

# Governor's Commission for a Drug Free Indiana

*A Division of the*



## Comprehensive Community Plan

**County: Monroe**

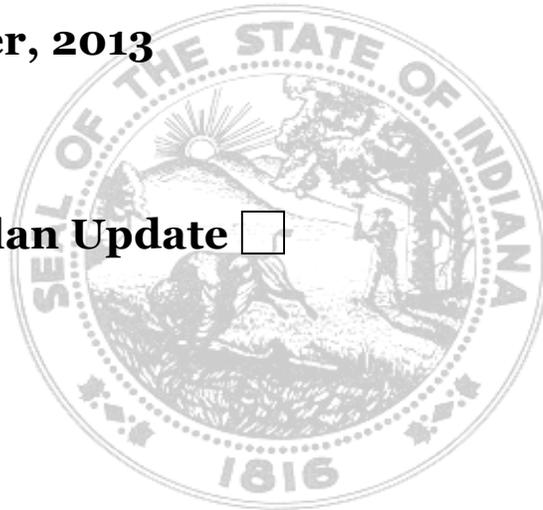
**LCC: CARES Board**

**Date Due: December, 2013**

**Date Submitted:**

**New Plan**

**Plan Update**



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**Address: The Courthouse, Room 322**

**City: Bloomington**

**Zip Code: 47404**

## **Plan Summary**

### **Mission Statement**

The mission of Monroe County CARES, Inc. shall be to coordinate, support, and promote effective local efforts to prevent and reduce harmful involvement with alcohol and other drugs among members of this community.

### **History**

The grass-roots citizen group, Monroe County CARES, Inc., serves as the Local Coordinating Council. Monroe County CARES was formed in 1983 by a group of local citizens concerned about alcohol and other drug abuse problems affecting the youth in Monroe County. Local citizens, business leaders and parents worked together to bring a motivational speaker, David Toma, to Bloomington to educate the community about the effects and dangers of drug abuse and to break down community denial regarding substance abuse issues. The group, named the Toma Task Force, worked to raise the money to bring Mr. Toma to Bloomington and to establish follow-up within the community. David Toma's visit to Bloomington proved to be a catalyst for organizing this community to address the substance abuse problems of our youth. The Toma Task Force grew in scope and became Monroe County CARES. Over the years, CARES has continued to coordinate local efforts to combat the problems associated with alcohol and other drug abuse.

CARES board members represent many sectors including local government, law enforcement, schools, parents, social services, religion, education, treatment and the recovering community. There are three major standing committees: treatment, prevention, and justice. These committees, along with the CARES Board of Directors, coordinate, support, and promote local efforts to prevent and reduce harmful involvement with alcohol and other drugs among members of this community. In Monroe County, the Board of Commissioners passed a local ordinance appointing Monroe County CARES, Inc. with the task of collecting information on the potential uses for the Drug-Free Communities fund and to formulate a comprehensive plan for the allocation of these funds.

Monroe County is located in South Central Indiana, approximately sixty miles south of the state capital, Indianapolis, and has a population 141,019. Bloomington is the county seat and only incorporated city within Monroe County with a population of 81,963<sup>1</sup>. Bloomington is the home of Indiana University Bloomington (IUB), a state university with a large residential campus and enrollment of approximately 42,081 students<sup>2</sup>. For census purposes, the boundaries of Monroe County are exactly the same as those of the Bloomington Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Ellettsville, an incorporated town, and Stinesville are the only other municipalities within Monroe County with populations of 6,540 and 202 respectively. They are located approximately 8 miles northeast of Bloomington in Richland and Bean Blossom<sup>3</sup> Townships.

The Ellettsville/Richland and Bean Blossom areas of the county are geographically and culturally separate from the rest of the county and are served by their own school corporation (local education agency), the Richland-Bean Blossom Community School Corporation. The rest of the county is served by the Monroe County Community School Corporation. The northeast quadrant of the county (Benton Township) is occupied primarily

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<sup>1</sup>[http://www.stats.indiana.edu/profiles/profiles.asp?scope\\_choice=a&county\\_changer=18105&button1=Get+Profile&id=2&page\\_path=Area+Profiles&path\\_id=11&panel\\_number=1](http://www.stats.indiana.edu/profiles/profiles.asp?scope_choice=a&county_changer=18105&button1=Get+Profile&id=2&page_path=Area+Profiles&path_id=11&panel_number=1)

<sup>2</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indiana\\_University\\_Bloomington](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indiana_University_Bloomington)

<sup>3</sup>[http://www.stats.indiana.edu/profiles/profiles.asp?scope\\_choice=a&county\\_changer=18105&button1=Get+Profile&id=2&page\\_path=Area+Profiles&path\\_id=11&panel\\_number=1](http://www.stats.indiana.edu/profiles/profiles.asp?scope_choice=a&county_changer=18105&button1=Get+Profile&id=2&page_path=Area+Profiles&path_id=11&panel_number=1)

by the Morgan Monroe State Forest and much of the southeast quadrant of the county (Polk, Salt Creek, and part of Clear Creek Townships) is occupied by the Hoosier National Forest, Lake Monroe (Indiana's largest man-made lake), and six State Recreation Areas.

Indiana University is the county's largest employer. Other major employers include: Indiana University Health-Bloomington, Cook Group, Inc. (medical/surgical devices manufacturing), and the Monroe County Community School Corporation. The ethnic makeup of Monroe County is predominantly white (123,371), with a small African-American population (4,823), American Indian or Alaska Native (416), Asian (8,108), and Hispanic (4,394) peoples<sup>4</sup>.

Three County Commissioners and the County Council govern Monroe County. A Mayor and City Council govern the City of Bloomington, while a Town Board governs the incorporated towns of Ellettsville and Stinesville. Bloomington, Ellettsville and Stinesville are both within the confines and part of Monroe County. Within the city limits, city and county governments have concurrent jurisdiction. The county is divided into eleven townships.

## Summary of the Comprehensive Community Plan

Justice, Prevention, and Treatment committee members met and discussed the community problems. The committee members were comprised of public and key stakeholders, including areas of education, health, substance abuse, law enforcement, city government, and social services.

## Membership List

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<sup>4</sup>[http://www.stats.indiana.edu/profiles/profiles.asp?scope\\_choice=a&county\\_changer=18105&button1=Get+Profile&id=2&page\\_path=Area+Profiles&path\\_id=11&panel\\_number=1](http://www.stats.indiana.edu/profiles/profiles.asp?scope_choice=a&county_changer=18105&button1=Get+Profile&id=2&page_path=Area+Profiles&path_id=11&panel_number=1)

#	Name	Organization	Race	Gender	Category
1	Steve Malone	MC Probation	C	M	Justice
2	Nancy Woolery	City of Bloomington	C	F	City Rep
3	Tom Cox	Consultant	C	M	Treatment
4	Lillian Henegar	Township Trustee	C	F	At Large
5	Lt Thomas Lee	Indiana University PD	C	M	At Large
6	Bryan Overbey	Centerstone	C	M	Recovery
7	Walt Keller	Alcohol Drug Information Center	C	M	Indiana University
8	Jeanie Alter	Indiana Prevention Resource Center	C	F	Health
9	Cpt. Joe Qualters	Bloomington Police Department	C	M	Law Enforcement
10	Niki Angelaki	Amethyst House	C	F	Treatment
11	Jasynda Radanovich	Indiana Prevention Resource Center	C	F	At Large
12	Juia Dotson	Private Practice	C	F	Recovery

**Problem Identification**



**A. Problem Statement #1:** Driving under the influence of any substance and other illicit activities, including violence, are linked to alcohol and other drug abuse.

**B. Supportive Data**

1. OWI (operating while intoxicated) charges were up 116% between 2010 and 2012 (Ellettsville Police Department).
2. In 2012, 55% of all adults and 18% of all juveniles in Monroe County were placed on a form of community supervision for a substance related offense.
3. In 2012, Monroe County Probation received 463 cases for impaired driving, 30% of all adult probation offenses committed in 2012.
4. Of the more than 11,650 drug screens administered by the Monroe County Probation Department in 2012 to monitor compliance, 1,696 (15%) showed positive for continued substance use.
5. In 2012 Nearly 40% of adults placed on probation for a non-substance related offense, indicated alcohol and/or drugs played a role in the commission of the offense/crime.
6. The 18-25 yr. old demographic is responsible for 76% of all alcohol related offenses charged by Indiana University Police Department (IUPD) in 2012.
  - a. Total alcohol related arrests were 530.
    - i. Illegal Consumption = 357
    - ii. Operating while Intoxicated = 69
    - iii. Public Intoxication = 271
  - b. Arrests for dealing:
    - i. Dealing Synthetic narcotics = 13
    - ii. Sale and delivery marijuana = 10
    - iii. Sale and delivery dangerous non-narcotics = 8
7. The 18-25 yr. old demographic is responsible for 52% of all alcohol related offenses charged by Bloomington Police Department (BDP) in 2012:
  - a. Total alcohol related arrests were 750 (397 in the 18-25 year old demographic).
    - i. Illegal Consumption = 227
    - ii. Operated while Intoxicated = 198
    - iii. Public Intoxication = 325
8. Bloomington Police Department (BPD) and Indiana University Police Department (IUPD) drug arrests were highest for Possession of Marijuana or Hash. (2012)
  - a. BPD = 139; six of these offenders were juveniles.
  - b. IUPD = 172, 90%
9. BPD arrests for dealing were tied highest for Cocaine/Narcotic/Meth 22 (38%) and Dealing in Schedule I, II and III which also with 22 arrests or 38%). Arrests for dealing Marijuana/Hash came in second and totaled 10 (17%) of total dealing charges.

**C. Goal:** Reduce the impact of alcohol/drug related illicit/criminal activity in the community.

## D. Objectives

1. Provide funding to criminal justice agencies for training, equipment, and programming that could aid in the detection, apprehension, and conviction of individuals involved in illegal substance related activity.
2. Support efforts designed to address repeat offenders and decrease recidivism.
3. Establish education/training programs for the community, parents, bars, and retail stores with regard to illegal substances and their consumption, contributing to minors, underage purchases, use of fake identification to gain access to alcohol, and social-host-liability issues.
4. Support programs and enforcement to reduce over-consumption of alcohol among drinkers of majority.
5. Support the use of intervention tools to monitor offenders' substance use while under the supervision of the criminal justice system.

**A. Problem Statement #2:** Individual and families in distress or conflict with issues relating to substance abuse are in need of treatment services yet often experience overt and/or covert barriers to obtaining needed treatment services.

## B. Supportive Data

1. Amethyst House (AH) served 358 outpatient clients and 90 residential clients in 2012. A barrier to receiving treatment services is the limited number of people AH is able to serve due to the size of their program. There was an approximate two-week long wait list for outpatient groups and an approximate six-week waiting list for residential services in 2012.
2. Amethyst House for women reported a 20 person waiting list (spring 2013) and reported having an 81% full capacity rate for 2012.
3. Amethyst House for men reported a 20 person waiting list (spring 2013) and reported having a 92% full capacity rate for 2012.
4. Insufficient services for Monroe County residents present many barriers for those needing treatment services:
  - a. There are no detoxification services for indigent residents.
  - b. There are no short-term residential recovery housing options.
  - c. There is usually a waiting list for residential treatment services as well as outpatient treatment services (Amethyst House, see above).
5. In 2012 there were 235 cases of alcohol and drug overdoses treated (Bloomington Hospital Emergency Department).
6. Bloomington Hospital Emergency Department Visits in 2012 for alcohol and/or drug abuse:
  - a. 1,252 visited the Emergency Department for drug or alcohol use
  - b. 665 of the cases were aged 18-25

7. Monroe County had five overdoses that were suicides, 21 overdoses that were accidental, and six natural deaths due to chronic alcoholism (Monroe County Coroner).
8. Youth usage stats can be found in the prevention supportive data section suggesting normative, cultural, familial and legal barriers that contribute to ATOD use/prevalence.
9. 1,597 individuals sought treatment for substance abuse in Monroe County in 2011 (Treatment Episodes Data (TEDS), 2011).

**C. Goals** Increase or maintain the number of Monroe County consumers served in intervention programs and state certified addiction treatment programs/practitioners that are funded by the Monroe County LCC.

### D. Objectives

1. Maintain or increase the number of consumers receiving treatment services from the agencies funded by the Monroe County LCC.
2. Support the continuum of care in our community via recovery support services, family programs, early identification and intervention services.
3. Develop public forums and media strategies (e.g. articles in newspaper, radio, internet, TV coverage) about the effectiveness of treatment, options for addictions and treatment and the consequences of lack of treatment.
4. Advocate for additional sources of funding/programming to enhance and expand treatment access for Monroe County residents.
6. Promote an increased awareness of the issues relating to addictions and treatment services.

**A. Problem Statement #3:** Monroe County has a pervasive culture of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs (ATOD) resulting in high social acceptance of use and abuse and high social access to ATOD.

### B. Supportive Data

1. There are 68 retail alcohol outlets (pharmacies, groceries, and liquor stores) in Monroe County. That increases to 231 when you include restaurants and bars (Excise Police, 2012).
2. Illegal consumption charges were up 166% between 2010 and 2012 Ellettsville Police Department (EPD).
3. 20.8% of Monroe County Community School Corporation (MCCSC) high school students in grades 9-12 perceive little to no risk of weekly binge drinking. (Indiana Prevention Resource Center (IPRC), MCCSC Youth Survey, 2013)
4. More than 50% of students had high risk factors for peer-individual perceived risk of drug use (8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup>). More than 50% of students had low protective factors for community rewards for involvement (8<sup>th</sup>,

10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup>), school rewards for pro-social involvement (12<sup>th</sup>), and peer-individual interaction with pro-social peers (12<sup>th</sup>) (IPRC).

5. 2012 Indiana Prevention Resource Center (IPRC) survey of MCCSC high school students:
  - a. 19.9% of MCCSC high school students in grades 9-12 perceive little to no risk of weekly binge drinking
  - b. 10<sup>th</sup> graders are 7.1% and 12<sup>th</sup> graders are 5.6% above the state rate for monthly marijuana use
  - c. 38.4% of 10<sup>th</sup> graders report that their parents have attitudes favorable to drug use, 46.6% for 12<sup>th</sup> graders
6. Monroe County student lifetime prevalence rates were higher than state rates for pipe usage (11<sup>th</sup>), marijuana (9<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup>), cocaine (10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup>), ecstasy (9<sup>th</sup>), and hallucinogens (11<sup>th</sup>) (2013 *Indiana Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use* survey).
7. Monroe County student monthly prevalence rates were higher than the state rates for marijuana (11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup>), cocaine (11<sup>th</sup>), ecstasy (9<sup>th</sup>), and hallucinogens (11<sup>th</sup>) (2013 *Indiana Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use* survey).
8. The Indiana Prevention Resource Center (IPRC) Youth Survey Monroe County Community School Corporation (MCCSC) for 2012 reported:
  - a. 39% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders and 28% of 11<sup>th</sup> graders self-reported monthly drinking
  - b. 24% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders and 17% of 11<sup>th</sup> graders have binged drunk in the last two weeks
  - c. 23% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders and 19% of 11<sup>th</sup> graders self-reported monthly marijuana use
  - d. 27% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders and 24% of 11<sup>th</sup> graders self-reported that they rode have at least one friend who sells drugs.
  - e. 40% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders perceived community laws and norms are favorable to drug use

**C. Goals:** To decrease the use and abuse of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs.

#### **D. Objectives**

1. Support of campaigns that change social norms of acceptance including but not limited to: Normative education, host liability, underage purchases and consumption of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs (ATOD).
2. Support evidence based ATOD prevention programs that target youth and young adults.
3. Support prevention and education initiatives that minimize the risks associated with consumption of ATOD.
4. Support prevention and education initiatives that increase protective factors associated with reducing or eliminating ATOD use and abuse.
5. Support the development and implementation of policies or laws mitigating community conditions that increase use and abuse of ATOD; such as supporting the illegalization of K2.

***Please attach the County's Fiscal Report for review!***

**Next Annual Update Due: December 2014**

**Next Comprehensive Community Plan Due: December 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: LLM**