

The Indiana Commission to Combat Drug Abuse



Behavioral Health Division

Comprehensive Community Plan

County: Clinton

LCC Name: Partnership for Drug Free Clinton County (PDFCC)

LCC Contact: Nancy Ward & Kathy Martin

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County Commissioners: Jordan Brewer, Josh Uitts, Bert Weaver

Address: 125 Courthouse Square

City: Frankfort

Zip Code: 46041

Vision Statement

What is your Local Coordinating Council's vision statement?

The vision of the Partners for a Drug Free Clinton County is to have prevention/education, treatment/intervention, law enforcement resources available to all citizens of Clinton County.

Mission Statement

What is your Local Coordinating Council's mission statement?

The mission of Partners for a Drug Free Clinton County is to reduce the abuse of tobacco, vaping and nicotine products, alcohol and other controlled substances in Clinton County and the associated negative effects on individuals and the community through the coordination, support, and promotion of county-wide education/prevention, treatment/intervention, and criminal justice efforts.

Membership List					
#	Name	Organization	Race	Gender	Category
1	Nancy Ward	Probation	W	F	Enforcement
2	Anthony Sommer	Prosecutor	W	M	Enforcement
3	Bradley Mohler	Judge	W	M	Enforcement
4	Britt Ostler	Auditor	W	F	Government
5	Anita Stewart	United Way	W	F	
6	Tonya Prifogle	Community Howard	W	F	Treatment
7	David Fry	WeCare/One80	W	M	Treatment
8	Paul Fry	WeCare/One80	W	M	Treatment
9	Greg George	One80	W	M	Treatment
10	Martin Hale	Community Schools of Frankfort	W	M	Prevention
11	Matt Rhoda	Community Schools of Frankfort	W	M	Prevention
12	Kathy Martin	Healthy Communities of Clinton County	W	F	Prevention
13	Lorra Archibald	Healthy Communities of Clinton County	W	F	Prevention
14	Mary Kay Baker	Brianna's Hope	W	F	Prevention/Treatment
15	Matthew Risk	Probation	W	M	Enforcement
16	Jen Feterick	Probation	W	F	Enforcement
17	Emily Hall	IU Health	W	F	Prevention
18	Myron Chezem	Abba's Place	W	M	Prevention
19	Cheryl Overman	Abba's Place	W	F	Prevention
20	Sherri Stowers	The Bridge	W	F	Prevention
21	Nancy Elsea	Purdue Ext.	W	F	Prevention
22	Phillip Mitchell II	DMHA	African American	M	Prevention/Treatment
23	Rich Kelly	Sheriff	W	M	Enforcement
24	Scott Shoemaker	Police Chief	W	M	Enforcement
25	Rodney Wann	Healthy Department	W	M	Treatment
26	Terry Thompson	Rossville Schools	W	M	Prevention
27	Brad Smith	Clinton Central Schools	W	M	Prevention
28	Katie Schimmel	COACH Kids	W	F	Prevention

29	Chris Ward	Healthy Communities of Clinton County	W	M	Treatment
30	Jenny Gardner	WeCare	W	F	Treatment
31	Jeff Stafford	WeCare	W	M	Treatment

LCC Meeting Schedule:

Please provide the months the LCC meets throughout the year:

PDFCC meets quarterly, along with each subcommittee also meeting quarterly. The subcommittees meet on a different month than the full coalition. Combined, there are 8 meetings each year.

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

County Name Clinton
County Population 33,065
Schools in the community Community Schools of Frankfort, The Crossing, Clinton Prairie, Clinton Central, Rossville Consolidated Schools
Medical care providers in the community (hospitals, health care centers, medical centers/clinics, etc.) IU Hospital, Open Door Clinic, Immunization Clinic, Clinton County Family Planning Clinic
Mental health care providers in the community (hospitals with psychiatric/behavioral health units, mental health clinics, private/public providers, etc.) Community Howard, InWell, 4C, Peer Recovery Coaches
Service agencies/organizations Healthy Communities of Clinton County, COACH Kids, United Way, Purdue Extension, Board of Health
Local media outlets that reach the community

Shine 99/WILO, Frankfort Times, Clinton County Daily News, social media
What are the substances that are most problematic in your community? Vaping/fogging, methamphetamine, alcohol, opioids, marijuana, fentanyl
List all substance use/misuse services/activities/programs presently taking place in the community Mentoring, after school programs, youth leadership programs, youth leadership council, systems of care navigators, peer recovery coaches, drug take back boxes & events, Narcan kits & training, men's & women's recovery homes, overdose awareness day, Cops & Kids, MAT programs, SUD treatment

Community Risk and Protective Factors

Use the list of risk and protective factors to identify those present in your community. Identify the resources/assets and limitations/gaps that exist in your community related to each. The lists are not all-inclusive and others may apply.

Risk Factors Examples: trauma and toxic stressors; poverty violence; neighborhood characteristics; low neighborhood attachment; community disorganization; community norms and laws favorable toward drug use, firearms, and crime; availability of alcohol and other drugs; weak family relationships; family substance use; peer substance use; mental health problems; families moving frequently from home to home; limited prevention and recovery resources.

Protective Factors Examples: strong family relationships; neighborhood economic viability; low childhood stress; access to health care; access to mental health care; community-based interventions; restricted access to alcohol and other drugs including restrictive laws and excise taxes; safe, supportive, and connected neighborhoods; meaningful youth engagement opportunities; local policies and practices that support healthy norms and child-youth programs; positive connection to adults.¹

Risk Factors	Resources/Assets	Limitations/Gaps
1. Limited Treatment Resources	1. Treatment facilities 2. Recovery facilities 3. Recovery Coaches	1. Very few treatment options 2. Difficulty of payment/lack of insurance coverage 3. Long wait lists

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

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Transportation for out of town services 5. Stigma
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Availability of Drugs & Alcohol 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community Howard 2. InWell 3. WeCare & One80 Recovery Homes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gas stations & markets selling to underage individuals 2. Difficulty of payment/lack of insurance coverage 3. Limited rooms/availability & long waiting lists 4. Transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs); CHINS rate; Child Abuse & Neglect 21.2 (Indiana 20.8); Students on free lunch or reduced lunch 58.3% (IN 47%); lack of public transportation system; lack of re-entry programs for inmates; lack of mental health providers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Therapeutic Services 2. Healthy Communities programming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited mental health providers 2. Long wait lists 3. Difficulty paying/lack of insurance 4. Transportation 5. Stigma
Protective Factors	Resources/Assets	Limitations/Gaps
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Peer Recovery coaches; recovery homes for men & women; mentoring for youth; youth engagement programs; robust health prevention programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Healthy Communities of Clinton County 2. COACH Kids 3. After school programs 4. Purdue Extension 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited funding 2. Lack of re-entry programs for inmates 3. Lack of housing and transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. K-9 officers; MAT programs; SUD treatment & support groups; strong, engaged local law enforcement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Frankfort Police Department & Clinton County Sheriff's Department 2. Community Howard, InWell, IU Health 3. Clinton County Probation & Healthy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not enough treatment programs 2. Buy-in from those living in addiction 3. No re-entry program for inmates 4. Transportation

	Communities of Clinton County 4. Brianna's Hope	5. Difficulty paying/lack of insurance
3. Case managers; System of Care Navigators; Insurance Navigators; Treatment programs	1. Community Howard, InWell, 4 County Counseling, IU Health 2. Healthy Communities of Clinton County 3. Overdose Awareness Day & Drug Take Back Day	1. Lack of housing and transportation 2. No re-entry program for inmates 3. Community awareness of programming

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.

Risk Factors	Problem Statement(s)
1. Consumption of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs by juveniles and adults.	1. Adults and juveniles are abusing, alcohol, drugs, tobacco and prescription medication. 2. Schools don't have the funds to drug screen students.

	3. Lack of prevention/education services for adults and juveniles in the community.
2. Lack of treatment services for those with addiction disorders.	<p>1. There are not enough wrap-around services available in Clinton County to those with Substance Use Disorder and their support systems.</p> <p>2. There are no re-entry programs for inmates returning to the community.</p> <p>3. Limited residential/step-down services for women & men.</p>
3. Law Enforcement and Probation, and the courts lack programs and tools that assist individuals who have substance use disorders, and are suspected of, charged with, or convicted of a felony or misdemeanor.	<p>1. Adults and Juveniles are being arrested for substance related offenses.</p> <p>2. Probation lacks programs/mentoring for those with substance use issues.</p> <p>3. Adults on probation are sent back to jail for failed urine drugs screens or failure to submit to drug screens due to continued drug use while on probation.</p>

Step 2: Evidence-Informed Problem Statements

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

Problem Statements	Data That Establishes Problem	Data Source
1. Adults and juveniles are consuming alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs in unhealthy and illegal ways.	<p>1. Clinton County is third in the state for ER visits associated with drug use.</p> <p>2. The Frankfort Police Department had 131 juvenile arrests and 433 adult substance related arrests.</p> <p>3. Data from surveys on youth using drugs (Indiana Youth Institute Date Book 2020)</p>	<p>Clinton County Probation</p> <p>IU Health data</p> <p>IYI data book 2020</p> <p>Clinton Central Schools</p> <p>Community Schools of Frankfort</p> <p>Frankfort Police Dept.</p>

	22.1% have used drugs over the past month, 21.7% have used electronic vapor products, 13.1% have used marijuana, 11.4% have used tobacco products, 55.7% say that it's easy to get alcohol. On average youth begin drinking at age 15. 4. Clinton Central screened 116 students. Community Schools of Frankfort screened 60 students with 27 being positive.	
2. There are not enough quality resources and wrap-around services available in Clinton County to those with Substance Use Disorder and their support systems.	1. 134 drug screens would not have been able to be paid for in Clinton County through probation, which would have violated those individuals. 2. The Frankfort Police Department had 131 juvenile arrests and 433 adult substance related arrests. 3. There are no re-entry programs for inmates with substance use issues returning to the community who are still in need of treatment.	Local Law Enforcement Clinton County Probation Clinton County Resource Guide
Adults and Juveniles are being arrested for substance related offenses.	134 drug screens would not have been able to be paid for in Clinton County through probation, which would have violated those individuals. The Frankfort Police Department had 131 juvenile arrests and 433 adult substance related arrests.	Clinton County Probation Frankfort Police Department Clinton County Sheriff's Office

Step 3: Brainstorm

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

Problem Statements	What can be done (action)?
1. Adults and juveniles are abusing, alcohol, drugs, tobacco and prescription medication.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Substance use prevention and education, using curriculum and other resources to reach out to the community. 2. Solidarity of substance use messaging between all Clinton County schools and community – serving organization's 3. Using community events to present the benefits of living a drug-free life.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Screen students at schools for drug use and provide educational resources to reduce future use.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. There is a lack of quality resources and wrap-around services available in Clinton County to those with Substance Use Disorder and their support systems. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support a residential treatment/step-down facility for men. 2. Expand services for female residential facility. 3. Ensure that citizens of Clinton County have access to health insurance. 4. Expand Medication Assisted Treatment programs.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Adults and Juveniles are being arrested for substance related offenses. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support local law enforcement and government agency efforts to reduce youth use and accessibility to alcohol, tobacco, vaping products and illicit and prescription drugs. 2. Fund law enforcement initiatives that combat adult substance use. 3. Network with local agencies to provide treatment/prevention programs and services. 4. Re-entry programs/housing for those returning to the community after being released from incarceration.

Step 4: Develop SMART Goal Statements

For each problem statement, prioritize your list of what can be done. Choose your top two actions for each. Then, develop goal statements that demonstrate what change you hope to achieve and by when you hope to achieve it.

Problem Statement #1
Goal 1: Decrease alcohol, tobacco and other drug use by community members by 10% over the next 12 months
Goal 2: Decrease accessibility of illicit substances to the community, especially youth, by events, reaching at least 100 individuals in a 12-month period and providing tools for proper disposal of prescription opioids.

Problem Statement #2	
Goal 1: To expand the quality resources available in Clinton County at all levels, including but not limited to community -based, transitional, and residential settings by 20% within 24 months.	
Goal 2: Continue and expand wrap-around services available to those with Substance Use Disorder and their support systems by 10% within 12 months.	
Problem Statement #3	
Goal 1: The LCC will reduce alcohol, drug, tobacco, and vaping use amongst youth ages 10-18 by 1% within a one-year period. This will be known by FPD and CCSO arrest records and Indiana Youth Survey. If a 1% reduction is not achieved within 1 year, the LCC's approach will be reevaluated.	
Goal 2: The LCC will reduce alcohol, drug, tobacco, vaping use amongst adults by 1% within a 1-year period. This will be known by FPD and CCSO arrest records and probation data. If a 1% reduction is not achieved within 1 year, the LCC's approach will be reevaluated.	

Step 5: Plans to Achieve Goals

For each goal, list the steps required to achieve each

Problem Statement #1	Steps
<p>Goal 1</p> <p>Decrease alcohol, tobacco and other drug use by community members by 10% over the next 12 months.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Education of students and parents of the dangers of substance use. 2. Assimilation of prevention messaging among coalition members. 3. Provide educational resources and opportunities to youth and families, such as mentoring, after school programs, curriculum and programming in schools. 4. Drug testing availability for schools, as well as resources to address substance use.
<p>Goal 2</p> <p>Decrease accessibility of illicit substances to the community, especially youth, by events, reaching at least 100 individuals in a 12-month period and</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Education delivered to all individuals who receive a prescription opioid either through their prescriber or the pharmacy.

<p>providing tools for proper disposal of prescription opioids.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Continue work with Qsource to reduce opioid prescriptions through medical professionals. 3. Increase availability and knowledge of drug disposal options through central messaging and events such as Drug Take Back Day, Overdose Awareness Day, and dispensing “Detera Bags” to get addictive substances out of homes.
<p>Problem Statement #2</p>	<p>Steps</p>
<p>Goal 1: To expand the quality resources available in Clinton County at all levels, including but not limited to community -based, transitional, and residential settings by 20% within 24 months.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue to pursue Medication Assisted Treatment options for the county. 2. Expand the number of residential treatment/step-down beds for men and women in the county.
<p>Goal 2: Continue and expand wrap-around services available to those with Substance Use Disorder and their support systems by 10% within 12 months.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase the number of active support groups for those with Substance Use Disorder. 2. Increase the number of peer recovery coaches and increase their contacts with those with Substance Use Disorder.
<p>Problem Statement #3</p>	<p>Steps</p>
<p>Goal 1: The LCC will reduce alcohol, drug, tobacco, and vaping use amongst youth ages 10-18 by 1% within a one-year period. This will be known by FPD and CCSO arrest records and Indiana Youth Survey. If a 1% reduction is not achieved within 1 year, the LCC’s approach will be reevaluated.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law Enforcement will meet with school leaders to address drugs, alcohol, vaping issues in schools. Resource Officers will do prevention programming. 2. Law Enforcement will conduct Cops and Kids for the county juveniles.
<p>Goal 2: The LCC will reduce alcohol, drug, tobacco, vaping use amongst adults by 1% within a 1-year period. This will be known by FPD and CCSO arrest records and probation data. If a 1% reduction is not achieved within 1 year, the LCC’s approach will be reevaluated.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fund Law Efforts to reduce alcohol and illegal related crimes 2. Fund Probation programs that target those with addictive disorders

	3. County Law Enforcement meetings to discuss how to best reduce crime.
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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).

Funding Profile		
1	Amount deposited into the County DFC Fund from fees collected last year:	\$33,347.40
2	Amount of unused funds from last year that will roll over into this year:	\$0.00
3	Total funds available for programs and administrative costs for this year (Line 1 + Line 2):	\$33,347.40
4	Amount of funds granted last year:	\$30,000.00
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: \$10,000.00	Intervention/Treatment: \$10,000.00	Justice Services: \$10,000.00
Funding allotted to Administrative costs:		
<i>Itemized list of what is being funded</i>		<i>Amount (\$100.00)</i>
Coordinator compensation		\$0
Office supplies		\$0
Funding Allocations by Goal per Problem Statement:		
Problem Statement #1	Problem Statement #2	Problem Statement #3
Goal 1: \$5,000	Goal 1: \$5,000	Goal 1: \$5,000
Goal 2: \$5,000	Goal 2: \$5,000	Goal 2: \$5,000