

The Indiana Commission to Combat Drug Abuse



Behavioral Health Division

Comprehensive Community Plan

County: County: Lake

LCC Name: Supporting Addiction Free Environments

LCC Contact: Amanda Morrison

Address: 8400 Louisiana St.

City: Merrillville

Phone: 219-757-1835

Email: amanda.morrison@geminus.org

County Commissioners: 1st District – Kyle W. Allen, Sr. 2nd District – Jerry Tippy, 3rd District – Michael C. Repay

Address: Building A, 3rd Floor, 2293 N Main St.

City: Crown Point

Zip Code: 46307

Vision Statement

What is your Local Coordinating Council's vision statement?

SAFE strives to create a healthy, stable, and substance free community.

Mission Statement

What is your Local Coordinating Council's mission statement?

Fighting for substance free youth, families, and communities by bringing together individuals, organizations, and agencies from within our community to engage in community-based, risk- focused, partner-driven strategies for Lake County. For Life.

Membership List					
#	Name	Organization	Race	Gender	Category
1	Carter, Bradley	Lake County Prosecutors Office	African American	M	Law Enforcement
2	Charleston, Victoria	Regional Health Systems	African American	F	Health Care Professional
3	Chavez, Lourdes	Child Care & Resource Referral	Hispanic	F	Business
4	Ciszewski, Garrett	Hobart Police Department	Caucasian	M	Law Enforcement
5	Comer, Brenda	Crisis Center	African American	F	Youth Serving Organization
6	Cotton, Sandra	Clark Road Genesis Center	African American	F	Religious/Fraternal Organizations
7	Covaciu, Lorri	School City of Whiting	Caucasian	F	Schools
8	Cummings, Holly	Ancilla House	Caucasian	F	Other organizations involved in reducing substance abuse
9	Curley, Linda	Purdue Extension Center, Lake County	Caucasian	F	Civic and volunteer groups
10	Disney, Dr. Steven	River Forest Schools	Caucasian	M	Schools
11	Drummond, Orlando	Boys & Girls Club of NWI	Hispanic	M	Youth Serving Organizations
12	Enslen, Suzanna	Hobart Police Department	Caucasian	F	State, Local and Tribal agencies with expertise in substance abuse
13	Fronek, Justin	Highland Schools	Caucasian	M	Schools
14	Galante, Susan	Gary DFC/WDS	Caucasian	F	Parent
15	Grant, Tavell	North Township	African American	M	State, Local and Tribal agencies with expertise in substance abuse
16	Hankins, Nina	Edgewater Health	Caucasian	F	Healthcare Professional
17	Howell, LaQuita	Sojourner Truth House	African American	F	Other organizations involved in reducing substance abuse
18	Jamerson, Alan	Indiana State Police, Lowell	African American	M	Law Enforcement

		District			
19	Janda, Jim	Crown Point Police Department	Caucasian	M	Law Enforcement
20	Janson, Scott	Gateway Foundation	Caucasian	M	Other organizations involved in reducing substance abuse
21	Johns, Natalie	Lake County Community Corrections	Caucasian	F	Law Enforcement
22	Lackey, Danny	Merrillville Schools	African American	M	Schools
23	Land, Margaret	Michiana Behavioral	Caucasian	F	Healthcare Professional
24	Markle, Jim	NILEA	Caucasian	M	Law Enforcement
25	Matthys, Debbie	Hobart Schools	Caucasian	F	Schools
26	Maupin, Jason	Crown Point Police Department	Caucasian	M	Law Enforcement
27	McFerrin, Angela	Lake County Probation	Caucasian	F	Law Enforcement
28	Miller, Jeff	Hammond Police Department	Caucasian	M	Law Enforcement
29	Mucha, Terry	Lake Central Schools	Caucasian	F	Schools
30	Paradise, Tracy	River Forest Schools	Caucasian	F	Schools
31	Patrick, Jerry	Lake Central Schools	Caucasian	M	Schools
32	Peterson, Lauren	Franciscan Alliance	Caucasian	F	Healthcare Professional
33	Phillips, Irene	Tobacco Free Lake County	African American	F	Other organizations involved in reducing substance abuse
34	Quarles, Michelle	IN National Guard	African American	F	State, Local and Tribal agencies with expertise in substance abuse
35	Reillo, Alex	Munster Police Department	Caucasian	M	Law Enforcement
36	Repay, Rob	Hammond Police Department	Caucasian	M	Law Enforcement
37	Rios, Erica	Griffith Public Schools	Caucasian	F	Schools
38	Rogers, Jaime	Heartland Recovery Center	Caucasian	F	Other organizations involved in reducing substance abuse
39	Rysiewicz, Edward	DEA	Caucasian	M	Law Enforcement
40	Schaufbuch, Jason	Hammond Police	Caucasian	M	Law Enforcement

		Department			
41	Scroggins, Cynthia	School City of Whiting	Caucasian	F	Schools
42	Shostok, Stephanie	Recovery Works	Caucasian	F	Other organizations involved in reducing substance abuse
43	Sines, Paul	Griffith Police Department	Caucasian	M	Law Enforcement
44	Sterna, Bernice	Franciscan Alliance	Caucasian	F	Healthcare Professional
45	Tokack, Scott	Lake Station Schools	Caucasian	M	Schools
46	Valuckis, Matt	V as in Victor	Caucasian	M	Media
47	Vassar, Ryan	Munster Police Department	Caucasian	M	Law Enforcement
48	Wojtala, Marek	United Way of Porter County	Caucasian	M	Civic/Volunteer Groups

LCC Meeting Schedule:

Please provide the months the LCC meets throughout the year:
 January, February, March, June, September (Kick-Off), October, November

Community Needs Assessment: Results

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 – Lake
County Population – 485,493
Schools in the community – 16 public school corporations, 20 number of schools in the Diocese of Gary, 3 High Schools and 17 Elementary, we also have 9 Charter Schools in Gary, IN
Medical care providers in the community (hospitals, health care centers, medical centers/clinics, etc.): We have many hospitals that serve Lake County; Community Health Care System, Pinnacle Hospital, Vibra Hospital, Franciscan Health Crown Point, St. Mary Medical Center, Methodist Hospital Northlake, Methodist Hospital Southlake, St. Catherine Hospital, Kindred Hospital, Franciscan Health Munster, Franciscan Health Dyer, Adam Benjamin Jr. VA Clinic, Nuero Behavioral Health Hospital. We also have numerous health care centers, health clinics as well as urgent care centers.
Mental health care providers in the community (hospitals with psychiatric/behavioral health units, mental health clinics, private/public providers, etc.): Regional Health Systems, Edgewater Behavioral Health, Fransican Dyer Northwest Indiana Treatment Center, Semoran Treatment Center
Service agencies/organizations: Catholic Charities, St. Jude House, Greater Hammond Community Service, NWI Community Action, Anglican Social Services, Dockside, Tradewinds, Salvation Army, Goodwill, North Township
Local media outlets that reach the community: We have two newspapers, The NWI Times and The Post Tribune, and we also have NWIlife.com; an on-line newspaper. We also have communites/towns with local papers; Hobart, Crown Point, Winfield, Griffith, Highland and Hammond. Lake County also has 7 local radio stations.
What are the substances that are most problematic in your community?: While we are happy to see the percentage rates go down from 2016 to 2018 in the INYS Survey, we are still concerned of the usage of marijuana, binge drinking, smoking and vaping among the 7-12 grade population. According to IPRC data, with the adult population in this order; alcohol, (and now that Illinois has made recreational marijuana legal, so this is more concerning), marijuana, heroin, cocaine, opioids and meth.

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

All would be too numerous to mention but some of the programs that Lake County has are; AA and NA meetings, Recovery Matters in various locations. Some Prevention programs are; Too Good For Drugs, random drug testing in schools, Healthy Choices, Strengthening Families, Summer Camp Activities and Life Skill Trainings. Lake County also has random DUI checkpoints throughout the year. We have local coffee shops participate in Recovery Month projects. We advertise on various Social Media platforms, placemats in restaurants and billboards along 80/94. We offer Deterra Drug Disposal packs, Narcan trainings and distribution. We have Tall Cop scheduled to come out for three presentations in the fall; Law Enforcement, a Community Presentation and a Professional Presentation. We attend Vendor Fairs and school nights, anywhere we can promote ourselves, we do.

Community Risk and Protective Factors

Use the list of risk and protective factors to identify those present in your community. Identify the resources/assets and limitations/gaps that exist in your community related to each. The lists are not all-inclusive and others may apply.

Risk Factors Examples: trauma and toxic stressors; poverty violence; neighborhood characteristics; low neighborhood attachment; community disorganization; community norms and laws favorable toward drug use, firearms, and crime; availability of alcohol and other drugs; weak family relationships; family substance use; peer substance use; mental health problems; families moving frequently from home to home; limited prevention and recovery resources.

Protective Factors Examples: strong family relationships; neighborhood economic viability; low childhood stress; access to health care; access to mental health care; community-based interventions; restricted access to alcohol and other drugs including restrictive laws and excise taxes; safe, supportive, and connected neighborhoods; meaningful youth engagement opportunities; local policies and practices that support healthy norms and child-youth programs; positive connection to adults.¹

Risk Factors	Resources/Assets	Limitations/Gaps
1. Community Norms Favorable towards Alcohol Use	1. Strong collaborative history and reputation. 2. Self-awareness of the problems through surveys and workshops. 3. Existing policies, laws and regulations.	1. Availability of treatment options. 2. Alcohol outlet density throughout the county. 3. Transportation to treatment programs.
2. Family Conflict	1. Quality education 2. Numerous educational and	1. With the size and diversity of Lake County and its 19 cities and towns, messaging

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

	<p>informative resources available.</p> <p>3. Opportunities for connectedness.</p>	<p>and campaigns do not get saturated throughout and shared purpose can be difficult to achieve.</p> <p>2. Creating programs and materials in Spanish as 19% of the minority population is Hispanic and may not speak English in the home.</p> <p>3. Lack of evidence based programming in early childhood development.</p>
3. Adult Household Instability	<p>1. Employment opportunities.</p> <p>2. Community events.</p> <p>3. Social norms campaigns.</p>	<p>1. Lack of parent involvement in prevention programming.</p> <p>2. Increased gang presence in some cities.</p> <p>3. Trust in leadership.</p>
Protective Factors	Resources/Assets	Limitations/Gaps
1. Access to community healthcare	<p>1. Number of places to receive services.</p> <p>2. Culturally competent services.</p> <p>3. Multiple options for services.</p>	<p>1. Transportation to services.</p> <p>2. Limited youth services in regards to treatment options.</p> <p>3. Stigma about treatment and mental health.</p>
2. Anti Drug Use Policies	<p>1. School drug testing policies</p> <p>2. Evidence based programming in schools.</p> <p>3. Positive connection with law enforcement.</p>	<p>1. Proximity to Michigan and Illinois that have recreational marijuana laws.</p> <p>2. Varied school policies.</p> <p>3. Not all schools have tobacco policy.</p>
3. Meaningful youth engagement opportunities	<p>1. Boys and Girls Club, YMCAs, Girls on the Run, Boy Scouts, etc.</p> <p>2. Recreational sports through cities and towns</p> <p>3. Opportunities for evidence based programming within schools and youth organizations.</p>	<p>1. Cost of activities.</p> <p>2. Transportation to activities.</p> <p>3. Lack of preventative efforts within opportunities presented to youth.</p>

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. Community Norms Favorable towards Alcohol Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Lake County has seen lower crash fatalities, however, has a higher average than the state for alcohol-related crash fatalities.2. Lake County has the highest risk of alcohol use in the state.3. Lake County has the highest rate of DUI and Liquor Law Violation arrests in the state.
2. Family Conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Lake County youth's use of alcohol and marijuana is higher than the State of Indiana.2. Lake County sees a high number of juvenile delinquency cases.3. Lake County youth perceive the risk of drug use lower than the state average.
3. Adult Household Instability	<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Lake County youth have a parent that has been incarcerated at a higher average than the state.2. Lake County sees a high number of youth living in poverty.3. Lake County sees higher rates of illicit drug use than the state.

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. Lake County has the highest risk of alcohol use in the state.	<p>Lake County has the highest rate of DUI arrests (2,262) and Liquor Law Violation arrests (673 in the state).</p> <p>Lake County had 220 alcohol related fatalities in 2016.</p> <p>Lake County had the second highest rate of alcohol use reported at treatment admission (1,348).</p> <p>Lake County saw 2,339 treatment episodes reported at treatment admission and of those 57.6% was for alcohol use and 41.3% was for alcohol dependence which is significantly above the state average.</p> <p>According to 2020 County Health Rankings, Lake County saw alcohol impaired driving deaths at 24% where the state saw 20%.</p>	<p>2017 Indiana State Epidemiology and Outcomes Workgroup's published report "The Consumption and Consequences of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drugs in Indiana: A State Epidemiological Profile." (SEOW Report)</p> <p>2017 National Driving Safety Administration for Lake County</p> <p>2017 SEOW Report</p> <p>2017 SEOW Report</p> <p>Countyhealthrankings.org</p>
2. Lake County youth's use of alcohol and marijuana is higher than the State of Indiana.	<p>Lake County's 8th graders past 30-day use for alcohol is 18% and marijuana is 10%, both are higher than the state average.</p> <p>Lake County youth perception of risk of harm from alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use is higher than the National standard in 6th (67.3%), 8th (70.7%), 10th (62.2%), and 12th</p>	<p>2019 Indiana Youth Survey (IYS)</p> <p>2018 IYS</p>

	<p>(69.0%).</p> <p>25% of youth under 18 were living in poverty compared to the state average of 18%.</p> <p>47.4% of public school students are receiving free lunch and 5.9% are receiving reduced price lunches.</p> <p>Marijuana accounted for 31.0% of all HIDTA seizures in 2017.</p>	<p>Countyhealthrankings.org</p> <p>2019 Indiana Youth Institute's Kids Count Data Book</p> <p>2018 High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Threat Assessment</p>
3. Lake County sees higher rates of illicit drug use than the state.	<p>Lake County is secondest in the state for alcohol (1,348) and marijuana (929) use reported at treatment admission. We also see a high rate of Rx use (355) reported at treatment admission.</p> <p>Lake County sees one prescription opioids dispensed at a higher rate than the state with 19,071 dispensed in 2016.</p> <p>Lake County's prescription drug availability and abuse still continues to increase. Seizures by Indiana HIDTA revealed that hydrocodone, amphetamine, GHB, oxycodone, and alprazolam are the most commonly diverted and abused controlled prescription drugs in our region.</p> <p>Lake County has seen that heroin is still the number one drug threat in Lake County. Heroin availability and use continue to rise in Lake County. Many heroin users initiated their drug use with controlled prescription drugs and "graduated" to heroin, which is more affordable and easier to obtain. In 2015, 7.357 kilograms were seized and in 2017 24.174 kilograms were seized, which is more than three times the amount two years ago.</p>	<p>2017 SEOW Report</p> <p>2017 SEOW Report</p> <p>2018 High Intensity Drug Trafficiking Area (HIDTA) Threat Assessment</p> <p>2018 HIDTA Threat Assessment</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)?
1. Lake County adults have the highest risk of alcohol use in the state.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Create and disseminate social norms campaigns about drinking and driving throughout the county.2. Equip our first responders with equipment and training necessary to enforce impaired driving, public intoxication, and liquor law violations.3. Support diverse treatment modalities that will help to empower those that are in need of recovery services.
2. Lake County youth's use of alcohol and marijuana is higher than the State of Indiana.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Create and disseminate an underage drinking social norms campaign.2. Equip officers with necessary equipment and training to patrol the borders of Michigan and Illinois that have passed recreational marijuana laws.3. Support programs that decrease barriers and address service gaps to the access of treatment for youth
3. Lake County sees higher rates of illicit drug use than the state.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Support environmental strategies that work to decrease illicit drug use2. Fund drug interdiction training and new/best practice equipment for officers in Lake County.3. Support the implementation of effective, outcome-based and culturally competent treatment programs that show a measurable difference.

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
Goal 1 By 2021, decrease the number of alcohol related fatalities by 2% from 220 (2017 National Driving Safety Administration for Lake County) to 216.
Goal 2 By 2022, decrease DUI arrests by 5% from 2,262 arrests to 2,149 arrests, as measured by Uniform Crime Reports.
Problem Statement #2
Goal 1 Decrease the percentage of past 30-day alcohol use among 10th grade students from 22.7% in 2018 to 20% by 2021, as measured by the Indiana Youth Survey (IYS).
Goal 2 Decrease the percentage of past 30-day marijuana use among 12th grade students from 17.7% in 2018 to 15% by 2021, as measured by the Indiana Youth Survey (IYS).
Problem Statement #3
Goal 1 By 2021, decrease the number of opioids dispensed by 7% from 19,071 to 17,736, as measured by the SEOW Report.
Goal 2 By 2021, increase the number of individuals going to treatment for Rx, opioid, and heroin use by 3% from 355 to 366, as measured by the SEOW Report.

Step 5: Plans to Achieve Goals

For each goal, list the steps required to achieve each

Problem Statement #1	Steps
Goal 1 By 2021, decrease the number of alcohol related fatalities by 2% from 220 (2017 National Driving Safety Administration for Lake County) to 216.	Intervention/Treatment – Fund organizations that provide detox, treatment, and recovery services for alcohol and other drug use. Prevention/Education – Fund programs for youth that help disseminate the social norms and marketing messages of the risks of impaired driving or driving with someone that is impaired.
Goal 2 By 2021, decrease DUI arrests by 5% from	Justice Services/Supports – Fund justice services and supports related to help decrease impaired driving.

<p>2,262 arrests to 2,149 arrests, as measured by Uniform Crime Reports.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Intervention/Treatment – Fund organizations that provide detox, treatment, and recovery services for alcohol and other drug use. 2. Prevention/Education – Fund community education programs/projects for youth that support understanding of social alcohol use among adults and how to cope with external and environmental factors leading to abuse.
<p>Problem Statement #2</p> <p>Goal 1</p> <p>Decrease the percentage of past 30-day alcohol use among 10th grade students from 22.7% in 2018 to 20% by 2021, as measured by the Indiana Youth Survey (IYS).</p>	<p>Steps</p> <p>Justice Services/Supports – Fund justice services and supports related to of underage drinking or alternatives such as Teen Court.</p> <p>Intervention/Treatment – Fund organizations that decrease barriers and address service gaps to the access of treatment for youth.</p> <p>Prevention/Education – Fund programs for youth that educate on the dangers of underage and excessive drinking.</p>
<p>Goal 2</p> <p>Decrease the percentage of past 30-day marijuana use among 12th grade students from 17.7% in 2018 to 15% by 2021, as measured by the Indiana Youth Survey (IYS).</p>	<p>Justice Services/Supports – Fund training and equipment related to the arrest and prosecution of youth marijuana use or alternatives such as Teen Court.</p> <p>Intervention/Treatment – Fund organizations that decrease barriers and address service gaps to the access of treatment for youth.</p> <p>Prevention/Education – Fund programs for youth that educate on the dangers of marijuana use.</p>
<p>Problem Statement #3</p> <p>Goal 1</p> <p>By 2021, decrease the number of opioids</p>	<p>Steps</p> <p>Justice Services/Supports – Fund justice services and supports related to youth and adult drug use.</p>

<p>dispensed by 7% from 19,071 to 17,736, as measured by the SEOW Report.</p>	<p>Intervention/Treatment – Support and increase access for adolescents and adults to treatment and aftercare services for substance abuse addictions.</p> <p>Prevention/Education – Fund evidence based programs for youth that educate on the dangers and risk associated with alcohol, tobacco and other drug use.</p>
<p>Goal 2</p> <p>By 2021, increase the number of individuals going to treatment for Rx, opioid, and heroin use by 3% from 355 to 366, as measured by the SEOW Report.</p>	<p>Justice Services/Supports – Fund police departments in implementing treatment plans for individuals that have overdosed.</p> <p>Intervention/Treatment – Support the implementation of effective, outcome-based and culturally competent treatment programs that show a measurable difference.</p> <p>Prevention/Education – Fund environmental strategies that work to decrease illicit drug use.</p>

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

Amount of funds deposited into the County Drug Free Community Fund from fees collected last year (\$100.00): \$227,763.00		
Amount of unused funds that rolled over from the previous year (\$100.00): \$7,351.00		
Total funds available for programs and administrative costs for the upcoming year (\$100.00): \$235,114.00		
Amount of funds granted the year prior (\$100.00): \$201,814.00		
How much money is received from the following entities (if no money is received, please enter \$0.00):		
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA): DFC Year 5 of 5 - \$125,000.00 CARA Year 3 of 3 - \$50,000.00		
Bureau of Justice Administration (BJA):		
Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP):		
Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH):		
Indiana Department of Education (DOE):		
Indiana Division of Mental Health and Addiction (DMHA):		
Indiana Family and Social Services Administration (FSSA):		
Local entities:		
Other:		
Funding allotted to prevention/education; intervention/treatment; and criminal justice services and activities (\$100.00):		
<i>Prevention/Education:</i> \$58,778.50	<i>Intervention/Treatment:</i> \$58,778.50	<i>Justice:</i> \$58,778.50
Funding allotted to Administrative costs:		
<i>Itemized list of what is being funded</i>		<i>Amount (\$100.00)</i>
Salary		\$28,000.00
Fringe (30.14% of salary)		\$8,489.00
Operating Costs		\$2,000.00
Administrative Costs		\$1,500.00
Travel/Staff Development		\$2,500.00
Contractual		\$7,108.50
Overhead Distribution (25.16% of salary+fringe)		\$9,181.00
Total		\$58,778.50
Funding allotted by Goal per Problem Statement:		
Problem Statement #1 Goal 1: \$22,000.00 Goal 2: \$36,778.50	Problem Statement #2 Goal 1: \$29,389.25 Goal 2: \$29,389.25	Problem Statement #3 Goal 1: \$15,000.00 Goal 2: \$43,778.50