

Governor's Commission for a Drug Free Indiana

A Division of the



Comprehensive Community Plan

County: Elkhart County

LCC: Elkhart County Drug-Free Partnership

Date Due: June 2018

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New Plan

Plan Update



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Plan Summary

Mission Statement:

The Elkhart County Drug-Free Partnership brings community stakeholders together in a voluntary effort to reduce the prevalence of substance misuse and other unhealthy behaviors.

History:

In 1989, the Governor's office proposed that every county in Indiana coordinate services and develop a plan to deal with alcohol and other drugs. Elkhart County is a collaborative community and at the time many groups were already convening to discuss substance abuse issues.

In the 1980's treatment providers routinely gathered, law enforcement worked through the Drug Task Force and prevention professionals coordinated work with city youth. The Partnership provided an excellent opportunity for these groups to work together.

From our inception, the Partnership was dedicated to reducing substance misuse through prevention, treatment and criminal justice efforts. However, with so many smaller groups looking at the same issues, the Partnership decided to coordinate a regional seminar at the county's community mental health organization (Oaklawn) to focus specifically on issues around addiction in the early 1990's.

As the Partnership gained momentum, the work load became more than a small group of volunteers could manage. The Drug-Free Community Fund management was substantial and the group's work was limited by human resources. Therefore in 1993, the board hired the first part-time coordinator to assist in the administrative duties and to champion the mission. The Partnership was now able to support quality programs in Elkhart County and offer periodic training and workshops to increase the knowledge base within the community.

In 2003, a second part-time paid coordinator position was introduced which allowed the Partnership to be proactive in efforts within the county. In 2004, the Partnership revamped the DFCF (Drug Free Community Fund) RFP (Request for Funds Proposal) process to include a logic model and a renewed focus on measurable outcomes.

It became apparent that people in the broader community were not aware of the Partnership's work. In 2007, as a strategy to increase awareness of the coalition's work, a newsletter was created. The newsletter highlighted people working in prevention, criminal justice and treatment. Local people were asked to reflect on the impact of the Partnership in Elkhart County. The newsletter also included articles on relevant topics around substance abuse and upcoming events. While the Partnership had always encouraged training and workshops for professionals in the community, in 2004 they deepened that commitment with the introduction of "Get Up TO Speed" workshops. In the early 2000's, methamphetamine was a growing concern in the broader community. The public knew little about this new drug that was making the news. The first "Get

Up To Speed” workshop was a 4 part series that focused on methamphetamine through the lenses of prevention, treatment, criminal justice and community coordination. Speakers were brought in from all over the nation. This set the tone for these types of trainings. The Partnership was committed to providing access to the local community to experts from around the nation on relevant topics regarding AOD issues.

Since 2004, the Partnership has offered additional “Get Up to Speed” workshops and trainings on a variety of issues including: prescription drug abuse, marijuana, drug trends, ethics and resistive skills. The intent of the workshops continues to be to provide quality training (with national level speakers) at a nominal cost. The workshops have been well received and routinely have attendees from both Elkhart County and surrounding counties.

In 2012, a contingent of board and staff attended the CADCA meeting in February. There they were introduced to Social Norming, learned about MedReturn Boxes and attended several sessions on the legalization of marijuana. That same year, the Partnership hosted a “Get Up to Speed” workshop on Social Norming which resulted in a deeper dive in Positive Community Norms model for all prevention funding. Trainings were conducted by Amity Chandler with Drug-Free Charlotte County (Florida) whose program was a CADCA winner. For additional training the Montana “Most of US” training was also brought to Elkhart County. These “Get Up to Speed” workshops guided the work of the Partnership based on the interest shown by the Elkhart County Community.

Also in 2004, the Partnership established an “Annual Meeting” where recognition was given to individuals who advanced the Partnership’s mission through their work. This was an additional way to reach a broader community and inform them of the work and issues being addressed by the Partnership. Special keynote speakers included representatives from ICJI, the DEA, SAM (Smart Approaches to Marijuana) just to name a few. One of the highlights of the Annual Meeting was the recognition of the top OWI (Operating While Intoxicated) officers from each department. In 2013, the board examined the intent and benefit of the annual meeting vs. the cost. It was determined to change the annual meeting format to an OWI awards dinner to include all of the local law enforcement departments, the prosecuting attorney and other local government officials. This event included in 2014 the distribution of perpetual plaques for each department listing their Top OWI officers for the past years. The Partnership views this as an important celebration in educating and recognizing the time and effort it takes to make OWI arrests. Because the DFCF relies on these types of arrests, the Partnership believes recognition of this type is important for the relationship between the Partnership and local law enforcement. In 2017, the Criminal Justice Committee wished to increase the attendance and value of the OWI dinner. This year a special keynote speaker, Chief Jackson who was the acting chief in Ferguson during the riots spoke. The focus was on what happened and what could have been different. It was recognized in the current climate, with press relations and tension among the public, relationships between the community and Law Enforcement can turn on a dime. Additional awards were also given out to key members of the community who had advanced the Partnership’s work in the previous year.

Over the years, as the membership and local climate have dictated, the Partnership has created and discontinued many things. At one point, new memberships were a common occurrence. During this time, the Partnership hosted “New Member Luncheons” where staff would educate and inform new members of the goals and mission for the coalition. Around 2005, school’s DARE programs were losing funding and being discontinued. For 8 years, until 2013 the Partnership provided a mini-grant program offering \$200 for schools to do prevention programs. Many red ribbon week and prom/graduation programs were funded during this time. In 2014, Social Norming programs replaced these activities.

In 2012, after attending the CADCA National Conference in Washington DC, the coalition held several focus groups and work meetings to better articulate the mission and goals of the coalition. From these meetings it was determined that going forth the Partnership would embrace a role in supporting local groups in their work around AOD in the areas of prevention, treatment and criminal justice, inform the public in general with reliable information about AOD and educate the professionals in our community through Lunch & Learns and Get Up to Speed trainings. This realignment gave better direction and clarity to our work.

Summary of the Comprehensive Community Plan:

The Partnership’s Comprehensive Plan is organized through the coordinator’s office with oversight provided by the Executive Board of Directors, a duly elected governing body by the general membership. The plan’s process includes steps which attempt to ensure both Partnership members and others in the community are involved.

On February 6, 2017, during a General Membership meeting, the coalition reviewed the past Comprehensive Plan and had discussion on what the current climate is in Elkhart County. They discussed and brainstormed about both problems and possible solutions. This helped to narrow down problem statements.

Several previous goals were continued. The Partnership’s dedication to using social norms for all prevention activities is showing an impact and was determined an important component to prevention. Offering medication disposal for the community in order to get old medications out of homes and potentially in the wrong hands is also a goal that continues. ICJI’s parameters around what is considered intervention/treatment also assisted in guiding the Partnership to continue to support treatment scholarships.

This dialog resulted in the identification of problem statements. The general membership voted at the April meeting to adopt these problem statements and recommended actions for the 2017 plan.

The Elkhart County commissioners involve one staff member who participates in the planning, direction and focus of the Partnership’s plan and activities. The Partnership’s Director is

instrumental in compiling the data derived from the members. It is believed that the following problem statements and recommended actions appropriately reflect the climate and concerns in Elkhart County and contain strategies which will reduce the problems identified.

Membership List

County LCC Name: Elkhart

#	Name	Organization	Race	Gender	Category
1	Sharol Alexander	A New Beginnings	White/Caucasian	Female	Healthcare Professional
2	Anita Brooks	A New Beginnings	White/Caucasian	Female	Healthcare Professional
3	Aaron Holliday		Black/African American	Male	Religious/Fraternal Organization
4	Richard Brewton	Prosecutor's Office	White/Caucasian	Male	Law Enforcement
5	Joe Brown	Retired	White/Caucasian	Male	Parent
6	Sharon Burden	AARC	White/Caucasian	Female	Youth Serving Organization
7	Erin Cataldo	St. Vincent de Paul School	White/Caucasian	Female	Religious/Fraternal Organization
8	Erika Contreras-Padilla	Tobacco Control	Hispanic/Latino	Female	School
9	Angela Cox	Clean Slate	White/Caucasian	Female	Other
10	Sonny Cruz	Plan It Possible Addiction & Recovery Services	Hispanic/Latino	Male	Media
11	Michael Culp	Elkhart County Sheriff's Office	White/Caucasian	Male	Law Enforcement
12	Deborah J Cutler Cutler	Retired	White/Caucasian	Female	Civic/Volunteer Group
13	Dan Danen	Retired	White/Caucasian	Male	Other
14	Teresa DeMauro	Goodwill Industries	White/Caucasian	Female	Healthcare Professional
15	Misty Dillon	Heart City Health	White/Caucasian	Female	Healthcare Professional
16	Chris Geyer	PAL. Parents of Addicted Loved Ones	White/Caucasian	Female	Civic/Volunteer Group
17	Jim Geyer	PAL. Parents of Addicted Loved Ones	White/Caucasian	Male	Civic/Volunteer Group
18	Nicki Green	Center for Problem Resolution	White/Caucasian	Female	Business
19	Gloria Guadarrama		Hispanic/Latino	Female	Parent
20	Karen Gugel	Recovery Journey	White/Caucasian	Female	Business
21	Michelle Haas	Oaklawn	White/Caucasian	Female	Other
22	Dana Hollar	Self	White/Caucasian	Male	Youth Serving Organization
23	Sean Holmes	Elkhart County Sheriff's Office	White/Caucasian	Male	Law Enforcement
24	Cheryl Hollingsworth	Recovery Journey	White/Caucasian	Female	Healthcare Professional

25	John Horsley	Oaklawn	White/Caucasian	Male	Healthcare Professional
26	John Hulewicz	Elkhart County Health Department	White/Caucasian	Male	Governmental Agency
27	Jess Koscher	Elkhart County Drug-Free Partnership	Asian	Female	Civic/Volunteer Group
28	Jose Miller	Goshen Police Department	White/Caucasian	Male	Law Enforcement
29	Sheila Miller	Life Treatment Centers	White/Caucasian	Female	Business
30	Jan Noble	Addiction Recovery Centers	White/Caucasian	Male	Healthcare Professional
31	Courtney Papa	Todd Young's Office	White/Caucasian	Female	Governmental Agency
32	Craig Pontius	Pontious Logistics Solutions, LLC.	White/Caucasian	Male	Business
33	Janelle Roberts	Oaklawn	White/Caucasian	Female	Youth Serving Organization
34	Tina Robertson	Oaklawn	White/Caucasian	Female	Healthcare Professional
35	Beth Robinson	AFG	White/Caucasian	Female	Other
36	Jeff Siegel	Elkhart County Sheriff's Office	White/Caucasian	Male	Law Enforcement
37	Sarah Snyder	Heart City Health	White/Caucasian	Female	Healthcare Professional
38	Jim Starkey	Retired	White/Caucasian	Male	Religious/Fraternal Organization
39	Adrienne Thomas	Tobacco Control	White/Caucasian	Female	Governmental Agency
40	Meg Waddell	Lake City Bank	White/Caucasian	Female	Law Enforcement
41	Edward Windbigler	Lippert Components	White/Caucasian	Male	Law Enforcement
42	Carrie Zickefoose	SPA Women's Ministry	White/Caucasian	Female	Religious/Fraternal Organization

Problem Identification

A. Problem Statement #1: People in Elkhart County need a safe way to dispose of unused medication on a regular basis.

B. Supportive Data:

1. Residents in Elkhart County are not clear on where to dispose of medications safely. In the past, bi-annual medication drop off days were hosted by Elkhart County Triad. These events yielded approximately 2,000 lbs annually. In 2013, the Partnership purchased MedReturn boxes and placed them in 8 of the 9 county police departments. In 2016, the boxes yielded a collection of 2,541 lbs. Reports continue that hospice services, in particular continue to flush unused medications. (Source: Drug-Free Partnership reports)

End of Year 1 Update:

1. The public continues to be confused about where to drop off unused medication. With the current media attention on the abuse of opioids, this topic is getting additional attention. The Elkhart County Board of Health is showing interest in addressing this issue. (Source: Drug-Free Partnership members)

End of Year 2 Update:

1. The MedReturn boxes continue to be used throughout the county. In 2018, approximately 2,540 lbs were recorded to have been disposed of. Several county police departments had not been submitting amounts in the past year. Upon inquiry, it was discovered that these boxes were being used and the departments were disposing of the collection but had not been reporting the weights. Therefore, we believe the program has been more successful than we had originally thought.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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C. Goals:

1. Increase the amount of medications collected by 10% annually.

End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

1. MedReturn Box collections went from 2,541lbs in 2016 to 2,225lbs in 2017 which is down by 12%. Some of the departments with MedReturn boxes have not been active in the program. With renewed interest across the county, the Partnership will explore the feasibility of moving un-used boxes to other locations. This will depend heavily on additional police support.

End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

1. In 2018, collections were back up to 2,540 and it was discovered that boxes in the county that we had thought were not being used had been. It appears that departments were emptying their boxes but due to staff turnover had not been aware that they were required to report their collection weights. Therefore, the boxes were kept in the local departments. Additional advertisement for collection sites and the MedReturn program was approved by the board for 2019.

Final Report (end of Year 3):

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D. Objectives:

1. Promote the MedReturn program to the public through public education on the reasons to use the MedReturn boxes.

End of Year 1 Update:

1. More promotion is needed for this program. Currently, Board Members and the Director routinely speak to civic and community groups about the MedReturn boxes, weekly advertisements are in the Coffee News (a free newspaper offered at restaurants), brochures are passed out that outline the issues around disposing unused medication, and the Partnership has a booth at the Environmental Day at the Elkhart County 4H Fair.

End of Year 2 Update:

1. Sheriff Jeff Siegel has been asked several times to speak about the MedReturn boxes to a variety of groups. We also had a booth at the Enviromental Day for the Elkhart County 4H Fair and at Elkhart City’s Night Out Against Crime. During conversations with visitors and

the public, people are aware of the boxes and use them. Advertisements continue to be present in the Coffee News and brochures are handed out at public events. Additional targeted advertisements will be considered for 2019.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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A. Problem Statement #2: There is a gap between the “perception” and the “reality” of both use and the harmful nature of substances (including alcohol, marijuana, prescription drugs and other drugs).

B. Supportive Data:

1. Students surveyed in 2016-17 school year showed that while most students do not use substances, those who believe it’s the norm are at significantly higher risk of having used themselves in the past 30 days. (Source: Positively Elkhart County, 2017)
2. In 2016, Positively Elkhart County surveyed 2,471 local High School Students to determine both actual use and perceived use. This is the third survey conducted in this manner. This survey indicated that students still perceive use to be much higher than actual use. For example, 15% of students admitted to smoking cigarettes but believed 62% of students smoke. Same with marijuana use where 19% had used marijuana in the past 30 days but they perceived that 66% had used. While the gap between these numbers seems large, we have measured a decrease in the gap between perceived and real use. In 2016, the gap between perception and reality of use decreased by 10% which exceeded the goal of a 5% reduction. (Source: Positively Elkhart County, 2016 year end report).

End of Year 1 Update:

1. Those students who believe their typical peer does NOT use drugs or alcohol are 1/3 as likely to use themselves (compared to those who misperceive a negative norm). (Source: Positively Elkhart County)
2. In 2017, over 5,500 students were surveyed to determine both actual use and perceived use. This is the fourth year this survey has been conducted in this manner. In 2017, 22% of students reported personally drinking alcohol in the past 30 days, but 72% believed their "typical" peer had done so. While 17% of students reported personally using marijuana in the past 30 days, 68% believed their typical peer had done so. Therefore, while the program is making strides in reducing such misperceptions, the need for strong positive norms messaging remains.

End of Year 2 Update:

1. In the last quarter of the 2018 grant cycle, the Positively Elkhart County program introduced 2 new school-based poster campaigns designed by Elkhart Area Career Center students, one for junior high/middle schools and another for high schools. Indiana Department of Education records the total 7th-12th grade enrollment in our participating school districts to be over 6000 students. Our Spring 2018 end-of-school-year evaluation indicated that 9 out of 10 students recalled seeing posters promoting positive social norms at their school.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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C. Goals:

1. Reduce the gap between perception and reality of substance use in prevention programs by 5% annually.

End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

1. Through this program, approval of peer drinking has decreased by 5%, and approval of peer marijuana use has decreased by 6%. Misperceptions of peer marijuana use have decreased by 7% peer, and misperceptions of peer alcohol use have decreased by 11%. There remains a wide gap between perception and reality, however.

End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

1. An Elkhart County report from the 2018 INYS will be available in spring 2019 and will be provided to the Drug Free Partnership at that time. Two individual school reports are already available and provide some initial indicators of impact. In one school district, 16.5% of 12th graders reported binge drinking in the past two weeks (down from 23.8% in 2013). 21.4% reported marijuana use (down from 25%). 6.6% reported prescription drug misuse (down from 12.5%). 9.9% reported cigarette use (down from 20.4%). E-cigarette use was not measured at this school prior to 2018, making comparison data unavailable, but this use will be measured in future surveys.

Final Report (end of Year 3):

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D. Objectives:

1. Survey students, parents and community groups to measure the difference between the perception and reality of use, risky behaviors and harm.
2. Create public awareness materials to educate the community on the reality of use/risky behaviors and harm.
3. Begin to work on programs that create cultural change related to the reality of use and the reduction of the gap between perception and reality.

End of Year 1 Update:

1. In 2017, school-based messaging was provided to over 5,500 students. Additional messaging was provided to an unknown number of youth and adults in the community through billboards, CoffeeNews ads, information tables, and student ambassador outreach projects. The plan going forward in 2018 was to apply for a Drug Free Communities Grant. However, due to an error on our part, we were not able to apply for this funding during this cycle. It is our intent to apply for this grant money for Positively Elkhart County in 2019. We believe with the extra resources this funding would allow, we would be able to do more towards creating cultural change related to the gap between perception and reality.

End of Year 2 Update:

1. In addition to postering, Positively Elkhart County hosted an information table and t-shirt giveaway at fall sports games (spreading the positive norms message to parents and students) and conducted school personnel outreach through staff meetings/presentations and a fall semester update newsletter. Community outreach continued through weekly Coffee News ads conveying data about the realities of teen drug and alcohol use in Elkhart County.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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A. Problem Statement #3: Local treatment agencies report the continual need to subsidize treatment for clients between 20-50% due to financial barriers. This is particularly true for individuals coming out of the justice system.

B. Supportive Data:

1. Individuals in the county jail are incarcerated on misdemeanor charges. These individuals leave the county jail and have limited ability to seek treatment while returning to work and paying fines and bills. While there are three organizations that have the Recovery Works program they are not able to assist these individuals. Our community mental health has a minimum 45-day wait. They are also the only local treatment provider who will take HIP.

Therefore, it is the belief of those in Elkhart County that additional assistance needs to be made available for individuals in the justice system at this time. (Source: general membership)

2. In 2016, Addiction Recovery Centers provided 21 treatment scholarships to individuals who were in need. The average poverty rate for these participants was 133% with three individuals dropping out of the program. Over 50% of the participants reported alcohol as their primary drug of choice. Marijuana ranked as the second drug of choice followed by methamphetamine. (Source: Addiction Recovery Centers, 2016 Year-End report)
3. Center for Problem Resolution provided 33 scholarships for treatment to individuals who were at an average of 118% poverty. They reported that their scholarships reduced treatment costs for participants by 25%-75% depending on circumstances. They had 8 individuals drop out. (Source: Center for Problem Resolution, 2016 Year-End report)
4. Oaklawn, Elkhart County's community mental health, reported offering 41 treatment scholarships in 2016 with 9 individuals dropping out. Thirty-two percent of these individuals reported alcohol as their drug of choice followed by other narcotics and methamphetamine. (Source: Oaklawn, 2016 Year-End report).

End of Year 1 Update:

1. The Partnership assisted Center for Problem Resolution in distributing 35 scholarships to individuals who lived at 128% poverty level (average).
2. Addiction Recovery Centers assisted 45 individuals with treatment scholarships during the last calendar year all who fell below the stated poverty level. They report, that the need for Partnership dollars has declined over the years due to other programs like Recovery Works.

End of Year 2 Update:

1. Center for Problem Resolution continued their treatment scholarship for 2018. They distributed 62 scholarships during the year. While financial barriers continue to be the most articulated issue in treatment, CPR reported 86 individuals dropping out of treatment before finishing. It is unclear the reasoning behind these high drop out rates.
2. Addiction Recovery Center's program had intended to provide financial aid for 15 persons for group services. The grant was expanded by the Partnership to include individual counseling sessions. Thus far, 39 people have utilized the financial aid program either using group or individual counseling. This has greatly surpassed expectations and indicates that the identified objectives are being met and have beyond the intended impact for Elkhart County.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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C. Goals:

1. Increase the number of individuals receiving financial aid for treatment by 5% annually who fall into the 138% poverty level or have been released from incarceration.

End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

1. Elkhart County Drug-Free Partnership has made it possible for 28% of Center for Problem Resolutions’ attendees, during the 4th quarter, to receive financial assistance, achieving the problem statement goal, which is, the need to subsidize treatment for clients 20-50% due to financial barriers. During the third quarter of 2017 an average of 23% of CPR’s clients were approved for financial assistance. The center increased the number of individuals receiving financial assistance by 4%. This is just under the grant’s goal to increase the amount of financial assistance for treatment by 5%.
2. Addiction Recovery Centers reports meeting their intended goal of assisting 5% more individuals with the use of treatment scholarships.

End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

1. Center for Problem Resolution enrolled 58 clients during the 4th quarter of 2018. There were 22 scholarship applications distributed during the 4th quarter, of the 22 handed out 12 individuals returned it. CPR approved 10 clients for financial assistance. For 2018 there were 193 clients enrolled with 17 being approved for grant monies with an average poverty rate of 114%. This is 9% of CPR’s clientele receiving aid provided by Elkhart County Drug Free Partnership. The primary substance use, in the fourth quarter, breaks down as follows: Alcohol is at 43%, Cannabis is at 47%, Methamphetamine is at 9%, and Opioids 1%. Cannabis continues to take the lead for number one substance used by individuals receiving treatment at CPR with alcohol being a close second. In 2018 the total percentage breaks down as follows: Cannabis is 49%, Alcohol is 41%, Meth is 7%, Opioid is 2% and Synthetic is at 1%.
2. Addiction Recovery Centers reported exceeding their goal of helping 5% more individuals and report that the average individual they assisted with financial aid fell into the 125% poverty level.

Final Report (end of Year 3):

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D. Objectives:

1. Provide scholarships and financial assistance for treatment for individuals living at or below the 138% poverty level or have been released from incarceration.

End of Year 1 Update:

1. The treatment centers who were issued scholarships reported assisting individuals who were at the 138% poverty level or below. The concern in Elkhart County is the lessening of treatment providers. In 2018, only two treatment providers requested scholarship dollars. Because both of these organizations are enrolled in Recovery Works, the scholarship dollars are mostly diverted to individuals living in poverty.

End of Year 2 Update:

1. In 2019, Elkhart County’s Drug Court began in earnest. The challenge we all face is the lack of treatment options in Elkhart County. The poverty rate of individuals who are receiving treatment scholarships remains far below the 135% which we outlined. Therefore, we continue to believe and hear validated that financial barriers are real. The lack of options for treatment including detox, sober living community housing, inpatient treatment spots and even a lack of diversity amongst outpatient services is a significant barrier to our community.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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A. Problem Statement #4: Law Enforcement requires additional resources for AOD related crimes.

B. Supportive Data:

1. The Elkhart County Sheriff’s Department reported 651.25 over time hours during 2016 for the special “STAR” program patrol which specifically targets underage use and parties. From this patrol, 642 contacts occurred with 71 ICOAB citations being issued. This program would not exist without funding from DFCF. (Source: ECSD, 2016 Year End Report)
2. The Elkhart County Fatal Alcohol Crash Team (FACT) lost their previous funding in 2013. The FACT team investigates accidents that may have involved substances including alcohol and other drugs. Without additional funding this special team will be negatively impacted. (Source: Tim Hershberger, Wakarusa Police Department and FACT Team Leader)
3. Local law enforcement agencies continue to have patrol cards not equipped with mobile video cameras and access to other essential equipment needed for interdiction activities. (Source: 2017 Criminal Justice RFPs)

End of Year 1 Update:

1. The Elkhart County Sheriff’s Department reported 544 over time hours during 2017 for the special “STAR” program patrol which specifically targets underage use and parties. From this patrol, 238 citations were issued, of which 88 were AOD related. Of those charges 90% were for underage consumption and 10% were operating while intoxicated. (Source: ECSD, 2017 Year End Report)
2. Local departments continue to request mobile video cameras and additional equipment to assist in patrolling in Elkhart County. (Source: 2018 Criminal Justice RFPs)

End of Year 2 Update:

1. The Elkhart County Sheriff’s Department reported 229 over time hours during 2018 fro the special “STAR” program patrol which specifically targets underage use and parties. From this patrol, 80 AOD citations were issued.
2. While local departments continue to discuss the need for mobile video cameras, there were no funding requests this year. Bristol Police department has communicated the need for them for their patrol cars and are expected to request them for 2020. Elkhart County Sheriff’s Office has also expressed a need for level 4 vests for their merit officers and are currently discussing how to raise money for them.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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C. Goals:

1. Increase the effectiveness of local LEA efforts around interdiction by 10% annually including number of arrests and/or officers properly equipped to conduct AOD arrests.

End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

1. During the annual assessment for 2017 a total of 88 arrests were completed under STAR for AOD related offenses. Ninety percent of the arrests were for underage alcohol consumption and ten percent were for operating while intoxicated. During 2016 there were also 88 arrests under STAR. Eighty-six percent were for underage alcohol consumption and fourteen percent were for operating while intoxicated. Although,

underage alcohol arrests increased by five percent, the overall rate of change for AOD related offenses remained equal between 2016 and 2017. (Source: Elkhart County Sheriff's Department, Year End Report for 2017)

- 2.** Elkhart City Police report, the overall number of traffic stops over the past year increased by 29.74% department wide. Over the past quarter, the five cameras that were received through the grant were utilized for recording police investigations. They combined for a total of 339 traffic stops which resulted in 100 citations being issued, 22 drug related arrests, 12 OWI arrest, and four handguns being taken off the street. The types of drug arrests included 3 for methamphetamine, 5 cocaine and 18 for marijuana. Although the cameras have only been in operation for a couple months, historically, the video evidence has proven to reduce court time as well as reduce false complaints against officers. (Source: Elkhart City Police Department, Year End Report for 2017)
- 3.** Goshen City Police report the three mobile video cameras they were awarded were involved in 101 citations. During the final quarter of 2017, the investigations and arrests for alcohol and drug related offenses were captured on the video cameras. There were five officers who have one of the video recorders however one officer was at the police academy during the time of this reporting. The four remaining officers had a total of thirty-six (36) drug investigations which resulted in thirty-one (31) arrests. These same four officers had a total of eight (8) alcohol related investigations which resulted in eight (8) arrests. (Source: Goshen Police Department, Year End Report for 2017).

End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

- 1.** Statistics from this year indicated a reduction in OT man hours for funded programs and a reduction in activity. Mobile video camera data was not available as the Partnership did not fund any new cameras this year. However, they continue to reduce the amount of time for investigation and hours by officers in court.

Final Report (end of Year 3):

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D. Objectives:

- 1.** Provide mobile video cameras for both officers and vehicles in the current Law Enforcement Agency fleet for OWI and other AOD roadside stops and interdiction activities.
- 2.** Provide financial support to purchase equipment needed for interdiction and investigation for ATOD enforcement.
- 3.** Provide additional resources for OT hours for special AOD investigative units (i.e. FACT Team, STAR, etc.)

4. Provide local law enforcement equipment to address special situations involving an increase of heroin and opioid abuse issues including Narcan/Naloxone and other similar items.

End of Year 1 Update:

1. Mobile Video Cameras were provided for both Goshen and Elkhart City Police Departments in 2017. There remains a need for video cameras for department vehicles.
2. In 2018, requests from Elkhart City for a drug dog was granted. Additional equipment was requested by the Sheriff’s Department for the STAR program and
3. Local Departments are in need of additional man hours for special projects and patrols.
4. Locally, issues around opioid addiction and heroin abuse have not been an area of great concern to local law enforcement. One department uses Narcan and has it supplied through their medical vender. The other large city departments in the county have not been interested in arming their patrolmen with Narcan/Naloxone. Some of the smaller departments are interested but have not moved forward.

End of Year 2 Update:

1. The only special patrol that the Partnership assisted with man hours was the STAR program with the Sheriff’s Office. Their man hours were reduced this year with fewer call outs and fewer citations.
2. Issues around opioid use continue to be less of an issue in Elkhart County than other areas in the state. Narcan is currently used by only two departments and they report a reduction in the use and need for it in Elkhart County.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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Next Annual Update Due: June 2019

Next Comprehensive Community Plan Due: May 2020

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: JK