

The Indiana Commission to Combat Drug Abuse



Behavioral Health Division

Comprehensive Community Plan

County: Delaware

LCC Name: Delaware County Prevention Council

LCC Contact: Jenifer Moore

Address: 3595 North Briarwood Lane

City: Muncie

Phone: (765) 282-7988

Email: jenifer.moore@dcpventionparnters.org

County Commissioners: James King, Sherry Riggin, Shannon Henry

Address: 100 West Main Street

City: Muncie

Zip Code: 47305

Vision Statement

What is your Local Coordinating Council's vision statement?

A safer, more drug free Delaware County.

Mission Statement

What is your Local Coordinating Council's mission statement?

As community partners, we plan, support and coordinate efforts to reduce and prevent substance abuse among youth and adults in Delaware County, Indiana.

The Delaware County Prevention Council (DCPC) is part of the statewide network of the Governor's Commission for a Drug-Free Indiana and the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (ICJI) as the designated Local Coordinating Council (LCC) for our county.

Membership List					
#	Name	Organization	Race	Gender	Category
1	Lynn Witty	Retired	C	Female	Treatment
2	Bruce Qualls	Retired	C	Male	Law Enforcement
3	Bruce Rector	Retired	C	Male	Treatment
4	Carol Ammon	Retired	C	Female	Organization involved in reducing substance abuse
5	Jayne Meranda	Delaware County Community Corrections	C	Female	Justice
6	Jean Wright	Retired	AA	Female	Education / Grandparent
7	TBD	Daleville Police Department	C	Male	Law Enforcement
8	Trish Miller	Meridian Health Services	C	Female	Treatment
9	Jordan Moss	Delaware County Tobacco Free Coalition	C	Male	Organization involved in reducing substance abuse
10	Judge Linda Ralu-Wolf	Circuit Court Judge	C	Female	Justice
11	Richard Ivy	Muncie Deputy Mayor	AA	Male	Muncie City Government
12	Krista Garrett	Delaware County Department of Children's Services	AA	Female	Youth-Serving Organization
13	Melissa Stayton	Youth Opportunity Center	C	Female	Youth-Serving Organization
14	Michelle Byrd	Life Stream Services	C	Female	Social Service Agency
15	Lorraine Tomlin	Prime Trust Financial Institution	C	Female	Business
16	Rhonda Clark	Ball State University Police Department	C	Female	Law Enforcement

17	WaTasha Barnes Griffin	Indiana Black Expo-Muncie Chapter	AA	Female	Civic / Volunteer Group
18	Zach Craig	Delaware County Prosecutor's Office	C	Male	Justice
19	Jeff Hansard	Adult Probation Department	C	Male	County Government
20	Jennifer Van Skyock	IU Health Ball Memorial Hospital	C	Female	Healthcare Professionals
21	Jeff Stanley	Delaware County Sherriff's Department			Law Enforcement
22	Janice Whitt	Retired	AA	Female	Social Service Agency
23	TBD	Ball State University			Student
24	Erin Goney	Cowan Community Schools	C	Female	Education
25	Tami White	Delaware County Board of Health	C	Female	Healthcare Professionals
26	Maricel Driscoll	Muncie Bar Association	H	Female	Justice
27	Jean Marie Place	Ball State University	C	Female	Education
28	TBD	Muncie Community School Corporation			Education
29	Cassie Cavanaugh	Adult Probation Department	C	Female	Justice / Treatment
30	Stacy Orr	Muncie Mission Ministries	C	Female	Religious Organization
31	Coley McCutcheon	Indiana State Police	C	Male	Law Enforcement
32	Brandon Qualls	Muncie Police Department	C	Male	Law Enforcement
33	TBA	Media			

LCC Meeting Schedule:

Please provide the months the LCC meets throughout the year:

January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
November
December

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
Delaware County
County Population
114,772
Schools in the community
Cowan Community Schools Daleville Community Schools Delaware Community Schools Liberty-Perry School Corporation Muncie Community Schools Yorktown Community Schools Indiana Academy for Science, Mathematics, and Humanities Wes-Del Community Schools St. Mary Elementary School St. Lawrence Elementary School

Burriss Laboratory Schools

Medical care providers in the community (hospitals, health care centers, medical centers/clinics, etc.)

IU Health Ball Memorial Hospital
Open Door Health Services
Med Express Urgent Care
Meridian Health Services
Concentra Urgent Care
American Health Network
Internists Associated

Mental health care providers in the community (hospitals with psychiatric/behavioral health units, mental health clinics, private/public providers, etc.)

IU Health Ball Memorial Hospital
Meridian Health Services
Stillwater's Counseling Services
Creative Hearts Services
Center for Psychological Development
Behaviorcorp
Harbor Lights Therapy
Kids Peace

Service agencies/organizations

A Better Way
ABA Clinic (Hillcroft)
Active Minds at BSU
Brianna's Hope
Addictions and Recovery Center (Meridian Services)
Adult Children of Alcoholic or Dysfunctional Families
Alpha Center
Muncie Area Career Center
United Way of Delaware, Henry, and Randolph County
Family and Social Services Administration
The Salvation Army
Bridge Community Services
Habitat for Humanity
Muncie Mission
Healthy Families
Children's Bureau
Meals on Wheels
American Red Cross
YWCA
Path Stone
Boys and Girls Club
Lifestream Services

Inside Out
Strengthening Families Organization
Family Resource Center of Delaware County

Local media outlets that reach the community

Starocket Media, LLC
Comcast
Star Press
Muncie Voice
WLBC
NASH FM
Woof Boom Radio
Indiana Public Radio
WIPB-TV
WERK FM

What are the substances that are most problematic in your community?

Alcohol
Marijuana
Methadone
Prescription Drugs
Opioids

List all substance use/misuse services/activities/programs presently taking place in the community

Too Good for Violence
Wellness Initiative for Seniors Education
What's Your Side Effect?
Red Ribbon Week Activities
Drug Take Back Days
DUI Victim Impact Panels
AA Meetings
Narcotics Anonymous Meetings
Family Support Groups
IU Health Addiction Treatment & Recovery Center
Strengthening Families Program
Talk. They Hear You.
PRIDE Team

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. Alcohol availability and attitudes about usage among our youth.	1. YWCA 2. Boys and Girls Clubs 3. Firefly Children and Family Alliance	1. Lack of consistent selling practices among stores. 2. Lack of consistent punishment for underage drinking 3. Lack of parental involvement and understanding of issues involved with underage drinking
2. Significant level of alcohol and drug misuse in our community by adults.	1.. Meridian Health Services 2. IU Health Addiction Treatment & Recovery Center 3. Support Groups	1. Lack of treatment options for more severe addiction 2. Lack of transportation for community members who need treatment 3. Inability to pay for needed treatment services
3. Premature death of our community members with the	1. IU Health Ball Memorial Hospital 2. Life Stream Health Services	1. Lack of education about drug use, drug abuse, and the health issues they are facing

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

<p>main cause being drug overdose deaths.</p>	<p>3. Wellness Initiative for Senior Education Program</p>	<p>2. Lack of affordable resources for this demographic</p> <p>3. Lack of understanding of the dangers in taking prescription drugs incorrectly.</p>
<p>Protective Factors</p>	<p>Resources/Assets</p>	<p>Limitations/Gaps</p>
<p>1. Focus on youth, their safety, and well being</p>	<p>1. Ross Community Center</p> <p>2.Boys and Girls Club</p> <p>3.Latch Key and After School Programs at most Delaware County Schools</p>	<p>1. Cost of programming that is available to the children in our community</p> <p>2.Lack of transportation for children’s programs</p> <p>3.Lack of parental involvement</p>
<p>2. Strong community and neighborhood affiliations</p>	<p>1. Neighborhood parks and watch programs</p> <p>2.Drug Take Back Days in the community</p> <p>3.Rehabilitation of run down houses and businesses, as well as houses that were used for drug purposes</p>	<p>1. Lack of communication to make all community members aware of programs</p> <p>2.Lack of community investment in certain neighborhoods and areas of the county</p> <p>3.Lack of positive policing and community policing in some neighborhoods</p>
<p>3. Local policies and laws that help support a healthy community</p>	<p>1. Elected officials and law enforcement officers are on not for profit boards to help make sure policies are effective.</p> <p>2.Overdose fatality review teams looking at gaps in services and programs,</p> <p>3.County council holds question and suggestion sessions for the community to express their thoughts about changes that need to be made in the county</p>	<p>1. Lack of involvement in the political process among demographics who need the most assistance</p> <p>2.Policies and laws involving underage drinking and parents who host are not widely enough known in the community</p> <p>3.Lack of awareness how these policies and laws are created and enacted</p>

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. Perceptions of risk, parental disapproval, and peer disapproval of underage drinking continues to be very low.	1. Alcohol misuse by youth in our county is a continuing problem. 2. Consequences of underage drinking is not consistent between law enforcement agencies in the community. 3. Underage drinking is something that has become “acceptable” in our community.
2. Significant level of alcohol and drug misuse in our community by adults.	1. Opioid misuse in our community is higher than the national average. 2. Driving while under the influence of drugs or alcohol continues to be an issue in our county. 3. There are no in-patient treatment centers in our community for those members who have severe addiction.
3. Premature death of our adult community members with the main cause being drug overdose deaths.	1. The community as a whole has a lack of up to date education about drug use and drug abuse. 2. Poor health habits and choices have a huge influence on the adult population in our county.

	3. Not enough programs in our community are reasonably priced for this demographic.
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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. Underage drinking is something that has become “acceptable” in our community, with inconsistent consequences being a continuing issue.	On average, 6 th graders try alcohol for the first at age 10.	2022 INYS
	In the 2022 Indiana Youth Survey, for all measured substances, students perceived that higher percentages of their peers had used each substance in the past 30 days than the percentage who had actually used that substance	
	Research has demonstrated that when adolescents perceive that their peers do not approve of alcohol or other substance use, it may exert an influence that lowers the likelihood of use.	2022 INYS
	Adolescents’ perceptions of parental approval of substance use are positively related to the frequency of adolescents’ use of alcohol.	
	Younger adolescents tend to get alcohol from their homes and families, while older adolescents tend to get alcohol from friends and commercial sources.	
	Parents/guardians were the most frequent sources of alcohol for youth in 7 th through 9 th grades. In 10 th grade through 12 th grade, the most common source was getting it at a party. Even for older students, direct	2022 INYS

	<p>purchases of alcohol (e.g., at stores, bars, restaurants, or public events) were noticeably less frequent sources of alcohol than other options.</p> <p>In 2022, 10.9% of students in grade 7th – 12^h reported using alcohol at least once in the past month.</p> <p>39.6% of Hoosier students in 7th – 12th grade reported it was easy to get school.</p> <p>Nearly half of all students reported they believe there is no risk or slight risk of harm from taking one or two drinks of alcohol every single day.</p> <p>8.2% of all Indiana seniors reported binge drinking at least once in the past two weeks.</p>	<p>2022 INYS</p> <p>2022 Indiana KIDS COUNT® Data Book</p>
<p>2. There are no in-patient treatment centers in our community for those members with addiction, while we have a higher than national average of opioid misuse in the population.</p>	<p>The Delaware County rate for opioid prescriptions in the last three months of 2022 alone was 246.5 per 1000 people. The rate in Indiana was 177 prescriptions.</p> <p>There were 562 Emergency Room visits in 2021 for drug overdoses in Delaware County.</p>	<p>Indiana Department of Health Overdose Dashboard 2022</p>
<p>3. Poor health habits and lack of education on drug issues have a huge negative influence on the adult population in our county.</p>	<p>Drug overdose deaths in Indiana have been on the rise for almost two decades, with a loss of more than 15,000 Hoosiers due to drug overdoses since 1999. The Indiana 2017 rate was also statistically higher than the national rate of 21.7 deaths per 100,000. From 2016 – 2017 Indiana had the third highest drug overdose rate increase in the nation.</p> <p>In 2021, there were 2,812 drug overdose deaths in Indiana, averaging seven Hoosiers a day.</p>	<p>Indiana State Department of Health’s 2019 Report, Drug Overdose Epidemic</p> <p>Indiana Department of Health Overdose Dashboard 2022</p>

	<p>The primary driver of overdose deaths is opioids.</p> <p>Indiana had the 13th highest drug overdose death rate in the United States in 2020.</p> <p>In 2021 the average age of those who die from overdose in Delaware County is 44.</p> <p>In Delaware County, 16.8% of residents sixty-five years of age or older reported having an issue with alcohol or other drug related substances. Compare that to 15.4% of that age group in Indiana as a state and 15.6 % in the United States overall.</p>	<p>Delaware County Overdose Fatality Team, 2021</p> <p>Indiana State Department of Health's 2020 Report</p>
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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)?
<p>1. Underage drinking is something that has become “acceptable” in our community, with inconsistent consequences being a continuing issue.</p>	<p>1. Work with law enforcement in our county make sure the consequences for underage drinking are consistent and fair.</p> <p>2. Social media and social norms campaigns to make sure the families in our community are aware of the issues associated with underage drinking.</p> <p>3. Hold events (perhaps virtual) through our local middle/high schools that would explain Indiana’s Social Host Laws to all parents/guardians in our community.</p>
<p>2. There are no in-patient treatment centers in our community for those members with addiction, while we have a higher than national average of opioid misuse in the population.</p>	<p>1. Increase awareness of the dangers, responsibilities, and signs of substance misuse through town hall forums, community events, health fairs, and virtual activities.</p> <p>2. Address issues such as binge drinking, marijuana legalization, prescription drug usage,</p>

	<p>opioids, and stimulants by adults through support of a public media and social media campaigns.</p> <p>3. Host workshops to develop skills regarding substance abuse training, drug take back days, treatment options, and support for families.</p>
<p>3. Poor health habits and lack of education on drug issues have a huge negative influence on the adult population in our county.</p>	<p>1. Sponsor or host forums where professionals can discuss what we can do in our county to increase treatment options for those effected by addiction.</p> <p>2. Increase the awareness through in person programming and social media campaigns of physical, social, and economic issues that can cause poor health in the adults in our community.</p> <p>3. Hold monthly overdose fatality review team meetings to examine where there are gaps in services in our community.</p>

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
<p>Goal 1 Increase the awareness of underage drinking issues in our community. Of those community members that complete the Red Ribbon Community Breakfast Survey, we hope to show an increase of 4% state that they believe underage drinking is a serious problem in Delaware County.</p> <p>The council is still working on this goal. Underage drinking continues to be a serious issue that the families in our community are dealing with. Our next Red Ribbon Survey will take place until October 2024. We continue to focus on this goal of more awareness surrounding underage drinking and the dangers associated with it.</p>
<p>Goal 2 Educate the community about Social Host Laws through social norms campaign and town hall forums. We will add another question about these laws on our 2024 Red Ribbon Survey.</p> <p>The council is still working on this goal as well. The families and adults in Delaware County continue to be unaware of their responsibilities if they allow people under the age of 21 to</p>

drink at their home or event. Our next Red Ribbon Survey will not take place until October 2024. We continue to focus on this goal of more awareness of the Social Host Laws and the responsibilities that adults and parents have in our state.

Problem Statement #2

Goal 1

Reduce the number of alcohol and drug related cases reported by the Delaware County Prosecutor's Office by the end of 2024.

In March 2023 there were more cases in Delaware County courts relating to alcohol and drugs than there were in March 2022. The council needs to continue to watch the trend of cases over the next year to evaluate if we can meet our goal when we have an entire year with more access to bring programming to the residents of our county.

Goal 2

Increase the awareness of alcohol and drug misuse in Delaware County. This will be measured by the number of respondents that think alcohol and drug misuse is a serious or significant problem on the Red Ribbon Community Breakfast Survey in October of 2024.

The council is still working on this goal, our next Red Ribbon Survey will not take place until October 2024. We continue to focus on this goal of more awareness surrounding alcohol and drug misuse. Our 2024 Red Ribbon Community Breakfast will take place in person and we will be able to survey around 650 Delaware County residents.

Problem Statement #3

Goal 1

There will be a 1% decrease in the number of overdose deaths in Delaware County by the end of 2024.

The number of overdose deaths in Delaware County has continued to increase from 2021 to 2023. The county's Overdose Fatality Review team continues to work hard to examine the cases and find new ways to help these numbers decrease. We have lowered our goal to a 1% decrease after examining the issues that those who are struggling with substance misuse are facing in Delaware County.

Goal 2

There will be a 2% increase in the number of Delaware County residents who seek some sort of treatment for alcohol or drug misuse by the end of 2024.

The number of Delaware County residents who seek out treatment again decreased from 2021 to 2023. With the addition of more programming in the county to support those fighting drug misuse the council will continue to work towards the 2% increase in the upcoming year.

Step 5: Plans to Achieve Goals

For each goal, list the steps required to achieve each

Problem Statement #1	Steps
<p>Goal 1 Increase the awareness of underage drinking issues in our community. Of those community members that complete the Red Ribbon Community Breakfast Survey, we hope to show an increase of 4% state that they believe underage drinking is a serious problem in Delaware County.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hold community forums and town halls with the citizens who have personally been affected by underage drinking. 2. Host programs at local middle and high schools for families to listen to speakers and ask questions to leaders of the community regarding underage drinking. 3. Continue our Too Good for Violence, What's Your Side Effect, Talk. They Hear You, and PRIDE programming in all of the elementary schools in Delaware County.
<p>Goal 2 Educate the community about Social Host Laws through social norms campaign and town hall forums. We will add another question about these laws on our 2024 Red Ribbon Survey.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meet with local law enforcement to discuss social host laws and how their departments are dealing with those types of situations. 2. Host town halls with law enforcement and local community leaders to discuss social host laws and how they could impact families in the county. 3. Continue to run our social norms campaign with local PRIDE team members and their parents.
Problem Statement #2	Steps
<p>Goal 1 Reduce the number of alcohol and drug related cases reported by the Delaware County Prosecutor's Office by the end of 2023.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work closely with Delaware County Community Corrections to help community members with a peer

	<p>recovery coach and substance misuse education classes.</p> <p>2. Schedule regular meetings with the Delaware County Prosecutor’s Office to explore what cases they are seeing most often and how the organization can be of assistance.</p> <p>3. Continue to work with our Alcohol and Drug Misuse Committee to explore the cases involving alcohol and drugs to see where there continues to be gaps in programming or ability to get help when needed.</p>
<p>Goal 2 Increase the awareness of alcohol and drug misuse in Delaware County. This will be measured by the number of respondents that think alcohol and drug misuse is a serious or significant problem on the Red Ribbon Community Breakfast Survey in October of 2024.</p>	<p>1. Be a consistent presence at all health fairs, neighborhood events, community forums, county fairs, speaker’s panels, and higher education events to hand out information about the issue of substance misuse in Delaware County.</p> <p>2. Continue to run our social media/ social norms campaign about the dangers of substance misuse.</p> <p>3. Host bi-monthly town halls, speaker’s events with local substance misuse experts.</p>
Problem Statement #3	
<p>Goal 1 There will be a 1% decrease in the number of overdose deaths in Delaware County by the end of 2024.</p>	<p>Steps</p> <p>1. Hold monthly Overdose Fatality Review Team meetings to study the cases and discover where services in the county fell short for these citizens.</p> <p>2. Disseminate the information we gather from the Overdose Fatality Review Team to medical, treatment, and mental health organizations in the county.</p> <p>3. Update our treatment brochure (paper and online) for Delaware County so</p>

	residents have easy access to all of the information they may need in a time of crisis.
<p>Goal 2</p> <p>There will be a 2% increase in the number of Delaware County residents who decide to seek some sort of treatment for alcohol or drug misuse by the end of 2024.</p>	<p>1. Work closely with treatment providers to discover new an inventive way to reach community members who need information about substance misuse treatment.</p> <p>2. Continue to run a public service campaign that address the stigma of seeking help for substance misuse.</p> <p>3. Update out treatment brochure (paper and online) for Delaware County so residents have easy access to all of the information they may need in a time of crisis.</p>

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:	\$27,387.80
2	Amount of unused funds from last year that will roll over into this year:	\$31,705.32
3	Total funds available for programs and administrative costs for this year (Line 1 + Line 2):	\$59,093.12
4	Amount of funds granted last year:	\$55,478.00
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):	\$192,000
H	Indiana Family and Social Services Administration (FSSA):	\$0.00
I	Local entities:	\$0.00
J	Other:	\$0.00
Categorical Funding Allocations		

Prevention/Education: \$17,000	Intervention/Treatment: \$17,000	Justice Services: \$15,000
Funding allotted to Administrative costs:		
<i>Itemized list of what is being funded</i>		<i>Amount (\$100.00)</i>
Coordinator compensation		\$5000
Office supplies		\$5093
Funding Allocations by Goal per Problem Statement:		
Problem Statement #1	Problem Statement #2	Problem Statement #3
Goal 1: \$8,500	Goal 1: \$8,500	Goal 1: \$7,500
Goal 2: \$8,500	Goal 2: \$8,500	Goal 2: \$7,500