

Governor's Commission for a Drug Free Indiana

A Division of the



Comprehensive Community Plan

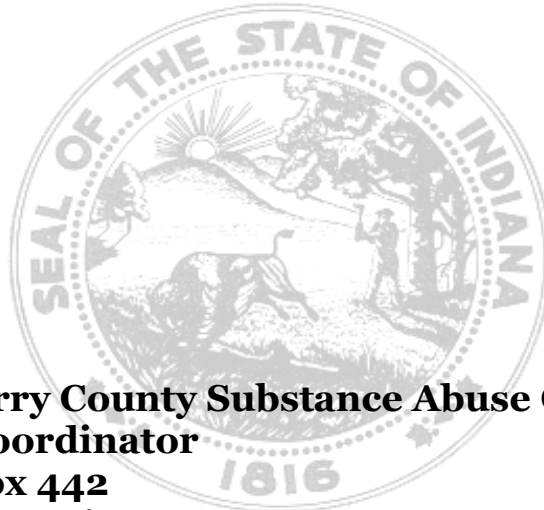
County: Perry

**LCC: Perry County
Substance Abuse Committee**

Date Due: February 2009

Date Submitted: March 24, 2009

New Plan **Plan Update**



**LCC Contact: Perry County Substance Abuse Committee –
Diane Conner, Coordinator**

Address: P.O. Box 442

City: Tell City Zip Code: 47586

Phone: 812-547-6538

Email: pcsubstabuse@psci.net

County Commissioners: Perry County Commissioners

Address: 2219 Payne Street

City: Tell City Zip Code: 47586

Plan Summary

Mission Statement: The Perry County Substance Abuse Committee's mission is to address health and social issues in the community resulting from substance abuse. This will be accomplished by coordinating with existing community resources to heighten public awareness and to develop programs to prevent, reduce, and treat substance abuse.

History: In September 1988, the Church Council of Evangelical United Church of Christ held a planning meeting for the purpose of exploring some of the major needs in our community to which assistance might be offered. One of these areas was that of abuse, both substance and personal. The Church Council appointed a small committee to begin exploration of the amount of abuse in Perry County, the programs being offered to deal with abuse, and the gaps in services needed but not available. The council proceeded to meet with persons from various agencies and groups that were dealing with abuse issues. In October of 1989, a meeting was held for the entire community. Special invitations were sent to law enforcement people, schools, and agencies dealing with the abuse issue, both in treatment and prevention. The purpose was to share the findings of the committee. Out of the October 1989 meeting, it was agreed that the council should meet monthly as a Community Task Force, to explore alcohol, drug, child and spouse abuse, from the perspective of the amount of abuse that is known in our midst, the treatment available, and gaps in services. In March of 1990, another meeting for the general public was held to discuss these findings (particularly the gaps) and to decide what the Task Force wished to do. At this meeting, representatives of the Regional Coordinator's Office for the Governor's Commission for a Drug-Free Indiana were present. It was agreed that our next step would be to develop a Comprehensive Community Plan to deal with alcohol and other drug abuse.

After the death of a teenager from an alcohol-related after-prom accident in 1997, Circuit Judge David Evrard gathered community leaders to address the issue. Problems identified at that meeting were incorporated into the 1997 Comprehensive Plan.

In 1999, income received from the Drug-Free Communities Fund had drastically declined. The Perry County Substance Abuse Committee spent considerable time and effort reviewing the cause of the problem and seeking additional funding sources to salvage the program. It was discovered that at the time Perry County converted to computerized records, the percentage of reimbursement to the county was accidentally switched. The Perry County Prosecutor, Robert Collins, discovered the error and it was corrected.

In 2002 Perry County Substance Abuse Committee became the lead agency for the Perry County Tobacco Prevention and Cessation Committee. In 2003 ITPC guidelines for handling funds changed, making it difficult for LCCs to remain lead agencies. At this time, Perry County Substance Abuse Committee transferred the lead agency status to Lincoln Hills Development Corporation.

In a brief sketch of Perry County Indiana, the 2007 Census shows the population as 18,916. The number of households in 2006 was 7,270 with the per capita income of \$27,258. The December 2007 unemployment rate was 4.4%, with a poverty level of 12.1.

The county has three schools districts: Perry Central Community School Corporation, Tell City-Troy Township School Corporation, and the Cannelton City School Corporation. During the 2008-2009 school year, 3,025 children were enrolled in these public schools (PK-12).

Perry County is located geographically south in Indiana along the Ohio River, with a connecting bridge from Cannelton, Indiana to Hawesville, Kentucky. Since Hancock County, Kentucky is by law a dry county, there is a large influx of Hancock County residents who use Perry County as an outlet to purchase and consume alcoholic beverages.

Use of tobacco products is a growing problem. The 2008 Indiana Prevention Resource Center Survey shows that monthly cigarette use and smokeless tobacco for grades 8-12 is higher in Perry County than the state average.

Perry County has a problem with alcohol being socially accepted by underage youth. According to the 2008 school survey, 50% of 10th graders report the occurrence of drinking.

Monitoring Role of the LCC:

Our procedure statement calls for the subcommittees to regularly monitor the program of the service-providing agency. Currently a representative of each subcommittee reports to the total LCC. A review is given about their respective programs detailing what is happening, the number of people participating, measurable results, and special needs. It is the intention of the Perry County Substance Abuse Committee to continue this procedure with the option to change this review to quarterly if so decided.

The LCC works continuously to gauge the extent and prevalence of substance use and abuse in our county, identify existing resources dealing with substance abuse, fill in the gaps between service availability and delivery, serve as a coordination initiator, plan and suggest programs, and heighten public awareness of the problem, resources, and needs. The LCC has a Coordinator to help it monitor the programs efficiently.

The Perry County Substance Abuse Committee shall:

1. Keep the people of Perry County apprised of its work, including its findings and programs. This will be accomplished through the local media, primarily newspaper and the internet.
 2. Inform the people of Perry County of the services and resources available.
 3. Seek to regularly bring together the various agencies providing services in this area.
- Through this process, the Committee shall seek to monitor, coordinate, and resolve any problems that might develop among these agencies.

4. Be responsible for coordinating new program development for substance abuse programs. The LCC has a formal grant application process and a mandatory project progress report form.

5. Keep minutes of all minutes and distribute these to all members of the Substance Abuse Committee.

6. The Perry County Substance Abuse Committee shall determine which agencies will be funded to provide services. The subcommittees shall make recommendations for service providers. The subcommittees shall regularly monitor the progress of the service provided by the agency.

7. Hear reports from subcommittees on the progress of the recommended actions and benchmarks.

From the beginning, the Perry County Substance Abuse Committee has sought to identify and solve the problems associated with substance use and abuse in our county. Persons from law enforcement, schools, and service agencies have been invited to participate in meetings of the Perry County Substance Abuse Committee. Three areas that have been consistently reviewed are:

1. The prevalence of substance use and abuse.
2. The services provided by local agencies on substance abuse.
3. The gaps in the services and how they can be filled.

The Perry County Substance Abuse Committee has identified the following gaps in services dealing with substance abuse.

1. Parental involvement is lacking in community programs.
2. Education is lacking in the area of a parent's liability for monitoring the activities of their children.
3. Funding support is needed in the area of long-term treatment for substance abuse.
4. Community acceptance of alcohol use is a hindrance to progress in the areas of prevention and treatment.
5. A lack of community awareness of the problems associated with methamphetamine manufacturing and use.

Summary of the Comprehensive Community Plan:

The Perry County Comprehensive Community Plan is an in-depth analysis of the substance abuse issues faced in our county. The process starts with a cross section of professionals and caring citizens meeting to look at substance abuse and the effects on the community. The group also reviews existing programs and establishes priorities for the year. This year's Plan includes:

1. Methamphetamine manufacturing and use threatens the health, development and physical safety of Perry County residents as data supports.

Arrests in 2008: 39 for possession of Meth, 4 dealing meth, 2 possession of Anhydrous ammonia, 7 illegal drug lab and 8 for manufacturing of meth. In 2008, 27 children were removed from 13 homes due to meth related issues. IRPC School Survey statics shows meth use is above the State average.

2. Alcohol use and abuse are having a negative impact in Perry County. In 2008 alcohol related arrests were: 154 OWI, 122 public intoxication, 88 minor consuming, 23 illegal consumption of alcohol, 1 minor entering a liquor store, 1 minor transportation, 19 possession of alcohol by minors, 2 furnish to minors and 3 illegal possession of alcohol. IPRC- binge drinking stats show that in 2 Perry County schools in grades 9-12 are above the State average. In 1 school, 50% of 10th graders report the occurrence of drinking. The largest community social event is centered around a beer garden and wine tasting. Alcohol is a social norm in the community as evidence by its prominence at Schweizer Fest, graduations, and weddings. Crisis Connection served 88 clients of Domestic and Sexual Violence in 2008 in Perry County. 1 victim admitted to drinking alcohol and 2 victims admitted to using alcohol and drugs. 17 perpetrators used alcohol, 4 used drugs, and 9 used both.

3. The illegal use of drugs (contraband or prescription) is having a negative impact in Perry County. In 2008 there were the following arrests: 2 manufacturing schedule 2 controlled substance, 1 possession of Schedule II controlled substance, 1 possession of Schedule IV controlled substance, 29 possession of controlled substance, 1 operating under the influence of a controlled substance, 2 possession of ephedrine, 14 possession of a legend drug, 1 dealing a Schedule II controlled substance, 3 dealing cocaine/narcotics, and 36 possession of paraphernalia.

4. The use of OTC drugs for non-medical use by junior high and high school students exceeds the State average. Data from our area mental health center (Southern Hills Counseling Center) shows that in the last quarter of 2008, 5 teens have abused the OTC drugs Coricidin and/or Mucinex. 20-30 persons of all ages abused such OTC drugs such as Tylenol and Ibuprofen.

5. The use of tobacco products in Perry County exceeds the State average. Only 10 people called the Quit Line for Perry County. Healthy Families reported that in 2008, 8/19 (42%) admissions smoked during pregnancy. 100% of the smoking mothers had birthing complications. None of the non-smoking mothers had any birthing complications. The ITPC 2005 Report indicates that 27.9% of the pregnant women in Perry County smoked as compared to the 10.2% national average.

Membership List

County LCC Name: Perry County Substance Abuse Committee

#	Name	Organization	Race	Gender	Category
1	Tara Bishop	Perry Central School Corp.	C	F	Education
2	Natalie Bolin	Crisis Connection	C	F	Treatment/ Intervention
3	Lee Brown	Lincoln Hills Dev. Corp.	C	M	Tobacco Prevention
4	Bob Campbell	Agape Recovery Ministries	C	M	Treatment/ Intervention
5	Peggy Campbell	Agape Recovery Ministries	C	F	Treatment/ Intervention
6	Jennifer Chestnut	Perry County Prosecutor's Office	C	F	Justice
7	Lee Chestnut	Perry Co. Sheriff's Dept.	C	M	Law Enforcement
8	Robert Collins	Perry County Prosecutor's Office	C	M	Justice
9	Jackie Colucci	Perry Central Community School Corp.	C	F	Education
10	Diane Conner	PCSAC Coordinator	C	F	Other
11	Beverly Conrad	Cannelton City Schools	C	F	Education
12	Jackie Coultas	Branchville Correctional Facility	C	F	Treatment/ Intervention
13	Randy Dennison	Perry County Memorial Hospital	C	M	Health care
14	Mayor Barbara Ewing	Mayor of Tell City	C	F	Other
15	David Faulkenberg	Perry County Probation Office	C	M	Justice
16	Traci Flamion	Perry County Probation Off.	C	F	Justice

17	Bob Glenn	Perry County Sheriff's Dept.	C	M	Law Enforcement
18	Judge Lucy Goffinet	Perry Circuit Court	C	F	Justice
19	Georgann Gogel	Concerned Citizen	C	F	Other
20	Susan Jefford	Southern Hills Counseling Center	C	F	Treatment/ Intervention
21	Kevin Koelling	Perry County News	C	M	Media
22	Jamie Lloyd	Perry County Circuit Court	C	F	Justice
23	Vince Luecke	Perry County News	C	M	Media
24	Detective Alan Malone	Tell City Police Department	C	M	Law Enforcement
25	Christal Moskos	Lincoln Hills Dev. Corp.	C	F	Education
26	Mary Raider	First Steps - Independent Provider	C	F	Education
27	Linda Reed	Big Brothers/Big Sisters	C	F	Non Profit
28	Pat Reed	Concerned Citizen	C	F	Other
29	Leisa Rhodes	Tell City High School After-Prom	C	F	Education
30	Jim Rice	Perry County Circuit Court – Probation Officer	C	M	Judiciary
31	Mary Roberson	Principal, Perry Central School Corp.	C	F	Education
32	Jo Sodrel	EODA	C	F	Treatment/ Intervention
33	Jan Sprinkle	Lincoln Hills Dev. Corp	C	F	Tobacco Cessation
34	Beth Stein	Crisis Connection	C	F	Treatment/ Intervention
35	Gayle Strassel	Concerned Citizen	C	F	Other

Problem Identification

A. Problem Statement #1: Methamphetamine manufacturing and use threatens the health, development and physical safety of Perry County residents.

B. Supportive Data:

1. Arrests in 2008: 39 for possession of Meth, 4 dealing meth, 2 possession of Anhydrous ammonia, 7 illegal drug lab and 8 for manufacturing of meth.
2. In 2008, 27 children were removed from 13 homes due to meth related issues.
3. IRPC School Survey stats and the Tell City School survey shows meth is above the state average.

Meth	School A	School B	School C	State Averages
		9-12 grades 8.1		
10 th Grade	4.3			1.6
12 th Grade			2.5	1.8

End of Year 1 Update:

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End of Year 2 Update:

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Final Update (end of Year 3):

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C. Goals:

1. By 12/31/2011, reduce by 1% per year the number of methamphetamine manufacturers and offenders in Perry County as evidenced by statistics from the Perry County Prosecutor's Office.
2. By 12/31/2011, reduce by 1% per year the number of children removed from their homes due to methamphetamine incidents as evidenced by statistics from the Perry County Department of Child Services.
3. By 12/31/2011, reduce 1% per year the number of students that self report the use methamphetamine as measured by IPRC annual survey.

End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

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End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

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Final Report (end of Year 3):

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D. Objectives:

1. Support addressing various social issues of Perry County students that are related to meth use. Such solutions should include, but are not limited to, student counseling and mentoring programs.
2. Support various activities of Perry County students that address meth prevention. Such activities should include, but are not limited to, attendance at student oriented substance abuse conferences, training sessions, advocacy organizations and activities such as S.T.A.N.D. and after proms.
3. Support the adoption and implementation of evidence-based substance abuse prevention curricula in all Perry County School systems.
4. Encourage local criminal justice systems to cooperatively address the issues of meth use and manufacturing.
5. Encourage the development of programs that address family safety and health issues related to meth.
6. Encourage and support intervention and treatment programs for meth users.

End of Year 1 Update:

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End of Year 2 Update:

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Final Update (end of Year 3):

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A. Problem Statement #2: Alcohol use and abuse are having a negative impact in Perry County.

B. Supportive Data:

1. 2008 alcohol related arrests were: 154 OWI, 122 public intoxication, 88 minor consuming, 23 illegal consumption of alcohol, 1 minor entering a liquor store, 1 minor transportation, 19 possession of alcohol by minors, 2 furnish to minors and 3 illegal possession of alcohol.

2. IPRC- binge drinking stats

Binge Drinking	School B	School C	State Averages
6 th Grade	6-8 grades 7.8	5.7	4.2
7 th Grade	0	9.9	7.5
8 th Grade	0	16.9	12.2
9 th Grade	9-12 grades 24.2	18.2	16.2
10 th Grade		21.4	19.5
11 th Grade		34.3	22.5
12 th Grade		42.5	26.9

Drinking: School A: According to the 2008 school survey, 50% of 10th graders report the occurrence of drinking.

4. The largest community social event is centered around a beer garden and wine tasting. Alcohol is a social norm in the community as evidenced by its prominence at Schweizer Fest, graduations, and weddings.
5. Crisis Connection served 88 clients of Domestic and Sexual Violence in 2008 in Perry County. 1 victim admitted to drinking alcohol and 2 victims admitted to using alcohol and drugs. 17 perpetrators used alcohol, 4 used drugs, and 9 used both.

End of Year 1 Update:

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End of Year 2 Update:

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Final Update (end of Year 3):

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C. Goals:

1. By 12/31/2011, reduce by 1% per year the number of alcohol related driving offenses.
2. By 12/31/2011, reduce by 1% per year the number of alcohol related charges.
3. By 12/31/2011, reduce by 1% per year the number of students that self report binge drinking as measured by IPRC survey.
4. By 12/31/2011, reduce by 1% per year the number of alcohol and drug related domestic and sexual violence incidences statistics from Crisis Connection.

End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

- 1.
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Final Report (end of Year 3):

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D. Objectives:

1. Support a substance abuse awareness campaign associated with “Wellness Perry County 2009” (campaign leader - Tony Hollinden).
2. Support local agencies’ efforts to reduce alcohol related incidents
Link to and associated with:
 - a) Sexual Assault
 - b) Domestic Violence
 - c) Vehicle accidents
 - d) Impaired Driving
 - e) Suicide Attempts
 - f) Underage Drinking
 - g) Child Abuse and Neglect
 - h) High School Dropouts
3. Support intervention and treatment for alcoholism and for alcohol-related physical and mental health issues.
4. Support addressing various social issues of Perry County students that are related to alcohol use. Such solutions should be, but are not limited to, student counseling and mentoring programs.
5. Support various activities of Perry County students that address alcohol prevention. Such activities should include, but are not limited to, attendance at student oriented substance abuse conferences, training sessions, advocacy organizations and activities such as S.T.A.N.D. and after proms.
6. Support the adoption and implementation of evidence-based substance abuse prevention curricula in all Perry County School systems.

End of Year 1 Update:

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End of Year 2 Update:

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Final Update (end of Year 3):

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A. Problem Statement #3: The illegal use of drugs (contraband or prescription) is having a negative impact in Perry County.

B. Supportive Data:

- 1. 2008 arrests: 2 manufacturing schedule 2 controlled substance, 1 possession of Schedule II controlled substance, 1possession of Schedule IV controlled substance, 29 possession of controlled substance, 1 operating under the influence of a controlled substance, 2 possession of ephedrine, 14 possession of a legend drug, 1 dealing a Schedule II controlled substance, 3 dealing cocaine/narcotics, and 36 possession of paraphernalia.

2. IPRC Data:

Ritalin/Adderall	School B	School C	State Averages
6 th Grade	6-8 grades 0	0	.5
7 th Grade		0	1.3
8 th Grade		4.6	2.8
9 th Grade	9-12 grades 12.9	2.6	5.4
10 th Grade		6	6.9
11 th Grade		3	7.5
12 th Grade		7.5	7.2

Tranquilizers	School B	School C	State Averages
6 th Grade	6-8 grades 5.9	1.4	2.6
7 th Grade		2.5	4
8 th Grade		9.2	6.3
9 th Grade	9-12 grades 14.5	5.2	7.5
10 th Grade		13.1	8.6
11 th Grade		9	8.4
12 th Grade		10	7.9

Narcotics	School B	School C	State Averages
6 th Grade	6-8 grades 2.1	0	.6
7 th Grade		0	1.5
8 th Grade		6.2	3.1
9 th Grade	9-12 grades 12.9	1.3	5.4
10 th Grade		10.7	7.1
11 th Grade		7.5	7.6
12 th Grade		10	8.1

End of Year 1 Update:

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End of Year 2 Update:

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Final Update (end of Year 3):

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C. Goals:

1. By 12/31/2011, reduce by 1% per year the number of drug related offenses filed by the Perry County Prosecutor’s Office.
2. By 12/31/2011, reduce by 1% per year the number of students that self report the use and abuse of drugs as measured by IPRC survey.

End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

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- 3.

End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

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Final Report (end of Year 3):

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D. Objectives:

- 1. Support local agencies' efforts to reduce illegal drug-related incidents
Link to and associated with:
 - a) Sexual Assault
 - b) Domestic Violence
 - c) Vehicle accidents
 - d) Violent Crimes
 - e) Suicide Attempts
 - f) Child Abuse and Neglect
 - h) High School Dropout
- 2. Support intervention and treatment for drug addiction and for drug-related physical and mental health issues.
- 3. Support addressing various social issues of Perry County students that are related to drug use. Such solutions should be, but are not limited to, student counseling and mentoring programs.
- 4. Support various activities of Perry County students that address drug prevention. Such activities should include, but are not limited to, attendance at student oriented substance abuse conferences, training sessions, advocacy organizations and activities such as S.T.A.N.D. and after proms.
- 5. Support the adoption and implementation of evidence-based substance abuse prevention curricula in all Perry County School systems.
- 6. Support the disposal of old prescriptions in an environmentally friendly way.
- 7. Encourage area dentists and physicians to limit the length of narcotic pain medication prescriptions.
- 7. Promote area dentists and physicians to use the narcotic prescription tracking website, INSPECT at www.in.gov and KASPER at www.ky.gov.

End of Year 1 Update:

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End of Year 2 Update:

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Final Update (end of Year 3):

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A. Problem Statement #4: The use of OTC drugs for non-medical use by junior high and high school students exceeds the state average.

B. Supportive Data:

- 1. IRPC School Survey data

OTC Drugs	School B	School C	State Averages
6 th Grade	6-8 grades 3.9	0	3.3
7 th Grade		2.5	4.9
8 th Grade		13.8	7.6
9 th Grade	9-12 grades 8.1	7.8	9
10 th Grade		13.1	10
11 th Grade		4.5	9
12 th Grade		10	8.2

School A: According to a 2008 school survey to 10th graders, 16.1% reported taking pills for recreational purposes.

- 2. Data from Southern Hills Counseling Center:
 - o In the last quarter of 2008, 5 teens have abused the OTC drugs Coricidin and/or Mucinex.
 - o 20-30 persons of all ages abused such OTC drugs such as Tylenol and Ibuprofen

End of Year 1 Update:

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End of Year 2 Update:

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Final Update (end of Year 3):

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C. Goals:

1. By 12/31/2011, reduce by 1% per year the number of students that self report the inappropriate use of OTC medications as measured by IPRC survey.

End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

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End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

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Final Report (end of Year 3):

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D. Objectives:

1. Educate parents and the public on the dangers and misuse of OTC medications.
2. Include the dangers of OTC medications in class substance abuse Presentations.
3. Educate retailers on the problems of OTC medications. Encourage retailers to prosecute shoplifters of OTC medications.
4. Support the disposable of old medications in an environmentally friendly way.

End of Year 1 Update:

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End of Year 2 Update:

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Final Update (end of Year 3):

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A. Problem Statement #5: The use of tobacco products in Perry County exceeds the state average.

B. Supportive Data:

1. Only 10 people called the Quit Line for Perry County.
2. IPRC Survey

Cigarettes	School B	School C	State Averages
6 th Grade	6-8 grades 11.8	4.3	5
7 th Grade		11.1	9.9
8 th Grade		16.6	16.6
9 th Grade	9-12 grades 38.7	19.5	22.5
10 th Grade		27.9	27.9
11 th Grade		35.8	31.1
12 th Grade		45	35.8

School A’s school survey reports 19% in use of cigarettes.

Cigars	School B	School C	State Averages
6 th Grade	6-8 grades 3.9	1.4	3
7 th Grade		7.4	6
8 th Grade		9.2	10.6
9 th Grade	9-12 grades 24.2	11.7	14.9
10 th Grade		22.6	20.3
11 th Grade		35.8	23.9
12 th Grade		37.5	30.6

Smokeless	School B	School C	State Averages
6 th Grade	6-8 grades 2.0	0	1.7
7 th Grade		3.7	3.5
8 th Grade		13.8	6.4
9 th Grade	9-12 grades 22.6	10.4	9.5
10 th Grade		16.7	12.2
11 th Grade		29.9	13.4
12 th Grade		30	15.6

3. Healthy Families

Admitted In 2008	Smoked during pregnancy	Birthing Complications
1.	Yes	Premature – 33 weeks (low birth weight)
2.	No	None
3.	Yes	Premature – 36 weeks (medications to control)
4.	No	None
5.	Yes	Preterm labor@ 32 weeks-medication to control
6.	No	None
7.	Yes	Premature birth – 36 weeks
8.	Yes	C-Section – fetal distress
9.	Yes	C-Section – placental placement
10.	No	None
11.	No	None
12.	No	Unknown (terminated from program)
13.	No	None
14.	No	Unknown (terminated from program)
15.	No	None
16.	Yes	Placenta problems- hemorrhage at birth
17.	No	Unknown (terminated from program)
18.	No	None
19.	Yes	Full term baby- ruptured lungs

In 2008, 8/19 (42%) admissions smoked during pregnancy. 100% of the smoking mothers had birthing complications. None of the non-smoking mothers had any birthing complications.

4. The ITPC 2005 Report indicates that 27.9% of the pregnant women in Perry County smoked as compared to the 10.2% national average.
5. The use of tobacco products and the exposure of secondhand smoke to children and adults continues to be a health risk to Perry County residents. While there has been

an active drive to promote cessation, tobacco-free policy to businesses, city and county officials, the level of participation is fairly low.

- 6. During 2008 only 10 individuals utilized the Indiana Quit line to try and quit smoking; only 2 Perry County employers agreed to host on site cessation programs for their employees; only 1 business reported providing cessation support to employees who wanted to quit by assisting them with the cost of prescription or over the counter medications; several restaurants, bars and the bowling alley still allow smoking; city and county governments have resisted adopting smoke-free policies that would make all public buildings and grounds smoke-free; Perry County has the second highest rate of smoking among pregnant women in the State of Indiana; 68% of Perry County 6th – 12th grade students have tried smoking and 24.6% have tried smokeless tobacco; both statistics higher than the state average.

End of Year 1 Update:

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End of Year 2 Update:

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Final Update (end of Year 3):

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C. Goals:

- 1. By 12/31/2011, reduce by 1% per year the number of students that self report the use tobacco products as measured by IPRC survey.
- 2. By 12/32/2011, reduce by 1% per year the number of pregnant women smoking.

End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

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End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

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- 3.

Final Report (end of Year 3):

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D. Objectives:

PCSAC supports the reduction of tobacco use in Perry County through the following:

- 1. Collaborate and participate with Smoke-Free Perry County through active representation on both committees.
- 2. Reduce tobacco use among school age students through support of tobacco education and prevention programs.
- 3. Reduce tobacco use among tobacco users through advocacy and media support of the Indiana Quitline and local cessation programs.
- 4. Reduce tobacco use and exposure to secondhand smoke through participation by membership at meetings and public hearings with local, county and state officials to promote smoke-free policy.

End of Year 1 Update:

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End of Year 2 Update:

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Final Update (end of Year 3):

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Please attach the County's Fiscal Report for review!

Next Annual Update Due:

Next Comprehensive Community Plan Due:

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:

Perry 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 Perry County Auditor’s office deposited **\$25,832.55** into the LCC’s Drug-Free Community Fund from fees collected last calendar year, 2007.
- **\$0.00** rolled over from unused funds from the previous years. All funds were used from the previous year.
- \$25,832.55 total amount available for programs and administrative costs for the upcoming calendar year.
- \$5,637.00 approved for administrative costs leaving \$20,195.55 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		
Lincoln Hills Development Corporation, Youth Service Bureau	\$5,000	\$5,000
The LHDC Youth Service Bureau provides drug prevention education and leadership training to Perry County youth through after school and leadership programs.		
Crisis Connection, Inc; Dating Violence and Substance Abuse	\$1,500	\$1,500
The Community Education Specialists will provide educational seminars to community professionals, parents, civic and church groups, youth groups, etc. on the topics of dating violence, date rape, sexual assault and the involvement of drugs and alcohol.		
TOTAL(S)	\$6,500	\$6,500
Treatment/Intervention	AMOUNT REQUESTED	AMOUNT GRANTED
Branchville Correctional Facility; Back Row Enterprises	\$1,920	\$920
The program is an intensive substance abuse treatment group that involves individuals on probation, parole, and those incarcerated. The group addresses issues of recovery. The grant provides transportation assistance for individuals attending sessions.		
Perry County Office, Dept. of Child Services; Discretionary Funding Request for Unmet Needs of Families and Children in Substance Abuse Homes	\$2,000	\$1,000
This grant through DCS attempts to help children and families who have substance abuse (Methamphetamine) problems in their homes. The grant will be used for intervention services necessary to protect children and restore families.		
Crisis Connection Inc.; Crisis Intervention Services	\$5,500	\$4,500

The grant will provide community access to existing crisis intervention services within the county for families affected by domestic and sexual violence associated with substance abuse.		
Perry Central Community School Corporation; Drug Counseling	\$1,000	\$775.55
The program will encourage students who test positive to the random alcohol and other drug testing to attend counseling with their family.		
TOTAL(S)	\$10,420	\$7,195.55
Criminal Justice Services	AMOUNT REQUESTED	AMOUNT GRANTED
Cannelton Police Department; Back to Basics	\$2,710	\$1,700
This is a request for equipment to use with training for police personnal to help educate on the issues of mehtamphetamine manufacturing, selling and use.		
Perry Circuit Court; Project BART	\$4,800	\$4,800
Project BART insures accountability for persons who are on probation by administering random alcohol breath tests.		
TOTAL(S)	\$7,510	\$6,500

(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%	\$6,500	25%	\$6,500
Treatment/Intervention	28%	\$7,195.55	28%	\$7,195.55
Criminal Justice Services	25%	\$6,500	25%	\$6,500
Administrative	22%	\$5,637	22%	\$5,637
TOTAL(S)	100%	\$25,832.55	100%	\$25,832.55

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

The Perry County Comprehensive Plan is the foundation for the grant-letting process. An article is published in the Perry County News, and added to the PCSAC website announcing that the PCSAC is accepting grant proposals for funding for the following fiscal year. A Grant Workshop is held prior to the application deadline to have applications available, and to answer any questions for those applying for grants. The application is available on the website. Three teams consisting of Board and Community

members are formed to review grants in the areas of Prevention/ Education, Treatment/ Intervention, Law Enforcement/ Justice. Grant applicants are scheduled for interviews with the Team in which they are submitting a grant. They are given an opportunity to present their grant and answer any questions that the Team may have regarding their grant. The Board of Directors of the Perry County Substance Abuse Committee makes decisions regarding funding of a particular grant based on how the grant directs its actions toward those recommended in the Problem Statements of the Comprehensive Plan. This committee also reviews the grants in regards to the divisions established by the Governor's Commission for a Drug-Free Indiana, i.e., Treatment/Intervention, Prevention/Education, and Law Enforcement/Justice. Grants are awarded at an Awards Breakfast in July. Grant recipients are required to attend bi-monthly meetings of the full committee. It is there that they give updates on the grants. Progress reports are also due quarterly during the grant cycle and upon completion of the grant.

(5) Provide administrative expenses (be specific):

EXPENSE	COST
Coordinator’s Salary	\$4,000
Supplies	\$350
Postage	\$75
Liability Insurance	\$142
Post Office Box	\$50
Treasurer’s Bond	\$275
State Registrations	\$10
Mileage	\$235
CPA/ Auditor Fees	\$500
TOTAL(S)	\$5,637

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

All LCC funds were distributed in the previous years.

(7) Additional Comments:

Perry County Substance Abuse Committee, Inc. (PCSAC) receives additional funding that accounts for the additional administrative fees and community projects that were funded.