amount deposited into the drug-free communities fund during the most recent, complete calendar year, per the County Auditor:

- The Martin County Auditor's office deposited \$6667.00 into the LCC's Drug-Free Community Fund from fees collected last calendar year, 2011.
- \$26134.41 rolled over from unused funds from the previous years.
- \$29473.91 total amount available for programs and administrative costs for the upcoming calendar year.
- \$2,880.00 allocated for administrative costs leaving \$23254.41 available for the upcoming year for programming

(2) Fund allocation by category, including a brief description of the purpose of the grant funding:

APPLICANT/PROJECT & PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT REQUESTED	AMOUNT GRANTED
Prevention/Education		
Shoals Jr./Sr. High-SADD, activity supplies promoting a drug free life and the benefits of youth being proactive	\$3000.00	\$2300.00
Martin Co. SOAR; Program geared towards the youth and adults to GED materials, tutor trainings, brochures; the local literacy agency was supported to provide assistance to inmates and re-entry individuals obtain GED's	\$2000.00	\$1600.00
TOTAL(S)	\$5000.00	\$3900.00
Treatment/Intervention	AMOUNT REQUESTED	AMOUNT GRANTED



MAM; Mothers Against Methamphetamines. MAM provides educational materials in lobbies at the Martin County Jail, public library, gave one public educational event, and increased attendance in the area support group. The funds will be used for outpatient facilitation, curriculum for jail population; website maintenance, educational pamphlets	\$2000.00	\$2000.00
TOTAL(S)	2000.00	2000.00
	AMOUNT REQUESTED	AMOUNT GRANTED
Criminal Justice Services		
Martin County Sheriff Department- The Martin County Officers will have camera equipment that will be used for officer protection by providing evidence if needed during drug and/or alcohol stops.	\$2359.90	2359.90
TOTAL(S)	\$2359.90	2359.90

(3) Total amount of dollars available (including previous annual deposit and all unused/rolled over dollars) and dollars spent (percentages included):

CATEGORY	DOLLARS ALLOCATED	Percentage of Dollars Awarded	DOLLARS AWARDED
Prevention/Education	\$5813.	67%	3900.00
Treatment/Interdiction	\$5813.	34%	2000.00
Criminal Justice Services	\$5813.	41%	2359.00
Administrative	\$5813.	50%	2880.00
TOTAL(S)	\$23252.	45%	10380.00

(4) Describe the grant process and requirements for the grantees:

The LCC of Martin County uses a standard form for their grant application. This grant application is presented to the Council and reviewed. Each person applying for Grant Money will have an opportunity to present their request to the Council. The LCC is able to ask questions as needed and the grantee answers any questions that may arise. The Council then takes a vote on the grant request. The grantee is notified by the next meeting date what funds will be allocated to their request.

No part of net earnings of the Martin County Local Coordinating Council shall be used for the benefit of, or be disbursed to, its member's officers, or other private persons except for



compensation of services rendered and to make payments and distributions in furtherance of the purpose set forth in these by-laws.

The ESC shall have final budget and all monetary disbursement approval for the Council.

The Fiscal Year for the Council shall begin with the disbursement of funds in January toward approved grant applications. The funds shall be divided with equal portions going to each division; 1/4 Treatment/Prevention, 1/4 Law Enforcement/Justice, 1/4 Education/Prevention, and 1/4 Administration.

The Council shall publish available funds in January of each year. Grant applications will be made available and must be submitted by the designated due date. All requests for funds must be completed in full on the approved Council Application. Any grant application not including all the required information and/or required documentation will be excluded from consideration. Projects requesting funds must address one or more of the needs outlined in the problem statements section of the Council’s work plan.

All grant recipients cannot miss more than two (2) regular meeting to be eligible to apply for funds for the next fiscal year. Recipients using funds must submit a Year-End Report at the end of the grant cycle. Reports should be made on the approved Council forms in writing and turned in on the designated due dates. Recipients not providing this documentation will not be eligible to apply for future grant funding.

(5) Provide administrative expenses:

EXPENSE	COST
<i>Coordinator Salary</i>	<i>\$2880.00</i>
TOTAL(S)	2880.00

(6) Provide amount of any unused dollars from previous years: As stated previously, the amount of \$26134.41 rolled over from previous years.

(7) Additional Comments:

Although it remained as part of the plan and updated for 2010, Problem Statement #4 has been extensively discussed and the Council has made the decision to strike it and not include it in next year’s update or new CCP. The capacity and sustainability of the LCC is of importance and concern of its members and will remain an ongoing topic of conversation and effort for the members in the coming years. The importance of targeting the issues of substance abuse as reportable problems in the community will take priority and be listed with supportive data, goals and objectives as directed by the Commission and the Community Consultant.



Next Annual Update Due: June 2013

Next Comprehensive Community Plan Due: June 2012

Date of Community Consultant Review: July 2011

Disclaimer:

You agree that the information provided within this Plan is subject to the following Terms and Conditions. These Terms and Conditions may be modified at any time and from time to time; the date of the most recent changes or revisions will be established by the Commission and sent electronically to all Local Coordinating Councils.

Terms and Conditions:

The information and data provided is presented as factual and accurate. I hereby acknowledge that I can be asked to submit proper documentation regarding the data submitted within the Plan. Failure to do so could result in a “denied approval” by the Commission under IC 5-2-6-16.

The Local Drug Free Communities Fund must be spent according to the goals identified within the plan. I hereby acknowledge that I can be asked to submit proper documentation regarding funds that are collected, allocated, and disbursed within the county. Failure to do so could result in a “denied approval” by the Commission under IC 5-2-6-16.

Initials: