**The Indiana Commission to Combat Drug Abuse**



*Behavioral Health Division*

2024

**Comprehensive Community Plan**

County: Jackson

LCC Name: Jackson County Drug-Free Council, Inc.

LCC Contact: Brenda Turner, Coalition Director

Address: 2005 Chelsea Court

City: Seymour, 47274

Phone: (812) 216-2229

Email: drugfree@frontier.com

County Commissioners: District 1 - Drew Markel; District 2 - Drew Storey; District 3 - Matt Reedy.

Address: 360 Fairgrounds Road

City: Brownstown

Zip Code: 47220

**Vision Statement**

What is your Local Coordinating Council’s vision statement?

Creating a safe and thriving county in which the community embraces positive change.

**Mission Statement**

What is your Local Coordinating Council’s mission statement?

Coordinate, support, and promote the effective efforts of prevention, education and reduction of substance use and misuse.

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| **Membership List** |
| **#** | **Name** | **Organization** | **Race** | **Gender** | **Category** |
| 1 | **Brenda Turner** | **Schneck Primary Care** | **W** | **F** | **Healthcare** |
| 2 | **Justin Amos** | **Jackson County Sheriff’s Dept.** | **W** | **M** | **Law Enforcement** |
| 3 | **AmyMarie Travis, Judge** | **Jackson County Superior Court** | **W** | **F** | **Judge** |
| 4 | **Myra Mellencamp** | **Jamestown Apartments** | **W** | **F** | **Senior Housing** |
| 5 | **Becky Bujwid** | **Centerstone** | **W** | **F** | **Community Mental Health** |
| 6 | **Robert McClellan** | **Freedom Alliance** | **W** | **M** | **Religious Organization** |
| 7 | **Arriann Custer** | **Turning Point Domestic Violence** | **W** | **F** | **Civic Organization** |
| 8 | **Lin Montgomery** | **Jackson Co. Health Dept.** | **W** | **F** | **Healthcare Education** |
| 9 | **Charlotte Moss** | **Volunteer** | **W** | **F** | **Parent & Recovery Community** |
| 10 | **Teresea Higham & Andrew Barker** | **New Beginnings Recovery Ctr** | **W** | **F** | **Healthcare** |
| 11 | **Zach Elliott** | **Jackson County Sheriff’s Dept** | **W** | **M** | **Law Enforcement** |
| 12 | **Brooke Lane** | **Jackson-Jennings Community Corrections** | **W** | **F** | **Recovery Community & Healthcare** |
| 13 | **Beth White** | **Jackson County resident** | **W** | **F** | **Parent &****Religious Affiliate** |
| 14 | **Lin Montgomery** | **Jackson Co. Health Dept.** | **Native American** | **F** | **Local Health Dept.** |
| 15 | **Carla Wright** | **Schneck Emergency Dept.** | **W** | **F** | **Healthcare Services** |
| 16 | **Ginger Schneck** | **Girls, Inc.** | **W** | **F** | **Youth Service Org.** |
| 17 | **Darrin Cain** | **Girls, Inc.** | **W** | **F** | **Youth Service Org.** |
| 18 | **Brittany Drawbaugh** | **Centerstone** | **W** | **F** | **Community Mental Health** |
| 19 | **Dustin Steward** | **Jackson Co. Sheriff’s Dept** | **W** | **M** | **Law Enforcement** |
| 20 | **Tara Jines** | **Jackson Co. Probation** | **W** | **F** | **Probation Services** |
| 21 | **Alma Hobson** | **Firefly Children & Family** | **W** | **F** | **Civic Organization** |
| 22 | **Nikki Storey & Joy Stuckwisch** | **Seymour High School** | **W** | **F** | **School Affiliate** |
| 23 | **Doug McClure** | **Brownstown Central Schools** | **W** | **M** | **School Affiliate** |
| 24 | **Heather Fickert** | **Jackson Co. Alcohol & Drug Court Sv** | **W** | **F** | **Court Services** |
| 25 | **Dustin Vice** | **180 RCO** | **W** | **M** | **Recovery Community** |
| 26 | **Sara Bowling** | **The Alley & Schneck Med. Center** | **W** | **F** | **Recovery Community** |
| 27 | **Natalie Smith** | **Jackson Co. Health Dept** | **W** | **F** | **Medical** |
| 28 | **C.J. Foster** | **Seymour Police Dept.** | **W** | **M** | **Law Enforcement** |
| 29 | **Aeriel Richardson** | **Schneck ER** | **W** | **F** | **Healthcare** |
| 30 | **Cassie Wicker** | **Jamestown Apartments** | **W** | **F** | **Senior Housing** |

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| **LCC Meeting Schedule:** |
| Please provide the months the LCC meets throughout the year:January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December on the second Tuesday of every month at 4:00 p.m.  |

**II. Community Needs Assessment**

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

**Community Profile**

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| County NameJackson County |
| County Population46,067 estimated as of July 1, 2021, a decrease of 0.7% |
| Schools in the community4 school corporations totaling 14 public schools, plus 7 private schools. |
| Medical care providers in the community (hospitals, health care centers, medical centers/clinics, etc.)1 independent hospital, Schneck Medical Center, that includes primary care physician offices and urgent care, pain clinic, and multiple specialty offices. Family Medical Center, Jackson County Health Department, and independent pain clinics.  |
| Mental health care providers in the community (hospitals with psychiatric/behavioral health units, mental health clinics, private/public providers, etc.)1 hospital with outpatient services. 4 mental health & addiction outpatient centers, 2 of which provide MAT/MOUD. Additional MAT/MOUD services are provided by multiple primary care physicians and nurse practitioners. |
| Service agencies/organizationsHealthy Jackson County; Mental Health America of Jackson County, Seymour Community Schools, Brownstown Central Community School Corp., Anchor House, United Way, Human Services, Developmental Services, Girls Inc., Boys & Girls Club, Turning Point Domestic Violence, Jackson County Health Dept., Firefly Children & Family Alliance, Division of Child Services, Teens 4 Change, JUNTOS, Jamestown Apartments of Seymour, self-help AA & NA, Celebrate Recovery, The Alley, Living Fire Ministries, Freedom Alliance, Centerstone of Indiana, New Beginnings Recovery Center, Recovery First Corp., Groups Recover Together, ProTech Recovery, Schneck Medical Center, Jackson-Jennings Community Corrections, Jackson Township Board, Pyoca Camp & Retreat Center, Jackson County Superior Court I & II, Jackson County Alcohol & Drug Court Services, Jackson County Sheriff’s Dept., Seymour Police Dept., Medora Police Dept., Crothersville Police Dept. |
| Local media outlets that reach the community2 newspapers, multiple radio stations, billboards, 2 libraries |
| What are the substances that are most problematic in your community?Alcohol, Cannabis, nicotine, illicit use of drugs including Cocaine, Methamphetamine, Fentanyl, and opioids |
| List all substance use/misuse services/activities/programs presently taking place in the communityChristian-based substance misuse servicesIOP, OP, individual therapy, teen IOP, family sessionsSchool-based mental health and substance use servicesPrevention education, and anger managementMAT/MOUD MRTDrug CourtSmoking cessation programsRandom drug screening at Seymour and Brownstown schoolsPeer CounselingFirst Offender psychoeducational program for juvenilesJail G-Pod programs for men and womenVictim Impact PanelMental Health and Substance use workgroups and treatment servicesAdult educational substance misuse programs through court system, also offered for LatinosTeen school-based groups in English & SpanishSelf-help support groupsAnnual public events and recovery rallies |

**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]](#footnote-1)

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| **Risk Factors** | **Resources/Assets** | **Limitations/Gaps** |
| 1. Social acceptance of substance use | 1. School-based awareness events & clubs, youth groups.2. Prevention, Intervention & treatment services.3. Recovery self-help groups3. Public awareness events, recovery rallies, and recovery recognition events.4. Volunteers5. Substance use education | 1. Transportation to services2. Social stigma3. Availability of substances4. Advertising targeting youth5. Rural communities6. Difficulty finding services7. Lack of public educational opportunities |
| 2.Mental Health and addiction services access | 1. State & local grant funding for treatment fees2. Self-help support groups3. Civic organizations to identify and reduce barriers to services.4. Developing crisis intervention team. | 1. Medicaid plans not accepted; Underinsured, no insurance, high deductibles2. Unemployment/under-employment/low wages3. Lack of local detox and inpatient services4. Transportation services |
| 3.Illicit substance use and drug trafficking | 1. Partnerships with local law enforcement agencies to work narcotics investigations of dealer & cartel vs user approach2. Medication disposal events3. Drug Court4.Training crisis intervention team members5. Local work-release program6. NaloxBoxes & drug disposal boxes | 1. Turnover of personnel focused on salary vs. careers2. Increasing drug trafficking from Louisville & Indianapolis3. Lack of crisis intervention team buy-in of trained community members |
| **Protective Factors** | **Resources/Assets** | **Limitations/Gaps** |
| 1.Community partners addressing substance use | 1. International Overdose Awareness Day, Red Ribbon Campaign, OkSOBERfest, recovery rallies & recognition events, RCO 180 formation2. Community-based interventions3. Collaborations with schools and treatment providers, SRO’s4. Increased tracking of prescriptions by pharmacies & physicians5. Monitoring of pseudoephedrine by law enforcement | 1. Generational substance use among families2. Interventions 3. Increased access to alcohol and online substances, including vaping supplies4. Homelessness5 Lack of parental accountability6. Social media influences7. Internet access for on-line purchases |
| 2.Expanding social services to provide additional collaborations and partnerships | 1. Alcohol & Drug Court Services and educational programs in English & Spanish2. Multiple MAT/MOUD service providers in Seymour3. 17 active self-help meetings with new Latino meetings, and forming RCO 1804. School-based substance use educational programs & services5. Peer Recovery Coaches & Navigator implementation | 1. Lack of service providers outside of Seymour2. Awareness of accepted Medicaid plans among service providers3.Transportation from rural areas4.Limited juvenile services5. Lack of local Inpatient services6. Wait lists for services |
| 3.Law enforcement agencies collaborations lead to more effective investigations and arrests | 1. City, county, surrounding counties, and state agencies collaborating on investigations2. Three K-9 units3. Narcan for law enforcement – 1st responders & public4. Jail based G-Pod treatment services, MRT5. Community Corrections and Probation home checks and programs6. Sotoxa mobile tests for marijuana in schools | 1. Shortage of trained narcotics investigators and law enforcement officers2. Limitations to make large drug buys to go up the dealer chain3. Dedicated personnel for drug investigations vs general duties4. Stigma against being a law enforcement officer hinders new recruits5. Imports from south of the boarder |

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| **III. Making A Community Action Plan** |

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

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

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

Step 3: Brainstorm what can be done about each

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

Step 5: List the steps to achieve each goal

**Step 1: Create + Categorize Problem Statements**

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

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| **Risk Factors** | **Problem Statement(s)** |
| 1.Acceptance of substance use | 1. Targeted education and treatment services are needed to intervene on substance use2. Drug overdoses and suicide attempts continue to require intervention and support services3.Community awareness and involvement remain limited |
| 2.Mental Health and addiction services access | 1. Financial aid is required to assist individuals to secure treatment services2. Substance use and mental health services are needed in rural communities of the county3. Social stigma and lack of transportation hinders recovery efforts |
| 3.Illicit substance use and drug trafficking | 1. Increased coordination of law enforcement agencies are needed to conduct drug investigations2.Gang activities are prevalent3.Criminal activities are motivated by drug use4. Major highways converge in Jackson County providing a direct link between Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville. |

**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).*

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| **Problem Statements** | **Data That Establishes Problem** | **Data Source** |
| 1. Prevention/EducationTobacco, vaping, e-cigarettes, marijuana, illicit substance use and alcohol misuse are prevalent in Jackson County. | Juvenile Probation had 50 referrals in 2023 for substance-related offenses, 33% less than in 2022. Those included 22 illegal consumption/minor possession of alcohol charges, 1 public intoxication, 1 OWI; 2 dealing in marijuana;15 possession of marijuana, 4 possessions of paraphernalia; 1 possession of controlled substance; 4 possession of Methamphetamine.18 youth participated in small group psychoeducational alcohol/drug programs due to arrests or school interventions in 2023. Drug use reported: 9 marijuana, 7 alcohol, 2 other.Brownstown High School conducted random drug testing of 40 students, with 1 positive tests. The Middle School had 60 students test, with 2 positive tests.Seymour High School conducted random drug tests resulting in 2 positive tests for THC/nicotine-vape, 1 student was identified as having drug paraphernalia, and 27 students were suspended for tobacco use. 5 students were expelled for other substance use/possession.Friendly PEERsuasion program was delivered to 301 8th grade students in Jackson County. Post tests showed 26% increase in knowledge of dangers of substance use and resistance skills. Legalized marijuana and vaping dangers continue to be confusing to teens. | Jackson County Probation Department - JuvenilesJackson County Adolescent Program Brownstown Central Community School Corp.Seymour High School PrincipalGirls, Inc.  |
| 2. Intervention/TreatmentBarriers to receiving treatment and sustaining recovery from substance use and misuse or addiction continues to prevent individuals from achieving long-term recovery. | Schneck Medical Center’s MOUD program started 07/2023 with 766 encounters, placing 31 in acute detox or residential rehab; 5 into Anchor House or found housing, and 11 started MOUD treatment programs. 2023 health outcomes of Jackson County are unchanged for overall health outcomes & health factors compared to 2022, ranking in lower middle range for outcomes and higher middle range for health factors. Premature deaths, injury deaths, poor to fair health, adult smoking, and teen birth rates are higher than state and national rates again this year. Access to mental health provider rate is also higher at 1,180:1 vs 340:1 nationally. Unemployment rate decreased from 7.2% to 3.0%; 10% uninsured rate decreased from 11%, 18% Excessive drinking rate increased from 17%. 7% alcohol-impaired driving deaths remain significantly lower than state and national rates, as do preventable hospital stays that decreased to 1,617 (-32%).Severe housing problems remained at 13%.305 cases were referred by court for evaluation and monitoring with 42% for alcohol, 17% for marijuana, 1% for methamphetamine. 220 males, 85 females, and 63 Latinos participated in alcohol & drug education programs.20 women engaged in the Seeking Safety programming while incarcerated to address intimate partner violence and substance use with positive responses to the programming.Alcohol, meth, opiates, then cannabis are identified as the top 4 substances of choice by patients in 2023. Serious physical consequences were reported, including 3 women in liver failure, 1 overdose, and 4 deaths due to alcohol use. A noted increase in group sizes compared to the prior year, as well as increased psychosis due to increased potency of THC.  | Schneck Medical Center - MOUDCounty Health Rankings & Roadmaps 2023Jackson County Alcohol & Drug Court ServicesTurning Point Domestic ViolenceNew Beginnings Recovery Center and Recovery First |
| 3. Law Enforcement/JusticeDrug trafficking and overdoses continue to demand additional law enforcement and first responder resources. | Seymour Police Department’s Drug Interdiction Unit assisted other agencies in drug investigations that led to a large Federal dealing case, plus 1,964 traffic stops, and 81 individuals arrested. Controlled narcotic buys included seizure of 377 grams of Methamphetamine, 845 grams Marijuana, and 31 grams Fentanyl, 12 grams Cocaine, 3 grams Heroin and 315 THC vape cartridges by Patrol Division. City, county, and State agencies are experiencing personnel shortages resulting in initiatives to combine efforts to limit the number of officers removed from normal shift duties. The Sheriff’s Department assisted in 41 arrests for methamphetamines, 21 for marijuana, 6 for prescription drugs, 5 for fentanyl, and a few that included cocaine and LSD. 11 adults ranging in ages of 30 to 64 died as a result of accidental overdose including 1 suicide. 7 included Methamphetamine and Fentanyl. alcohol use in 2023. A total of 11 suicides were recorded in 2023.Drug Court had 37 cases for chronic offenders, with 13 successful, 1 unsuccessful, and 23 active participants.335 Jackson County adults were monitored by Community Corrections: 1 alcohol successful monitoring; 151 electronic monitoring with 89 successful completions, 183 in work release programs with 100 successful & 50 unsuccessful. Positive drug tests included 634 creatinine, 47 buprenorphine, 34 norbuprenorphine, 39 marijuana/THC, 26 fentanyl, 23 ETG, 19 ETS, 17 amphetamine, 10 methamphetamine, 4 opiatesConducted 2 DEA Drug Take-Back Day events resulting in 10 50-gallon sacks of unused drugs for proper disposal, keeping it out of the wrong hands. 500 Naloxone doses distributed to support schools, healthcare workers, corrections officers, firefighters, and lay people, 1st responders.  | Seymour Police Department Narcotics Division Jackson County Sheriff’s DepartmentJackson County CoronerJackson County Drug CourtJackson Jennings Community Corrections Jackson County Health Dept. |

**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.*

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| **Problem Statements** | **What can be done (action)?** |
| 1.Tobacco, electronic nicotine delivery devices, marijuana, illicit substance use and alcohol misuse are prevalent in Jackson County. | 1.Expand education through community partners to provide school-based programs on substance use.2.Encourage expansion of residential & inpatient programs addressing substance use.3.Promote community awareness through public events and partnerships with local service agencies and ASAP grant for public awareness.  |
| 2.Barriers to receiving treatment and sustaining recovery from substance use and misuse or addiction continues to prevent individuals from achieving long-term recovery. | 1.Support financial assistance needs through grants for service providers.2.Encourage coordination of services to identify needs and address barriers.3.Promote resources available through social media, public events, and materials.4. Utilize ASAP in Bartholomew County and expand Jackson County services.  |
| 3.Drug trafficking and overdoses continue to impact law enforcement and first responder resources. | 1.Support law enforcement efforts to target drug dealers to reduce availability and illegal activities.2. Promote Narcan/Naloxone availability and education to the public and businesses, including teens, to reduce deaths.3.Continue to identify high-risk areas and provide resources to reduce incidents. |

**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.*

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| **Problem Statement #1** |
| Goal 1Provide grant opportunities to expand educational programming through schools, service providers, and others to educate youth and adults about facts of substance use and misuse, maintaining youth prevalence rates below state rates by 2025. |
| Goal 2Support expansion of services to promote community awareness and partnerships to provide public events that provide support for prevention and intervention by 2025. |
| **Problem Statement #2** |
| Goal 1Expand community collaboration to target primary prevention efforts by 2025. |
| Goal 2Support intervention & treatment services through utilization of grants, collaboration, and public events to provide needed resources by 2025. |
| **Problem Statement #3** |
| Goal 1Expand efforts to target large scale dealers and drug trafficking organizations in and around Jackson County by 2025. |
| Goal 2Promote awareness of overdose risks and resistance to Narcan effects, supporting survivors of overdose, and reduce stigma to increase recovery. Reduce barriers in rural communities to treatment options/re-entry programs by 2025. |

**Step 5: Plans to Achieve Goals**

*For each goal, list the steps required to achieve each*

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| **Problem Statement #1** | **Steps** |
| Goal 1Provide grant opportunities to expand educational programming through schools, service providers, and others to educate youth and adults about facts of substance use and misuse, maintaining youth prevalence rates below state rates by 2025. | 1. Increase promotion of substance use prevention through various media.2. Partner with individuals, churches, and organizations to provide public awareness events on substance use disorders.3. Provide grant opportunities to assist with expenses of providing educational services. |
| Goal 2Support expansion of services to promote community awareness and partnerships to provide public events that provide support for prevention and intervention by 2025. | 1. Support random drug testing for students in Jackson County schools.2. Provide access to resources through social media, website, and literature.3. Expand partnerships with local organizations and recovering community members to provide cessation options and public events. |
| **Problem Statement #2** | **Steps** |
| Goal 1Expand community collaboration to target primary prevention efforts by 2025. | 1. Partner with Bartholomew County ASAP to utilize SAMSHA grant for primary prevention education.2.Utilize existing agencies to assist in filling gaps in services/needs.3. Continue to search for programs to be offered in Jackson County, and provide funding in support of existing and new programs. |
| Goal 2Support intervention & treatment services through utilization of grants, collaboration, and public events to provide needed resources by 2025. | 1.Provide grant opportunities to secure appropriate intervention & treatment services.2.Encourage partnerships among service providers.3.Promote & support agencies working to reduce barriers of employment, housing, and treatment. |
| **Problem Statement #3** | **Steps** |
| Goal 1Expand efforts to target large scale dealers and drug trafficking organizations in and around Jackson County by 2025. | 1. Provide funding to assist law enforcement to reduce criminal activity.2. Support efforts for training and recruitment of investigative narcotics officers.3. Support school resource officers to provide youth mentoring to discourage generational drug dealing. |
| Goal 2Promote awareness of overdose risks and resistance to Narcan effects, supporting survivors of overdose, and reduce stigma to increase recovery. Reduce barriers in rural communities to treatment options/re-entry programs by 2025. | 1. Continue training of safe handling of drugs and paraphernalia and use of Narcan/Naloxone, expanding distribution of Naloxone in emergency department and factories.2.Support law enforcement efforts to educate the public on overdose risks.3.Continue to sponsor the annual International Overdose Awareness Day event on 08/31/24.4.Promote recovery programs and support groups to encourage long-term recovery. |

**IV. Fund Document**

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

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| **Funding Profile** |
| **1** | Amount deposited into the County DFC Fund from fees collected last year:  | $73,126.53 |
| **2** | Amount of unused funds from last year that will roll over into this year:  | $6,663.30 |
| **3** | Total funds available for programs and administrative costs for this year (Line 1 + Line 2): | $79,789.83 |
| **4** | Amount of funds granted last year:  | $67,377.79 |
| **Additional Funding Sources (if no money is received, please enter $0.00)** |
| **A** | Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA): | $0.00 |
| **B** | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): | $0.00 |
| **C** | Bureau of Justice Administration (BJA): | $0.00 |
| **D** | Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP): | $0.00 |
| **E** | Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH): | $0.00 |
| **F** | Indiana Department of Education (DOE): | $0.00 |
| **G** | Indiana Division of Mental Health and Addiction (DMHA): | $0.00 |
| **H** | Indiana Family and Social Services Administration (FSSA): | $0.00 |
| **I** | Local entities: | $0.00 |
| **J** | Other: | $0.00 |
| **Categorical Funding Allocations** |
| Prevention/Education:$19,947.45 | Intervention/Treatment:$19,947.45 | Justice Services:$20,894.93 |
| **Funding allotted to Administrative costs:**  |
| *Itemized list of what is being funded*  | *Amount ($100.00)* |
| Coalition Director and Coalition Assistant stipends | $16,500.00 |
| Office supplies, liability insurance, fees | $ 2,500.00 |
| **Funding Allocations by Goal per Problem Statement:** |
| **Problem Statement #1**Goal 1: $ 15,947.45Goal 2: $ 4,000.00 | **Problem Statement #2**Goal 1: $ 10,000.00Goal 2: $ 9,947.45 | **Problem Statement #3**Goal 1: $20,394.93Goal 2: $ 500.00 |

1. Risk and protective factors extracted from IUPUI Center for Health Policy Community Conditions Favorable for Substance Use, April 2018. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)