

The Indiana Commission to Combat Drug Abuse



Behavioral Health Division

Comprehensive Community Plan

County: Randolph

LCC Name: Drug Free Randolph County

LCC Contact: David A Rees – Executive Director

Address: 928 East Byrum Drive

City: Winchester

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County Commissioners: Contact is Randolph County Auditor

Address: 100 South Main Street – 3rd Floor, Commissioner's Room

City: Winchester

Zip Code: 47394

Vision Statement

What is your Local Coordinating Council's vision statement?

Each resident of Randolph County has the opportunity to live a healthy life in a safe place free from substance abuse.

Mission Statement

What is your Local Coordinating Council's mission statement?

Drug Free Randolph County (DFRC) will collaborate with other organizations/entities in support of programs structured to reduce and/or eliminate illegal use and abuse of drugs, alcohol and tobacco in Randolph County through education, prevention, law enforcement, criminal justice, treatment and intervention. Through development and implementation of our Comprehensive Community Plan, DFRC will continue to build capacity through assessment and data collection so we may lead the way in assisting current efforts, offering supports and appropriate guidance that ensure the residents of Randolph County have the best opportunity to avoid or minimize the devastating effects of addiction upon their lives and their families.

Membership List					
#	Name	Organization	Race	Gender	Category
1	David A Rees	JRDS	W	M	Social Services
2	Shelly Monfort	Centerstone	W	F	Mental Health
3	Art Moystner	Randolph County Sheriff	W	M	Law Enforcement
4	John Reed	Winchester City PD	W	M	Law Enforcement
5	Kelly Hendricks	UCCHS School Corp	W	F	Secondary Education
6	Bob McCoy	Mayor - City of Winchester	W	M	City Governement
7	Elizabeth Krieg	Randolph County Probation Dept	W	F	Criminal Justice – Randolph County
8	Mischa Staton	Meridian Health Services	W	F	Mental Health - Administrator
9	Ceann Bales	Randolph County Economic Dev	W	F	Randolph County Government
10	Jeff Bullard	Freedom Life Church	W	M	Local Pastor/Clergy
11	Kaya Patterson	Health Patient Advocate	W	F	Ascension Health Services (County Hospital)
12	Gary Girton	Randolph County Commisioner	W	M	County Governemnt and Shalom Center Food Pantry Chair
13	Britney Andrews	Randolph Southern School Corp	W	F	School Corp Administration
14	Shelly Price	YMCA Special Program Coordinator	W	F	Randolph County YMCA
15	Aaron Black	Randolph Eastern School Corp	W	M	School Corp Superintendent
16	Diana Naylor	Meridian Health Services	W	F	Addictions Specialist Mental Health Services
17	Donnie Bousman	Randolph Southern School Corp	W	M	School Corp Superintendent
18	Daron Monnin	Randolph County Purdue Extension	W	M	Randolph County Purdue Extension Agent – 4-H Coord.

19	Bobby Mangus	Randolph Southern School Corp	W	M	School Corporation - Principal
20	Anne Taylor	MC Schools - Guidance	W	F	School Corp – Guidance Counselor
21	Jasmine Jessup	Meridian Health Services	W	F	Mental Health Services Administrator
22	Josh Hallatt	Randolph Southern School Corp	W	M	School Corp Administration
23	Neal Adams	Randolph Eastern School Corp	W	M	School Corp Administration
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LCC Meeting Schedule:

Please provide the months the LCC meets throughout the year: Randolph County DFRC Meets monthly, January through June then September through November on the second Wednesday of each respective month.

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 Randolph County
County Population 24,665 – According to Stats Indiana 2019
Schools in the community Randolph Central School Corp – Winchester Randolph Eastern School Corp – Union City Randolph Southern School Corp – Lynn Union School Corp – Modoc Monroe Central School Corp – Farmland/Parker City
Medical care providers in the community (hospitals, health care centers, medical centers/clinics, etc.) Ascension St Vincent Randolph County Hoispital - Winchester Randolph Medical Center – Family Practices/Urgent Care Fidler Medical Pavilion – Family Practices/OT/PT Union City Medical Center – Family Practices/Urgent Care/Walk-In Ascension St Vincent Medical Center – Union City – Family Practices/Urgent Care Various Individual Family Practices – Winchester, Lynn, Ridgeville, Parker City, Union City
Mental health care providers in the community (hospitals with psychiatric/behavioral health units, mental health clinics, private/public providers, etc.) Meridian Health Services (Also is Recovery Works Provider) Centerstone Mental Health Services Winchester House Fresh Start Recovery Center (Home for Women with Young Children) – Volunteers of America The Journey Home – Residence for Homeless Veterans Union Chapel Counseling Center – Winchester Office
Service agencies/organizations Randolph County YMCA Attic Window Resale Store – Sponsored by the Muncie Mission Breanna's Hope – Recovery Support Groups Shaloam Center – Food Pantry Farmland Friends Food Pantry The Randolph County Foundation Randolph County Ministerial Association

Salvation Army Community and Family Services Department of Child Services Community Connections Work One Office Lynn Friends Food Bank Randolph County Purdue Extension Agency Randolph County Wraparound Program (Centerstone) Randolph County Health Department Randolph County YMCA – Child (Day) Care Randolph County YMCA – CHASE (Youth Program) Randolph County 4-H Clubs (RC Purdue Extension Agency)
Local media outlets that reach the community The Winchester News Gazette WZZY – Radio Station Joy FM – Radio Station Muncie Star Press – In Neighboring Delaware County Paladium Item – In Neighboring Wayne County Various Media Platforms (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, etc.)
What are the substances that are most problematic in your community? Meth Alcohol Marijuana Heroin Opioids (prescription)
List all substance use/misuse services/activities/programs presently taking place in the community Centerstone – Addictions Therapists (Adults and Adolescents) Meridian Health Services – Addictions Therapists (Adults and Adolescents) Meridian Health Services – Recovery Works Program All Five County Schools Implement Random Drug Testing of Students Randolph County Probation Office – Implements Mandatory Drug Testing and Referrals for Those Testing Positive for Substances

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
<p>In Randolph County...</p> <p>1. Generational and situational poverty has been and continues to be a significant issue and is a well-known contributor/indicator of substance abuse problems.</p>	<p>In Randolph County...</p> <p>1. There is aggressive county economic development leadership and there are new initiatives underway</p> <p>2. There are improving educational opportunities and new types of training/learning platforms available within the county</p> <p>3. Improvements to high speed internet access with significantly improved bandwidths will soon be available to all geographic locations within Randolph County, which will result in greater job and educational opportunities for each resident/citizens.</p>	<p>In Randolph County...</p> <p>1. For decades, long term high unemployment with declining manufacturing jobs have largely been replaced with retail or service jobs that do not pay a living wage.</p> <p>2. Many persons living in poverty are unable to pull themselves out of it, lacking the resources, financial education, structure and (most often) the will to seek help to do so.</p> <p>3. Historically speaking, the long term effects of limited professional vocational opportunities have caused a “brain drain” as youth and young families do not tend to stay here.</p>
<p>2. Limited resources and lack of productive, pro-social activities/involvement often promotes curiosity and experimentation with alcohol and drugs, leading to addiction</p>	<p>1. Randolph County has an active and large countywide 4-H club program</p> <p>2. A strong local YMCA promotes yearlong athletic and other social activities, indoors and outdoors.</p> <p>3. Countywide improvements to city parks and new Rails to Trails initiatives are currently underway</p>	<p>1. Youth boredom leads to experimentation with activities often resulting in negative outcomes and consequences</p> <p>2. Higher than typical rates of children/youth living in impoverished situations historically translates to higher likelihoods of substance abuse problems and largely increases the chances of lifelong addiction</p> <p>3. The rural setting (generally speaking) does not present the same types or numbers of opportunities to explore or express social interests, entertainment and leisure activities that might be available</p>

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

		in larger city or more urban settings.
3. The rates of mental health concerns/problems among county residents remain stubbornly high, while education and treatment resources remain limited	<p>1. County mental health agencies are working to increase capacity and local available treatment options.</p> <p>2. Local agencies and entities are collaborating and increasing capacity to promote greater awareness and supports for county youth and families</p> <p>3. Medical/healthcare providers are increasing capacity by attempting to bring more service options to smaller underserved communities within the outlying areas of the county.</p>	<p>1. Dramatically fewer mental health supports and options are available here, as well as with many other rural Indiana counties.</p> <p>2. Social/economic problems chiefly contribute to family stressors leading to depression, high anxiety and substance abuse.</p> <p>3. A high percentage of single-parent households contributes to high rates of family conflict which is a known predictor of substance abuse with our youth and young adults</p>
Protective Factors	Resources/Assets	Limitations/Gaps
1. Collaborative and innovative county school corporations work cooperatively to increase educational opportunities for all students	<p>1. Schools have renewed focus upon trades and industry to better prepare students for changing local workforce landscapes</p> <p>2. City and town governments are pursuing initiatives to seat high school students on local boards and councils</p> <p>3. County schools with differing innovative programming are being made available to all county students regardless of geographic living situations.</p>	<p>1. Randolph County schools have historically shrinking enrollments, resulting in fewer state funded resources</p> <p>2. A lack of transportation options in a rural county with a large land mass limits accessibility to available resources and opportunities.</p> <p>3. High speed internet availability and lagging bandwidth capacity to all residents within Randolph County continues to limit availability of resources and services to many in rural areas.</p>
2. Randolph County enjoys a collaborative and diverse contingent of concerned, motivated city/county leadership and community organizers	<p>1. County Economic Development leadership is aggressive, visible and active</p> <p>2. The Randolph County Foundation aggressively pursues funding/supports for local programs and initiatives to improve the lives of residents</p> <p>3. Countywide windmill, solar and ethanol energy projects have significantly improved revenues and solidified the local tax base for many years to come</p>	<p>1. Blighted city/county industrial and personal properties affect the moral of local residents and present difficulties when trying to promote and attract young professional families</p> <p>2. The lack of a skilled and shrinking workforce affects the county's ability to attract new industry and may prevent small businesses from locating here</p> <p>3. A shrinking countywide population base affects tax revenues and contributes to many other problems already mentioned</p>

<p>3. Randolph County has a strong agricultural base with deep generational, cultural and community connections</p>	<p>1. Many generational farming families are known pillars and stable influencers within the communities of our county</p> <p>2. County farmers and rural land owners typically take great care to preserve their ground and natural resources for the use, enjoyment and benefit of others</p> <p>3. Well-developed 4-H programs, farming related organizations present youth and families with positive and productive activities to preserve and promote the positive aspects of the culture for generations to come</p>	<p>1. Many natural resources are not accessible to everyone and many are not highly developed or promoted</p> <p>2. Many county residents are not connected to or interested in farming/agriculture activities and many other positive family activities and resources are not available here.</p> <p>3. Tough economic times have resulted in shrinking family-owned farms as agricultural operations have become larger and more commercially based to stay competitive with global markets</p>
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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)
In Randolph County... 1. Generational and situational poverty has been and continues to be a significant issue and is a well-known contributor/indicator of substance abuse problems.	1. There is shrinking industrial and manufacturing base that isn't likely to return or resurge. Historically, this has created a "brain drain", as generation after generation leaves Randolph County to pursue better opportunities to work and live, elsewhere. Those who stay are often living in generational poverty situations, which presents stressors commonly associated with higher incidences of mental health problems and substance abuse/addiction 2. Historically speaking, alcohol abuse has been the most persistent problem with county residents for several decades and has created an "indifferent" attitude among our citizens. And since perceived "risk of harm" is low, our youth and young adults remain at very high risk for these problems to persist through their lifetimes. 3. Opioid problems have faded (although still exist) in recent years/months, but the resurgence of meth and emergence of marijuana use/abuse have become the newest areas of focus/concern with adults and youth, alike.
2. Limited resources and lack of productive, pro-social activities/involvement often promotes curiosity and experimentation with alcohol and drugs, leading to addiction	1. High risk and low protective factors indicate Randolph County youth and young persons are vulnerable to future alcohol misuse and drug abuse as adults. 2. County youth and young adults represent a comparatively high rate of arrests made for alcohol and drug-related offenses and a

	<p>significantly high number of these probationers are court-ordered participants, due to drug-related offenses/violations</p> <p>3. Aside from school and student-related activities and opportunities, Randolph County lacks a variety and volume of pro-social groups and activities that tend to be more readily available in larger urban areas</p>
3. The rates of mental health concerns/problems among county residents remain stubbornly high, while education and treatment resources remain limited	<p>1. Randolph County residents report a high frequency of regular episodes of mental health distress and poor mental health days.</p> <p>2. Randolph County has substantially lower availability of mental health treatment support options when compared with other counties.</p> <p>3. Randolph County Arrests Visualization Data indicates a high number of incidences that are very likely attributable to underlying mental health concerns, especially with high rates of drug and alcohol offenses.</p>

Step 2: Evidence-Informed Problem Statements

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

Problem Statements	Data That Establishes Problem	Data Source
1. Opioid problems have faded (although still exist) in recent years/months, but the resurgence of meth and emergence of marijuana use/abuse have become the newest areas of focus/concern with adults and youth, alike.	<p>In 2019, drugs and alcohol accounted for 52.6% of the total number of arrests made in Randolph County. Meth accounted for 30.5% or 67 total arrests for possession, dealing and manufacturing and has now surpassed alcohol by 1% as the worst substance abuse problem in Randolph County. Related paraphernalia arrests actually accounted for 38% of all arrests and further supports this statement.</p> <p>Also in 2019, the Randolph County Probation Department's Mandatory Drug Testing found that 36 of 184 probationers tested positive for meth, as active users, second only to marijuana use.</p>	<p>Arrests Dashboard – ISP Arrests and Data Visualization – 2019 Data</p> <p>2019 Results from Randolph County Probation Department's Mandatory Drug Testing Program</p> <p>2019 SEOW Report</p>

	<p>Finally, in 2019 Randolph County drug treatment programs reported that of 120 total treatment episodes, 73 (60.8%) involved meth with 46 (38.3%) persons indicating dependence. Reportedly, there was one meth lab seized in Randolph County in 2019</p>	
<p>2. High risk and low protective factors indicate Randolph County youth and young persons are vulnerable to future alcohol misuse and drug abuse as adults.</p>	<p>In 2019, poverty rates, a chief predictor of future substance abuse stood at 13.6% for adults and at 21% for children (3% higher than state average). At 3.9%, rates of unemployment in Randolph County were half a percentage point above the state average of 3.4% and has been a decades long pattern. 2019 county arrests data shows that persons between the ages of 15 and 24 accounted for nearly one quarter (23%) of all incarcerations. The 25-34 age group encompassed another 34% of total arrests, which is most troubling in that this subsection will include many young parents/families. More than half (52.6%) of the total arrests in Randolph County involved substance abuse infractions. According to the 2018 Indiana Youth Survey, many of our youth find they are not engaged with healthy activities (either in or out of school) and feel there is a general lack of opportunity for pro-social involvement. Many Randolph County youth who choose some form of college experience (about 55%) tend to leave the area, which creates a “brain drain” and contributes to the shrinking population base. Overall, Randolph County currently ranks 70th of 92 counties with regards to social economic factors in Indiana. Meridian Services indicates that in 2019,</p>	<p>Indiana County Health Rankings</p> <p>2019 SEOW Report</p> <p>2018 Indiana Youth Survey</p> <p>2019 Meridian Health Services Treatment Compliance Report</p> <p>2019 Randolph County Probation – Mandatory Drug Screen Report</p>

	<p>of the total number of youth treatment episodes, there was 67% compliance with the program. It does appear that generally speaking, youth addictions treatment and recovery programs are under-utilized within the county. The Randolph County Probation Department indicated that of the 184 probationers who were drug-screened in 2019, 34 were under 18 years of age and 39 encompassed the 18-25-year age group, meaning roughly one third of all cases involved youth and young adults. Generally speaking, the large majority of youth substance abuse problems appear to be with marijuana and alcohol.</p>	
<p>3. Historically speaking, alcohol abuse has been the most persistent problem with county residents for several decades and has created an “indifferent” attitude among our citizens. And since perceived “risk of harm” is low, our youth and young adults remain at very high risk for these problems to persist through their lifetimes.</p>	<p>In 2019, the Indiana County Health Rankings Report indicates 15% of Randolph County residents had some issues with excessive drinking and alcohol-impaired driving was responsible for 6% of all accidental deaths. Randolph County arrests data indicates 30% of incarcerations for substance use offenses involved alcohol. Meridian Health Services indicates one third of their youth referrals for treatment were for alcohol problems. In 2018, the Indiana Youth Survey indicated nearly half of all county high school seniors had used alcohol within the past 30 days and that is was relatively easy to obtain. The same survey indicated half of all county high schoolers perceive alcohol consumption “risk of harm” to be relatively low.</p>	<p>Arrests Dashboard – ISP Arrests and Data Visualization – 2019 Data</p> <p>2019 Meridian Health Services Treatment Compliance Report</p> <p>2018 Indiana Youth Survey</p>

Step 3: Brainstorm

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

Problem Statements	What can be done (action)?
<p>1. Opioid problems have faded (although still exist) in recent years/months, but the resurgence of meth and emergence of marijuana use/abuse have become the newest areas of focus/concern with adults and youth, alike</p>	<p>1. Collaboration and partnership is needed with/for our county and local law enforcement to ensure they have the funds and resources needed to adequately support their efforts in the field and our communities.</p> <p>2. Continued support and collaboration with drug testing programs of the county probation department and county schools is essential to identify persons with active substance abuse so they can be referred for treatment as part of their required participation expectations.</p> <p>3. Partnership and collaboration with local treatment facilities is essential to ensure they have the resources and support to adequately provide needed services to those seeking substance abuse help.</p>
<p>2. High risk and low protective factors indicate Randolph County youth and young persons are vulnerable to future alcohol misuse and drug abuse as adults.</p>	<p>1. Collaboration, partnerships and other supports must continue with existing pro-social groups such as (but not limited to) the local YMCA and associated programs, Randolph County 4-H Clubs, the county school systems, the Sheriff's Department's Summer Camp Program and others that may be identified so these endeavors may expand and build capacity to reach and serve the youth and young adult population of Randolph County</p> <p>2. Many of our county youth lack important, fun and interesting things to do. Collaboration is needed and expertise/guidance must be shared with county leadership and organizations/entities seeking to initiate new and innovative programs that encourage civic involvement and create community activity opportunities for county youth.</p> <p>3. Collaboration and continued partnerships are critical to ensure programs such as Purdue Extension's Strengthening Families are funded and may expand to serve more people. These programs encourage young parents to communicate better and engage with their children in ways that might ensure they grow to be well-adjusted, substance-abuse free adults.</p>
<p>3. Historically speaking, alcohol abuse has been the most persistent problem with county residents for several decades and has created an "indifferent" attitude among our citizens. And</p>	<p>1. Collaboration and support with county economic development initiatives are crucial to lessen the impact of personal and family financial</p>

<p>since perceived “risk of harm” is low, our youth and young adults remain at very high risk for these problems to persist through their lifetimes.</p>	<p>problems associated with the stressors that often lead to substance/alcohol abuse.</p> <p>2. Many of our county youth lack important, fun and interesting things to do and often resort to experimentation with substance use (especially alcohol). Collaboration is needed and expertise/guidance must be shared with county leadership and organizations/entities seeking to initiate new and innovative programs that encourage civic involvement and create community activity opportunities for the youth of</p> <p>3. Alcohol is identified year after year as a prevalent issue among our youth. Collaboration and support is needed to encourage dramatic changes to the annual project formerly known as the Indiana Youth Survey. The current format must be restructured to ensure surveys are provided free of charge and annually to public schools then incentivized to better ensure completion by each district. This information is vital, yet no longer feasibly made available as a means of gathering much needed local-level statistical information related to county youth and behaviors related to substance abuse.</p>
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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
<p>Goal 1 - DFRC will collaborate with enforcement, treatment and educational entities to reduce meth use in Randolph County by 3% within the next year. This will be measured by evaluation of county arrests records, mental health treatment episodes and mandatory drug test results from the county probation department. If in one year, a 3% reduction is realized, the goal will be re-evaluated.</p>
<p>Goal 2 - DFRC will collaborate with local law enforcement, treatment and educational organizations/entities to reduce marijuana use in Randolph County by 3% within the next year. This will be measured by evaluation of county arrests records, mental health treatment episodes and mandatory drug test results from the county probation department. If in one year, a 3% reduction is realized, the goal will be re-evaluated.</p>
Problem Statement #2
<p>Goal 1 – DFRC will collaborate with local educational entities, churches, social organizations and others (who may be otherwise identified) to enhance program capacities and increase protective factors for our county youth by 5% in one year. Progress will be measured by evaluating the number of participants utilizing the respective programs within the next year. If</p>

in one year, participation has increased (across all programs) by 5%, the goal will then be re-evaluated.
Goal 2 – DFRC will collaborate with local educational entities, churches, social organizations and especially with county economic development leadership to decrease economic risk factors for our county youth by 1%. Progress will be measured by evaluating the children in poverty rate for 2020 and in one year, it has decreased by 1%, the goal will be re-evaluated.
Problem Statement #3
Goal 1 – DFRC will collaborate with local law enforcement, county probation, mental health treatment efforts, support groups, county schools and other educational bodies, etc. to decrease underage use and adult misuse of alcohol by 3% in 2020. Progress will be measured through evaluation of the overall number (percentage) of arrests made within the county for alcohol-related offenses in 2020.
Goal 2 – DFRC may collaborate with state and local agencies/entities to promote and initiate changes to the Indiana Youth Survey or towards the development of a new similar survey to fill the current void within the next year. Progress will be measured by the status of availability of the Indiana Youth Survey, free to all schools in Randolph County (and in Indiana) by the year 2021 and every year, thereafter. This information is critical for us (and other counties) to know and understand the local substance use and abuse problems of our county youth. (CJI, YOUR HELP IS CRITICAL!!!)

Step 5: Plans to Achieve Goals

For each goal, list the steps required to achieve each

Problem Statement #1	Steps
Goal 1 - DFRC will collaborate with enforcement, treatment and educational entities to reduce meth use in Randolph County by 3% within the next year. This will be measured by evaluation of county arrests records, mental health treatment episodes and mandatory drug test results from the county probation department. If in one year, a 3% reduction is realized, the goal will be re-evaluated.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevention/Education - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible. 2. Intervention/Treatment - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible. 3. Enforcement/Justice - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible.
Goal 2 - DFRC will collaborate with local law enforcement, treatment and educational organizations/entities to reduce marijuana use in	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevention/Education - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial

<p>Randolph County by 3% within the next year. This will be measured by evaluation of county arrests records, mental health treatment episodes and mandatory drug test results from the county probation department. If in one year, a 3% reduction is realized, the goal will be re-evaluated.</p>	<p>support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible.</p> <p>2. Intervention/Treatment - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible.</p> <p>3. Enforcement/Justice - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible.</p>
Problem Statement #2	Steps
<p>Goal 1 – DFRC will collaborate with local educational entities, churches, social organizations and others (who may be otherwise identified) to enhance program capacities and increase protective factors for our county youth by 5% in one year. Progress will be measured by evaluating the number of participants utilizing the respective programs within the next year. If in one year, participation has increased (across all programs) by 5%, the goal will then be re-evaluated.</p>	<p>1. Prevention/Education - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible.</p> <p>2. Intervention/Treatment - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible.</p> <p>3. Enforcement/Justice - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible.</p>
<p>Goal 2 – DFRC will collaborate with local educational entities, churches, social organizations and especially with county economic development leadership to decrease economic risk factors for our county youth by 1%. Progress will be measured by evaluating the children in poverty rate for 2020 and in one year, it has decreased by 1%, the goal will be re-evaluated.</p>	<p>1. Prevention/Education - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible.</p> <p>2. Intervention/Treatment - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible.</p>

	3. Enforcement/Justice - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible.
Problem Statement #3	Steps
Goal 1 – DFRC will collaborate with local law enforcement, county probation, mental health treatment efforts, support groups, county schools and other educational bodies, etc. to decrease underage use and adult misuse of alcohol by 3% in 2020. Progress will measured through evaluation of the overall number (percentage) of arrests made within the county for alcohol-related offenses in 2020.	<p>1. Prevention/Education - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible.</p> <p>2. Intervention/Treatment - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible.</p> <p>3. Enforcement/Justice - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible.</p>
Goal 2 – DFRC may collaborate with state and local agencies/entities to promote and initiate changes to the Indiana Youth Survey or towards the development of a new similar survey to fill the current void.	<p>1. Prevention/Education - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities and with CJI to provide or gather related information to assist with this process, as needed.</p> <p>2. Intervention/Treatment – DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities and with CJI to provide or gather related information to assist with this process, as needed.</p> <p>3. Enforcement/Justice - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities and with CJI to provide or gather related information to assist with this process, as needed.</p>

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): \$15,196.42		
Amount of unused funds that rolled over from the previous year (\$100.00): \$0.00		
Total funds available for programs and administrative costs for the upcoming year (\$100.00): \$15,196.42		
Amount of funds granted the year prior (\$100.00): \$16,134.12		
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): \$0.00		
Bureau of Justice Administration (BJA): \$0.00		
Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP): \$0.00		
Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH): \$0.00		
Indiana Department of Education (DOE): \$0.00		
Indiana Division of Mental Health and Addiction (DMHA): \$0.00		
Indiana Family and Social Services Administration (FSSA): \$0.00		
Local entities: \$0.00		
Other: \$0.00		
Funding allotted to prevention/education; intervention/treatment; and criminal justice services and activities (\$100.00):		
Prevention/Education: \$4,065.47	Intervention/Treatment: \$4,065.47	Justice: \$4,065.48
Funding allotted to Administrative costs:		
<i>Itemized list of what is being funded</i>		<i>Amount (\$100.00)</i>
Capped by DFRC – Stipend for Executive Director		\$3,000
Funding allotted by Goal per Problem Statement:		
Problem Statement #1	Problem Statement #2	Problem Statement #3
Goal 1: \$2,032.74 (Estimated)	Goal 1: : \$2,032.74 (Estimated)	Goal 1: : \$2,032.74 (Estimated)
Goal 2: \$2,032.73 (Estimated)	Goal 2: : \$2,032.73 (Estimated)	Goal 2: : \$2,032.74 (Estimated)

- Even after listening to the CCP webinar, the justification for completing the very bottom line of the funding section is impossible to really accurately predict, especially given that we do not yet know which entities will be applying for grants and precisely which categories they will target. From the top portion of the funding section, it should be recognized when LCCs have no other funding streams other than from Drug Free Communities Funds. It should further be noted that both of the two goal statements per category may often be similar in nature. Therefore, there would be a high probability that each program would work towards solutions that might apply to both goals, simultaneously. All of that said, in instances whereby LCCs are solely funded by DFCF funds, why not allow the CCP to not include this bottom section. In fact, my fear is that if we include a dollar amount for Goals 1 and 2, somehow, this will lock us in to these exact amounts then demand that we “word salad” our grant applications (prior to and contingent upon approval) just to fit these dollar amounts per goal statements. I’m not really sure this was the original intent, but I fear this will be the unintended consequence. For these reasons, I am really not that comfortable even “estimating” exact dollar amounts and hope this will get some consideration as we move forward to improve this document and process.