The Indiana Commission to Combat Drug Abuse



Behavioral Health Division

Comprehensive Community Plan

County: Montgomery

LCC Name: Drug Free Montgomery County

LCC Contact: Diamond Justus

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City: Crawfordsville

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County Commissioners: Jake Bohlander, Jim Fulwider, Dan Guard

Address: 1580 Constitution Row

City: Crawfordsville

Zip Code: 47933

Vision Statement

What is your Local Coordinating Council's vision statement?

Every community member has the opportunity to access a complete continuum of care for prevention, treatment and recovery services.

Mission Statement

What is your Local Coordinating Council's mission statement?

The Drug Free Montgomery County Coalition exists to serve as a vehicle for bringing together a cross section of the community in a county-wide effort to address alcohol, tobacco and other drug issues using multiple strategies across multiple sectors.

Mei	mbership List				
#	Name	Organization	Race	Gender	Category
1	Jennifer York	Probation	C	F	Government
2	Macy Simmons	Inwell	С	F	Mental
	-				Health/Treatment
3	Samantha Mitchell	MIH/QRT	C	F	Government
4	Amber Reed	Crawfordsville	C	F	Education
		Community			
		Schools			
5	Ryan Needham	Sheriff's	C	M	Law Enforcement
	D-L D!	Department	C	M	I E
6	Bob Rivers	Crawfordsville	C	M	Law Enforcement
		Police			
7	Farren Miller	Department Probation	C	F	Government/Judicial
8	Brenda Payne	Probation	C	F	Government/Judicial
9	Andria Geigle	Probation	C	F	Government/Judicial
10	Aaron Mattingly	CPD	C	M	Law Enforcement
11	Diamond Justus	Montgomery	C	F	Non-Profit
11	Diamona Justus	County Youth		1	Civic
		Service Bureau			
12	Adrianne Northcutt	Health	С	F	Public Health
		Department			
13	Jai Miranda	Quest for	C	N/A	Spiritual
		Balance			
		Wellness			
14	Faith Gable	DCS	C	F	Government
15	Maddy Combs	Inwell	C	F	Mental
					Health/Treatment
16	Karen Branch	Montgomery	C	F	Non-Profit
		County Youth			Civic
17	Comovon Colo	Service Bureau	C	M	Non Duofit
17	Cameron Cole	Montgomery County Youth	C	M	Non-Profit Civic
		Service Bureau			CIVIC
18	Dale Crowder	Valley Oaks	С	M	Mental
10	Daic Crowder	vancy Cars		141	Health/Treatment
19	Mckenzie Skirvin	Cummins	C	F	Treatment/Mental
		Mental Health			Health
20	Amanda Davenport	Groups	С	F	Treatment/Mental
		Recover			Health
21	Cheryl Keim	Montgomery	C	F	Civic
		County			
		Community			
		Foundation			

22	Ken Clarke	Trinity Life	C	M	Recovery
		Ministry			
23	Kayla Miles	United Way	C	F	Civic
24	Connie Esra	Recovery	C	F	Recovery
		Coalition			
25	Paul Miller	CFD	C	\mathbf{M}	Treatment/Recovery
26	Hannah Smith	DCS	C	F	Government
27	Nina Scott	Valley	AA	\mathbf{F}	Treatment
		Professionals			
28	Janet Covington	Through the	С	F	Treatment/Recovery
	O	Gate			
29	Gina Haile	Boys & Girls	С	F	Non-Profit
		Club			Civic
30	Olyvia Wood	MIH/QRT	С	F	Treatment/Recovery
32	Brianna McKnight	ASPIN	С	F	Treatment/Recovery
33	Joyce Baker	Family Crisis	С	F	Non-Profit
	•	Shelter			Civic
36	Brigit Ryan	Franciscan	Н	F	Health
	.	Health			
37	Tiffany Blaidsdell	Cummins	С	F	Treatment/Recovery
	·	Mental Health			
38	Zachary Anderson	Indiana	С	M	Non-Profit
	·	Coalition			
		Against			
		Domestic			
		Violence			
40	Ryan Teeter	Crawfordsville	С	M	Law Enforcement
	•	Police			
		Department			
41	Kathleen Kent	Franciscan	С	F	Health
		Health			
42	Joe Moore	Recovery	С	M	Treatment/Recovery
		Coalition			

LCC Meeting Schedule:

Please provide the months the LCC meets throughout the year:

February, April, June, August, October, December

We meet the Third Tuesday of each of these months at 9:00am

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 Montgomery **County Population** 38,827 Schools in the community South Montgomery School Corporation, Crawfordsville School Corporation, North Montgomery School Corporation, Crawfordsville Adult Resource Academy and Montgomery County Alternative school. There is also an active Home School Co-op called CACHES

Medical care providers in the community (hospitals, health care centers, medical centers/clinics, etc.) Franciscan Health Hospital, Franciscan Physician Health Network, Dr. Mary Ludwig Free Clinic, Valley Professionals, Franciscan Health Clinic, Witham, Proactive MD

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

Family Interventions, Cummins Behavoiral Health, Valley Oaks Mental Health, Valley Professionals, In-Well Mental Health, Shelby Rusk (private practice), Jamie Selby (private practice).

Service agencies/organizations

ASI, K1ds Count, Recovery Coalition; Trinity Mission, Through the Gate, Boys & Girls Club, Family Crisis Shelter, Pam's Promise, SADD, Youth Service Bureau, Montcares, Sunshine Vans, Volunteers for Mental Health, Salvation Army, Community Chest, Township Trustees, Kiwanis, Rotary, Lions Club, Civitan, Fish Food pantry, Grace and Mercy Food Bank, Meals on Wheels, Healthy Families, Mobile Integrated Health, Quick Response Team, Women's Resources Center, AA, Al-anon, FireFlyWellness Coalition, Habitat for Humanity, IYG, Recovery Coalition.

Local media outlets that reach the community

The Paper of Montgomery County, the Journal Review, Forcht Broadcasting 3 radio stations

What are the substances that are most problematic in your community? Alcohol, Meth, Heroin, and Fentanyl

List all substance use/misuse services/activities/programs presently taking place in the community AA, Al-anon, Recovery Coalition Rec Center, Trinity Mission residential program, IOP, Relapse Prevention, Individual Counseling, DARE, SADD, Through the Gate, Drug Court, Veteran's Court, Family Recovery Court, TINAD, Catch My Breath, Teen Court, Tobacco/Vaping Court, QRT, Too Good for Drugs, CIT

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.

<u>Risk Factors Examples:</u> 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.

<u>Protective Factors Examples:</u> 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
High Rate of Child Abuse and Neglect and neo natal abstinence syndrome, related to	 Child Abuse Prevention Council Strong CASA Program Community partners for 	Comorbid issues such as substance use and mental health issues of parents
substance use by parent/caregivers, creating trauma. 18.2	child safety 4. QRT 5. Project Swaddle	More intervention than prevention programs
of every 1,000 youth under the age of 18.	6. Healthy Families7. Nurse Family	3. Societal Stigma
52% higher than the state average.	Partnership 8. Volunteers in Mental Health 9. Family Recovery Court	4. Lack of substance use services, both preventative and treatment, for youth and teens

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

		5. Affordability of care
2. More than 70% of individuals on probation have	Adult treatment courts including drug court and veterans court	Cost of frequent necessary drug screens 2 Convertional expressions
substance use history	2. JCAP program in the jail now available for both	2. Generational exposure of substance use
	males and females	3. Identifying a non-profit partner for a housing
	3. Two residential halfway houses	program for homeless or at-risk clients
	Sober recreation program through the Recovery Coalition	4. Current resources are often full with a waiting list.
	5. Faith based programming through Celebrate Recovery, Trinity Ministry and Through the Gate	5. Lack of housing available for those leaving incarceration or with a felony history.
	6. Family Recovery Court	6. Lack of connectivity of client to services
	7. Peer recovery resources	7. Peer recovery specialists being elevated by
	8. Quick Response Team	certifications and education for more
	 Peer Recovery available to all populations within the jail. 	effective use of their skills.
	10. All Pathways to Recovery	8. Lack of public and accessible transportation.
	11. United Way Community Navigator & InWell Peer Navigator	
	12. League of Women Voters of Montgomery County	
3. Lack of access to mental health and substance use disorder services: patient to	Four Mental Health Providers in the Community	Lack of appropriate education/licensure for providers to serve those with private health
provider ratio of 851:1 (IYI) a slight decrease from previous years.	2. Transportations for Seniors and those with disabilities	insurances

	 Faith based residential programs Peer Recovery programs (13 Peers available across Montgomery County) Montgomery County Youth Service Bureau: Mental Health Specialist 	 Transportation for adults and children Open treatment positions at all providers due to a lack of applicants No detox or inpatient treatment facilities Difficulty with staff retention partially due to
	6. Too Good for Drugs and This is Not About Drugs implemented in the schools.7. Vaping Prevention Education: Catch My	unsupportive policies 6. Barriers within mental health models, i.e. case closure for missed appointments.
Protective Factors	Breath 8. Ladoga Recovery Resources/Assets	Limitations/Gaps
1. Meaningful youth engagement and youth services through the Youth Service Bureau, utilizing trauma	 Mentoring Program IYG: Drop In Nights Boys & Girls Club 	 Need more mentors, have children on a waiting list Social Stigma
informed care and positive youth	3. Boys & Ghis Club	3. Transportation
development	4. Youth As Resources Program5. Teen Court Program6. Inspire Group mentoring	4. Youth willingness to engage in services/isolation and mental health issues for youth increasing.
	for girls	3
	7. Tobacco Court	
	· ·	

2. Resiliency programming in all three school	School Counselors, Teachers and staff	1. Community wide buy in to ACES and the concept of resiliency
corporations Pre-K through 8 th grade.	2. Bring Change to Mind	Making resiliency a
	3. Too Good for Drugs, Grades 3-5 at two county schools.	concept that can be practiced outside of the classroom
	selicois.	3. Lack of community understanding/education about ACES and trauma informed care
4. Organizations attempts to engage families.	Recovery Coalition Parent Cafe	Lack of parent participation in parenting programming
	2. Family Interventions program	2. Social Stigma
	3. National Night Out	3. Generational family dysfunction and issues
	4. Healthy Families Program	Generational Housing Instability
	5. Community Partners for Child Safety	5. Lack of mentoring programs for
	6. Strong relationships with DCS to maximize	parents/adults
	support to families 7. Family Recovery Court	6. Lack of connection to the broader community.
	8. Youth Worker Cafes	7. Lack of training for positive childhood experiences.
	9. Montgomery County Community Foundation	•
	10. Purdue Extension	
	11. Rock Out Recovery	
	12. Project Swaddle/Foundations (up to 3 years of age).	
	13. Recovery Coalition CRAFT Group	

14. Recovery Coalition Anniversary Event	
15. HUE: Celebration of Unity	
16. Family Fun Day	
17. IYG	

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. High Rate of Child Abuse and Neglect and neo natal abstinence syndrome, related to substance use by parent/caregivers, creating trauma. 18.2 of every 1,000 youth under the age of 18. 52% higher than the state average. 76.7% of removals are due to substance abuse by parent/caregivers.	1.Substance use by adults in Montgomery County is creating a level of child abuse and neglect, 52% higher than the state average. 18.2 of every 1,000 children is a substantiated victim of abuse and neglect in Montgomery County. 2.Children who experience Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACES) such as child abuse and neglect are more likely to have substance use issues and disorders in adolescence and adulthood 3.Parents with substance use disorders are less likely to be able to provide a healthy environment for their children to thrive in.

2.	More than 70% of individuals on probation have substance use history.	1.Although relapse is a part of recovery, with a lack of adequate services to meet individuals with substance use disorder needs, the rate of relapse is high. As high as 80% within six months of recovery (IPRC) 2.Many individuals involved in the criminal justice system, from arrest to release, have no or inadequate housing, increasing their risk factors to include homelessness and possible recidivism or probation violations.
3.	Lack of access to mental health and substance use disorder services: patient to provider ratio of 851:1 (IYI) Slightly lower than previous years.	1.With a patient to provider ratio of 851:1 there is not adequate access to mental health and substance use services. 2.There is an inadequate number of treatment providers who have licensure to treat patients with private insurance. 3.Our continuum of care for substance use disorders lacks adequate MAT facilities and an inpatient treatment program located within our county. 4.There is a lack of connectivity of continuum of care providers leading to gaps in services and warm handoffs to continuing services.

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	Data Source
	Problem	
1.Substance use by adults in Montgomery County is creating a high level of child	In Montgomery County our child abuse rate is 18.2 of every 1,000 children, 52% higher than	DCS Practice Indicator Reports and IYI
abuse/neglect creating Trauma and ACES for our youth.	the state average. Child abuse is recognized as one of the 10 possible ACES for	Department of Child Services Statistics through IPRC
	children/youth. 76.7% of removals are due to substance	ACES study
	abuse by parent/caregivers.	DCS Practice Indicator Reports
2.There is not adequate access to	County Health Rankings show	IYI Kids Count Data
mental health and substance use	that Montgomery County has a	111 Klus Count Data
services in Montgomery County.	higher patient to provider ratio than the state average for mental health providers. IYI data states	Reports from local mental health providers.
	the ratio is 851:1, still higher than the state average and	County Health Rankings
	slightly lower than the previous year. Our access to primary	
	care providers and dental access are both also a higher ratio than	
	the state average. Primary Care to patient ratio is 3,460:1, this	
	has significantly increased in comparison to previous years.	
	Patients with private insurance are often not able to be seen in	
	Montgomery County due to licensure required for treatment	
	professionals. Additionally, mental health facilities often	
	struggle with recruitment for open positions.	
3.Many individuals involved in	According to the Sheriff's	Montgomery County Adult
the criminal justice system, from	Department and Adult	Probation.
arrest to release, have no or	Probation, at the time of release	
inadequate housing, increasing	from Jail/JCAP/being placed on	Sheriff's Department JCAP
their risk factors to include	probation, a high percentage of	program.
homelessness and possible	offenders do not have a safe and	T 1 M 1 TT - 1-1
recidivism or probation	sober home to return to or	Local Mental Health
violations.		miormanon.
violations.	continue to reside in. This often leads to them living with others	information.

who may still be actively using illegal substances, creating a higher risk for recidivism and relapse. This is particularly true as we do not have adequate treatment services to meet their needs for relapse prevention upon release. In 2024, the access to peer recovery support was increased within JCAP. In 2024, Cummins Behavioral Health added 2 Peer Recovery Supports, Valley Oaks Health added 3 Peer Recovery Supports, Integrative Wellness now has 5 Peer Recovery Supports, and the Recovery Coalition added 3 Peer Recovery Support positions to their organization. During 2024, the QRT served 294 individuals and gave referrals to help with homelessness, behavioral health and substance use disorder, at least 42 of those clients refused services. 26 of those clients were repeated referrals, with 4 being repeated more than once. In 2024, QRT added a 24/7 emergency hotline and continues to be available 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

QRT Statistics

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.Substance use by adults in Montgomery County is creating a high level of child abuse/neglect creating Trauma and ACES for our youth.	1.Training in trauma informed/crisis intervention for all law enforcement. Montgomery County recently created a Crisis Intervention Committee.
	2.Increased access to a more complete continuum of care including peer supports. As of 2024, Montgomery County now has 13 peer supports across the community.

	3.Sustain JCAP program for both males and females 4.Sustain Drug Court & Family Recovery Court
	strategically plan for expansion to more individuals served.
	5.Provide trauma informed care to children who are substantiated victims of abuse and neglect related to substance use by their parents. Continue to utilize mental health specialists within 2 out of 3 school districts.
	6.Provide support for Too Good for Drugs curriculum in schools.
	7.Improve data collection from intervention services to identify successes and challenges.
	8.Continue to implement ACEs community trainings.
2. There is not adequate access to mental health and substance use services in Montgomery County.	1.Continue collaborations with all service providers to maximize resources and brainstorm resolutions to lack of adequate access.
	2.Continue to participate in the mental health work group to address the high patient to provider ratio.
	3.Partner with local government/service providers to talk to assess the continuum of care currently available and utilize opioid settlement funds, through a mini-grant process, to help fill the gaps.
	4.Particpate in mental health work group to address best practices in substance use services and continue data collection through middle and high school youth summits.
	5.Support the systems educating the next generation of mental health professionals through internships and job shadowing.
3. Many individuals involved in the criminal justice system, from arrest to release, have no or inadequate housing, increasing their risk factors to include homelessness and possible recidivism or probation violations.	1.Increase grant funding for housing programs for adults being released from incarceration, being placed on probation, either through expansion of existing resources or creation of new programs.
probation violations.	2.Increase the capacity of the Drug, Veteran, and Family Recovery Courts to allow more at-risk

probationers to have access to treatment courts to aid in their recovery.

- 3.Standardize the JCAP program to connect with Drug Court to improve long term recovery efforts.
- 4.Meet with the local landlords, MIBOR and other housing services to talk about adequate housing access for those in recovery.
- 5. Collaborate with recovery programs to strengthen and expand services to reduce relapse.
- 6.Implement housing instability focus groups to gather lived experience data.
- 7. Continue Housing Instability Initiative efforts.
- 8. Collaborate with the United Way Community Navigator & InWell Peer Navigator regarding the implementation of the First Door Resource Program.

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 April 2026, decrease initiation of tobacco and/or substance use by 1% for those 15 years and younger. This will be measured through the Overdose Lifeline data.

Because our schools did not participate in the YRBS, we do not have county level data to asses this currently, so we have changed the data source to Overdose Lifeline Data who we have trained with on the This is not about Drugs curriculum. In 2024, This is Not About Drugs served 249 students in all three school districts. We are continuing to hold youth summits for middle and high schoolers to gain youth input and problem solving. We have also began conducting vaping prevention education presentations for the middle school level.

Goal 2: By April 2026, increase adult and youth awareness and education regarding substance use, including vaping, tobacco, prescription and illegal drugs.

We have continued the implementation of the Tobacco Vaping court for youth in collaboration with the school corporations and have served 7 youth, each of whom have to participate in an educational class called Catch My Breath. We have continued to implement This is Not About Drugs prevention curriculum in the middle and high schools. This year, we will be implementing Too Good for Drugs, an evidence based program, in grades 3 through 5 at South Montgomery and Crawfordsville Schools. Too Good for Drugs is estimated to reach around 1200 students. We have continued to implement Teen Court and in 2024, served 21 youth.

Problem Statement #2

Goal 1: By April 2026, increase access to behavioral health providers by 1%. This will be measured through the local and state health equity report.

We have not been able to achieve this goal, in fact it is moving in the opposite direction. We continue to work with our mental health work group to strategize interventions/solutions. In 2024, The Montgomery County Youth Service Bureau added a Mental Health Specialist to their staff to help youth receive care temporarily until they can transition into services. Valley Oaks Health, a local mental health facility, implemented Open Access hours in 2024 to lessen the amount of patients who are on a waitlist.

Goal 2: By April 2026, decrease barriers to recovery and wellness including housing instability, peer recovery supports, and number of connections following jail/prison release or overdose events. This is being measured through data from our QRT regarding response times and number of contacts/connections.

In 2024, QRT served 294 pateints. 97 patients received care for Substance Use Disorder, 183 patients received care for Behavioral Health, and 16 patients received assistance with homelessness. QRT had a total of 40 patients who were actively experiencing homelessness. The United Way of Montgomery County will be implementing the First Door Resource Program which was piloted successfully in 2024. This program will be managed by the United Way Community Navigator, a position funded by Opioid Settlement Funds.

Problem Statement #3

Goal 1: By April 2026, increase data collection, inter-system understanding and collaboration to maximize resources for housing and treatment for adults with substance use issues. Including halfway houses, landlords and other housing systems.

We are still working on improving data collection to measure progress. Pam's Promise, a local transitional housing corporation, served 31 women and 21 children in 2024, 19 of the 31 women were in recovery and/or struggled with Substance Use Disorder. The LCC coordinator now creates a quarterly report regarding local data collected within the community that is submitted to the local health department. The First Door Resource Program will be implemented this year as a collaborative community effort.

Goal 2: By April of 2026, increase QRT and other outreach services to occur within 48 hours of post-release from jail, ER or in the field, to connect individuals to services, housing and other supports.

We are currently achieving this goal and we are hoping to continue to sustain QRT and other outreach services. In 2024, QRT served 294 patients, with 320 referrals. Out of the 294 patients, 16 patients were referred for housing instability and received assistance and 40 patients were actively experiencing homelessness. In 2024, QRT added a 24/7 emergency hotline that is available via text or phone call.

Step 5: Plans to Achieve Goals

For each goal, list the steps required to achieve each

Problem Statement #1	Steps		
Goal 1: By April 2026, decrease initiation of	1.Prevention/Education – we will		
tobacco and/or substance use by 1% for those 15	fund/support programs that provide		
years and younger. This will be measured through	services to youth and adolescents that		
the Overdose Lifeline data.	focus on building resiliency and drug use prevention.		
	2.Treatment/Intervention – we will fund/support and advocate for increased local mental health services for youth with substance use issues.		
	3.Justice Services – we will fund/support programs that address adults/youth with substance use issues, for example drug court.		
Goal 2: By April 2026, increase adult and youth	1.Prevention/Education – We will		
awareness and education regarding substance use,	fund/support programs providing		
including vaping, tobacco, prescription and illegal	community education. Additionally,		
drugs.	through the Drug Free Montgomery		
	County Leadership team, identify		
	additional curriculum or alternative		
	lessons for addressing substance use		
	issues (including vaping) for high school		
	students and youth programs; provide		
	information to parents and the		
	community in general regarding		
	substance use issues; keep website		
	updated with information and resources		

	and a marketing campaign to drive people to the website. 2.Treatment/Intervention – we will fund/support programs providing substance use prevention programming/treatment for youth and adults. 3.Justice Services – We will fund/support programs providing programming related to substance use prevention for youth and adults.
Problem Statement #2	Steps
Goal 1: By April 2026, increase access to behavioral health providers by 1%. This will be measured through the local and state health equity report.	1.Prevention/Education – we will provide funding/support for programs providing behavioral/mental health services for youth or adults. 2.Intervention/Treatment – we will provide funding/support for behavioral/mental health treatment services for underserved individuals. 3.Justice Services – We will provide funding/support for programs providing behavioral/ mental health services to their consumers.
Goal 2: By April 2026, decrease barriers to recovery and wellness including housing instability, peer recovery supports and number of connections following jail/prison release or overdose events.	1.Prevention/Education — We will provide funding/support for programs expanding capacity for behavioral/mental health prevention services and for evaluating the need and extent of housing instability. 2.Treatment/Intervention — We will provide funding/support for programs providing peer recovery and other connecting support systems.
	3.Justice Services – We will provide funding/support for increasing capacity of connecting/support programs that are

	working to reduce barriers to recovery. For example, QRT, JCAP.	
Problem Statement #3	Steps	
Goal 1: By April 2026, increase data collection, inter-system understanding and collaboration to maximize resources for housing and treatment for adults with substance use issues. Including halfway houses, landlords and other housing systems.	1.Prevention/Intervention – we will provide funding/support for programs that provide prevention/education services to youth whose parents are in a	
Systems.	2.Treatment/Intervention – we will provide funding/support to programs that are working collaboratively to address issues of housing and treatment.	
	3.Justice Services – we will fund/support programs working collaboratively to address housing/treatment of adult consumers with substance use issues.	
Goal 2: By April of 2026, increase QRT and other outreach to occur within 48 hours of post-release from jail, ER or in the field, to connect individuals to services, housing and other supports.	1.Prevention/Education – we will provide funding/support to programs that are increasing education/awareness of services such as QRT to connect individuals to services and supports.	
	2.Treatment/Intervention – We will provide funding/support to programs providing peer/support services to individuals from jail, ER or in the field, that connect individuals to needed services.	
	3.Justice Services – We will provide funding/support to programs increasing the connectedness of consumers to existing services.	

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:			\$73,639.38		
2	Amount of unused funds from last year that will roll over into this year:			\$1,359.76		
3	Total funds available for programs and administrative costs for this year (Line 1 + Line 2):			\$74,999.14		
4				\$39,290.91		
Additional Funding Sources (if no money is received, please enter \$0.00)						
A	Substance Abuse and Mental Hea	alth Services Administration (SAI	MHSA):	\$0.00		
В	Centers for Disease Control and I	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 Heal	th (ISDH):		\$23,000.00		
F	A .		\$0.00			
G				\$0.00		
H	I Indiana Family and Social Services Administration (FSSA):			\$0.00		
I				\$0.00		
J				\$31,000.00		
Ca	tegorical Funding Allocations					
	vention/Education:	Intervention/Treatment:		Justice Services:		
\$18	3,749.78	\$18,749.78	\$18,749.78			
_						
	nding allotted to Administrative	costs:		¢10.740.70		
	nized list of what is being funded		\$2,600,00	\$18,749.78		
Coordinator benefits \$3,600.						
			\$15,149.	78		
supplies, training.						
Funding Allocations by Goal per Problem Statement: Problem Statement #1 Problem Statement #2 Problem Statement #3						
FIG	bblem Statement #1	Froblem Statement #2	Frobleiii	Statement #3		
Go	al 1: \$9,374.89	Goal 1: \$7,810.25	Goal 1: \$	Goal 1: \$6,629.15		
Go	al 2: \$9,374.89	Goal 2: \$10,939.53	Goal 2: \$12,120.63			
			•			