

Governor's Commission for a Drug Free Indiana

A Division of the



Comprehensive Community Plan

County: Elkhart

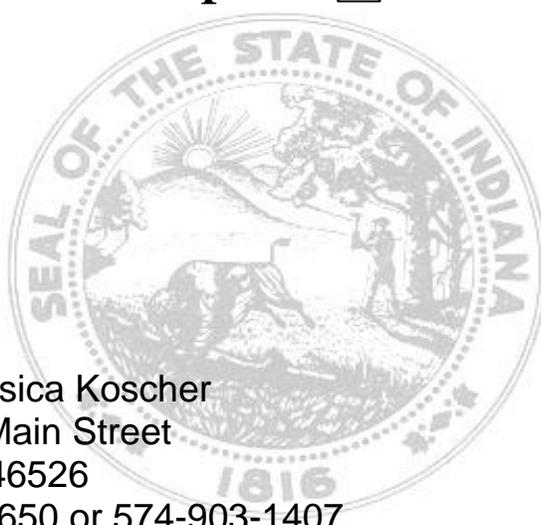
LCC: Elkhart County Drug-Free Partnership (aka Elkhart County LCC)

Date Due: June 2012

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New Plan

Plan Update



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Plan Summary

Mission Statement: The Elkhart County Drug-Free Partnership brings community stakeholders together in a voluntary effort to reduce the prevalence of substance misuse and other unhealthy behaviors. The Partnership is a multidisciplinary effort that shares resources, knowledge and expertise to promote healthy behaviors among individuals and families leading to community well-being.

History: In 1989, the Governor's office proposed that every county in Indiana coordinate services and develop a plan to deal with alcohol and other drugs. Elkhart County is a collaborative community and many groups were already organized and working together to address substance issues. In the 1980's treatment providers routinely gathered, law enforcement worked through a Drug Task Force and prevention professionals coordinated work with city youth (and substance misuse). The Partnership provided an opportunity for these individual groups to work together.

From the beginning the Partnership was dedicated to reducing substance misuse through prevention, treatment and criminal justice efforts. However, with so many smaller groups looking at the same issues, the Partnership coordinated a regional seminar at the county's community mental health (Oaklawn) to focus on issues around addiction in the early 1990's.

As the Partnership gained momentum, the work load became more than a small group of volunteers were able to manage. The Drug Free Community Fund was substantial and the group's work was limited by human resources. In 1993, the board hired a part-time coordinator to assist in administrative duties and to champion the mission. The Partnership was now able to support quality programs in Elkhart County and offer periodic trainings and workshops to increase the knowledge base within the community.

In 2003, a second part time paid coordinator position was introduced which allowed the Partnership to be proactive in their efforts within the county. In 2004, the Partnership revamped the DFCF (Drug Free Community Fund) RFP (Request for Funds Proposal) to include a logic model and a renewed focus on measurable outcomes.

It became apparent that the "community" was not aware of the work of the Partnership and most of the people involved were engaged as grantees. In

2004 as a strategy for increased awareness, the Partnership began publishing a newsletter. The newsletter highlighted people working in prevention, criminal justice and treatment. Local people were asked to talk about the impact that the Partnership made in Elkhart County. The newsletter also featured articles on relevant topics in substance abuse, as well as, upcoming events.

While the Partnership has always encouraged training and workshops for professionals in the community, in 2004 they deepened that commitment with the introduction of “Get Up To Speed” workshops. At that time, methamphetamine was a new concern which the broader community was mostly unaware. The first “Get Up To Speed” workshop was a 4 part series focusing on methamphetamine through the lenses of prevention, treatment, criminal justice and community coordination. Since then, the Partnership has offered workshops on prescription drug abuse, marijuana, drug trends, ethics and resistive skills. The intent of the workshops is to provide quality training (with national level speakers), locally for a nominal cost. The workshops have been well received and routinely have attendees from both Elkhart County and surrounding counties. The 2012 Get Up To Speed Workshop was held in August and focused on Social Norming featuring Amity Chandler who directs Drug-Free Charlotte County which was spotlighted by CADCA as a premiere coalition.

Awareness of the Partnership and substance misuse continues to be an important focus for the coalition. In 2004, in an effort to celebrate and recognize individuals who advance the Partnership’s mission through their work an “Annual Awards Luncheon” was created. This annual luncheon occurs in June and invites the broad community in to learn about the Partnership’s work and celebrate professionals who are making an impact. Special recognition is made for the top OWI officers for the 9 police departments in the county. Additional awards have included recognition for professionals in criminal justice, treatment and prevention. The luncheon has had keynote speakers from the DEA (Drug Enforcement Agency), prosecutor’s office and local universities, as well as, law makers and other influential people in the field of substance misuse.

At one point, the Partnership was witnessing rapid growth in membership. In order to orient new members who would participate in membership meetings, the Partnership hosted “New Member Luncheons”. At these luncheons, staff would educate new members about the Partnership’s

mission, work and activities. These luncheons were a great opportunity for new members to mingle.

One of the constant struggles for the Partnership is the support of prevention activities in the county. The Partnership strongly believes funding for prevention must be directed toward substance misuse/abuse and not general “prevention” funding. In 2005, the Partnership reached out to local schools to encourage students to engage in prevention activities. This was a time when DARE programs were leaving the schools and extra funding for enrichment programs was not available to schools. In Elkhart County, there are 8 public school systems along with several private and Amish schools. The Mini-Grant Program offered small grants (\$200) to area school children to launch prevention activities in their schools. This program was responsible for many Red Ribbon Week programs and prom/graduation programs in Elkhart County. The funding for the mini-grant program was refocused in 2013 to support Social Norming work.

In 1990, when the Partnership was established with the other “Local Coordinating Councils” in Indiana, the name Elkhart LCC seemed to be appropriate. However, the moniker was not a name which was descriptive of the work and mission of the Partnership. In 2008, the Elkhart County LCC changed their “dba” name to be the Elkhart County Drug-Free Partnership (Partnership) with the tagline of “where prevention, criminal justice and treatment come together”. This name has taken some time to catch on (many of us still call it the LCC) however, as the Partnership moves forward, this new name helps with awareness and marketing efforts.

For the past 20 years, the main work (outside of grant funding) has been implemented through committee work. The Partnership’s committees have dedicated “chairs” who volunteer their time to furthering the mission of the organization. Each committee is responsible for a budget and annual goals directed toward furthering the recommended actions in this document. Some of the activities which committees have been responsible for in the recent past include: creation and distribution of a parent’s guide on the laws of hosting an underage drinking party (prevention); a brochure for the public on treatment options (treatment); a marketing promotion on underage drinking including billboards, radio advertisement and television ads (criminal justice). It is the plan for the future to have committee’s responsible for a large part of the Partnerships recruitment strategies, marketing and activities.

The Partnership has benefited greatly from the DFCF. The amount of resources available to Elkhart County has created a dynamic organization that is making a big impact.

Summary of the Comprehensive Community Plan: The Partnership's Comprehensive Plan was organized through the coordinator's office with oversight provided by the Executive Board of Directors, the duly elected governing body by the general membership of the Partnership. The Plan's process includes steps that attempt to ensure that both Partnership members and others in the community are involved.

At the April 2011 General Membership meeting approximately 30 community members which included Partnership General Members and guests from the community were led in a focus group by the then ICJI State Representative, Janet Whitfield Hyduk.

A second focus group was hosted on April 27, 2011 at the Indiana State Police Post in Elkhart. Over 150 invitations went out for this meeting to groups including government agencies, schools, law enforcement, treatment professionals and social services. An invitation was also posted on the Partnership's facebook page encouraging members of the community to attend.

The information derived from the focus groups along with data provided by the Prosecuting Attorney's office and law enforcement resulted in identifying problem areas and is helping lead to remedies and strategies on how best to combat the current issues.

Partnership committees focused on particular areas for the plan and gathered information from their organizations as well as others in the community in the areas of prevention, criminal justice and treatment.

The Elkhart County Commissioners involve one staff member who participates in the planning, direction and focus of the Partnership's plan and activities. Additional dialog occurred in Partnership committee meetings with suggestions and ideas for the plan being generated in those venues.

The Partnership Co-Coordinator have been instrumental in compiling the data derived from the above efforts and developed a plan that reflects what the membership and community believes needs addressing.

Membership List

County LCC Name: Elkhart County Drug Free Partnership

#	Name	Organization	Race	Gender	Category
1	Sherrie Baskins	Recovery Journey	White	Female	Treatment
2	Karen Bartow	Addiction Recovery Centers	White	Female	Treatment
3	Debra Beehler	Elkhart Community Schools	White	Female	Social Service
4	Cathy Blum	Cathy Blum Counseling	White	Female	Social Service
5	Sharon Burden	AARC	White	Female	Social Service
6	Michael Culp	Elkhart County Sheriff's Department	White	Male	Law Enforcement
7	Daniel Danen	Danen Counseling Services	White	Male	Treatment
8	Julie Dijkstra	Nappanee Police Dept	White	Female	Law Enforcement
9	Misty Dillon	Dillon Counseling	White	Female	Social Services
10	John Ferguson	Boys & Girls Club	White	Male	Social Service
11	Jason Ginder	Indiana State Police	White	Male	Law Enforcement
12	Gloria Guadarrama	Danen Counseling	Hispanic	Female	Treatment
13	Sean Holmes	Elkhart County Sheriff's Department	White	Male	Law Enforcement
14	John Hulewicz	Elkhart Co. Health Department	White	Male	Government
15	Celia Islas	CAPS	Hispanic	Female	Social Service
16	Pamela Miller	Oaklawn	White	Female	Treatment
17	Jose Miller	Goshen Police Department	White	Male	Law Enforcement
18	Lashell Morris	Healthy Beginnings	White	Female	Treatment
19	Daniel Nafziger	Elkhart County Health Department	White	Male	Medicine
20	Jessica Koscher	United Way	Asian	Female	Social Service
21	Jan Noble	Addiction Recover Centers	White	Male	Treatment
22	Pat Parker	Recovery Journey	White	Female	Treatment
23	Karen Pedler	Center for Problem Resolution	White	Female	Treatment
24	Mark Potuck	Tobacco Control	White	Male	Government
25	Diane Recob	iFIT	White	Female	Treatment
26	Jim Starkey	Elkhart County Health Department	White	Male	Government

27	Sharol Watkins	A New Beginning	White	Female	Treatment
28	Robin Wenger	City of Elkhart	White	Male	Government
29	Cleese White	City of Elkhart	White	Male	Government
30	Lisa Zakowski	CAPS	White	Female	Social Service
31	Trent Smith	Indiana State Police	White	Male	Law Enforcement
32	Ed Windbigler	Prosecutors Office	White	Male	Law Enforcement

Problem Identification

A. Problem Statement #1: Elkhart County continues to rank in the “Top 10” counties in Indiana for methamphetamine production.

B. Supportive Data:

1. In 2010, Elkhart County was among the top 10 in the state for the number clandestine laboratories seized with 71 labs (in 2009, Elkhart County led with 109 seizures). *Source: ISP (www.meth.in.gov)*

2. In 2010, the ICE Unit managed by the Prosecutor’s Office seized/purchased 355.52 grams of methamphetamine with a street value of \$35,552. *Source: Elkhart County Prosecuting Attorney (www.elkhartcountyprosecutor.com annual data)*

3. Every 5 gallon container of meth waste that is collected cost approximately \$125 for disposal. Elkhart County is responsible for around 30 buckets a month (\$3,750 per month/ \$45,000 annually). *Source: ISP (via Trent Smith).*

End of Year 1 Update:

1. In 2011, Elkhart County was ranked 2nd in the State of Indiana for the number of clandestine laboratories seized with 71 labs. *Source: ISP (via Sgt. Trent Smith)*

2. In 2011, the ICE Unit managed by the Prosecutor’s Office seized/purchased 676.8 grams of methamphetamine with a street value of \$67,680. *Source: Elkhart County Prosecuting Attorney (www.elkhartcountyprosecutor.com annual data)*

3. Every 5 gallon container of meth waste that is collected cost approximately \$125 for disposal. Elkhart County is responsible for around 30 buckets a month (\$3,750 per month/ \$45,000 annually). *Source: ISP (via Trent Smith).*

End of Year 2 Update:



1. In 2012, Elkhart County was ranked 8th in the State of Indiana for the number of clandestine laboratories seized with 46 labs. Statewide clandestine met lab incidents increased 22.01%. *Source: ISP*
2. In 2012, the ICE Unit managed by the Prosecutor’s Office seized/purchased 37 grams of methamphetamine with a street value of \$3,700. *Source: Elkhart County Prosecuting Attorney (www.elkhartcountyprosecutor.com annual data)*
3. Every 5 gallon container of meth waste that is collected costs between \$125-150 depending on the company used for disposal. In 2012, 157 buckets were used in clean up in Elkhart County averaging 13 per month, the buckets are now consolidated at the post with other like chemicals which reduces the number of buckets used by typically 30%. This would put the total closer to 110 buckets for Elkhart County and an average of 9 per month. *Source: ISP (via Trent Smith).*

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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C. Goals:

1. The production of methamphetamine will decrease by 5% by the year 2014.

End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

1. While the amount of meth seized by the ICE Unit and the number of clandestine labs which were discovered in Elkhart County did not indicate a reduction in meth production, the ECSD reported being told by meth producers that the volume they are producing has reduced due to a crackdown on the availability of ingredients. At this time, reliable statistics to support this are not available.

End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

1. Elkhart County went from ranking 2nd in clandestine labs in 2011 with 71 labs seized to being ranked 8th in 2012 with 46 labs. This indicates a reduction in the production of methamphetamine in Elkhart County particularly when the over all number of seized labs in Indiana increased over 22% in 2012. When reviewing surrounding counties, Elkhart has shown the largest decrease (compared to Marshall and Kosciusko Counties) with Marshall actually having an increase.

Final Report (end of Year 3):

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D. Objectives:

1. Explore new ways to address the meth production problem in Elkhart County including working with local law enforcement groups and the Prosecuting Attorney's office to create a special investigation team similar to the FACT team (Fatal Alcohol Crash Team).
2. Assist in educating the public about mobile meth labs and how to handle mobile (bottle) sites.
3. Explore proactive meth lab prevention and interdiction activities such as more active monitoring of ingredient logs and related proactive interventions by law enforcement and community.
4. Increase the number of local officers who are trained in meth lab clean up and OSHA clean up protocols.

End of Year 1 Update:

1. Four representatives from the Partnership attended CADCA's National Forum to explore ways the coalition can work within the community to better address the meth production issue. One such potential avenue includes focusing additional resources toward LEA's (Law Enforcement Agency) who will work to track and monitor meth making materials such as cold medicine.
2. The Partnership is working on a marketing strategy which could connect the public to a web site offering information regarding how to report mobile meth labs.
3. The Partnership will be placing a stronger emphasis on LEA support in monitoring ingredient logs and reporting successes.
4. The 4th objective to increase the number of officers who are trained in meth lab clean up and OSHA clean up protocols has been discussed at length; however the Partnership has not made any progress on this objective at this time.

End of Year 2 Update:

1. No formal work was done on this objective this year.
2. The Partnership established a new website. Plans were made to have a Lunch & Learn in early 2013 on mobile labs and bottle sites.

3. The Partnership has not worked on this objective this year. It has been reported from local Law Enforcement Agencies that when their officers have “time” they work on monitoring ingredient logs and tracking down violators’. It was discussed at a recent Criminal Justice committee meeting that the most beneficial way to address this objective is to have specific individuals in a police department who work in this area and focus on this work. It is unclear to the group right now how many departments have officers who work in this capacity. The Criminal Justice Committee is going to work with the Coordinator to establish a survey to determine the capacity that exists currently.

4. The Criminal Justice Committee discussed this objective and determined that not enough understanding of each local law enforcement agencies capacity is known. Before training can occur, we must understand police department’s interest in training and current capacity. A survey will be created to determine the current capacity and the desire for additional training in 2013.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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A. Problem Statement #2: There is a high incidence of alcohol use/abuse in Elkhart County.

B. Supportive Data:

1. Alcohol use is the number one reported “drug of choice” for those in treatment who were surveyed by the Partnership for the past several years. In 2010, 53% of those receiving treatment scholarships reported alcohol as their preferred drug of choice. *Source: Partnership Quarterly Reports*

2. In 2009 (the most recent report), 41.38% of business establishments selling alcohol that were surveyed by the Indiana Excise Police failed the Alcohol Compliance Survey in Elkhart County. *Source: Indiana Excise Police (www.in.gov)*

3. The Elkhart County Fatal Alcohol Crash Team was called out 19 times during last fiscal year resulting in 9 alcohol related fatalities and 10 alcohol related serious body injuries. *Source: Elkhart County Prosecuting Attorney*

4. In 2010, the Elkhart County Prosecuting Attorney filed 1,553 DUI criminal dispositions and 333 Illegal Consumption of Alcohol criminal dispositions. *Source: Elkhart County Prosecutors Office*

5. In 2010, there were a reported 105 crashes in Elkhart County involving alcohol, with 8 citing alcohol as the primary factor and 2 as the primary factor for injuries. *Source: Elkhart County Sheriff’s Department*

6. In 2010, the Elkhart County Sheriff’s Department recorded a total of 532 DUIs, 165 Illegal Consumption of an Alcoholic Beverage (ICOAB) and 39 public intoxication citations along with 14 contributing to delinquency charges. *Source: Elkhart County Sheriff’s Department*

End of Year 1 Update:

1. Alcohol use continues to be the number one reported “drug of choice” for those in treatment who were surveyed by the Partnership. In 2011, 66% of those receiving treatment scholarships (244 responses) reported alcohol as their preferred drug of choice. *Source: Partnership Quarterly Reports*

2. In the first three quarters (most recent data), 5.26% of the business establishments selling alcohol that were surveyed by the Indiana Excise Police failed the Alcohol Compliance Survey in Elkhart County. *Source: Indiana Excise Police (www.in.gov)*

3. The Elkhart County Fatal Alcohol Crash Team was called out 22 times during the last fiscal year resulting in 15 alcohol related fatalities and 26 alcohol related serious bodily injuries. *Source: Elkhart County Prosecuting Attorney*

4. In 2011, the Elkhart County Prosecuting Attorney filed 1,466 DUI criminal dispositions and 236 Illegal Consumption of Alcohol criminal dispositions. *Source: Elkhart County Prosecutors Office*

5. In 2011, there were a reported 95 crashes in Elkhart County involving alcohol, of those 37 crashes resulted in injury with 39 people injured. Six of these crashes resulted in a fatality. *Source: Elkhart County Sheriff's Department*

6. Elkhart County Sheriff's Department recorded in 2011 a total of 537 OWIs, 250 ICOAB and 43 public intoxication citations along with 4 contributing to delinquency charges. *Source: Elkhart County Sheriff's Department*

End of Year 2 Update:

1. Alcohol was again the number one reported "drug of choice" for those in treatment who were surveyed by the Partnership in 2012 (funded programs). For those receiving treatment scholarships (total of 296 responses) 59% reported alcohol as their drug of choice. *Source: Partnership Quarterly Reports 2012*

2. The Indiana State Excise Police have not posted their survey results since the last report. *Source: Indiana Excise Police (www.in.gov)*

3. The Elkhart County Fatal Alcohol Crash Team was called out 29 times during the last fiscal year resulting in 14 alcohol related fatalities and 20 alcohol related serious bodily injuries. *Source: Elkhart County Prosecuting Attorney*

4. We were not able to obtain current data from the Prosecuting Attorneys office for this report.

5. In 2012, there were a reported 150 total collisions in Elkhart County involving alcohol, of those 44 crashes resulted in injury with 60 people injured. Four of these crashes resulted in a fatality. *Source: Elkhart County Sheriff's Department*

6. Elkhart County Sheriff's Department recorded in 2012 a total of 552 OWIs, 277 ICOAB and 40 public intoxication citations along with 5 contributing to delinquency charges. *Source: Elkhart County Sheriff's Department*

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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C. Goals:

1. Reduce the number of individuals abusing alcohol by 3% by the year 2014.

End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

1. The available data indicates the number of individuals abusing alcohol is static. However, the percentage of business establishments selling alcohol to minors was significantly reduced.

End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

1. Alcohol abuse continues to be a great concern in our community. All indications show that the number of individuals abusing alcohol is static.

Final Report (end of Year 3):

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D. Objectives:

1. Explore tracking systems for DUI/DWI arrests, convictions and related accidents for countywide analysis and reporting.
2. Educate the community on the dangers of impaired driving and break-down the misnomer that because it is “legal”, alcohol is harmless.
3. Support quality treatment within Elkhart County for individuals whose lives have been negatively affected by alcohol, particularly for those who are indigent.
4. Provide public service type campaigns highlighting the harmful effects of alcohol use/abuse for Elkhart County residents.
5. Encourage and provide innovative, hands on, prevention activities focused on alcohol misuse and being “buzzed” while operating a motor vehicle and other activities.
6. Support and fund local law enforcement efforts in dealing with alcohol issues such as, but not limited to, equipment, overtime DUI patrols and training opportunities.

End of Year 1 Update:

1. While this was a priority issue for the Partnership, none of our LEA partners were interested in focusing on this area this year.
2. The Criminal Justice Committee produced a PSA which aired on a local radio station listened to by teens and their families. The PSA spread the message asking parents to talk about drugs and alcohol with their children. The message reached approximately 88,400 people ages 12-24. The message was played a total of 255 times.
3. In 2011, 210 individuals received treatment scholarships, and of those individuals 66% of them self-reported alcohol as their drug of choice. All treatment scholarships are offered to individuals who meet specific financial barriers including income at or below the poverty level.
4. One of the most widespread ways the Partnership provided public service information was through Red Ribbon Week. During Red Ribbon Week, 18 local schools promoted anti-alcohol and drug messages through the support of the Partnership. The Prevention Committee hosted a Red Ribbon Week poster contest in which over 2,000 children participated. A large selection of their posters were displayed for the public at a local mall for two months. The Treatment Committee distributed information about treatment and mock-tail cards during a Goshen First Friday's event in honor of Recovery Month.
5. In 2011, the Center for Community Justice provided Victim Impact Panels for both adults and teens. Over 1200 community members took part in these programs during which volunteers share with the participants how drunk driving has impacted their lives.
6. Two mobile video units were purchased for the Elkhart Police Department. With these cameras and others obtained through grants, the EPD reported increasing traffic stops by 43.5%.

The Elkhart County Sheriff's Department received support for the STAR program which focuses a special patrol aimed at underage drinking and youth parties. The STAR program is in support of the Sheriff's Department zero tolerance for illegal consumption. This year the STAR program reported a decrease in the number of large underage drinking parties (6% decrease in overall arrests for the illegal consumption of alcohol). They believe this is in part due to specialized patrols in problem areas. Patrols have shifted toward patrolling on foot, cars and bikes where information has been received or there is a high probability of crime and/or alcohol violations. This has resulted in officers contacting over 3,000 people in the course of this year.

The Goshen Police Department purchased five new mobile video cameras with Partnership support. The introduction of the cameras has reduced officer's court time by 37.5% and has saved officers an estimated 49 hours of court time resulting in an increase in patrol time. GPD reports 795 roadside stops using the mobile video camera resulting in 181 citations.

The Indiana State Police purchased 3 digital in car video systems and 2 cop vu portable cameras. Officers equipped with Cop Vu systems made 95 DUI arrests, 88 criminal arrests and 2,408 traffic stops. ISP estimated that the use of this equipment would reduce the number of man hours spent in court. Due to the lag time in the court system, ISP was not able to report on the success of this objective.

End of Year 2 Update:

1. No work was conducted in this area of the plan this year. Law Enforcement Agencies articulated during the creation of the plan that this was a needed system. However, other areas of the plan seem to attract more interest.

2. The Sheriff's Teenage Alcohol Reduction (STAR) program utilizes a special patrol of officers to work with the Student Resource Officers (SRO's) and community to prevent underage parties where alcohol will be present. While STAR members respond to a large number of underage parties, they attempt to stop them entirely by performing preventative/deterrent "strikes" against suspected areas or homes where parties may occur. Through the use of a tip line, STAR officers are given information about a potential party where the illegal use of alcohol or tobacco is thought to occur. STAR officers have been taking this information and personally contacting homeowners and people in the suspected areas and warning them of the consequences of hosting an event with the illegal use of tobacco and alcohol. This has resulted in the reduction of large underage alcohol parties and an increase in the understanding of the consequences of hosting such events. During 2012 the STAR program made 3,179 contacts and issued 199 ICOAB (minor consumption).

The Center for Community Justice provides Victim Impact Panels (VIP) which aim to promote public safety by increasing individual's awareness of the consequences of driving under the influence of alcohol and/or other drugs. In 2012, 1,218 offenders participated in a VIP panel with 63.6% reporting having a change in attitude after attending.

3. In 2012, 308 individuals were provided with treatment scholarships or assistance. Of those individuals 59% reported alcohol as their drug of choice. All treatment scholarships are offered to individuals who demonstrate a financial need.

4. The Criminal Justice Committee sponsored a booth at three area Night Out Against Crime events. They handed out information and used a driving simulator and a PSA to talk to the public about the impact of alcohol.

5. As stated above, the Criminal Justice Committee participated in three community Night Out Against Crime events in 2012. They used a driving simulator to demonstrate the impact of impairment on operating a motor vehicle. They also used a PSA which was produced the previous year to show parents how important it is to talk to their teens about alcohol and drug use.

Center for Community Justice uses their VIP panels (referred to earlier) to educate on the consequences of driving while intoxicated. Their message reached 1,302 participants last year. Of those in attendance 872 were adults and 346 youth. Of the participants 63.6% reported that their attitude had changed because of the information they received.

6. Eight mobile video cameras were added to Goshen Police Department’s fleet. They reported that these cameras have decreased the amount of court time for the officers by an estimated 16.3%. It is estimated that the use of these devices has saved their officers an estimated 76.5 hours of court time. They also report the time saved in court which was then used in patrolling contributed to an increase of 20 additional arrests.

The Elkhart County Sheriff’s Department’s STAR program provides both a proactive and reactive approach to underage drinking. The STAR program focuses on a special unit which targets where youth may be using alcohol. This year they spent time at the Elkhart County 4H fair which resulted in processing 15 individuals for tobacco violations and 25 total violations. In November the STAR patrol was utilized for several large underage drinking parties in the county. Overall, 199 adults and juveniles were processed for illegal consumption/possession of alcohol. These arrests were as a result of STAR members being called to investigate large parties reported by the general public. It was reported by several subjects that they generally try to avoid Elkhart County when it comes to partying due to Elkhart County’s strict enforcement of underage drinking.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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A. Problem Statement #3: There is a high incidence of marijuana use/abuse in Elkhart County.

B. Supportive Data:

1. The Indiana State Police District 24 (Bremen), eradicated 133 cultivated marijuana plots that contained 8,764 plants and destroyed more than 500,000 wild plants in 2010. In Elkhart County alone, 57 plots were documented from June-December of 2010. *Source: Indiana State Police*

2. The Elkhart County Sheriff's Department reported 83 tickets for Possession of marijuana (IC 35-48-4-11) and 1 for Dealing marijuana (IC 35-48-4-10) and 189 cases for possession, 15 for making/selling marijuana and 1 for cultivation. *Source: Elkhart County Sheriff's Department*

3. In 2010, 207 individuals received treatment scholarships from the Partnership and of those, marijuana was ranked the second highest drug of choice (41%). *Source: Quarterly Partnership Reports*

4. According to the 2010, IPRC Youth Survey, monthly marijuana use increased in all grades. A correlation remains between perceived parental approval and marijuana and alcohol use by students, which indicates a continued problem with the perception of marijuana's use. *Source: IPRC Youth Survey*

5. Marijuana was reported as the second "drug of choice" for admits to both Oaklawn and Danen Counseling in the past year. *Source: Danen Counseling and Oaklawn*

6. The Community Occupational Medicine reports marijuana as the number one drug people have tested positive for in 2010 drug screens. *Source: Community Occupational Medicine, LLC*

End of Year 1 Update:

1. The Indiana State Police District 24 (Bremen), eradicated 16 marijuana indoor grows, 10 outdoor plots and 500,000 plants with spray in Elkhart County. For the district there were a reported 47 indoor marijuana grow operations which made the Bremen District the number one in indoor grow busts. *Source: Indiana State Police*

2. The Elkhart County Sheriff's Department's STAR patrol reported 5 Possession of Marijuana and 1 Dealing Marijuana in 2011 for their special patrol. *Source: ECSD Quarterly Reports*

3. In 2011, 210 individuals received treatment scholarships from the Partnership and of those, marijuana was ranked the second highest drug of choice (23%). *Source: Quarterly Partnership Reports*

4. According to the 2011, IPRC Youth Survey, monthly marijuana use increased in grades 6, 7, 9, 11, and 12. There continues to be a correlation between perceived parental approval and marijuana and alcohol use by students. *Source: IPRC Youth Survey 2011*

5. Marijuana was reported as the second "drug of choice" for admits to both Oaklawn and Danen Counseling in the past year. *Source: Danen Counseling and Oaklawn*

6. Current data from the Community Occupational Medicine was not available at this time.

End of Year 2 Update:

1. The Indiana State Police District 24 (Bremen), eradicated 93 cultivated marijuana plots and 47 indoor grow operations that contained 12,301 plants in 2012. In Elkhart County alone, 1,284 were destroyed with 12 indoor grow operations and a total of 13 grow plots located outdoors. Elkhart County was responsible for 25% of the marijuana activity in the district *Source: Indiana State Police Annual report*

2. Elkhart County Sheriff's Department reported 121 tickets for Possession of Marijuana (IC 35-48-4-11) and 121 for Dealing Marijuana (IC 35-48-4-140) with 1440 cases for possession, and 44 for cultivation. *Source: Elkhart County Sheriff's Department*

3. Marijuana was the second most popular drug of choice for clients for those who received treatment scholarships at Danen Counseling, Oaklawn and Addiction Recovery Centers in 2012. 31% of individuals said it was their drug of choice with 59% stating alcohol. *Source: Partnership Quarterly Reports*

4. According to the 2012 IPRC Youth Survey, reported lifetime use of marijuana decreased for youth in grades 6 and seven, and held steady for youth in 8th grade. High school students reported a decrease in the prevalence of lifetime and past-month use of marijuana. A strong correlation between perceived parental approval and youth use continues again indicating the community's perception of marijuana is important. *Source: IPRC Annual ATOD use by Indiana Children and Adolescents*

5. See item #3.

6. Current information from the Community Occupational Medicine was not available.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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C. Goals:

1. Decrease marijuana use within Elkhart County by 3% by the year 2014.

End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

1. Marijuana remains the second leading substance abuse issue in Elkhart County.

End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

1. Marijuana continues to be a popular drug of choice for Elkhart County. It is the 2nd popular drug used in Elkhart County.

Final Report (end of Year 3):

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

D. Objectives:

1. Support local law enforcement efforts to reduce marijuana use/abuse, including but not limited to marijuana eradication programs.
2. Expand public awareness in Elkhart County focusing on marijuana as an illegal substance that negatively impacts our community and publicize the cost to our county.
3. Explore and support treatment modules which focus on marijuana addiction, family values and beliefs around marijuana use and other marijuana social issues.
4. Work with area schools and colleges to address youth perceptions of marijuana including support of Student Resource Officers, social service organizations and student anti-drug groups addressing this same issue.

5. Support and fund measurable prevention/education programs, with priority to evidence based, that address the issues of marijuana use/abuse.

End of Year 1 Update:

1. Indiana State Police spent 20 hours of flight time in Elkhart County in 2011. This resulted in the discovery and eradication of 16 indoor grows, 10 outdoor plots (4 of which were with camera deployment and arrests made due to grant funded equipment).

The Elkhart County Sheriff's Department's STAR program in 2011 issued 5 possession of marijuana and 1 dealing marijuana citation during their special patrols.

2. No action took place on this goal in 2011.
3. In 2011, there were no treatment organizations that specifically targeted marijuana as a treatment paradigm.
4. There was no formal work conducted in this area in 2011. However, the Partnership has plans to introduce a social norming philosophy within the schools to address marijuana and alcohol issues. The local SRO's are interested in this type of programming. Plans are to provide education toward this goal in 2012.
5. No action was taken on this objective in 2011.

End of Year 2 Update:

1. The Indiana State Police "marijuana eradication" program began in June 2012. The Partnership purchased an ATV, night vision and thermal equipment. Officers conducted 12 public information programs including several days at the Elkhart County 4H Fair. They received several new tips and used the tips to eradicate 15 marijuana plots and gather other criminal intelligence related to meth production and marijuana cultivation. In 2012 the ATV was used for 35 hours in the reduction of marijuana plants. Annually before the ATV was purchased it took approximately 125 hours. This is approximately a 72% savings in time. ISP estimates that \$1.5million in illegal drugs have been removed from the streets this year through this program.

Elkhart County Sheriff's Department's STAR program reported issuing 13 possession of marijuana and 3 possession of paraphernalia citations during their specialized patrols.

2. No action took place in this area in 2012.
3. In 2012, two treatment organizations targeted their work around marijuana. Oaklawn's Marijuana Treatment Program provided treatment services that were shown to be effective with cannabis dependent clients. Clients and their support person(s)

received services that strongly emphasized the use of motivational enhancement, stages-of-change, and case management. Counselors who provided services were trained in these techniques and utilized the marijuana treatment program materials promoted by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services. Clients who participated in the program demonstrated an improvement in their life functioning as evidenced by the increase of their GAF scores. Clients reporting abstinence 30 days after treatment was 100%.

Center for Problem Resolution received five scholarships for individuals struggling with cannabis addiction. They utilize the “Courage To Change” journaling program to work with clients.

Cathy Blum Counseling provided a “pre-treatment” program for adolescents. Through “Achieve”, which incorporated evidence based programming, teens gain understanding and appreciation for the health and impairment risks associated with the use of marijuana. Using media, written materials, myths about marijuana are replaced with factual information. This program did not serve as many youth as they anticipated however, the fact that the program is running is a success for us.

4. The Partnership brought in Amity Chandler from “Charlotte County Drug Free” (Florida) in August for the Get Up to Speed Workshop. Charlotte County Drug-Free was recognized by CADCA as one of the best coalitions in the nation. The program not only received endorsement from CADCA but is also a recipient of a Drug-Free Communities Grant. Chandler educated the community on Social Norming as a prevention technique. A lot of excitement was generated along with two grant requests for the 2013 funding cycle using Social Norming.

5. The Achieve Program through Cathy Blum Counseling was discussed earlier. This program works with youth who have shown risky behaviors around marijuana but are not appropriate for a treatment program. By using written materials and media, the participants learn and reflect about marijuana use and the myths around the substance. This program did not have as many participants as they anticipated.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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A. Problem Statement #4: Prescription drug misuse/abuse indicates an emerging threat in Elkhart County.

B. Supportive Data:

1. Oaklawn, (our community mental health) reports seeing an increase in opiate use, pain killers and prescription drug abuse/misuse with its clients. *Source: Ken Norman at Oaklawn*

2. In 2009, approximately 7 million persons were current users of psychotherapeutic drugs taken non-medically (2.8% of the U.S. population). It is reported the medications most commonly abused are pain relievers (5.3 million persons), tranquilizers (2.0 million) and stimulants (1.3 million). Among adolescents, prescription and over-the-counter medications account for most of the frequently abused drugs by high school seniors (excluding tobacco and alcohol). Nearly 1 in 12 high school seniors reported nonmedical use of Vicodin. *Source: NIDA Topics in Brief: Prescription Drug Abuse, May 2011*

3. The perception of risk in prescription pain reliever abuse remains a concern with more than 50% of those asked seeing no great risk in using non prescribed OxyCotin or Vicodin for pain. The study found 22% of parents feeling it is “ok” to give their teen Rx drugs not prescribed to them. *Source: MetLife Foundations and The Partnership at Drugfree.org/ 2010 Partnership Attitude Tracking Study Released April 6,2011*

4. Federal data shows that in the past year, abuse of prescription pain killers now rank second, just behind marijuana, as the nation’s most widespread illegal drug problem. The National Institute on Drug Abuse’s (NIDA) research report *Prescription Drugs: Abuse and Addiction* states that the elderly are among those most vulnerable to prescription drug abuse or misuse because they are prescribed more medications than their younger counterparts. Persons 65 years of age and above comprise only 13 percent of the population, yet account for approximately one-third of all medications prescribed in the United States. Older patients are more likely to be prescribed long-term and multiple prescriptions, which could lead to unintentional misuse. The report also notes that studies suggest that women are more likely (in some cases, 55% more likely) than men to be prescribed an abusable prescription drug, particularly narcotics and anti-anxiety drugs. *Source: Senate Committee on Business Professions and Economic Development by Senator Curren D. Price, Jr. on May 2, 2011, NIDA report on Prescription Drug Abuse and Addiction from 2005 (the most recent report), 2009 National Survey on Drug Use and Health and Addiction.*

5. Cathy Blum Counseling reports prescription medication use as the second “drug of choice” indicated by those in treatment. *Source: Cathy Blum Counseling*

6. Elkhart County Community Occupational Medicine reports prescription drug use as the second highest drug category that people tested positive for in their drug screens in 2010. *Source: Community Occupational Medicine, LLC*

End of Year 1 Update:

1. The community mental health reports no change since last year in opiate use. They continue to see an upward trend. (*Source: Ken Norman, Oaklawn*)

2. In 2010, approximately 7.0 million people were current users of psychotherapeutic drugs taken non-medically (2.7 percent of the US population), an estimate similar to that in 2009. It is reported the medications most commonly abused are still pain relievers (5.1 million), tranquilizers (2.2 million), stimulants (1.1 million) and sedatives (.4 million). Among adolescents, prescription and over-the-counter medications still account for the most commonly abused illicit drugs by high school seniors. It remains that nearly 1 in 12 high school seniors reported non-medical use of Vicodin and 1 in 20 reported abuse of OxyCotin. *Source: NIDA Topics in Brief: Prescription Drug Abuse, December 2011.*

3. There is not an updated MetLife report on the perception of risk in prescription pain relief at this time.

4. The most recent national report states the driving force behind the prevalence of Rx abuse includes the misperceptions about their safety, increased environmental availability and the varied motivations for their abuse (to get high; counter anxiety, pain, or sleep problems; or to enhance cognition. *Source: NIDA Topics in Brief: Prescription Drug Abuse, December 2011.*

5. Cathy Blum Counseling reports prescription medication use as the second “drug of choice” indicated by those in treatment. *Source: Cathy Blum Counseling*

6. Data could not be obtained from Elkhart County Community Occupational Medicine at this time.

End of Year 2 Update:

1. Information from Oaklawn was not available at this time.

2. In 2011, there were 6.1 million persons (2.4% of the US population) aged 12 or older who used prescription-type psychotherapeutic drugs no medically in the past months. These estimates were lower than the estimates in 2010. Among youths aged 12-17, the rate of current nonmedical use of prescription-type drugs declined from 4.0% in 2002 to 2.8% in 2011. The rate of non-medical pain reliever use declined during this

period from 3.2 to 2.3% among youth. *Source: Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings (US Department of Health and Human Services)*

3. Latest study shows at least one in four teens has misused or abused a prescription drug at least once in their lifetime (33% increase in the past 5 years). One in 8 teens (13%) now reports that they have taken the stimulants Ritalin or Adderall when it was not prescribed for them, at least one time in their lifetime. 27% of teens believe that misusing and abusing prescription drugs is safer than using street drugs. One in four teens say their parents don't care as much if they are caught using Rx drugs without a doctor's prescription. 29% of parents say they believe ADHD medication can improve their child's academic or testing performance even if the teen does not have ADHD. One in 6 parents believe using prescription drugs to get high is safer than using street drugs. One in five parents (20%) report they have given their teen a prescription drug that was not prescribed to them. *Source: MetLife Foundations and The Partnership at Drugfree.org The Partnership Attitude Tracking Survey 2012 Findings*

4. New national data outside of the US Department of Health and Human Services report cited above could not be found.

5. Cathy Blum Counseling continues to witness prescription medications as the second drug of choice (following alcohol) with marijuana being 3rd. *Source: Cathy Blum Counseling*

6. Data could not be obtained from Elkhart County Community Occupational Medicine at this time.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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- 4.**
- 5.**

C. Goals:

1. Decrease by 3% the emerging trend of prescription drug misuse/abuse in Elkhart County.

End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

1. It is still unclear how widespread this particular substance issue is. The Partnership is researching ways to capture this data.

End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

1. While it is still unclear the breadth of the prescription drug issue in our county. We have seen a great deal of interest in how to properly dispose of medications by the public. Awareness of getting unused medications out of homes is increasing. The Partnership believes an increase of awareness is one way to impact this goal.

Final Report (end of Year 3):

- 1.
- 2.
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D. Objectives:

1. Provide quality training for professionals in the community around the complexities of prescription drug misuse/abuse including, but not limited to, those who work with seniors, chronic pain patients, youth and other at-risk populations.
2. Establish new partnerships in order to understand the depth of prescription drug abuse in our county including those who work with the elderly, medical personnel and pharmacies.
3. Assist in county public awareness events including, but not limited to, drug-drop off days and create our own public awareness campaigns where lacking to support drug drop off and medicine lockbox programs.
4. Support and fund measurable prevention programs with priority to evidence based programs, that educate on the dangers of prescription drug misuse/abuse issues.
5. Support law enforcement in their efforts to curb prescription drug abuse and misuse.
6. Support and fund treatment for individuals for prescription drug abuse.

End of Year 1 Update:

1. It was the intention of the Partnership to host a special training in 2012 focusing on Rx abuse and chronic pain. The Partnership reached out to several potential speakers on the subject but was unsuccessful in attracting a quality speaker for this workshop. At this time, the Rx workshop will not be held.
2. The Partnership is looking at ways to support ongoing efforts by other organizations in our community (TRIAD) and researching ways to not duplicate ongoing activities but enhance where there are gaps.
3. The Partnership is researching ways to be most effective in messaging and marketing for Rx abuse issues. Staff and volunteers attended CADCA's National Conference and brought back several strategies to explore which are being used in other communities.
4. At this time, no organizations focused their RFP's on Rx abuse and misuse.
5. In 2011 there were no programs which focused on Rx abuse specifically.
6. There are no treatment programs which directly focus on Rx abuse at this time.

End of Year 2 Update:

1. The Partnership decided to begin a Lunch & Learn structure in 2013. The plan is to have the first Lunch & Learn to be around the topic of prescription drug abuse. The Partnership reached out to a local pharmacist who was unavailable for the date of the Lunch & Learn. A professional from the Elkhart County Health Department will speak on why medications should not be flushed.
2. The Partnership is working with TRIAD who traditionally sponsors a drug drop two times a year. The Partnership discussed strategies of effectively educating the community on how to properly dispose of medications and how to collect these medications from the public.
3. The Partnership will purchase MedReturn boxes for all the local police departments who wish to be involved in a permanent medication disposal program. Advertising will be placed in the "Coffee News" and press releases be sent to local media. There is also research being done on marketing through the mail, however, this is a very expensive option.
4. The Partnership will fund MedReturn boxes as a strategy for Rx Abuse prevention. Currently there is a drug drop off twice a year sponsored by TRIAD. The Partnership believes one way to reduce Rx Abuse is to educate the public and provide an opportunity for them to dispose of unused medications.

5. Coordination between the following Law Enforcement Agencies for a permanent medication disposal program. Elkhart County Sheriff's Department, Indiana State Police, Wakarusa Police Department, Goshen Police Department, Middlebury Police Department, Elkhart Police Department, Nappanee Police Department and Bristol Police Department. This project includes the installation of a MedReturn box at each department, monitoring the intake of medications, weighing the meds returned and disposal.

6. Center for Problem Resolution provided 5 treatment scholarships in 2012 for individuals who were addicted to prescriptions.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

- 1.
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Please attach the County's Fiscal Report for review!

Next Annual Update Due: June 2013

Next Comprehensive Community Plan Due: June 2014

Date of Community Consultant Review:

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: JK

Elkhart County

LOCAL DRUG FREE COMMUNITIES FUND INFORMATION

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

- The Elkhart County Auditor’s office deposited **\$199,624.24** into the LCC’s Drug-Free Community Fund from fees collected last calendar year, 2012.
- **\$46,884.95** rolled over from unused funds from the previous years.
- **\$246, 509.19** total amount available for programs and administrative costs for the upcoming calendar year.
- **\$16,230** approved for administrative costs leaving **\$230,279.19** available for the upcoming year for programming

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

APPLICANT/PROJECT & PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT REQUESTED	AMOUNT GRANTED
Prevention/Education		
<i>Example: County Sheriff, 10,000 Bracelets for Red Ribbon Week</i>	\$ 800.00	\$530.00
Alcohol & Addictions Resource Center (AARC) for Connections program. Funding for 4 “train the trainer” workshops. Connections is a curriculum to be used with older adults focused on prescription drug abuse.	30,900	4,000
Center for Community Justice, Victim Impact Panel for both youth and adults.	5,500	5,500
Elkhart County Sheriff’s Department, Social Norming for Teens. Funded Social Norming program in unincorporated school systems including materials, survey of students and staff time.	18,725	36,775
Boys & Girls Club, SMART Moves Program. Funding the SMART Moves program in all clubs with activities and awareness projects using Social Norming techniques.	13,043	13,043
Drug Free Partnership Office Activities including: 4 Lunch & Learn Programs, implementation for a Social	32,000	24,770

Norming program including training for community members, committee activities including Night Out Against Crime and treatment options educational piece.		
TOTAL(S)	100,168	84,088
Treatment/Intervention	AMOUNT REQUESTED	AMOUNT GRANTED
Addictions Recovery Center, Evidenced Based Treatment Programming II. Funding for workbooks for 200 individuals going through the Courage To Change program and counseling with the curriculum.	25,995	25,995
Center for Problem Resolution, Investing in People. Funding for 15 treatment scholarships focused on alcohol abuse, 10 treatment scholarships focused on marijuana abuse and 5 treatment scholarships for individuals struggling with Rx abuse.	27,000	18,000
Oaklawn, special marijuana treatment program 20 scholarships including 16 full IOP (Intensive Outpatient Program) and 4 modified IOP.	31,040	27,040
TOTAL(S)	84,035	71,035
Criminal Justice Services	AMOUNT REQUESTED	AMOUNT GRANTED
Elkhart County Sheriff's Department, STAR program (under age substance abuse special patrol)	36,500	36,500
Goshen Police Department, purchase of 22 Alco-Sensor III Instrument sets (PBT)	8,010	8,010
Indiana State Police, funded Motorola Droid Razer cell phone, monthly service plan and Sur-Tec System (mobile body wire replacement) to be used in undercover drug cases. The continued cost of this project will be covered by ISP.	11,810	11,810
Nappanee Police Department was funded for E-ticketing equipment. They believe "e-ticketing- will allow officers to complete necessary paperwork on traffic stops more quickly. Thus giving their officers more opportunities to make legal traffic stops and come in contact with offenders, increasing the likelihood of DUI arrests. The use of the e-ticket also produces more accurate reporting which will lessen court time. The Department must submit the types of citations made with purchased equipment.	6,450	6,450
E-tickets will reduce traffic stop time to process the citation and will increase time on patrol for OWI and should		

increase the number of OWI tickets from previous year. Not stated in the best fashion, but maybe it will work? Any data on number of OWI arrests from Nappanee PD this year vs. last year.		
TOTAL(S)	62,770	62,770

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

CATEGORY	Percentage of Dollars Approved	Dollars Approved	Percentage of Dollars Awarded	Dollars Awarded
Prevention/Education	25%	61,627.25	137%	84,088
Treatment/Intervention	25%	61,627.25	116%	71,035
Criminal Justice Services	25%	61,627.25	102%%	62,770
Administrative	25%	61,627.25	27%	16,230
TOTAL(S)	100%	246, 509.19	95%	234,123

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

In June the Partnership sends out announcements to organizations/agencies in the county announcing that proposals will be accepted for events/projects related to ATOD prevention/education, treatment/intervention and criminal justice/law enforcement. All grantees from the previous year receive a letter.

In July, the Partnership Coordinators provide an RFP template through the website portal (www.elkhartdrugfree.org) for download. A recommended informational meeting is available to individuals and organizations who wish to attend to learn more about how to write a successful proposal and to understand the components of the process. A PowerPoint presentation which outlines each section of the grant application is presented. Rules and expectations of the grantees are reviewed and timelines are stressed.

Completed grant applications are collected at two locations in the county (one in Goshen and one in Elkhart). After the deadline all submissions are reviewed and screened by the Coordinators to ensure the applications meet the established criteria and have the required attachments. The coordinators then distribute the grant applications to the Grants Committee consisting of the Executive Board, County Commissioners Consultant, and Coordinators along with outside grant readers. These individuals critique and score the grants. The outside grant readers are volunteers who are not associated with the

Partnership and may not even live within the county. These volunteers review grant applications which fall under their personal area of expertise. The Executive Board has a conflict of interest policy and has any Committee member abstain from reading grants in their area if their agency has submitted a proposal (otherwise the Grants Committee review all proposals).

The Coordinators and the Grant’s Committee set up interviews in September with each agency who has submitted a proposal. This allows the Grant’s Committee to ask questions that have been generated by volunteer readers and questions that have arisen from their own reviews of the proposal.

Letters are sent out informing all applicants of their approval, denial, or conditional funding. This letter explains that this is the recommendation of the Partnership and that their final approval for funding will need to be voted on by the County Commissioner’s and the County Council before recommendations are finalized.

The Partnership and County allow for an appeals process once the final vote allocations have been made by the appropriate county bodies.

The agencies which are approved for funding are sent a grant packet and a funding agreement that must be signed and sent back to the County Commissioner’s office for record.

The County Commissioner’s liaison completes the claim forms for all approved grants and submits them to the Elkhart County Auditor’s Office for payment. Most of the grants are paid out in the beginning of the calendar year.

The Grantees are required to submit monitoring reports throughout the year for evaluation

(5) Provide administrative expenses (be specific):

EXPENSE	COST
<i>Examples: Coordinator’s Salary</i>	\$28,000
<i>Mileage: Meetings, Conferences</i>	\$232.77
<i>Conference Registration</i>	\$387.05
<i>Office Supplies: Paper, Scissors, Printer Ink Cartridge, Pens</i>	\$185.46
Salaries: Coordinators & Supportive services	\$16,230
TOTAL(S)	\$16,230

(6) Provide summary explanation of amount of any unused dollars from previous years:

The amount of unused dollars reflected is a result of more funds being added to the DFCF after the allocation process. Every year, the Partnership conducts their allocation process by requesting from the commissioner's office the amount in the fund. Rare does this amount remain the same as new funds are being added all the time. The Partnership is committed to releasing into the community as much of the fund as possible.

(7) Additional Comments:

Additional funding (above the amount requested) was granted to the Elkhart County Sheriff's Department's prevention grant for social norming. The Sheriff's Department proposed a Social Norming program modeled from the one in Charlotte County, Florida. It involves surveying students to find out the rate of their drug/alcohol use vs. their perception. The original grant included surveying a limited number of students. The Grant Review Committee determined that because the program would benefit from surveying the entire student body in the unincorporated schools (5,610 students) the funds should be available. The survey is one produced by the Northern Illinois University and cost \$1.25 per student. The supplies for a Social Norming program were estimated at \$10 per student each school year. The Elkhart County Sheriff's Department's Social Norming program received \$1,625 for staffing, \$28,050 for materials and \$7,100 for surveying.

It should be noted that the financial calculations on this report differ from the financial report submitted in February. The calculations were submitted to us from our County Commissioner's Office. When asked about the discrepancy they reported the following:

"In my calculations (year end rollover etc) I missed a deposit of \$16,947.31 bringing the total deposited in 2012 to **\$216,571.55**

Which is \$4,099.00 short of what you reported at the end of the year. This is because we had inadvertently included funds that were rolled over from 2011 and/or not yet drawn down from 2011 awardees." –Kris Krueger, Elkhart County Commissioner's Office.