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Cover Letter

We would like to formally thank you for the opportunity of exploring the Moniteau and Butler County area as well as having the opportunity to create this plan for the area's community members. We are so thankful for being able to use this as a real-life learning experience. These skills that we have gained from preparing this plan for the Butler community will be used no matter where we each end up in our careers.

We have included many materials that we hope you will find helpful in implementing some of our recommendations. Please use the following list as a quick way to find each material:

- Research and Findings
 - Wellness Research
 - Non-Whites
 - Juveniles
 - Young Adults
 - Adults
 - Demographic & Socio-economic Findings
 - Excel file of Moniteau Census Data
 - Summary of Interviews
 - Broader Comparison to Other Regions
- Recommendations
- Documenting Resources and Contacts
 - Searchable Directory of Regional Prevention, Treatment, Recovery, Sober Living, and Family Support Resources (Excel file)
 - Searchable Directory of Regional Prevention, Treatment, Recovery, Sober Living, and Family Support Resources (Word document)
 - Interviewee Contact List
 - Interview Materials

Each of these materials can be used to support you in the process of implementing change. The research and findings section can be used to support the decisions that are being made surrounding drugs and addiction in Butler County. This information will help support your stance that there is in fact a drug and addiction issue in the area and that something needs to be done about this issue. The interviews that were conducted will help to hear feedback from residents who are living and working in the area to better understand how they are viewing the addiction issue. Some of these interviews also provided recommendations of what the community members would like to see done in addition to our recommendations.

Please consider using some of our group's recommendations on how to improve the addiction issue in Butler County. We have suggested a vast range of recommendations that cover many areas dealing with addiction and provided aspects of how to implement these plans. Please take notice of our goals for each recommendation and our "plan B" on what to do if these recommendations start to stray from their desired goals.

You can use the resources and contacts provided as a start to see what kinds of businesses and stakeholders are in the area. These resources should be contacted to create a team of people together to implement the recommendations. The community has numerous invaluable resources that can be used throughout this process of change.

Before fully exploring all the materials, we would like you to have an idea of what we are recommending. We are recommending the following programs and changes in these areas:

1. Prevention of Drug Abuse- Creation of after school clubs that focus on drug and addiction awareness and prevention
2. Increase Effectiveness & Access to Treatment- Enhance transportation options to medical appointments and recovery meetings
3. Recovery Initiatives- Set up a local community area to host weekly AA and addiction meetings in each municipality
4. Initiatives that Support Sober Living- Create sober sports teams within the communities
5. Support for Children & Families- Increase the funding in Butler area school districts for drug and addiction specific counseling that is open to the community as a whole, not just the students

We are very excited to be presenting our final results from the semester. This opportunity has allowed us to grow as professionals in the workplace. Not only have we completed this project in nontraditional circumstances, but we learned about an entire community different from our own. We have learned more about a community's wants and needs and have learned to not only do what we think is best for the community but also ask the community what is best for them.

Again, we would like to thank you for this wonderful opportunity. Please reach out to any of us with any further questions.

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Research and Findings

Wellness Research

Non-Whites

The paper on Non-whites in the American criminal justice system and legal discrimination would go on for lengths undescrivable spanning time and societal change but honing in on addiction does not level that expanse by much. The fact is systemic racism is what built and maintains the American criminal justice system when it comes to non-whites. It has been shown that according to data, people of color were estimated nationally at 14 times more likely to be arrested for "drug abuse violations" than white people—even though research suggests that the actual use is disproportionate there. The Fact is that these same illegal drugs that are used in these charges are used less and sold less by people of color as compared to whites. There are in fact 7 times more white drug users than make up that of non-whites and dealers depending upon the area are up by 15%.

The issue is not only with arrests and charges pressed, but Black Male offenders are sentenced to on average 21% longer jail times than white counterparts for lesser charges let only those of equivalence. This in a general number and Drug-related charges go up to 57%! The disparity is clearly motivated by race and discrimination against non-whites. This plays only higher when the prosecutor, judge, or jury is or is predominately all white. The system not only puts non-whites at a higher risk of trouble and consequences, often hindering them for more than a decade but also with help there is a discriminatory process. White drug users have an 8% higher access to rehabilitation/recovery help, and this contributes to higher relapse and re-entry rates for non-whites.

There is a cost for all this injustice, mostly higher at stolen lives, opportunities, and hidden truth but also a literal cost as the United States of America federal government spends an estimated \$9.2 million every day to incarcerate people charged with drug-related offenses—that's more than \$3.3 billion annually. The un-necessary cost is not only for the federal government who creates and thrives off of this broken system, but the non-white community charged with drug-related offenses have been cited as having a harder time paying legal fees within the criminal justice system where the money is used to dispute charges and fight for equal sentences.

The war on drugs was created as a divisive effort on race relations and a way of implementing systemic racism into black neighborhoods to widen the gap between white and non-whites. As important as Drug use is in contributing to death, diminishing health, and community decline, The Human Rights watch actually strongly recommends the importance of drug control should not override equal protection of the laws and racial equality. Quoting them as stating "In an equitable criminal justice system, sanctions should be imposed equally on offending populations." Basically implying that justice serves above any other latent function to oppress a group of people. Broken down, it can be seen as the same racial disparity and systemic oppression just applied to the legal system. The heavy level of racial discrimination is also piled on top of members struggling with the stigma and weight of addiction. This is a ferocious act of divisiveness and fuels the cycle of addiction from the injustice that Non-Whites have to suffer.

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Juveniles Trends

Trends across 10 years

In 2010, there were 935,117 drug abuse arrests of the entire population in the United States with 927,704 drug abuse arrests in 2019. Arrests of the entire population in the United States for drug abuse went down by 0.8%. Of these arrests in 2010, 100,611 of the arrests were committed by juveniles and in 2019, 49,841 arrests were committed by juveniles. From 2010 to 2019, the arrests of juveniles due to drug abuse went down by 50.5% (Table 32, 2019).

In 2010, there were 747,597 drug abuse arrests of the entire male population in the United States with 690,794 drug abuse arrests in 2019. Arrests of the entire male population in the United States for drug abuse decreased by 7.6%. Of the male arrests in 2010, 82,960 of the arrests were committed by male juveniles and in 2019, 36,769 arrests were committed by male juveniles. From 2010 to 2019, the arrests of male juveniles due to drug abuse decreased by 55.7%.

In 2010, there were 187,520 drug abuse arrests of the entire female population in the United States with 236,910 drug abuse arrests in 2019. Arrests of the entire female population in the United States for drug abuse increased by 26.3%. Of the female arrests in 2010, 17,651 of the arrests were committed by female juveniles and in 2019, 13,072 arrests were committed by female juveniles. From 2010 to 2019, the arrests of female juveniles due to drug abuse decreased by 25.9% (Table 33, 2019).

Trends across 5 years

In 2015, there were 901,591 drug arrests of the entire population in the United States with 953,535 arrests being reported in 2019 across the five-year arrest trends. Arrests of the entire population in the United States for drug abuse increased by 5.8%. Of these arrests in 2015, 61,084 of the arrests were committed by juveniles and in 2019, 49,305 arrests were committed by juveniles. From 2015 to 2019, the arrests of juveniles due to drug abuse decreased by 19.3% (Table 34, 2019).

In 2015, there were 694,191 drug abuse arrests of the entire male population in the United States with 710,306 drug abuse arrests in 2019. Arrests of the entire male population in the United States for drug abuse increased by 2.3%. Of the male arrests in 2015, 47,712 of the arrests were committed by male juveniles and in 2019, 36,408 arrests were committed by male juveniles. From 2015 to 2019, the arrests of male juveniles due to drug abuse decreased by 23.7%.

In 2015, there were 207,400 drug abuse arrests of the entire female population in the United States with 243,229 drug abuse arrests in 2019. Arrests of the entire female population in the United States for drug abuse increased by 17.3%. Of the female arrests in 2015, 13,372 of the arrests were committed by female juveniles and in 2019, 12,897 arrests were committed by female juveniles. From 2015 to 2019, the arrests of female juveniles due to drug abuse decreased by 3.6% (Table 35, 2019).

Trends across 2 years

In 2018, there were 1,044,876 drug arrests of the entire population in the United States with 969,293 arrests being reported in 2019 across the two-year arrest trends. Arrests of the entire population in the United States for drug abuse decreased by 7.2%. Of these arrests in 2018, 57,734 of the arrests were committed by juveniles and in 2019, 51,048 arrests were committed by juveniles. From 2018 to 2019, the arrests of juveniles due to drug abuse decreased by 11.6% (Table 36, 2019).

In 2018, there were 784,899 drug abuse arrests of the entire male population in the United States with 724,860 drug abuse arrests in 2019. Arrests of the entire male population in the

United States for drug abuse decreased by 7.6%. Of the male arrests in 2018, 42,844 of the arrests were committed by male juveniles and in 2019, 37,716 arrests were committed by male juveniles. From 2018 to 2019, the arrests of male juveniles due to drug abuse decreased by 12%.

In 2018, there were 259,977 drug abuse arrests of the entire female population in the United States with 244,433 drug abuse arrests in 2019. Arrests of the entire female population in the United States for drug abuse decreased by 6%. Of the female arrests in 2018, 14,890 of the arrests were committed by female juveniles and in 2019, 13,332 arrests were committed by female juveniles. From 2018 to 2019, the arrests of female juveniles due to drug abuse decreased by 10.5% (Table 37, 2019).

Legal Shifts

Many Acts have been put into place since 2010 which were created in order to help juveniles and their families suffering from addiction. The Tribal Law and order Act was created in 2010 which helped to create treatment and prevention programs in Native American areas. In 2010, the Affordable Care Act was created which made health insurance more affordable for the entire family including children who are battling mental health challenges and substance abuse so that they can get the medical help that they need. The Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 gave \$181 million each year for treatment and prevention programs targeted towards teens. This also includes expanded recovery supports for students in high school and higher education as well as opioid addiction treatment to pregnant women and the children once they are born. In 2018, the Substance Use-Disorder Prevention that Promotes Opioid Recovery and Treatment for Patients and Communities Act was signed to address the opioid epidemic by increasing addictive medicine education, standardizing the delivery of addictive medicine, expanding access to evidence-based care (Laws, 2020).

In Pennsylvania, the Regular Session 2017-2018 House Bill 17 was put into effect. This amended the Pennsylvania Drug and Alcohol Abuse Act of 1972. This Act no longer allows minors to refuse substance abuse treatment if their parents or legal guardians give consent and wish for the minor to have treatment. On the other hand, this still protects the minor's rights by not allowing health care providers to share patient information with the parent or guardian unless the information could reduce the threat of harm to the minor (Hahn, 2017).

Re-Entry Best Practices

Almost two-thirds of people in prison met the requirements for drug dependency and abuse. Prisons should screen and assess all prisoners for drug reliance and abuse. If prisoners are found to have a substance addiction issue, they should then be assessed to decide if treatment is needed. All patients should receive a plan for rehabilitation and re-entry for after they have gotten out of prison. The patients should continue to be monitored after leaving prison to ensure that their plan will still work for that individual or if changes need to be made to the plan. Criminal justice and law enforcement workers can recommend treatment for the drug user so that they will receive additional health care after they have left prison. One of the most important parts of re-entry is support services (Re-entry, 2018).

Post-Release Best Practices

Once juveniles are released from prison, some of the most impact in juveniles recovering from addiction comes from the community. Some of the best resources from the community after the offender is released are their families, charities, and faith-based groups. The juvenile facing recovery must have their performance measured to hold the criminal justice system itself accountable for the individual's results. Arresting juveniles for drug abuse who are facing addiction will not cure the individual's addiction alone. There must be intervention within the criminal justice system for the individual to get better. Therefore, the intervention offered by the criminal justice system must be measured to ensure that the intervention being offered is helping the individual. The juvenile working towards recovery should learn to prioritize their

personal responsibilities, work, community service, and treatment (Johnson, Lee, & Pagano, 2016, p.172).

Challenges

Many juveniles who suffer from drug addiction have some kind of stressor or reason why they started using drugs or why they became reliant on drugs in the first place. This presents a challenge as just because you get the person to stop using drugs, the original stressor in their life that made them start using drugs may still exist in their life. Since the stressor still exists, the individual is likely to develop a different destructive behavior or fall back on the same destructive behavior of drug use as a coping mechanism.

Even if a juvenile is getting treatment for their addiction, it may be very hard for them to stay motivated and engaged in their treatment program. It can be very hard to change a habit once it has been formed and it tends to be easier for that individual to fall back on that old habit of drug use than create new habits. Making changes to their life may even include changing their social group so that they are not around people who also use drugs (Esposito-Smythers & Goldston, 2008, p.5-17).

Costs

Aside from monetary costs, family and friend relationships, community time and commitment, after school programs, and educational programs are all costs that are spared annually by drug addiction. Having someone put in prison costs about \$22,000 each month. Putting someone in prison for drug abuse but not giving them resources on how to stop using drugs does not help in actually reducing the number of people who use drugs. A methadone treatment plan has been shown to be effective and costs about \$4,000 a month in comparison (Chandler, Fletcher, & Volkow, 2008, p.183-190). If schools implemented effective programs for drug and addiction prevention, there would be an estimated national savings of \$33.5 billion annually. These savings would come from a lessened demand of recovery programs and associated criminal justice system fees. In order for these programs to be implemented in schools it was cost an estimated \$220 per student annually (Miller & Hendrie, 2007).

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Young Adults

A rising issue in many communities is addiction, recovery, and re-entry. Specifically, in Butler county, this issue has been growing and becoming more prominent. This research is geared more towards young adults and how the legal and criminal justice system is around them. Most of the data is at a national level, however, some reach the state and county level and will be stated as such. Aspects within legal shifts, re-entry, post-release, challenges in the criminal justice system, and costs are the main focal points throughout this whole paper.

Drug use and addiction have been slowly on the rise for many years on the national, state, and county levels. In 2007 there were 1,841,200 state and local arrests for drug abuse violations, which is up from 1,579,600 arrests in 2000 (Drugs 2006). Data shows that in 2014, 850 people were arrested for cocaine possession alone. Prosecutions vary for each offense due to the severity or number of offenses an individual has. They can be sentenced to drug counseling to help rehabilitate them and try to prevent them from becoming criminals or addicts. They can also be given probation with or without a verdict. Probation without a verdict is used for first-time misdemeanor drug offenders to prevent a criminal conviction from going on their record. Probation includes but is not limited to, attending school regularly, maintaining a job, and participating in drug or family counseling. If an individual has offenses that are larger than an arrest is sentenced in addition to or on top of the prosecution. Sentences vary based on the level of the crime and some fines may be added to these. A conviction under section A can lead to a minimum sentence of 5 years and a fine of \$15,000 or larger. In Pennsylvania, marijuana possession is a misdemeanor and having around 30 grams can lead to a 500-dollar fine and 30 days in jail. Possessing over 30 grams can add up to a 5,000-dollar fine and a year in jail (Drug Possession, 2019). Felony drug possessions cover the possession of cocaine, meth, PCP, isomers, and 1,000 pounds of marijuana and can lead to large fines and long jail time. The intent to deliver one of these can gather \$250,000 in fines and up to 25 years in jail. However, the fines can be greater than this depending on the profit made from the illegal drug activity. All sentences and fines vary due to the size of the possession and if any additional crimes were involved.

When it comes down to gender and sentencing, the only difference is how many males to females there are abusing drugs. In 2010 57,300 people were admitted to alcohol and drug rehab in Pennsylvania. Of those 57,300 people, 68.8% of them were males and the other 31.4% were females (Pennsylvania Para 2). Other data states that 630 males and 220 females were arrested for cocaine possession in 2014 (Pennsylvania, Para 5).

Laws that are in place are not necessarily changing for young adults ages 18 to 30. Many of the laws are the same on the national, state, and county level. The lightest sentences get assigned to people with the intent to sell drugs. The justice system's main focus is to catch the smaller sellers in hopes of catching the ring leaders for that specific supply chain. Manufacturers or the head of the chain get heavier penalties such as ones stated above. "These fixed sentences are based on the drug type, weight of the drug and if there were any prior convictions." (2019, Para 2) However, people that are addicted to drugs typically are sent to rehabs instead of jail to try and get them off of the drugs. Another system implemented was special drug courts. Special drug courts offer programs to felony drug defendants and are overseen by a judge. If the offender goes through this system, they must attend 12-15 months of treatment sessions and undergo random drug tests. They must appear before their judge regularly and if they fail to do so they will be arrested and given a brief jail sentence.

People who are incarcerated have different programs that they can go through to help with re-entry. However, they also have additional programs that can be made available to them after they are released. Programs for people who are incarcerated are focused on finding that person's skills, strengths, and identify goals that they want to accomplish (Buddy, 2019). They also work on personal accountability and putting them back on the right course with life skills

(Spatz, Para 5). Another program that they can go through is therapy to work on restoring their physical and mental health. Once they are released, they are encouraged to find support groups or counseling to help keep them accountable. Some are also put into halfway houses or are required to report weekly to their judge or parole officer. Many of them are also put onto a strict structured schedule or into a twelve-step program to try and fill their life and keep them occupied and away from substances.

The criminal justice system does come with a few challenges though. With the legalization of marijuana, catching manufactures or preventing people from escalating to new drugs will be harder to do. Due to the lack of resources or potential lack of a support system, this makes it harder for people to keep up with their rehabilitation and increase the odds of the judge seeing them again. Another challenge is that if a minor commits a drug crime once they turn 18 their record gets expunged. If the now adult's records were expunged, and they commit another drug crime, then they are going to get a lighter sentence than if they committed all of these crimes over the age of 18.

Most people that become addicted to any substance will go through rehab to try and get them back on the correct pathway. An outpatient detox can cost from \$1,000 to \$1,500, while outpatient rehab can cost \$5,000 to \$10,000 for a three-month program (Juergens 2020). The price of these vary on how often the individual visits each week and for how long. The cost of inpatient rehab is a greater fee. For a 30 day stay it can cost \$6,000 to \$20,000, depending on how well known the facility is, and \$12,000 to \$60,000 for a 60 to a 90-day stay. The last thing that they can be given is a year-long supply of methadone to treat heroin use and this costs \$4,700 (Juergens 2020).

Most of the laws or help systems around young adults and addiction mostly focus on helping them rehabilitate. This is done by giving them systems while incarcerated that they can work through. Also, by having systems to fall into once they get out or before they go in. Overall, young adults from ages 18 to 30 have many opportunities to become clean and have a decent and fulfilling life.

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Adults

PA is rated as being the fourth-highest state in the US for the number of drug overdoses on a per-year basis. Along with the United States, Pennsylvania has taken drastic measures to help save lives and ultimately rid the conditions that lead to addiction in the first place. There is often a stigma that drugs are often centered around urban areas, but with Pennsylvania, this is not the case. Twelve rural counties amount to the top 20 countries regarding deaths related to drugs per 100,000 people. This exposes that the issue is not with urban or rural living conditions in particular. Across the state, however, the leading contributors to the statistics are males at 67% of reported descendants were male and 74% of the total were whites, which lead to the conclusion that the most affected in Pennsylvania is the white male demographic. What adds to this conclusion is that white males between 30-39 were 15% of the descendants but only make up 4.7% of the population(Philadelphia DEA). New measures to combat the loss of lives have been taken such as the widespread availability of naloxone. The decision to provide life-saving medication was a politicized decision and many people thought that it was permission for addicts to continue to use it. The decision to have relatively open access to naloxone was also perceived as allowing addicts to continue to abuse due to the knowledge of the safety net if something does happen to go wrong. Another action taken to reduce the use of opiates was allowing and enforcing that doctors have access to their patient's records(Whitehouse). This was an effort to disable people from going from pharmacy to pharmacy to pick up prescriptions. This knowingly decreases and constricts the supply of under the counter drugs available, but there is little to show that this action decreased the demand. This step could have beneficial effects by limiting the available drugs and likely will keep some from ever starting but if the demand stays unaffected, a majority of the users tend to go to the more proper illegal market. These trends continued with an examination of Butler. The major difference in Butler is that there is a very high usage of prescription pills. In the six years between 2006 and 2012, the number of prescription pills rose by nearly 3 million(York Daily Record). The worst recent year in the opiate epidemic was 2016 where opioids claimed more than forty-two thousand lives, one hundred and ninety-two of them being from Butler. The next year, a national emergency was declared to help combat the issue.

Most of the response has been to increase police presence and to begin implementing more treatment centers to provide more access. The need for adults in this is mental health and drug treatment. Where the discrepancy is, is that 65% of incarcerated individuals meet the criteria for substance abuse disorder but only 11% of those individuals receive the care that they truly need. There have been many methods that have been proven to have a decent effect. The three main drugs that are used in the opiate treatment are buprenorphine, methadone, and extended-release naltrexone. All three drugs provide the user with different effects. Methadone is a full agonist that will generate a complete effect, buprenorphine is a partial agonist, providing a partial effect, and naltrexone, which blocks the opiate receptor completely and prevents an effect from occurring. These treatments are being used to focus on incarcerated individuals. What has been found and is being addressed is that death from overdose is nearly 129 times higher for a person just released from prison compared to the general population. With the use of methadone/buprenorphine treatment before release, that higher risk decreases close to 75%. Of course, there are issues that some individuals substitute one addiction for another while

undergoing these treatments but regardless, the goal is to save lives and sadly, often as cheaply as possible, especially in a private prison system.

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Demographic & Socio-economic Findings

Comparison and Contrasts of Municipality Census Info

The Moniteau area school district consists of multiple different municipalities including Washington, Eau Claire, Cherry Valley, and West Sunbury. In the areas of Washington and Cherry Valley, the populations have been slowly declining since 2000. However, Eau Claire and West Sunbury's population fluctuates in opposites the past few years. From 2000 to 2010 the population of West Sunbury increased while that of Eau Claire decreased. Then from 2010 to 2015 they switched positions again and Eau Claire's population increased while West Sunbury's decreased. The populations in these municipalities all follow the same trend of most of the people being in the 35 to 64-year-old age range. This is costing the younger children population to be small until there are more people of the ages 20 to 34. Because of this, the population in school for these municipalities is rather sparse. Eau Claire has the highest amount of high school graduates despite being the second largest population of the four. Due to Washington having the largest population their number of college and master program graduates is higher than the other three municipalities combined. This is most likely due to most of their population being in the age range of 35 to 64.

Across the four municipalities, Washington is the most diverse covering five different races in the most recent years due to them having a large population of the four. Cherry Valley and West Sunbury have the least amount of diversity covering only three different races. Three out of four municipalities are similar in the fact that their median household income is increasing over the years. Cherry Valley was the only municipality to have a fluctuating median household income. They had a high median household income in 2000 which dropped in 2010. Their household income then rose only a little higher in 2015 and has since stagnated.

The travel time to work is rather similar across all municipalities. They range from 26 to 37 minutes from 2000 to current years. In Eau Claire, the drive time is stagnated from 2000 to 2015 but then increases in 2019. This may be showing that there are fewer job opportunities around the area, and they are being forced to go out farther. West Sunbury on the other hand has had a constant decrease in the drive time from 2000 to 2015. Opposite of Eau Claire there may be more job opportunities close to the West Sunbury area.

Comparison and Contrasts of Moniteau, Butler County, PA, and the US Census Info

The overall population between the US, PA, and Butler county are steadily increasing from 2000 to 2019. Moniteau on the other hand has a mostly declining population with only Eau Claire and West Sunbury seeing a rise in population every five years followed by a decline. Washington and Cherry Valley are steadily decreasing in population as the years go on. Within the overall population, the most populated age range is 35 to 64 from 2000 to 2019 in Pennsylvania, Butler county, and Moniteau. This will prevent a spike in the 19 and under age ranges until the 20 to 34-year old's population increases. However, in the US overall the most populated age range is 5 to 19 from 2000 to 2010. This shows that other states are coming out of high birth rates but in the coming years may have a large spike in the five and under population. This changed from the US in 2019 when the most populated age range became 35 to 64. This is showing the aging of the 5 to 19 and 20 to 24 age ranges over the years and the lack of an extreme amount of new births.

Race within the US, PA, Butler county, and Moniteau has remained relatively consistent from 2000 to 2019. Pennsylvania, Butler county, and Moniteau for all 19 years has had a

predominantly Caucasian population. Overall in the US the most prominent population was Hispanic up until 2019 when it drastically switched to White. If you switch from looking at the race to looking at the number of people in education, you can notice some trends. In the US from 2000 to 2010 there was a higher number of students in college and high school than other grades which is due to the overall population being five to 19 years old. In Pennsylvania, there was an increase in students that are in college and master programs which is fitting for the population being mostly 35 to 64 years old.

The median household income has been steadily increasing from the US level all the way through and down to the municipalities. This shows that from the national to county level the economy is growing steadily. There is also an increase in the median home value in all areas also, following the flow of the household income very well. There has been a growing interest in rental homes across the regions as well. All areas except West Sunbury continue to have more people owning homes than renting. In 2015 and 2018 West Sunbury has had more people renting homes than owning compared to previous years. Similar to within the municipalities the average travel time to work is around 25 minutes from 2000 to 2019 at the national, state, and county levels. When looking at the municipalities it is easier to see the times vary a little more, straying about 5 minutes more or less over the years. This is due to the size of the municipalities and location of job opportunities in the more rural areas.

Overall the trends in the US, Pa, Butler county, and Moniteau school district line up very closely. Much of the population is the same age in most recent years from the national level all the way down to the municipalities. Median incomes and home values are also rising in line with all areas over the years, showing economic growth. When trying to find the different trends you can start large and look at the US and get a general idea of what is going on. However, if you want a slightly more detailed look or to compare different areas more, looking at specific counties and municipalities within them would be best.

Demographic and Socio-Economic Shifts within Moniteau

Since 2000, Washington and Cherry Valley have been decreasing in the overall population. In 2010, Eau Claire had a strong decrease in population but since 2010, the population has risen to return to around the same amount of people in 2000. West Sunbury had two major population increases in 2010 and the latest date, 2018. The population in West Sunbury decreased from 2010 to 2015 but did not return to the population size of 2000. These same trends can be seen in the male and female population in all the municipalities.

The Moniteau area is not a racially diverse area. All the municipalities are majority White. Since 2000, diversity has been rising in the municipalities with the exception of Cherry Valley. Washington has the most amount of people coming from different racial backgrounds. The majority of Washington's diversity comes from the Hispanic population but Washington also has residents who are African American, Asian, Bi-Racial, and Other populations. Eau Claire would come after Washington with a majority of its diversity coming from the Asian population followed by the Bi-Racial population. West Sunbury's diversity comes from the African American and Hispanic populations. Cherry Valley only has one year with someone in a racial group other than White.

While Washington has the most people from different racial groups, Eau Claire has the most diversity with 0.5% of the population coming from a racial group other than White in 2000, 6.3% in 2010, 0% in 2015, and 7.1% in 2018. The next most diverse municipality is West Sunbury with 1.9% of the population coming from a racial group other than White in 2000, 0% in 2010, 5.4% in 2015, and 4.5% in 2018. Washington is the third most diverse area with there being 1.3% of the population coming from a racial group other than White in 2000, 1.2% in

2010, 2.7% in 2015, and 2.6% in 2018. Cherry Valley is the least diverse municipality with only 1.5% of the population coming from a racial group other than White in 2010.

Differences Across the Region and Shifts Over Time

Moniteau has many characteristics that differentiate it from the prevailing trends of Butler County. First and foremost, Moniteau's population has, on average, steadily declined over the past two recorded decades. Where the decrease is most obviously seen is with the number of kids. In Washington County, which has the largest population in Moniteau schools, the majority of the population is over 35 and has a substantially lower number of kids under 19 than what was reported in 2000 and 2010. Having most of the population over 35 is alarming to many officials because it leaves little signs that there is potential for more children in the municipality over the upcoming years. Another feature that Monieau has similar to Butler is the upward trend of Median Household Income. Every county except Cherry Valley shows a positive trend of at least 10,000 more per household income per ten years.

A major problem that PA is facing along with many parts of the US is that the growth rate in rural townships/municipalities is on a trend of nearing 0%. This is alarming due to the fact that our economy is based on unrestrained growth. If these communities stop growing, what happens next. It is also hard to get outside investors interested due to no projected increases, what is available will not change. This has a substantial impact on everything from civil services to how the schools are going to operate.

Potential to Enhance Wellness

Within Moniteau, there are many facets that could seek change to promote the potential growth and thriving within the region. As stated above, Moniteau's population has been steadily declining over the past two recorded decades and this is prevented in areas like Washington county where there are the most children. There would need to be higher funding and resources put towards the population to see this area reach its potential. Moniteau as a region could stand to exponentially grow within the diversity range perhaps in all aspects. As stated above there is not a consistent wide range including in race, age, identity but also in career, financial, and education. More meshing between municipalities and surrounding areas could lead to a more booming region. A region with higher wellness is more well rounded and shows a larger range across the board. Community wellness could be boosted by introducing more resources within this region. All in all, Montineau was extremely interesting to do a case study on and compare different municipalities to the overall area and then the county found instrumental in investigating community and development.

Summary of Interviews

Cherry Valley

I was not able to get a response for my interviews. I know that the pandemic and election have impacted this community as of late so I was not expecting a response but I am grateful to have studied and gathered information about this municipality. I look forward to reflecting on the overall and hopefully having a set of insights to create change and development.

West Sunbury

Through my interviews I found that young adults are being affected by addiction the most within Moniteau and West Sunbury. Many of the children that are showing signs of struggling with addiction have parents that are also struggling. Within West Sunbury there is an AA meeting held on Tuesdays at the West Sunbury Presbyterian Church. A member of the church informed me that it is a very popular meeting that brings in many people. Other than this event there are no other known addiction services in the area. Due to the lack of participation at church the youth group that they once had is no longer available to children. She would like to see more activities for the children to get them to connect more.

The main focus in my interviews turned out to be the school district and resources available to the children. Within the school there is a counseling service offered for all students that is used rather frequently. Not many kids utilize this program for addiction reasons, it is mostly used for anxiety and depression according to the counselor, Laura Clemock. There are no clubs or programs during or after school that are implemented to assist kids with learning more about the harm that can come from drug use. However, Laura said that this is something that could potentially be put in place. Laura had also mentioned that over the past five years there have been 5 to 10 deaths tied to addiction.

I am waiting for an email back from Kathy Kline at the North Trail Public Library. During my communication with the West Sunbury Presbyterian Church, I was recommended I call and talk to them. They have a lot of community connections and keep up with everything that is going on. Hopefully I hear back soon to get a little more information about my community.

Washington

I was able to get into contact with two great sources of information beyond our original liaison. I interviewed a recently graduated student from Moniteau and Lisa Miller from Adagio Health. Both highlighted major deficiencies in the area, but also shed some light on what has worked, what has not, and how to go about programs to give them the best chance of being successful.

What was gathered from the previous student was that there is just not enough, particularly with a focus on mental health. There was a counselor that was not very active in the school, there was no advertised mental health club, and there seemed to be little to none in the terms of drug prevention. It was mentioned that there were often guest speakers, but they tended to be the same group of people giving the same message, being the generic, "don't do drugs, say no to drugs, drugs are bad." It was said that many of the students felt that the speakers were only there to help the school fulfill a metric. He also mentioned that the biggest issue that he saw in the school, pre-covid, was the lack of focus on mental health. There is

undisputed evidence that many, if not the majority, of drug abusers suffer from mental health or that many suffering from mental health issues fall into the arms of drugs. A focus on mental health would more than likely have a direct effect on drug use in this area.

The meeting with Lisa was a bit more involved. She is in charge of drug programs, including alcohol, mostly in schools, but also throughout the entire community. For the past 14 years, she has taught in schools from grades 6- 12 in addition to community gatherings. Their approach is to provide information about the resources that are available to hopefully provide them for more individuals. She mentioned that Moniteau was a hard region to address a couple of factors. One is that many of the families in North Washington, and Moniteau as a whole, are not very steady and reliable. Moniteau is also not considered a "rural" school by the state's standards which prevents them from being on the assisted lunch program that many comparable schools take advantage of. To add to this as well, there is a high rate of economic fluctuation in the school district as a whole. This creates a prime area for mental health and drug use problems. She mentioned that Alcohol still the drug of choice in this area for minors and that the state has been pulling funds for addressing the opiate epidemic.

During the meeting, some of the proposals were brought up and discussed. She was most impressed with the idea of trying to secure more funding in order to be able to provide an expanded mental health department at the school. The idea behind it would be to enable said department to be able to be taken advantage of by the community as a whole. She mentioned that a possible way to secure the needed funding could be through state/national scholarships, that being said, it was noted that these kinds of funds are often on a case by case basis and would not be a steady and reliable connection. The idea of having a sober sports league could also be a hit in the community. For baseball specifically, most small towns in this area have a baseball field and the low cost for equipment is an attractive mix for this region. It was recommended to start with recently graduated students, these individuals are often floundering with not much to do, and once the kids are involved, it is likely that the parents would also want to join in the events. The last idea that was discussed was if there was a community event that would attract many, where would the best location be. She talked about how many of the residents avoid Slippery Rock, especially during the school season, due to it not resembling the culture they are used to. The best possible location could be the Clearview Mall. The mall has been nearly abandoned for quite some time with only a few businesses still in place. There is a surplus of available space and is somewhere that many in Moniteau visit on a regular basis, so it is likely that many would at least consider attending a community event there.

Overall, the meetings made it apparent that the problems that exist are systematic and the solutions should be systematic. There is a lot of strife and rugged individualism in many rural communities and is apparent across Moniteau. Issues such as lack of mental health services, accessible and reliable transportation, and lacking a sense of community plague rural America as well as the district of Moniteau.

Eau Claire

I was not able to get a response for my first interview. I had contacted three different organizations and none of them had responded. I reached out to Eau Claire's Volunteer Fire Department as well as Bethel Methodist Church. Since I had not heard back from either organization, I contacted Buzzard Funeral Home by phone. When I had called I had been told that my contact information and message would be passed onto the funeral director, but I never heard back from them either.

For my second interview, I contacted Pastor John Pistorius of Christ's Family Church. I thought that this would be a really good interview since many people contact their church when going through a hard time such as addiction. My thoughts were that Pastor Pistorius probably

saw a lot of the addiction issues in the community first hand. While he was eager to complete the interview, he had been out of town earlier in the week and our schedules did not allow us to complete an interview.

County Comparison

When looking at the different regions in Butler County there are many that are well-known like Mars, Slippery Rock, and Seneca Valley. However, there are more lesser-known ones like Moniteau. Across most of the regions there is at least one municipality that is quite larger than the rest. Some of these areas consist of Butler city with 13,182 people and Seneca Valley with 30,552 people. Moniteau, on the other hand, has a low population of 62 and high of 1,291 throughout its municipalities. Due to the low population there is not much of an opportunity for a rehab or other addiction facility to be implemented compared to the other regions.

Moniteau also has some of the lowest income across the regions as well. The lowest income in this region is around \$37,000 which can also be seen in Butler City at around \$33,000. Many of the other municipalities have higher incomes ranging from around \$50,000 to \$103,000. The low income can affect transportation, mental well-being, and a families' health. Within the lower income municipalities, like Cherry Valley in Moniteau, addiction rates may be higher to cope with these issues.

There are possibilities within the Moniteau School District to try and combat the addiction crisis. This would include making already existing buildings multipurpose. Other regions across Butler County have a large enough population and income to support resources being placed into the communities. However, the size of Moniteau severely limits this. Buildings like churches and fire halls can be used to provide information and meetings to combat this crisis. They also have the potential to hold visiting clinical events, this would include medical, mental, and physical services.

Moniteau must have a significantly different approach to how addiction can be combated compared to the other regions. They have to bring in people or use what they have rather than placing something new into the community. This does limit them but it does not make it impossible for them to get help.

Recommendations

Prevention of Drug Abuse Among Residents

Our first recommendation would be to start with the school district by forming clubs that are for drug awareness. There currently is not a program in place to bring awareness to this situation and get kids to know the severity of it. The hope for this program is to bring a group of kids together to raise awareness to not only themselves but their peers. This club can have students work with companies to create seminars on things like drunk driving that they would feel could impact their fellow classmates. It also gives kids that are struggling with a person their own age that they can turn to. This person would be the stepping stone for kids to receive help. Oftentimes kids will not want to go to an adult to tell them about a problem they are having for fear of punishment. By having students that are skilled in knowing how and when to reach out more children will receive help. There is a chapter called Students Against Destructive Decisions (SADD) that should have some fees accompanied by it. There is a short application process to go through to become a member of the chapter. From the research that has been done, there is no fee to the students who become members of this, it is uncertain how much or if the schools have to pay. A few teachers will have to be chosen or volunteer to be the heads of this club, companies through places like the police department will have to be utilized for certain simulations, and students will have to be willing to participate.

Once this is implemented keeping track of the amount of student involvement will be one of the most important factors. Ensuring that there is a decent amount of students involved will allow for the best outcomes of the club. Another way to track the effectiveness is to see if kids that are struggling begin to reach out for help. The goal is that the more kids that realize that club is there for them the more they will reach out for help. Some red flags that can arise from this program are not having the staff or students to keep it going. If staff members are working on other clubs or events then it may be harder for this program to get started. Also, the school may potentially need funding to support this program. It is unclear the cost for the school at this moment but it has been helpful in a high school that has had it implemented.

We feel that this recommendation has the potential to be helpful to students. This program has the chance to impact kids that are truly struggling or have friends/parents that are struggling. It will raise more awareness to the fact that this is not something they have to handle on their own and that they are not alone. We feel that if this chapter is implemented that more students will begin to reach out and start to attempt to break the addiction cycle.

Increase Effectiveness & Access to Treatment

Another recommendation that we feel you may find success in is increasing shared transportation. Many residents may have a hard time getting transportation to their appointments and to other preventative and recovery programs. We are suggesting encouraging the residents in these areas that do have access to transportation to help spread some of these resources to others in the community that do not. A shared transportation network can be started in community groups within that specific community such as fire halls, churches, community centers, and other community clubs. Another way to increase transportation efforts is by asking transportation businesses within the community to donate vehicle usage so that those who need transportation can get to their appointments.

Based on this recommendation, there should be at least a 25% increase of people in the community accessing treatment and making it to their appointments within a year of this recommendation being in effect. For this recommendation to happen, relationships would need to be formed in the community in order to find out who is in need of transportation as well as

finding out who has the ability to drive others to appointments. Other partnerships may be necessary if the transportation is being provided by a business.

To implement this recommendation, it would be necessary to contact churches, community centers, organizations in the community, and any other sources that may be able to provide transportation. Once transporters have been identified, the people that are in need of transportation will need to be identified as well. It may be beneficial to have a main community leader in each area that will match transporters with those who need to be transported and will also keep this plan implemented and functioning in their area. This individual will then be able to evaluate how the program is actually working (or lack thereof) in the community. If the program is having issues, they will also be able to contact other community leaders to see what they are doing or to consult about the issues they are having.

Some things that I could see going wrong with this recommendation is that while many community members could benefit from this program, they may be embarrassed or would rather not go to their appointment than have others in the community know that they are suffering from addiction. This is mainly due to the stigmatization of mental health. Another red flag that could potentially be an issue is that the businesses that offer a donation of transportation may fall through with their promise. This can be prevented through the use of a contract. A good selling point to businesses that may be able to offer transportation as a donation is that the business can receive a tax write off.

I feel that this is something that the community can benefit from. This recommendation has the potential to provide further than just addiction. Really, community members could share rides to other things like rides to the nearest grocery store, shopping area, or medical appointments for something other than addiction. This could provide opportunities to those residents that do not have access to transportation and therefore do not have access to opportunities that people with regular, reliable transportation do have access to. Overall, the community could become even closer and have a more communal attitude. Relationships could be made between community members and they may feel that help could be extended to more than just transportation or addiction issue needs in the community.

Recovery Initiatives

As a group we reflected a lot on how important the recovery process is and how initiatives in this area have the potential impact whole communities. We decided this next recommendation would be based within recovery and sober living efforts. creating community events and gatherings that promote resources geared towards recovery and education. There are currently not a lot of programs in place to motivate this type of stimulation. The main focus would be to initiate AA and similar support group meetings in local community centers, churches, and gathering areas. We felt as though this recommendation may not be quite applicable to the current climate in regards to the global pandemic so the transition on how to serve those struggling with recovery may be a better focus. Between zoom meetings, social distancing, and limited occupancy, the possibility of recovery help is still very high and broad in the sense of options.

The low cost of this recommendation has a high profit when you think of the social and well being gains from meetings. Routine and stability have been proven to create the best patterns in recovery and the expenses to implement the program would not even come close to matching the benefits. If the program was to go virtual that'd be at an even lower cost, since there would be no physical building or those types of expenses to encounter this recommendation of AA meetings.

Actually, this recommendation would not be hard to implement. It's mostly as simple as meeting and having discussion backed by resources and outlets that promote recovery and

sober lining. The evaluation process for this recommendation would differ a little from the other recommendations due to the fact that some communities may not be holding Recovery-Focused Meetings during the pandemic while others are with each having specifications and no set guidelines. Evaluations should be done monthly to ensure that all resources are current and the members are getting the help they need in these support meetings.

There of course could be some things that are risks when planning this type of new interactive and could go wrong for this recommendation. Mainly, the gathering process and the pandemic may not fare well, which is why the virtual platform is so appealing and that really has an upside whereas people who could not get transportation and free time may be able to attend. When implemented, this simple yet effective recommendation could improve and support the recovery of so many community members struggling with addiction and the limited resource/outlet factor.

Initiatives for Sober Living

Our recommendation to increase sober living is to establish the use of sober sports teams. Many areas either have sports fields or parks in their communities while others may have open land that could be used for sports. Sober sports teams would help in the way that those who have recovered from addiction and are continuing in their journey of living without addiction will have others who are experiencing the same things that they are. Their teammates can be an additional source of support and give them someone else to hold them accountable for their actions. For this recommendation, addiction-free individuals who participate in a sober sports team will gain at least three new support systems in the first year that the program exists.

The best part about this recommendation is the low-cost expenses to implement the program. As previously stated, many communities already have areas designated for sports or have an area that could easily be used for sports. The biggest cost to make this happen would be facility maintenance so that the teams can actually use the facilities and time and effort from the community itself.

Additionally, this recommendation would not be hard to implement. Teams can be advertised in individual community areas. Once the teams are created, a team captain can be picked. This person will be able to report any issues amongst their teams and determine any rules that may be needed for their individual team. This person can also help to evaluate how this program is functioning and determine what the effectiveness of the program is.

The evaluation process for this recommendation may be a little different from the other recommendations mainly because while some communities may have indoor sports facilities available, others do not and will therefore have a limited season to play. Evaluations should be done quarterly to ensure that all types of sports teams have a chance to be evaluated. Things that should be looked into during the evaluation are if the individuals on the team have made any new, positive relationships as a result of being on that team, have they found it easier to avoid addiction as a result of the team, and has addiction-related topics decreased in the area.

There could also be some things that unintentionally go wrong for this recommendation. For one, things such as maintenance are needed and smaller communities may not have the money to keep up with these needs. While this recommendation is meant to create a positive support system, it also has the possibility of creating a system that makes it easier for people to have access to drugs or fall back to their addiction. Other resources such as sports equipment may be hard for individuals to buy and the communities may not have the ability to supply the teams with the needed equipment.

If this is implemented correctly and the correct intentions for this recommendation are fulfilled, I think that this would be a positive addition for the communities facing sober living. I believe that this recommendation will not only increase the participants' social network support system against addiction, but it will also help outside the actual sports playing itself. I anticipate

that even when the season is over and the team is no longer playing together, they may still get together outside of just playing sports. In addition to the positive effects surrounding addiction, this may also cause communities to invest in more sports and outdoor facilities such as these where people can not only live soberly but have overall health benefits from being active and having a positive way to “blow off steam”.

Support for Families & Children

Being a rural community, providing affordable and accessible care is a major challenge. There are systemic issues that create massive barriers between community members and the services that need to be accessed. Things like transportation, cost of services, and the barrier of the existing stigma that all prevent many individuals from seeking access. Education, public transit, and governmental assistance can all help bridge the divide between the ones who need help and the needed assistance. A possible way of addressing many of these issues at once in our region could be providing extra funding to the highschool's mental health services and allowing the services to be accessed by the community at large. This would likely require another paid position in the mental health department at the school but having access could prove beneficial. It is somewhere that is already one of the centers of the community and many parents go there on a regular basis.

The services provided could be general counseling for the individual and possibly for a family unit, and also have a focus on community-based services. This could be through the forms of planning community days at the school or possibly having family-centered events such as fairs or sports leagues. Expanding the mental services at the school would help bridge the gap of transportation by providing a closer and overall cheaper option for help that is more community-based. Another major issue is cost, if a service like this is provided, it would be likely to have a reduced cost due to it coming from partial school funding which would bring the cost much lower. There could also be the chance of getting a third party to sponsor this project and help get the ball rolling. To add, there have been many studies that show many rural communities having a much higher rate of social stigma attached to receiving help. There is a strong sense that no one should need help and need it is a sign of weakness. This major barrier can also be addressed with this service through the school. With a stronger emphasis on the education of mental health in the general school curriculum, it could have a trickle-down effect, either through time or through kids to parent conversations.

Being that some of the more significant issues that a rural community like this faces are mental health, crossing the barriers that limit what help is provided can be a major first step to getting to these communities properly. With proper advertising for this program, such as informing the school kids that the program now includes the entire community or hosting community events. The entire goal of this recommendation is to highlight that the rural communities have many differences when trying to take care of them with an outside city. The best way to get to them is by going to where they are.

**Directory of Regional Resources
Moniteau**

Please use this directory to determine which businesses are in each area. We have conveniently categorized the businesses by category. Each business has been provided with contact information as well as the services they offer, the type of capital each business is, and what each of us thinks would be a good use for the business against the issue of addiction.

Below is a list of the categories each business falls into:

- Prevention
- Recovery
- Sober Living
- Family Support
- Other

Morgan Lybarger (Eau Claire): mcl1010@sru.edu

Nicholas Hall (Washington): nfh1001@sru.edu

Keirstin Rotharmel (West Sunbury): knr1007@sru.edu

Alexis Gish (Cherry Valley): ang1012@sru.edu

Prevention

Eau Claire Volunteer Fire Department

137 N Washington St., Eau Claire, PA 16030

(724)791-2591

ecvfd32@gmail.com

<https://www.facebook.com/ECVFD32>

Services: Community safety and community events

Capital: Human, Informational, Physical, Political, Social

Use: community programming, space for meetings and events

West Sunbury Volunteer Fire Department

772 Hall Rd., Butler, PA 16001

(724)637-3197

<http://m.facebook.com/westsunburyvfd/>

Capital: Human, Informational, Physical

Use: offer information for help with addiction, provide Narcan when someone needs it

Washington Twp Municipal Building

241 Old Brick Rd., Hilliards, PA 16040

(724)894-2620

Capital: Financial, Human

Use: A major resource to the community, could hold small meetings

N Washington Volunteer Fire Department

739 Fairview Rd., North Washington, PA 16048

(724)894-2064

Services: Fire department and community activities

Capital: Cultural, Financial, Human, Physical

Use: Fire halls can be great places to meet a wide range of people of the community

Recovery

Cherry Valley VFW

3391 Oneida Valley Rd., Emlenton, PA 16373

(724)791-2775

Sober Living

West Sunbury Athletic Park

Hall road, West Sunbury, PA 16061

Capital: Environmental, Human, Physical

Use: give them a place to be active and burn off energy/steam

Eau Claire Ballfield

Eau Claire, PA 16030

Capital: Cultural, Physical

Use: Has a pavilion so may have an area for an AA meeting, conduct addiction free sports camps and summer camps, have an addiction-free sports team

Young's Music Center

131 Main Street, West Sunbury, PA 16061

(724)637-2920

Capital: Social

Use: Offer therapeutic sessions to people during recovery

The Glass Blowing Center

114 Leonard Rd., Hilliards, PA 16046

(724)791-2100

Thu-Tue 10-6PM

Services: in store demonstrations; free educational group demonstrations; lessons

Capital: Cultural

Use: could be a potential community gathering place

North Washington Rodeo Arena

2225 Oneida Valley Rd., Petrolia, PA 16050

(724)679-5270

Capital: Cultural, Physical, Social

Use: The largest meeting place in the municipality

Family Support**Nationwide Insurance: Daniel Edward Conville Agency**

464 S Washington St., Eau Claire, PA 16030

(724)791-2195

Linda M

LMadlidge@convilleagency.com

<https://agency.nationwide.com/pa/eau-claire/16030/daniel-edward-conville-agency>

9AM-4:30PM

Services: Insurance

Capital: Financial, Physical

Use: Help fund programs or create awareness of the issue

Buzzard Funeral Home Inc.

201 S Washington St., Eau Claire, PA 16030

(724)791-2484

buzardfh@gmail.com

<https://www.buzardfuneralhomes.com/>

Services: Obituary writing, flower and gift delivery, funeral services, grief support services

Capital: Physical, Social

Use: Have space to host meetings

Mechelle L Sloan Insurance

101 S Washington St., Eau Claire, PA 16030

(724)791-2125

Services: Insurance

Capital: Financial, Physical

Use: Help fund programs or create awareness of the issue

Bethel Methodist Church

112 N Washington St., Eau Claire, PA 16030

(724)791-1123

pastorsadkins@gmail.com

<https://www.facebook.com/pages/Bethel-Methodist-Church/121055567908481>

Services: Church services, community events

Capital: Human, Informational, Physical, Social

Use: Has space for meetings or programming

St. Alphonsus Parish

202 W State St., West Sunbury, PA 16061

(724)476-1476

www.stalspar.com

Capital: Cultural, Informational

Use: Offer support groups such as AA meetings

West Sunbury United Presbyterian

215 Church St., West Sunbury, PA 16061

(724)637-2436

Westsunburyupc.com

Capital: Cultural, Human, Informational

Use: Offer support groups like AA meetings

Hilliards United Methodist Church

103 Railroad St., Hilliards, PA 16040

(724)894-2700

Capital: Cultural, Human, Social

Use: Church, an all-inclusive place with a large meeting area

North Washington United Presbyterian Church

714 Fairview Rd., Petrolia, PA 16050

(724)606-1030

Capital: Cultural, Human, Social

Use: Church, inclusive and large meeting place

East Unity Presbyterain Church

218 E Unity Rd, Parker, PA 16049

(724)791-2775

Other**Gardenscape Transport, Inc.**

Sandy Point Rd., Eau Claire, PA 16030

(800)255-1653

Bull Shaner

<http://gardenscapetransport.com/>

Services: Delivers garden and landscaping products through specialized trucks and vehicles

Capital: Environmental, Physical

Use: May have the ability to use some of their vehicles to transport people to larger areas where addiction meetings and services are available

United States Postal Service

205 S Washington St., Eau Claire, PA 16030

(800)275-8777

1-5 PM

https://tools.usps.com/find-location.htm?address=16030&locationType=po&searchRadius=10&utm_source=google-my-business-url&utm_medium=search&utm_campaign=yext

Services: Postage

Capital: Informational, Physical

Use: Can advertise meetings and other events surrounding addiction awareness in the area

Automotive Excellence Inc.

107 S Washington St., Eau Claire, PA 16030

(724)791-2503

ginnieb@zoominternet.net

<http://www.automotivexcellenceinc.com/>

8 AM-4:30 PM

Services: Auto body services & automotive maintenance

Capital: Human, Physical

Use: Sponsor a person or program

Parks Place for Style

202 E Main St., Eau Claire, PA 16030

(724)791-2300

<https://www.facebook.com/pages/Parks%20Place%20For%20Style/791225910981983/>

Services: Hair and beauty salon

Capital: Physical

Use: Could provide an area for meetings

Hunter Truck- Eau Claire

101 E Main St., Eau Claire, PA 16030

(724)791-2525

<http://www.huntertruck.com/>

7AM-11:30PM

Services: Truck Sales, automotive repairs

Capital: Physical

Use: could be a sponsor for a program

The Farmers National Bank of Emlenton

207 S Washington St., Eau Claire, PA 16030

(724)791-2591

<https://www.farmersnb.com/>

9 AM-4 PM

Services: Banking

Capital: Financial, Physical

Use: Help fund programs or create awareness of the issue

Thompson's County Market

136 Main St., West Sunbury, PA 16061

(724)637-2364

http://thompsonscountymarket.com/?utm_source=gmb&utm_medium=referral

Mon-Fri 7am-8pm, Wed 7am-6pm, Sat 8am-8pm, Sun 9am-12:30pm

Services: food supply and social connection within the community

Capital: Informational, Social

Use: connecting people together and informing people of events

Mike and Mandy's Crafts

2001 Branchton Rd., Hilliards, PA 16040

(724)496-1734

Mon-Fri 4-9PM, Sat 9-3PM, Sun 5-9PM

Capital: Cultural

Use: potential small group meeting place

Peaceful Valley Campground

231 Peaceful Valley Rd., West Sunbury, PA 16061

(724)894-2421

<http://peacefulvalleycamp.com/>

Services: camping, pool, playground

Capital: Environmental, Physical, Social

Use: large plot of land with scenic features, could be a potential meeting place

Beer Garden

2399 Oneida Valley Rd., Petrolia, PA 16050

(724)894-2428

<http://beer-garden.edan.io/>

Mon-Sat 11 AM-12 PM Sun 12-8 PM

Services: Bar

Capital: Social

North Trails Public Library

1553 W Sunbury Road, West Sunbury, PA 16061

(724)476-1006

Kathy Kline

kkline@bcfls.org

<https://www.northtrailslibrary.org>

M/T/W/TH 10am-6pm, F 10am -5pm

Services: they offer library cards, public computers, activities for the community,

Capital: Human, Informational, Social

Use: Offer more kid friendly activities to get the community kids connected

Riverview Sportsman Supply

142 E Unity Rd., Parker, PA 16049

(814)385-6868

Contact List

Donna Jenereski

djeneres@co.butler.pa.us

Jake

Former Moniteau Student
Class of 2019
Grove City Outlets

Kathy Kline

kkline@bcfls.org

(724)476-1006
North Trails Public Library Director
1553 W Sunbury Road, West Sunbury, PA 16061

Laura Clemock

(724)637-2091 Ext: 1702
Moniteau School District Counselor
1810 W Sunbury Road, West Sunbury, PA 16061

Lena Southworth

(724)431-0095
Center for Community Resources
212-214 S Main St. #625, Butler, PA 16001
Counseling

Lisa Miller

lmiller@adagiohealth.org

(724)282-2730
Adagio Health
323 Sunset Dr. #2, Butler, PA 16001
Gambling Prevention Services

Pastor John Pistorius

(412)992-6610
pastorjohn_p@yahoo.com
Christ's Family Church
West Slippery Rock St., Chicora, PA 16025

West Sunbury- Interview 1

(724)637-2436
West Sunbury Presbyterian Church
215 E Church St., West Sunbury, PA 16061

Interview Materials

Interview with Donna Jenereski

Attendees: Donna Jenereski, Nick Hall, Keirstin Rotharmel, Morgan Lybarger

- **How would you describe the community's efforts against addiction?**
 - **What are the current efforts trying to accomplish?**
 - Primarily- Prevention services in schools (through Center for Community Resources) (Lena Southworth (724)431-0095)
 - In school counseling services
 - Not much outside of schools due to rural settings
 - **would/ how would you change them?**
 - No talk of adding other services
 - We could try implementing more community services
- **What are the strengths of the programs that are in place and why?**
 - Weakness: not much time in the school day to reach the students who need it
- **Where are these programs available?**
 - **Is there a go-to location for these services?**
 - Just school (hard to get places/needs to be in walking distance)
- **What is the need for treatment programs in Moniteau compared to the rest of Butler?**
 - Difficult again because of transportation to get treatment programs
 - Have never hit capacity in treatment centers
- **How are people getting drugs without transportation?**
 - "If there's a will there's a way"
 - Hitchhiking to Pittsburgh, pay people off to get what they need
- **What are some program areas that could be improved upon?**
 - Transportation
 - Mental health dessert situation- maybe bring in providers to school and make it public or mental health providers in community areas ie. churches
 - Needs to be overall more accessible, make it easy for people to go
 - The people who "don't" need the services tend to come, the ones who need it don't come
- **What can be done by community members to improve this issue?**
 - Can help in providing transportation (church members, members of groups ie. Lion's Club, Rotary Clubs)
- **How do people in the area find out information?**
 - School, facebook, ask our interviews
- **What community events are available throughout the area?**
 - Farm show, Butler County Fair, Rodeo
- **Who should we contact for interviews?**
 - Pastor John Pistorius- pastorjohn_p@yahoo.com
 - Moniteau School (Lena Southworth (724)431-0095) (Keirstin Rotharmel)
 - Adagio Health (Gambling prevention services) (Lisa Miller) (724)282-2730 Lmiller@adagiohealth.org (Nick)
 - Butler First Step

Cherry Valley

Interview 1

Contacted (814) 385-6868 twice to hopefully speak with someone at Riverview Sportsman

No Answer

Why Contact? : I feel as though a small business owner within Cherry Valley would have insight to the goings on involving community engagement and how things like addiction, and possibly the pandemic has impacted the area.

Would've Asked :

- How would you describe the community's efforts against addiction?
 - How would you describe the role of a small business owner in such matters?
- Are there any established programs for those struggling with addiction and recovery?
 - Is there a go-to location for these services or are they mobile
- What can be done by community members to improve this issue?
 - Can action be taken by everyday citizens in your opinion or would it need to come from an outside higher source?
- How do people in the area find out information?
- What community events are available throughout the area?
 - Are there sober environments or dry events?

Interview 2

Contacted (724) 791-2775 twice to hopefully speak with someone at East Unity Church

No Answer

Why Contact? : With this being the one local church, I thought it would be a good opportunity to discuss the things that bring this small community together and how one would capitalize off of that for more events, and bonding. It is also possible that people struggling with addiction would seek solace or advice or help here so there may have been data.

Would've Asked :

- How would you describe the community's efforts against addiction?
 - How would you describe the role of a local church in such matters?
- Are there any established programs for those struggling with addiction and recovery?
 - Is there a go-to location for these services or are they mobile
- What can be done by community members to improve this issue?
 - Can action be taken by everyday citizens in your opinion or would it need to come from an outside higher source?
- How do people in the area find out information?
- What community events are available throughout the area?
 - Are there sober environments or dry events?

West Sunbury

Interview 1

West Sunbury Presbyterian Church

Attendees: Keirstin Rotharmel

- **What do kids in the area do for fun?**
 - They depend on the high school or junior high for activities like sports. Before COVID they had musicals as well. They used to have a youth group that was popular but numbers began to dwindle. Kids aren't going to church because their parents aren't going.
- **Are the baseball fields used regularly?**
 - Yes , they are used fairly often.
- **Are there any events in the area that assist with addiction?**

- We hold an AA meeting on Tuesday nights. It is very popular and successful
- **Is there an age or gender that noticeably has a harder time with addiction?**
 - It is hard to tell because access to that is limited
 - She referred me to the North Trail Library for more information

Interview 2

Lena Southworth (Center for Community Resources)

Attendees: Keirstin Rotharmel, Lena Southworth

- **Is the counseling service something kids take advantage of?**
 - It's a welcomed service since the area is so rural. Kids use it a lot in the schools
- She referred me to Laura Clemock - counselor at Moniteau School District (724)637-2091 Ext: 1702
- **Is there a noticeable problem with addiction or drug use in the school district?**
 - Yes, there definitely is
- **Is there an age group that is affected most?**
 - Yes, 18 to 30 seem to be the main ages. Oftentimes it is tied to families. It's likely that a kid that is struggling with addiction has parents that are struggling as well.
- **Is the counseling service utilized often?**
 - It's used very often
 - **Is it specifically used for addiction or is it broad?**
 - It is very broad, most people go for anxiety and depression
- **Are there any during or after school activities based around drug use prevention (DARE or SADD)? If not is there a chance of implementing one?**
 - There are no activities but there is a chance that one can be formed
- **How many addiction related deaths have there been?**
 - There have been around 5-10 drug related deaths over the past five years. Which is a lot for how rural the area is.

Washington

Interview 1

Attendees: Nick Hall, Jake

- **Jake, former student, Class of 2019**
- **How would you describe the community's efforts against addiction?**
 - None that are known about
- **How would you describe the School's efforts against addiction?**
 - Definitely could be stronger, did some assemblies, mostly said drugs are bad and don't do them, common to see drug use in bathrooms (nicotine, weed)
 - **What are the current efforts trying to accomplish?**
 - Trying to make a change, but mostly to say that they do. Principle really cared, students did not show interest
 - **would/ how would you change them?**
 - N/A
- **What are the strengths of the programs that are in place and why?**
 - No strengths, seemed like it was the same guy giving the same presentation every year
- **Where are these programs available?**

- None readily available
- **Is there a go-to location for these services?**
- Have a counselor but is not active enough to reach many students
- **What issues regarding addiction and treatment do you find most troubling? Why?**
 - Heavy addiction to nicotine, not much narcotic activity
- **Do you think that providing more wellness opportunities could have a positive effect on the current epidemic that we are facing?**
 - Mental Health need great attention, not nearly enough, extremely subpar, too much focus on addiction and not mental health, goes hand in hand
 - Feel like many would take that opportunity, especially if they were not pushed
- No known heavy issues in addiction in the area.
 - Feel like efforts would be most effective through the school
 - Mental health is a major issue and is taken too lightly

Interview 2

Attendees: Nick Hall, Lisa Miller

- **What is your contact information?**
 - Lisa Miller - Adagio Health - lmillier@adagiohealth.org
- Has a focus on drug and alcohol
 - Also involved with mental health in Butler
 - 14 years - has taught in schools, ran community programs
 - 6th grade through college - BC3 and private/public schools
- Challenges
 - Moniteau has a high economic fluctuation and a tendency to have unstable families
 - Not considered rural by the state, no funding for lunch program
 - Schools get more funding for Evidence-based research, rather than including it in the curriculum
- Addiction across M
 - Alcohol D of choice
 - Multiple ODs in the schools
 - Does not address weed due to the lack of understanding
 - State is pulling off of funding for opiate initiatives
- Baseball?
 - Focus on ages right out of high school, no programs for them, they get involved, parents get involved
- Wellness in schools
 - Admirable and NEEDED
 - USED to have a mentor club for mental well being, not sure if still there
 - Recommended trying to get involved in State/country funding projects
 - Meet criteria for certain scholarships

Eau Claire

Interview 1

Buzzard Funeral Home Inc.

I contacted them by calling (724)791-2484 on Wednesday, November 12. One of their secretaries answered the phone. I gave her my contact information and she told me that she would relay my message to one of the funeral directors so that I could interview them. I never

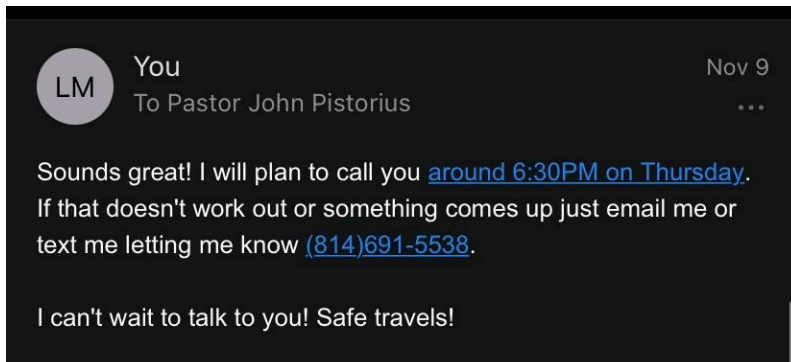
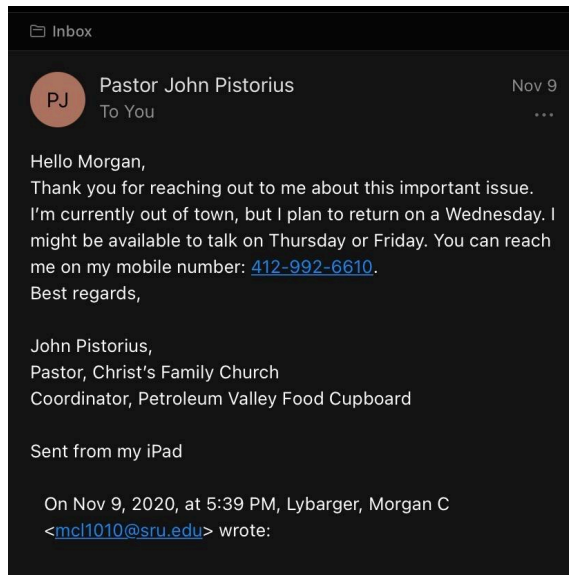
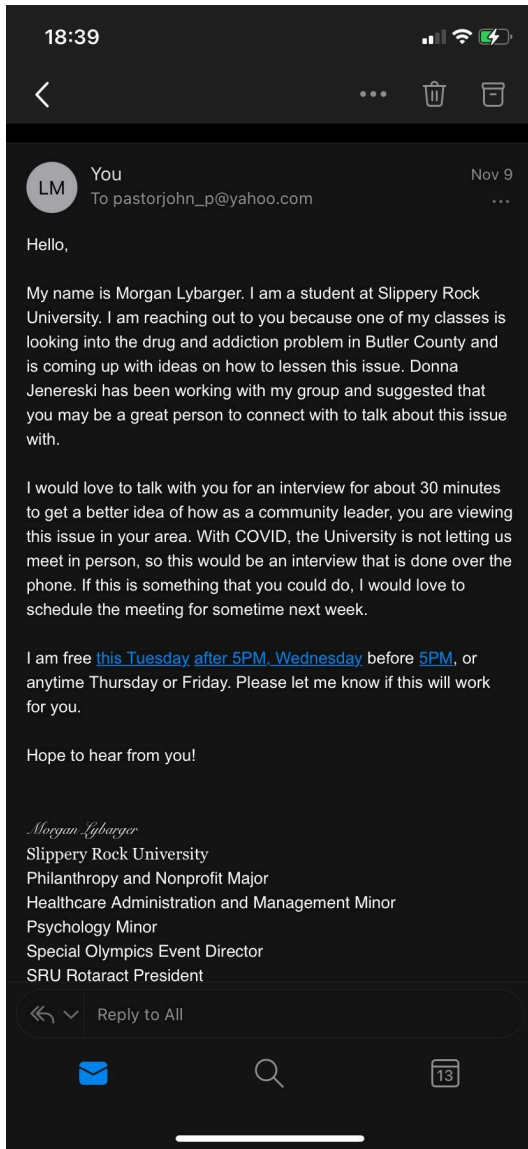
heard back from them. I had tried making contact with someone at the funeral home because I had contacted two other businesses, the volunteer fire department and a pastor at Bethel Methodist Church, in my area the week before and never heard back from either contact. I also thought that the funeral home may be a good and unique resource to contact as they would probably get to see a different side of addiction that is not as talked about. If someone in the community died from addiction, the funeral home would most likely know about it.

- **What is your contact information?**
- **In your opinion, do you think addiction is a big issue? Is this something that the community regularly has experiences with?**
How do you see issues of addiction reflected in your profession?
- **How would you describe the community's efforts against addiction?**
 - **What are the current efforts trying to accomplish?**
 - **would/ how would you change them?**
- **What are the strengths of the programs that are in place and why?**
- **Where are these programs available?**
 - **Is there a go-to location for these services?**
- **What are some program areas that could be improved upon?**
- **What can be done by community members to improve this issue?**
- **How do people in the area find out information?**
- **What community events are available throughout the area?**

Interview 2

Pastor John Pistorius

I contacted Pastor Pistorius for an interview because he was one of the contacts that Donna suggested. I also thought that this would be a good interview because as a pastor, he is seen by the community as someone to go to in times of need. He would probably have many experiences seeing addiction in the community. I first reached out to him on Monday, November 9 by email. He replied to me that day letting me know that he was out of town and would be returning on Wednesday so we may be able to have the interview either Thursday or Friday evening. I had replied letting him know that I would plan to call Thursday and that if that day did not work out for him, he could contact me to let me know. I did not hear anything else from him so as planned, I called him Thursday and asked if it would be a good time to talk which he let me know that it was not a good time for him and he asked me to call again the next day. On Friday I called him twice but he did not pick up either time.



- **What is your contact information?**
- **In your opinion, do you think addiction is a big issue? Is this something that the community regularly has experiences with?**
- **How do you see issues of addiction reflected in your profession?**
- **How would you describe the community's efforts against addiction?**

- What are the current efforts trying to accomplish?
- would/ how would you change them?
- What are the strengths of the programs that are in place and why?
- Where are these programs available?
 - Is there a go-to location for these services?
- What are some program areas that could be improved upon?
- What can be done by community members to improve this issue?
- How do people in the area find out information?
- What community events are available throughout the area?