

The Indiana Commission to Combat Drug Abuse



Behavioral Health Division

Comprehensive Community Plan

County: Elkhart

LCC Name: Elkhart County Drug-Free Partnership

LCC Contact: Jess Koscher

Address: 22792 Pine Arbor Drive 3A

City: Elkhart

Phone: 574-903-1407

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County Commissioners: Brad Rogers, Suzanne Wierick, Frank Lucchese

Address: 117 North Second Street

City: Goshen

Zip Code: 46526

Vision Statement

What is your Local Coordinating Council's vision statement?

All people in Elkhart County are aware of the harm in abusing and misusing alcohol and drugs, know where to get help if they are addicted, and have an accurate understanding of youth use.

Mission Statement

What is your Local Coordinating Council's mission statement?

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

Membership List					
#	Name	Organization	Race	Gender	Category
1	Sharol Watkins	ANB	Caucasian	Female	Recovery Community
2	Virginia Aparicio	Purdue Extension	Caucasian	Female	Youth Service Org
3	Richard Brewton	Elkhart County Prosecuting Attorney's Office	Caucasian	Male	Prosecutor
4	Angel Bryant	Stronger than Addiction	Caucasian	Female	Recovery Community
5	Sharon Burden	AARC	Caucasian	Female	Community Member
6	Erika Contreras-Padilla	Tobacco Control of Elkhart County	Latinx	Female	Recovery Community
7	Sonny Cruz	Plan It Possible Addiction & Recovery Services	Latinx	Male	Recovery Community
8	Michael Culp	Elkhart County Sheriff's Department	Caucasian	Male	Local Police
9	Dan Danen	retired	Caucasian	Male	Recovery Community
10	Teresa DeMauro	Goodwill Industries	Caucasian	Female	Social Service Provider
11	Mike Gallo	Excel Center		Male	School Affiliate
12	Gloria Guadarrama	None	Latinx	Female	Recovery Community
13	Karen Gugel	Recovery Journey	Caucasian	Female	Recovery Community
14	Michelle Haas	Oaklawn	Caucasian	Female	Community Mental Health
15	James Hargrove	Self	Caucasian	Male	Community Member
16	Shelly Hoeffle	CPR	Caucasian	Female	Recovery Community
17	Dana Hollar	City of Nappanee	Caucasian	Male	Local Police
18	Aaron Holliday	Pray The Flag		Male	Social Service Provider
19	Cheryl Hollingsworth	Recovery Journey	Caucasian	Female	Recovery Community
20	Sean Holmes	Elkhart County Sheriff's Office	Caucasian	Male	Local Police
21	John Hulewicz	Elkhart County Health - Health Education	Caucasian	Male	Local Health Department
22	Jess Koscher	Write Connections	Asian	Female	Community Member

23	Cheri Littlefield	Oaklawn	Caucasian	Female	Community Mental Health
24	Anna Miller	Recovery Journey	Caucasian	Female	Recovery Community
25	Jose Miller	Goshen Police Department	Caucasian	Male	Local Police
26	Sheila Miller	Life Treatment Centers	Caucasian	Female	Recovery Community
27	Janice Nichols	Bowen Center	Caucasian	Female	Recovery Community
28	Jan Noble	ARC	Caucasian	Male	Recovery Community
29	Courtney Papa	Senator Todd Young	Caucasian	Female	Governmental
30	Craig Pontius	Pontious Logistics Solutions, LLC	Caucasian	Male	Community Member
31	Mark Potuck	IU Health Goshen Hospital	Caucasian	Male	Hospital
32	Matthew Rhodes		Caucasian	Male	Community Member
33	Janelle Roberts	Oaklawn	Caucasian	Female	Community Mental Health
34	Beth Robertson		Caucasian	Female	Community Member
35	Tina Robertson	Oaklawn	Caucasian	Female	Community Mental Health
36	Beth Robinson	AFG	Caucasian	Female	Community Member
37	Jeff Siegel	Elkhart County Sheriff's Office	Caucasian	Male	Local Police
38	James Starkey	Retired	Caucasian	Male	Community Member
39	Emily Toledo	PEC	Caucasian	Female	Social Service Provider
40	Adrienne Thomas	Elkhart County Health Department - Tobacco Control	Caucasian	Female	Local Health Department
41	Jack Waddell	Key Bank	Caucasian	Male	Business Community
42	Meg Waddell	Key Bank	Caucasian	Female	Business Community
43	Alicia Wells	Allendale Treatment Center		Female	Recovery Community
44	Kayla Whitehead	ASPIN	Caucasian	Female	Recovery Community
45	Justin Yoder	ECSO	Caucasian		Local Police
46	Carrie Zickefoose	SPA Women's Ministry Homes	Caucasian	Female	Recovery Community
47	Carol Ryan	Carol Ryan, Connections Counseling & Consulting	Caucasian	Female	Mental Health

48	Deja Johnson	Beacon Health System-Care Coordinator	Black	Female	Hospital
49	Ellise Moore	Beacon Health System	Caucasian	Female	Hospital
50	Allen Childs	NEW Excel Center	White	Male	School Affiliate
51	Rebecca Banks	Aquatic Center	Caucasian	Female	Community

LCC Meeting Schedule:

Please provide the months the LCC meets throughout the year:

February, April, June, August, October, 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	Elkhart County
County Population	208,513
Schools in the community	We have seven school corporations in our county, including Baugo, Concord, Fairfield, Goshen, Elkhart, Wa-Nee, and Northridge
Medical care providers in the community (hospitals, health care centers, medical centers/clinics, etc.)	We have two major health systems in our county: Beacon Health and Goshen Health We also have the Elkhart Clinic, Heart City Health, Maple City Health Care, multiple urgent cares
Mental health care providers in the community (hospitals with psychiatric/behavioral health units, mental health clinics, private/public providers, etc.)	Oaklawn is our Community Mental Health
Service agencies/organizations	

Elkhart County has over 2,000 registered nonprofits with many of those being service agencies and organizations. Below are examples of the most widely used services, but this is in no way a complete list.

Organizations who provide basic needs/shelter: Faith Mission, Salvation Army, Church Community Services, Guidance Ministries, Saving Grace, American Red Cross, Habitat for Humanity, The Window, YWCA

Youth Serving organizations: Big Brothers Big Sisters, Boys & Girls Club, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, Jr. Achievements, 4-H, Bashor Children, CAPS, Youth for Christ, CARES, Elkhart Educaiton Foundation, ETHOS Innovation Center, Five Star Life, Horizon Education Alliance,

Other: Ryan's Place, ADEC, RETA, Cancer Resources for Elkhart County, Center for Community Justice, Council on Aging, LaCasa, Minority Health Coalition, SPA Women's Ministry

Local media outlets that reach the community

Goshen News, Elkhart Truth, WNDU-TV, WSBT-TV, WNIT, WSJV, WBND-LD, WHME-TV, WMYS-LC, WCWW-LD

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

Alcohol, marijuana, methamphetamine, heroin

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

Outpatient
Aftercare
12-step programs
Recovery Coach Services

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
<p>1.</p> <p>Misinformation regarding alcohol and substance use/misuse impacts community behaviors.</p>	<p>1. Youth prevention activities that focus on social norming</p> <p>2. Easy medicine disposal programs help inform the community about the harm of unused medications and how to safely dispose of them.</p> <p>3. Prevention and treatment programs are available to adults and youth</p>	<p>1. Limited school schedules and access with the stress put on public schools and the teacher shortage. Prior, challenges with access to students due to COVID restrictions.</p> <p>2. Access to getting the message out effectively.</p> <p>3. Lack of interest during everyday life.</p>
<p>2.</p> <p>Limited treatment options for individuals struggling with alcohol or substance misuse/abuse</p>	<p>1. Outpatient providers exist</p> <p>2. 12-step groups meet regularly</p> <p>3. Drug Court</p>	<p>1. Lack of inpatient treatment, sober living, or detox services in the county.</p> <p>2. Funding is a barrier for some individuals who seek treatment.</p> <p>3. Limited resources for people who have issues around childcare or transportation to treatment.</p>
<p>3.</p> <p>The diversified county with urban and rural areas.</p>	<p>1. Multiple Law Enforcement Agencies (LEA) cover the county.</p> <p>2. Distinct urban areas have resources and services available.</p>	<p>1. Limited funding for special LEA focused interdiction programs that would span the county.</p> <p>2. Most services are located in either Elkhart, Goshen, and limitedly Nappanee. Transportation is a barrier.</p>

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

	3. County organizations work together to collaborate to serve the entire county.	3. Duplication/cross services can cause a lag in assistance as everyone tries to assist
Protective Factors	Resources/Assets	Limitations/Gaps
1. Strong Social Supports	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There are numerous social service agencies available if people seek them out throughout the county. 2. Organizations are used to collaborating and working together to find creative solutions. 3. Court Services works closely with social service agencies to link families to services when appropriate 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Some services are limited due to location and lack of transportation. We do not have a robust public transportation system and many of the services are located in more metro areas. 2. Lack of diversity in options. For example, limited mental health services provided by one large organization. If a community member doesn't like that one organization, they are limited on other options. 3. There are long waitlists and limited availability.
2. Strong collaborative relationships between county agencies (i.e. law enforcement, county government, local health department)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Police departments collaborate and work together across jurisdictions. 2. Health Department and court services work together with law enforcement and social service agencies. 3. Cross-training and organizations speaking the same "language" is common. (i.e. strengths-based programming and trauma-informed) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Individual assistance can be held up due to bureaucracy. 2. Duplication happens with so many agencies involved. In addition, we lack a standardized way of communicating between agencies. 3. Collaboration takes time, and systems are not always flexible or agile.
3. Steady Employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ample work for people wanting employment. 2. Employee assistant programs are available in many worksites. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jobs available are in manufacturing, primarily for unskilled labor. 2. Manufacturing work is known to have environments that foster substance use. Many

	<p>3. Additional training opportunities are available with efforts in upscaling the unskilled workforce.</p>	<p>manufacturers have stopped enforcing a drug-free workplace and have ceased drug testing in the past year. This is due to the need for workers.</p> <p>3. The inconsistency of manufacturing work has fostered an environment of feast or famine. Workers have a lack of financial fitness skills and tend to live on the edge.</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. Misinformation regarding alcohol and substance use/misuse impacts community behaviors.	1. The perception that everyone uses/abuses substances negatively impact actual use. 2. Misinformation around substances use/misuse directs attention to the wrong areas. 3. Misinformation of the impact of substance use/abuse limits proactive responses in the county.
2. Limited treatment options for individuals struggling with alcohol or substance misuse/abuse.	1. Limited treatment options are prohibitive to the successful recovery of individuals struggling with addiction. 2. The lack of diversity in treatment options negatively impacts recovery success. 3. Multiple barriers, including treatment options, lack of transportation, and lack of financial resources, negatively impacts successful recovery.

<p>3.</p> <p>A diversified county with urban and very rural areas.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The lack of coordination between county agencies negatively impacts successful interventions. 2. Limited resources in LEA's negatively impact cross-county coordination and specialized interdiction programming. 3. Having numerous LEA with varying resources causes fragmented interdiction impact countywide.
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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
<p>1.</p> <p>The perception that everyone uses/abuses substances negatively impact actual use.</p>	<p>When asked, middle school students in Elkhart County perceived 38% of their peers had used marijuana when only 6% had. We found similar results for alcohol, vaping, etc.</p>	<p>2020 INYS (Indiana Youth Survey) conducted by Indiana University. This is a statewide survey that is conducted every two years. The 2022 survey is currently taking place but survey results will not be available until summer 2022. This is a survey that has been conducted in schools and communities since 1991. Funded by the Indiana Division of Mental Health and Addiction.</p>
<p>2.</p> <p>Multiple barriers, including the lack of treatment options, financial resources, and</p>	<p>It is widely known that Elkhart County is severely lacking in treatment programs. Barriers to treatment include a lack of sober living communities, lack of funding for family/individual</p>	<p>Conversations with community partners, including Oaklawn (community mental health), Addiction Recovery Centers,</p>

<p>transportation, negatively impact successful recovery.</p>	<p>counseling, and recovery coaches. Individuals are 80% more likely to be successful in recovery with the help of a recovery coach.</p>	<p>Center for Problem Resolution, Drug Court, and Work Release.</p> <p>There is not a formal way of measuring how many individuals go without treatment. We can only measure the ones who go through our local programs.</p> <p>Drug Court is housing people in St. Joseph County instead of Elkhart and paying for public transportation to get them across county lines.</p>
<p>3. Limited resources in LEA's negatively impact cross-county coordination and specialized interdiction programming.</p>	<p>Lack of funding for LEAs has caused the limited use of special patrols like FACT team, which provided a coordinated county service.</p> <p>LEAs are performing these tasks now as funding permits within their own departments instead of cross-county.</p> <p>Equipment for AOD interdiction is also limited to departmental budgets.</p>	<p>We regularly interact with local law enforcement about ways the Partnership can assist and support them. As a result, they have been consistent about what they require for many years.</p>

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. The perception that everyone uses/abuses substances negatively impact actual use.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Youth-driven social norming activities help normalize the perception of use. 2. Improved communication and training for school personnel about actual youth use in their buildings resulted in faculty better communicating normative behaviors. 3. Education for parents and community members about teens' actual use/misuse of substances in Elkhart County.

<p>2.</p> <p>Multiple barriers, including treatment options, lack of transportation, and lack of financial resources, negatively impact successful recovery.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scholarships for recovery coaches to be used with treatment. 2. Funding for additional individual/family counseling to supplement outpatient programs. 3. Support for sober living communities, alternative living facilities, and detox services for individuals in recovery.
<p>3.</p> <p>Limited resources in LEAs negatively impact cross-county coordination and specialized interdiction programming.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funding for additional patrols or interdiction programming like FACT team. 2. Financial support for special interdiction programs to account for overtime hours for officers interested in working in interdiction. 3. Support for equipment needed for interdiction projects not funded by other sources.

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>The LCC will work with 90% of Elkhart County's middle schoolers to understand the normative use of substances (most kids are not using) and decrease the gap between youth perceived use and actual use. Success will be measured by comparing youth survey results from 2017, 2020, and 2022 by using the Indiana Youth Survey conducted every other year by Indiana University. If a decrease between perception and reality is not apparent, the LCC will reevaluate its approach.</p> <p>*Random mini-surveys are performed with students throughout the year. These are popcorn surveys that are used to check in, generate conversation, and guide the program staff in discussing the most relevant topics.</p>
<p>Goal 2</p>

The LCC will work with 90% of Elkhart County's high school students to understand the normative use of substances (most kids are not using) and decrease the gap between youth perceived use and actual use. Success will be measured by comparing youth survey results from 2017, 2020, and 2022 by using the Indiana Youth Survey conducted every other year by Indiana University. If a decrease between perception and reality is not apparent, the LCC will reevaluate its approach.

*Random mini-surveys are performed with students throughout the year. These are popcorn surveys that are used to check in, generate conversation, and guide the program staff in discussing the most relevant topics.

Problem Statement #2

Goal 1

The LCC will increase the amount of treatment dollars allocated to Recovery Coaching, individual/family counseling, and other alternative treatment supports for individuals in local treatment by 1% within one year. This will be known at year-end. If a 1% increase is not achieved within one year, the LCC's approach will be reevaluated.

Goal 2

The LCC will increase the amount of treatment dollars allocated to sober living communities, detox services, and alternative living communities for individuals who are in need of such support to maintain their recovery while in treatment or within having graduated from treatment within the past 12 months by 1% within one year. This will be known at year-end. If a 1% increase is not achieved within one year, the LCC's approach will be reevaluated.

Problem Statement #3

Goal 1

The LCC will increase interdiction activities directed toward alcohol consumption within Elkhart County by 1% as measured by the amount of Elkhart County (geographically), which is impacted. Success will be known at year-end with LEA reporting. If interdiction activities directed toward alcohol are not increased by 1% within one year, the LCC's approach will be reevaluated with feedback from LEA.

Goal 2

The LCC will increase interdiction activities directed toward substance misuse consumption within Elkhart County by 1% as measured by the amount of Elkhart County (geographically), which is impacted. Success will be known at year-end with LEA reporting. If interdiction activities directed toward alcohol are not increased by 1% within one year, the LCC's approach will be reevaluated with feedback from LEA.

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>The LCC will work with 90% of Elkhart County's middle schoolers to understand the normative use of substances (most kids are not using) and decrease the gap between youth perceived use and actual use. Success will be measured by comparing youth survey results from 2017, 2020, and 2022 by using the Indiana Youth Survey conducted every other year by Indiana University. If a decrease between perception and reality is not apparent, the LCC will reevaluate its approach.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevention/Education: Meet with administrative staff for each public middle school in Elkhart County. Educate them on Social Norming and Positive Community Norming data/philosophy. 2. Prevention/Education: Provide opportunities to educate parents on the impact of their messages on their children through community outreach. Using social norming data to demonstrate the difference between perception and reality. (i.e. most parents report their teens don't listen to them, while survey data indicates consistently that teens report getting their most reliable information from their parents.) 3. Educate and communicate through social norming marketing prevention programs to teens in Elkhart County, highlighting positive choices they make every day and the difference between perception/reality.
<p>Goal 2</p> <p>The LCC will work with 90% of Elkhart County's high school students to understand the normative use of substances (most kids are not using) and decrease the gap between youth perceived use and actual use. Success will be measured by comparing youth survey results from 2017, 2020, and 2022 by using the Indiana Youth Survey conducted every other year by Indiana University. If a decrease between perception and reality is not apparent, the LCC will reevaluate its approach.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevention/Education: Meet with administrative staff for each public middle school in Elkhart County. Educate them on Social Norming and Positive Community Norming data/philosophy. 2. Prevention/Education: Provide opportunities to educate parents on the impact of their messages on their children through community outreach. Using social norming data to demonstrate the difference

	<p>between perception and reality. (i.e. most parents report their teens don't listen to them, while survey data indicates consistently that teens report getting their most reliable information from their parents.)</p> <p>3. Educate and communicate through social norming marketing prevention programs to teens in Elkhart County, highlighting positive choices they make every day and the difference between perception/reality.</p>
Problem Statement #2	Steps
<p>Goal 1</p> <p>The LCC will increase the amount of treatment dollars allocated to Recovery Coaching, individual/family counseling, and other alternative treatment supports for individuals in local treatment by 1% within one year. This will be known at year-end. If a 1% increase is not achieved within one year, the LCC's approach will be reevaluated.</p>	<p>1. Intervention/Treatment: Work with treatment providers to onboard and retain recovery coaches on their professional staff.</p> <p>2. Intervention/Treatment: Provide support for the use of recovery coaching in existing treatment programs for individuals in treatment.</p> <p>3. Intervention/Treatment: Support intervention and/or treatment efforts focused on supplemental counseling for individuals in treatment in order to work on private or family dynamics not appropriate for group counseling.</p>
<p>Goal 2</p> <p>The LCC will increase the amount of treatment dollars allocated to sober living communities, detox services, and alternative living communities for individuals who are in need of such support to maintain their recovery while in treatment or within having graduated from treatment within the past 12 months by 1% within one year. This will be known at year-end. If a 1% increase is not</p>	<p>1. Intervention/Treatment: Determine possible sober living community housing in Elkhart County.</p> <p>2. Intervention/Treatment: Provide support for sober living beds for individuals currently in treatment or within the first 12 months of recovery.</p>

<p>achieved within one year, the LCC's approach will be reevaluated.</p>	<p>3. Intervention/Treatment: Continue to discuss sober living options with community partners in the county.</p>
<p>Problem Statement #3</p>	<p>Steps</p>
<p>Goal 1</p> <p>The LCC will increase interdiction activities directed toward alcohol consumption within Elkhart County by 1% as measured by the amount of Elkhart County (geographically), which is impacted. Success will be known at year-end with LEA reporting. If interdiction activities directed toward alcohol are not increased by 1% within one year, the LCC's approach will be reevaluated with feedback from LEA.</p>	<p>1. Justice Services/Supports: Continue to communicate funding opportunities to local LEA.</p> <p>2. Justice Services/Supports: Encourage LEAs to apply for funding for interdiction services that are lacking due to funding.</p> <p>3. Justice Services/Supports: Fund interdiction services that are directed toward alcohol consumption in Elkhart County.</p>
<p>Goal 2</p> <p>The LCC will increase interdiction activities directed toward substance misuse consumption within Elkhart County by 1% as measured by the amount of Elkhart County (geographically), which is impacted. Success will be known at year-end with LEA reporting. If interdiction activities directed toward alcohol are not increased by 1% within one year, the LCC's approach will be reevaluated with feedback from LEA.</p>	<p>1. Justice Services/Supports: Continue to communicate funding opportunities to local LEA.</p> <p>2. Justice Services/Supports: Fund interdiction services that are focused on substance abuse/misuse in Elkhart County.</p> <p>3. Prevention/ Education: Support the education and removal of unused prescription medications across the county.</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:	\$178,382
2	Amount of unused funds from last year that will roll over into this year:	\$279,717
3	Total funds available for programs and administrative costs for this year (Line 1 + Line 2):	\$458,099
4	Amount of funds granted last year:	\$211,422
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):	\$0.00
H	Indiana Family and Social Services Administration (FSSA):	\$0.00
I	Local entities:	\$0.00
J	Other:	\$0.00
Categorical Funding Allocations		
Prevention/Education: \$140,146.75	Intervention/Treatment: \$140,146.75	Justice Services: \$ 140,176.75
Funding allotted to Administrative costs:		
<i>Itemized list of what is being funded</i>		<i>Amount (\$100.00)</i>
Coordinator compensation		\$14,400 (budgeted) Our coordinator is paid hourly. We budget for 40 hours per month. However, in 2021 only 50% of the budget was used.
Office supplies		\$23,228.75
Funding Allocations by Goal per Problem Statement:		
Problem Statement	Problem Statement	Problem Statement
#1 Goal 1: \$70,078.37	#2 Goal 1: \$70,078.37	#3 Goal 1: \$70,078.37
Goal 2: \$70,078.37	Goal 2: \$70,078.37	Goal 2: \$70,078.37