

# **The Indiana Commission to Combat Drug Abuse**



*Behavioral Health Division*

## **Comprehensive Community Plan**

County: Delaware

LCC Name: Delaware County Prevention Council

LCC Contact: Jenifer LaVelle Moore

Address: 3595 North Briarwood Lane

City: Muncie

Phone: (765) 282-7988

Email: [jenifer.lavelle@dcpreventionpartners.org](mailto:jenifer.lavelle@dcpreventionpartners.org)

County Commissioners: Stephen Brand, 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 and alcohol 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.

<b>Membership List</b>					
<b>#</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Race</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Category</b>
1	Abby Friend	Ball State University (Student)	C	Female	College Student
2	Bruce Qualls	Muncie CrimeStoppers	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 / Parent
7	Erin Paul	Meridian Health Services	C	Female	Treatment
8	Eric Grim	Muncie Community Schools	C	Male	Education – Administration
9	Jordan Moss	Delaware County Tobacco Free Coalition	C	Male	Organization involved in reducing substance abuse
10	Judge Judy Calhoun	Circuit Court Judge	C	Female	Justice
11	Casey Thompson	Youth Opportunity Center	AA	Male	Youth Services Organization
12	Stephen Brand	Delaware County Commissioners	C	Male	Delaware County Government
13	Belinda Munson	Muncie Clerk	C	Female	Muncie City Government
14	TBD				Media
15	Lorraine Tomlin	Prime Trust Financial Institution	C	Female	Business
16	Rhonda Clark	Ball State University Police Department	C	Female	Law Enforcement
17	Tracina Greenleaf	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	<b>Jeff Stanley</b>	<b>Delaware County Sherriff's Department</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Law Enforcement</b>
22	<b>Janice Whitt</b>	<b>Retired</b>	<b>AA</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Social Service Agency</b>
23	<b>Dea Bell</b>	<b>Muncie Community Schools</b>	<b>AA</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Education</b>
24	<b>Christina Bates</b>	<b>YWCA</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Social Services Agency</b>
25	<b>Tami White</b>	<b>Delaware County Board of Health</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Healthcare Professionals</b>
26	<b>Maricel Driscoll</b>	<b>Muncie Bar Association</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Justice</b>
27	<b>Jean Marie Place</b>	<b>Ball State University</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Education</b>
28	<b>TBD</b>				<b>Organized Labor</b>
29	<b>Mary Willis</b>	<b>Department of Child Services</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Youth Services Organization</b>
30	<b>Paula Tyler</b>	<b>Muncie Mission Ministries</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Religious Organization</b>
31	<b>Coley McCutcheon</b>	<b>Indiana State Police</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Law Enforcement</b>
32	<b>Melissa Criswell</b>	<b>Muncie Police Department</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Law Enforcement</b>
33	<b>Renzi Abrahm</b>	<b>Brea Church</b>	<b>AA</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Religious Organization</b>
34	<b>Gavin Green</b>	<b>Delaware County Coroner's Office</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Community Health</b>

#### **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  112,951
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 Burris Laboratory Schools Inspire Academy St. Mary's St. Michael's Heritage Hall
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  
Briarwood Clinic

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 Heroin Fentanyl
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 Substance Free Alternative Events

## 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.<sup>1</sup>

Risk Factors	Resources/Assets	Limitations/Gaps
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<sup>1</sup>Risk and protective factors extracted from IUPUI Center for Health Policy Community Conditions Favorable for Substance Use, April 2018.

1. Inconsistent attitudes about usage among our youth in families and the community.	1. YWCA 2. Boys and Girls Clubs 3. Firefly Children and Family Alliance 4. Big Brothers Big Sisters 5. Youth in Action 6. Youth Opportunity Center 7. Oneighty Student Ministry 8. Delaware County PRIDE Team 9. YMCA of Muncie 10. Family Resource Center 11. What's Your Side Effect? Social Norms Campaign	1. Lack of consistent punishment for underage drinking 2. Lack of parental involvement and understanding of issues involved with underage drinking 3. Lack of community support to deal with underage drinking in a serious manner. 4. Lack of education in the community about the consequences of underage drinking. 5. Lack of Substance Free Alternative Events for the youth in the community.
2. Continued long term significant levels of alcohol and drug misuse in our community by adults.	1. Meridian Health Services 2. IU Health Addiction Treatment & Recovery Center 3. Support Groups 4. Spero Health 5. Clean Slate 6. Muncie Comprehensive Treatment Center 7. Associates in Mental Health 8. Briarwood Clinic 9. Recovery Café 10. Groups Recovery 11. Recovery Village 12. Stillwaters	1. Lack of treatment options for more severe addiction. 2. Lack of transportation for community members who need treatment. 3. Inability to pay for medical treatment services. 4. Inability to pay for needed therapy for substance misuse disorder. 5. Lack of inpatient treatment options in Delaware County. 6. Lack of education on how to connect to needed resources to treat alcohol and drug misuse. 7. Negative effects of the stigma associated with getting help with alcohol and drug misuse issues. 8. Negative societal effects of the stigma associated with being diagnosed with substance misuse disorder.
3. Higher than average number of premature deaths of our community members with two of the main causes being drug overdose deaths and suicides.	1. IU Health Ball Memorial Hospital 2. Life Stream Health Services 3. Wellness Initiative for Senior Education Program 4. IU Health Addiction Treatment & Recovery Center	1. Lack of education about drug use, drug misuse, and the health issues people struggling are facing 2. Lack of affordable resources for this demographic of our community members.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Meridian Health Services</li> <li>6. Delaware County Suicide Overdose Fatality Review Team</li> <li>7. Delaware County Department of Health</li> <li>8. Indiana Department of Health Suicide and Overdose Fatality Review Program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Lack of understanding of the dangers in taking prescription drugs incorrectly.</li> <li>4. Lack of education on how to connect to resources for those who are struggling with alcohol and drug misuse.</li> <li>5. Negative effects of the stigma attached to those who have suffered an overdose.</li> <li>6. Lack of community underusing of the dangers of fentanyl contamination in illegal drugs</li> <li>7. Negative effects of the stigma are attached to those who have been diagnosed with a mental health disorder.</li> <li>8. Lack of community resources for those who are having suicidal ideation.</li> <li>9. Lack of resources for family members of those who have suffered an overdose or committed suicide.</li> </ul>
Protective Factors	Resources/Assets	Limitations/Gaps
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Community focuses on youth, their safety, education, and well-being.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ross Community Center</li> <li>2. Boys and Girls Club</li> <li>3. Latch Key and After School Programs at most Delaware County Schools</li> <li>4. Big Brothers Big Sisters</li> <li>5. Buley Center</li> <li>6. Motivate Our Minds</li> <li>7. YMCA of Muncie</li> <li>8. After school programs at local churches.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increasing cost of programming is available to the children in our community</li> <li>2. Lack of reliable transportation for youth programming.</li> <li>3. Lack of parental involvement in children's activities.</li> <li>4. Lack of funding for continuous, reliable programming for youth in the community.</li> <li>5. Lack of communication with organizations and families in the community regards the programs that are available to them.</li> <li>6. Lack of adequate space at organizations who hold after school programming.</li> </ul>

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. Lack of programs in the summer for older students in the community who need adult supervision.</li> </ol>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Strong community and neighborhood affiliations</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Neighborhood parks and watch programs</li> <li>2. New neighborhood convenience stores that welcome students who live in the surrounding area.</li> <li>3. Drug Take Back Days in the community</li> <li>4. Rehabilitation of run-down houses and businesses, as well as houses that were used for drug purposes</li> <li>5. New outreach programs with current city administration and law enforcement in the community.</li> <li>6. Community events that include meals, school supplies, winter clothes, holiday items, and necessities for the entire family.</li> <li>7. Activities that include local law enforcement and elementary school students from high-risk neighborhoods.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of communication to make all community members aware of programs</li> <li>2. Lack of community investment in certain high-risk neighborhoods and areas of the county</li> <li>3. Lack of positive policing and community policing in some neighborhoods deemed high risk</li> <li>4. Few grocery stores, department stores, drug stores, or open markets in certain communities in our county.</li> <li>5. Few opportunities for residents of certain neighborhoods to have their concerns heard by government officials and police</li> <li>6. Lack of medical and mental health resources in certain neighborhoods and areas of our county.</li> </ol>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Local policies and laws that help support a healthy community.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Elected officials and law enforcement officers are on not-for-profit boards to help make sure policies are effective.</li> <li>2. Overdose fatality review teams looking at gaps in services and programs,</li> <li>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</li> <li>4. New grants have been obtained by local organizations in the</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of involvement in the political process among demographics who need the most assistance</li> <li>2. Policies and laws involving underage drinking and parents who host are not widely known in the community</li> <li>3. Lack of awareness of how these policies and laws are created and enacted</li> <li>4. Lack of understanding or knowledge of how to change the policies that affect the community in a negative way.</li> </ol>

	<p>community to put funds to support healthy changes.</p> <p>5. Volunteer opportunities in the high-risk neighborhoods for community members as well as law enforcement to work together to better the infrastructure.</p> <p>6. Law enforcement events in certain high-risk neighborhoods so community members can meet the officers who patrol their community and ask questions about laws.</p>	<p>5. Lack of residents from certain areas of the community running for office to help make the policies that affect their neighborhoods.</p> <p>6. Lack of understanding or knowledge regarding consequences of laws pertaining to illegal drugs.</p>
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### III. Making A Community Action Plan

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

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

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

Step 3: Brainstorm what can be done about each

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

Step 5: List the steps to achieve each goal

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

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

Risk Factors	Problem Statement(s)
1. Perceptions of risk, parental disapproval, and peer disapproval of underage drinking continues to be extremely low in our county.	<p>1. Alcohol misuse by youth in our county is a continuing problem that data shows do not change much from year to year.</p> <p>2. Consequences of underage drinking is not consistent between law enforcement agencies and youth in certain areas of the community.</p>

	3. Underage drinking is something that has continued to be “acceptable” in a large portion of our community.
2. There is a continuous and significant level of alcohol / drug misuse in our community by adults.	1. Illegal drug misuse in our community continues to be much higher than the state and national average. 2. Driving while under the influence of drugs or alcohol continues to be something that law enforcement deals with on a consistent basis in our community. 3. There is still no in-patient treatment centers in our community for those members who have severe addiction after years of discussion by those in the county government.
3. Continuous considerable number of premature deaths of our adult community members with the main causes being drug overdose deaths and suicides.	1. The community has a lack of up-to-date, easy to understand information about the dangers of drug use and drug misuse. 2. Dangerous poor health habits and choices have a huge influence on the adult population in our county. 3. There are not enough mental health and substance misuse programs in our community that are reasonably priced for this demographic to be able to afford.

## 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 continues to be “acceptable” in areas of our community, with inconsistent consequences being a continuing issue.	<p>On average, 6<sup>th</sup> graders in our community try alcohol for the first at age 9.</p> <p>In the 2023 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.</p> <p>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.</p>	2023 INYS

	<p>Adolescents' perceptions of parental approval of substance use are positively related to the frequency of adolescents' use of alcohol.</p> <p>Younger adolescents tend to get alcohol from their homes and families, while older adolescents tend to get alcohol from friends and commercial sources.</p> <p>Parents/guardians were the most frequent sources of alcohol for youth in 7th through 9th grades. In 10th grade through 12th grade, the most common source was getting it at a party. Even for older students, direct purchases of alcohol (e.g., at stores, bars, restaurants, or public events) were noticeably less frequent sources of alcohol than other options.</p> <p>Over thirty-one percent of Delaware County high school students reported that it is easy or fairly easy to access alcohol,</p> <p>Youth disapproval of alcohol use has weakened, with fewer Delaware County youth stating it is "wrong" or "very wrong" for someone their age to drink alcohol regularly. By the time Delaware County youth reach their senior year in high school, less than 50% believe there is a "moderate or great risk of harm" from occasional alcohol use.</p> <p>According to the 2022 INYS 9th – 12th graders perceived that 87.65% of their peers were using alcohol, while only 20.6% of high school students are drinking alcohol at this age.</p> <p>In 2023, 10.9% of students in grade 7<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>h</sup> reported using alcohol at least once in the past month.</p> <p>39.6% of Hoosier students in 7<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> grade reported it was easy to get alcohol.</p> <p>Half of all students (53.3%) 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>2023 INYS</p> <p>2023 INYS</p> <p>2023 INYS</p> <p>IPRC 2020</p> <p>IPRC 2020</p> <p>2024 Indiana KIDS COUNT® Data Book</p>
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	5.7% of all Indiana seniors reported binge drinking at least once in the past two weeks.	
2. There is 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>The Delaware County rate for opioid prescriptions in the first two quarters of 2024 was 227 per 1000 people. The rate in Indiana was 162 prescriptions.</p> <p>There were 370 Emergency Room visits in 2024 for drug overdoses in Delaware County.</p> <p>11,781 individuals were estimated to have a drug use disorder in Delaware County in 2020, the most recent year data is available.</p> <p>In Delaware County, 16.8% of residents sixty-five and older reported having an issue with alcohol or other drugs.</p> <p>Limited availability of addiction treatment facilities and resources, combined with insufficient insurance coverage, prevents many people in Indiana from accessing crucial help for addiction recovery</p>	<p>Indiana Department of Health Overdose Dashboard 2025</p> <p>SEOW Report, 2021</p>
3. Poor health habits and lack of education / information on drug misuse issues have a huge negative influence on the adult population in our county.	<p>Drug overdose deaths in Indiana have been on the rise for over two decades, with a loss of more than 15,000 Hoosiers due to drug overdoses since 1999.</p> <p>Indiana is the 10th worst state in the United States struggling with addiction, overdose, and treatment challenges. The state has experienced a rise in opioid misuse, alcohol misuse, and other substance use disorders, placing it among the worst affected regions.</p> <p>In 2023 there were 2,089 drug overdose deaths in Indiana. The primary driver of overdose deaths is opioids.</p> <p>Indiana had the 13<sup>th</sup> highest drug overdose death rate in the United States in 2023.</p> <p>In 2023 the average age of those who die from overdose in Delaware County is 45.</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</p>	<p>Center for Disease Control and Prevention, 2020</p> <p>Indiana Department of Health Overdose Dashboard 2025</p> <p>Delaware County Overdose Fatality Team, 2025</p>

	<p>group in Indiana as a state and 15.6 % in the United States overall.</p> <p>Poverty, lack of education, and limited job opportunities in certain parts of the state contribute to hopelessness and despair, often leading to substance misuse as a coping mechanism.</p>	Indiana State Department of Health's 2020 Report
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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.</p> <p>Underage drinking is something that continues to be “acceptable” in areas of our community, with inconsistent consequences being a continuing issue.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Offer training and education to law enforcement in our county to make sure they understand the dangers of underage drinking. Therefore, the consequences for underage drinking may become more consistent and fairer.</li> <li>2. Implement relevant and relatable social media and social norms campaigns to make sure that families in our community are aware of the serious issues associated with underage drinking.</li> <li>3. Hold events with the Delaware County PRIDE Team as well as families who have been affected by underage drinking to hand our information through our local middle/high schools that would explain Indiana's Social Host Laws to all parents/guardians as well as the students in our community.</li> </ol>
<p>2.</p> <p>There is no in-patient treatment centers in our community for those members with addiction, while we have a higher than the national average rate of opioid misuse in the population.</p> <p>.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Continue to increase awareness of the numerous dangers and signs of substance misuse through town hall forums, community members speaking from lived experience, community events, health fairs, and virtual activities.</li> <li>2. Address issues such as binge drinking, marijuana legalization, prescription drug usage, fentanyl poisoning, overuse of opioids, and stimulants by adults through implementation of a public media and social media campaign.</li> <li>3. Host more workshops to develop skills regarding substance misuse training, drug take back days, treatment options, combating stigma, and support for families.</li> </ol>

<p>3. Poor health habits and lack of education on drug misuse issues have a huge negative influence on the adult population in our county.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Implement a county wide social media / positive social norms campaign in conjunction with other health focused organizations to spotlight the dangers of poor health choices. Focus on the importance of learning how to take positive steps towards a healthy lifestyle.</li> <li>2. Increase the overall awareness through in person programming and social media campaigns of physical, social, and economic issues that can cause the continuing poor health in the adults in our community.</li> <li>3. Continue to hold monthly overdose fatality review team meetings to examine where there are gaps in services for those who died struggling with substance misuse issues in our community. Move forward with implementing some of the recommendations that are made in these meetings.</li> </ol>

#### 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</p> <p>Increase awareness of the dangers of underage drinking in our community. Of those community members that complete the Red Ribbon Community Survey, we hope to show an increase of 2% who state that they believe underage drinking is a serious problem in Delaware County.</p> <p>The council is still continuously working on this goal. Underage drinking is a continuing issue that the families in our community are dealing with. Our next Red Ribbon Community Survey will take place in October 2025. We continue to focus on this goal of more awareness surrounding underage drinking and the dangers associated with it.</p>
<p>Goal 2</p> <p>Continue to educate the community concerning Social Host Laws through positive social norms campaign and town hall forums. We will add another more in-depth open-ended question about these laws to our 2025 Red Ribbon Community Survey.</p> <p>The council would like to explore what the adults in our community know about Social Host Laws. The families and adults in Delaware County continue to be mostly unaware of their responsibilities if they allow people under the age of 21 to drink at their home or event. Our next Red Ribbon Community Survey will take place in October 2025. 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.</p>



Problem Statement #2	
Goal 1	<p>Continue to reduce the number of alcohol and drug related cases reported by the Delaware County Prosecutor's Office by the end of 2025.</p> <p>In January 2025 there were more cases in Delaware County courts relating to alcohol and drugs than there were in January 2024. 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 another year with more access to programming to the residents of our county.</p>
Goal 2	<p>Continue to increase awareness of alcohol and drug misuse issues 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 Survey in October of 2025.</p> <p>The council is still working towards this goal, our next Red Ribbon Survey will take place in October 2025. We continue to focus on this goal of more awareness surrounding alcohol and drug misuse. Our 2025 Red Ribbon Community Event will once again be a large in person breakfast so we will be able to survey around 500 Delaware County residents.</p>
Problem Statement #3	
Goal 1	<p>There will be a 1% decrease in the number of overdose deaths in Delaware County by the end of 2025.</p> <p>The number of overdose deaths in Delaware County has continued to increase from 2023 to present. Delaware County is currently 3<sup>rd</sup> in the state for the number of overdose deaths. The county's Suicide Overdose Fatality Review Team continues to work hard to examine the cases and find additional ways to help these numbers decrease. We have kept our goal at a 1% decrease after continuing to examine the issues that those who are struggling with substance misuse are facing in Delaware County.</p>
Goal 2	<p>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 2025.</p> <p>The number of Delaware County residents who seek out treatment for substance misuse was about the same in 2023 and 2024. With the addition of even more focused programming in the county to support those fighting drug misuse the council will continue to work towards the 2% increase in the upcoming year.</p>

## 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>Increase awareness of the dangers of underage drinking in our community. Of those community members that</p>	<p>1. Hold community forums and town halls (in person and virtual when needed) with</p>

<p>complete the Red Ribbon Community Survey, we hope to show an increase of 2% who state that they believe underage drinking is a serious problem in Delaware County.</p>	<p>the citizens who have personally been affected by underage drinking.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Host programs at local middle and high schools for families to listen to speakers and ask questions to leaders of the community regarding the issues associated with underage drinking.</li> <li>3. Continue our Too Good for Violence, What's Your Side Effect, and PRIDE Team programming in all of the elementary schools in Delaware County. We also will begin implementing Substance Free Alternative Events for all middle and high school students in Delaware County</li> </ol>
<p>Goal 2 Continue to educate the community concerning Social Host Laws through positive social norms campaign and town hall forums. We will add another more in-depth open-ended question about these laws to our 2025 Red Ribbon Community Survey.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Meet with The Delaware County Sheriff's Department, the Muncie Police Department, and the Ball State University Police to discuss social host laws and how their officers are dealing with those types of situations.</li> <li>2. Host town halls (in person and virtual when needed) with law enforcement and local community leaders to discuss social host laws and how they impact families in the county.</li> <li>3. Continue to run our positive social norms campaign with local PRIDE team members and their parents.</li> </ol>
<b>Problem Statement #2</b>	<b>Steps</b>
<p>Goal 1 Continue to reduce the number of alcohol and drug related cases reported by the Delaware County Prosecutor's Office by the end of 2025.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Work closely with Delaware County Community Corrections and Adult Probation to help community members obtain a peer recovery coach, peer navigator, and/or substance misuse education classes.</li> <li>2. Schedule regular meetings with the Delaware County Prosecutor's Office Deputy Prosecutor to explore what types of cases they are seeing most often and how the organization can be of assistance.</li> <li>3. Continue to work with the council's 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.</li> </ol>

<p>Goal 2</p> <p>Continue to increase awareness of alcohol and drug misuse issues 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 Survey in October of 2025.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Be a strong, consistent presence at all health fairs, neighborhood events, community forums, county fairs, speaker's panels, and higher education events to distribute information about the issue of substance misuse in Delaware County. We will focus on local statistics and the need for anti-stigma awareness.</li> <li>2. Continue to run our positive social media/ social norms campaign about the dangers of substance misuse. With a focus on local statistics and anti-stigma awareness.</li> <li>3. Host bi-monthly town halls, speaker's events with local substance misuse experts.</li> </ol>
Problem Statement #3	Steps
<p>Goal 1</p> <p>There will be a 1% decrease in the number of overdose deaths in Delaware County by the end of 2025.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Continue to hold monthly Suicide Overdose Fatality Review Team meetings to study the cases and discover where services in the county fell short for these citizens.</li> <li>2. Disseminate the information we gather from the Suicide Overdose Fatality Review Team to medical, treatment, and mental health organizations in the county. As well as law enforcement departments and justice organizations.</li> <li>3. Frequently update our 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.</li> </ol>
<p>Goal 2</p> <p>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 2025.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Work closely with local treatment providers to discover new and inventive ways to reach community members who need information about substance misuse treatment.</li> <li>2. Continue to run a public service campaign that addresses the stigma of seeking help for substance misuse.</li> <li>3. Update our treatment brochure (paper and online) for Delaware County so residents have easy access to all the information they may need in a time of crisis.</li> </ol>

## 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		
<b>1</b>	Amount deposited into the County DFC Fund from fees collected last year:	\$31,718.00
<b>2</b>	Amount of unused funds from last year that will roll over into this year:	0
<b>3</b>	Total funds available for programs and administrative costs for this year (Line 1 + Line 2):	\$31,718.00
<b>4</b>	Amount of funds granted last year:	\$24,337.81
Additional Funding Sources (if no money is received, please enter \$0.00)		
<b>A</b>	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA):	\$0.00
<b>B</b>	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):	\$0.00
<b>C</b>	Bureau of Justice Administration (BJA):	\$0.00
<b>D</b>	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP):	\$0.00
<b>E</b>	Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH):	\$58,000
<b>F</b>	Indiana Department of Education (DOE):	\$0.00
<b>G</b>	Indiana Division of Mental Health and Addiction (DMHA):	\$162,500
<b>H</b>	Indiana Family and Social Services Administration (FSSA):	\$0.00
<b>I</b>	Local entities:	\$0.00
<b>J</b>	Other:	\$0.00
Categorical Funding Allocations		
Prevention/Education: \$9,350	Intervention/Treatment: \$9,350	Justice Services: \$8,000
Funding allotted to Administrative costs:		
<i>Itemized list of what is being funded</i>		<i>Amount (\$100.00)</i>
Coordinator compensation		\$4,500
Office supplies		\$518
Funding Allocations by Goal per Problem Statement:		
<b>Problem Statement #1</b>	<b>Problem Statement #2</b>	<b>Problem Statement #3</b>
Goal 1: \$4,675	Goal 1: \$4,675	Goal 1: \$4,000
Goal 2: \$4,675	Goal 2: \$4,675	Goal 2: \$4,000