



**A Grassroots
Community Policing
Initiative**

Grassroots Guide

TABLE OF CONTENTS



Grassroots Guide

I.	Introduction	Page 1
II.	What is methamphetamine?.....	Page 3
III.	Where does methamphetamine come from?.....	Page 5
IV.	How do I identify a methamphetamine user?	Page 6
V.	How do I identify a methamphetamine lab?.....	Page 7
VI.	If I suspect meth related-activity, who should I contact?... Page 9	
VII.	What are the community impacts of meth?	Page 10
VIII.	Becoming a voice in your community	Page 12
IX.	Letter-writing tips and samples.....	Page 14
X.	Resources and contacts.....	Page 18

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I. Introduction

Montana was meth-free before – it can be again.

Meth Free MT brings Montana residents, law enforcement officers, and prevention and treatment professionals together in a network of grassroots community partnerships that prevent the use and production of methamphetamine. Meth Free MT is a community initiative started by the Montana Department of Justice, and that is run under the leadership of the Montana Attorney General's office. Its goal is to raise awareness and to find innovative ways to stem the use and production of methamphetamine in our state. The purpose of this Grassroots Guide is to include you in the process. Every Montanan has a role to play.

Whether you are a teacher, a pharmacist, a parent, a farmer, or simply a concerned Montana citizen, this Grassroots Guide will show you how to recognize a methamphetamine user or spot a methamphetamine lab. It will teach you to be the eyes and ears of your community, and also how to use your voice to include other community members, politicians and local leaders in the effort to rid Montana of meth.

Specific information for health care providers, retailers, farmers, ranchers, Native Americans, landlords and real estate agents, law enforcement, first responders and retailers is available at methfreemt.org.

Why should I get involved?

Meth undermines the safety of our communities, bringing violent crime, theft and environmental pollution with it. It contaminates more than just the bodies of the people who take it – it puts children at risk and pollutes the air around us, the water we drink and the buildings in which we live. The toxic and explosive nature of meth labs puts police and firefighters – the very people charged with keeping us safe – in danger for which they are unprepared.

Methamphetamine is an extremely dangerous and highly addictive drug. It is used by teenagers, parents, truck drivers, athletes, and by older people and young professionals.

Methamphetamine is produced in apartment buildings, trailer parks, storage sheds and national forests. You may unknowingly encounter people who are using or making meth on a daily basis. Think of scenes like these – and many more like them – that are played out every day.

You work in a convenience store or pharmacy. A group of teenagers comes in to buy many packages of cold medicine,

although there's not a sniffle among them. You think they might be buying ingredients to make meth – what should you do? Your daughter (or niece, or children's babysitter) quickly drops a worrisome amount of weight. She seems nervous and agitated, as if she might be taking meth to lose weight. Where do you find help?

You are hunting on public land when you come across a pile of discarded glassware, tubing and chemical containers. It could be the remnants of a meth lab – who should you call?

This Guide will teach you about the signs of meth use and production, and what to do when you come across them. It will also educate you – and give you the tools to educate others – on the devastating effects of methamphetamine, which reach far beyond the people who use it. Although most of us in Montana may never encounter meth directly, it affects us all.

Isn't this a job for law enforcement and prevention professionals?

As you will soon learn, methamphetamine is a drug that can be produced in small batches in makeshift, local laboratories. It is not a substance that needs to be imported, or one that is produced and controlled solely by large drug rings. For this reason, meth often flies below the law-enforcement radar. Police cannot be on every street corner in every town, which is why it is important for individuals like you to learn to become the stewards of your own communities.

II. What is methamphetamine?

What is Methamphetamine?

Methamphetamine is a stimulant drug that releases high levels of the neurotransmitter dopamine in its users. It is highly addictive and extremely hard to stop using. Meth is manufactured from a variety of chemical ingredients that are readily available in most communities. Its production requires anhydrous ammonia and iodine, which may be stolen from farms and ranches or bought in large quantities from local agricultural businesses, and ephedrine, which is found in many over-the-counter cold medicines.

What does methamphetamine look like?

Methamphetamine – also known as meth, speed, poor-man’s cocaine, chalk, crank or fire – is an odorless, bitter-tasting, crystalline powder that is easily dissolved in alcohol or water. It is usually white, with a pink or yellow tinge. Methamphetamine hydrochloride, another form of the drug, comes in clear, chunky crystals that look like rock candy. Street names for this type of meth include ice, crystal, or glass.

Who uses methamphetamine?

Meth is cheap, readily available and highly addictive. Some statistics report that 98 percent of people who use the drug will become addicted to it. Traditionally associated with white, male, blue-collar workers, methamphetamine is now being used by diverse groups in all regions of the country. It is used by people of all classes, professions and economic backgrounds. Meth use does not look the same everywhere; it may be used by an entirely different group in every town and community. From truck drivers wanting to drive all night, to single mothers needing energy to work and raise their kids, to athletes looking for a boost, to young girls trying to stay thin, the drug has broad appeal and is used in all segments of our society.

The Montana Department of Justice now considers methamphetamine use to be our state’s most serious and costly drug problem. In Fiscal Year 1995, 15 percent of the people treated in state-approved chemical dependency programs used methamphetamine; by Fiscal Year 2003, that number had nearly doubled, increasing to 29 percent. It is not known how many people are using meth. In 2001, 829 Montanans enrolled in meth addiction programs, but there are no statistics on what percentage of meth users ever seek treatment.

How is methamphetamine used?

Meth can be smoked, snorted, injected or orally ingested. The injection of meth may contribute to higher rates of infectious disease, especially hepatitis and HIV/AIDS, through the sharing of used hypodermic needles.

Methamphetamine abuse has three patterns: low intensity, binge and high intensity. Low-intensity users usually swallow or snort meth. Over time, these users can grow addicted and evolve into binge or high-intensity users, smoking or injecting the drug to achieve a faster and stronger high.

The most dangerous stage for users, medical personnel, and law enforcement officers is called “tweaking.” Tweaking occurs at the end of the high, when nothing the abuser does will take away the feeling of emptiness and anxiety, including taking more meth. A meth abuser who is tweaking has probably not slept in 3 to 15 days and is consequently extremely irritable and paranoid. Confrontation increases the chances of a violent interaction, but a tweaker does not need provocation to behave or react violently. If the tweaker is using alcohol, his or her negative feelings and volatility are intensified.

What are some of the effects of using methamphetamine?

Addiction, psychotic behavior and permanent brain damage are some of the consequences of methamphetamine use. Withdrawal symptoms include depression, suicidal depression, anxiety, fatigue, paranoia, aggression and intense cravings. Chronic use can cause violent behavior, anxiety, confusion, insomnia, auditory hallucinations, mood disturbances, delusions and paranoia. Damage to the brain caused by meth usage is similar to that caused by Alzheimer’s disease, stroke and epilepsy.

Short-Term effects of meth use

- increased alertness
- sense of well-being
- paranoia
- aggressive behavior
- increased heart rate
- potentially deadly rise in body temperature
- hallucinations
- convulsions
- loss of appetite
- premature aging
- uncontrollable twitching
- insomnia
- impaired speech
- violent behavior
- dry, itchy skin

III. Where does methamphetamine come from?

National and North American Sources

Illegal laboratories in California and Mexico are significant sources of methamphetamine. These larger labs are dependent on supplies of the precursor chemical pseudoephedrine, which is sometimes diverted from legitimate sources and smuggled from Canada and, to a lesser degree, from Mexico.

In recent years, increasing numbers of small, domestic labs have been found throughout the western, southwestern and midwestern states. These small-scale labs are operated out of apartments, private houses, storage sheds, and hotel and motel rooms. Portable, makeshift labs are found in bathrooms, kitchens and the trunks of cars. The “cooks” who make meth in these setups often find their ingredients at local retailers such as hardware or drug stores.

Montana Sources

Makeshift meth labs have been found throughout Montana, with the heaviest concentration in the northwest region of the state. Law enforcement is finding these labs at an ever-increasing rate. According to the Drug Enforcement Agency, 16 meth labs were seized in 1999, costing the state some \$98,000 in cleanup costs alone. In 2002, 122 labs were seized, and the price tag for removal of the hazardous materials they created grew to \$1,005,000. (See Section VII for more information on the toxic by-products of meth production.)

IV. How do I identify a methamphetamine user?

Methamphetamine use is spreading rapidly in Montana, and it is increasingly important that we all know the signs and symptoms of the drug and can recognize the patterns and stages of its abuse.

What are the signs and symptoms of methamphetamine use?

Physical Effects: In large doses, methamphetamine's common effects are irritability, nervousness, aggressive behavior, anxiety, excitement, auditory hallucinations and delusions. Adverse consequences also include the risk of stroke, heart failure and prolonged psychosis.

Psychological Effects: Mood changes are common, and users can rapidly turn from friendly to hostile. The extreme paranoia produced by methamphetamine use results in suspiciousness, hyperactive behavior and violence.

Why do people use it?

If the consequences of meth use are so terrible, why do people take it? Methamphetamine initially gives the user a feeling of euphoria. In addition, it speeds up the body's metabolism, which increases energy and alertness and decreases appetite. People take it for the rush, to lose weight or to reduce the need for sleep.

How do I recognize a meth user?

You cannot identify a meth user by sex, race, color or other external sign. Methamphetamine affects people you know and would not expect to be users. Here is a list of physical symptoms that may indicate use:

Signs of meth use

- disturbed sleep
- hyperactivity
- excessive talking
- extreme weight loss
- repetitive behavior
- moodiness and irritability
- false sense of confidence and power
- delusions of grandeur leading to aggressive behavior
- panic
- severe depression
- anxiety
- nervousness
- restless and agitated behavior
- loss of interest in friends, sex, or food
- aggressive and violent behavior

V. How do I identify a methamphetamine lab?

Meth labs can be set up in small, unlikely places such as storage units, motel bathrooms and apartment houses. The by-products of meth production are so toxic that it is essential to the health of our communities – especially Montana’s children, who too-often find themselves sharing space with a meth lab – that we are able to identify them and notify the proper authorities.

Important Warning: Never enter what you suspect to be a meth lab yourself. If you find yourself inside one, leave immediately, making sure not to open or touch anything. Many of the chemicals used in meth production are caustic, corrosive, or create noxious, harmful fumes. Handling methamphetamine waste residue can burn your skin and eyes, and breathing in the gases can send you to the hospital. Weapons are very common in meth labs. People who use meth are often very paranoid and may go to extreme measures not to get caught.

If you notice any activity that you think might be related to meth production or use, please use the contact information in Section VI to pass that information along to the proper authorities.

How do I recognize a methamphetamine lab?

You may be unaware that you are living near a meth lab. Here are some signs to look for:

Meth lab indicators

- unusual, **strong odors** (like cat urine, ether, ammonia, acetone or other chemicals)
- residences with **windows blacked out**
- **open windows** vented with fans, even during the winter
- renters who pay their landlords in **cash**
- **lots of traffic** and people coming and going at unusual times, especially during the night.
- **excessive trash**, including items such as antifreeze containers, lantern fuel cans, red-stained coffee filters, glassware with rubber tubing attached, drain cleaner and duct tape
- **unusual numbers of clear glass** containers being brought in or in the trash

Many of the chemicals used to make meth are found in common items such as lantern fuel, household cleaners, nail-polish remover, swimming pool cleaner and diet and cold pills.

The following substances may indicate a meth lab if they are present in large quantities or in an unlikely location (i.e., in apartment buildings or national forests).

Substances that may indicate a meth lab:

- acetone
- alcohol
- anhydrous ammonia
- antifreeze
- batteries
- battery acid
- benzene
- black iodine
- bronchodilators
- camp stove fuel
- chloroform
- cold tablets
- drain cleaner
- diet aids
- energy boosters
- ephedrine
- epsom salts
- ether
- freon
- hot plates
- hydrochloric acid
- iodine crystals
- isopropyl alcohol
- lithium
- lye
- muriatic acid
- phenyl-2-propane
- phenylacetone
- phenylpropanolamine
- propane cylinders
- red phosphorous
- rock salt
- sodium metal
- starting fluid
- sulfuric acid
- toluene/paint thinner
- white gasoline
- wooden matches

VI. If I suspect meth-related activity, who should I contact?

If you suspect meth-related activity in your community, you should never try to investigate or stop it yourself. The chemicals and processes used to make meth are highly dangerous, as, often, are the people who make and use it.

If you believe a meth lab exists in your community, make specific note of any suspicious behavior you observe. You may want to write down the times of day that traffic is the heaviest or that unusual chemical odors are particularly strong. Record the type or license plates of the vehicles at the premises or even physical descriptions of those who come and go.

Contact your local drug task force or visit methfreemt.org to report your observations. The online contact form on the Meth Free MT website will allow you to send an e-mail with your observations or concerns directly to the Montana Department of Justice (DOJ). This e-mail will be completely anonymous – you will not need to provide your name or e-mail address, and there will be no way for the DOJ to trace where the e-mail came from.

Please use 911 for emergency situations only – to report a crime in progress or if someone is in imminent danger. For all non-urgent issues, please refer to the contact information for your county's law enforcement, prevention and treatment centers located in Section X of this Guide.

VII. What are the community impacts of meth?

Community Safety

Violent crimes in Montana grew an alarming 37 percent between 1999 and 2000, with aggravated assaults making up most of this increase. Much of this increase has been attributed to violence committed under the influence of meth. Meth production undermines the safety of our communities, and brings access to the drug to our neighbors and families.

Drug-Endangered Children

Nationally, children live in more than 30 percent of the homes where meth labs are found. And many of these children test positive for the drug, exposing them to serious physical and psychological damage. The environment the labs create is so toxic to children that the state of Montana considers it a crime of endangerment to allow a child to live in or visit a meth lab.

Environment

Meth labs pose a serious threat to the natural environment that we Montanans so value, as well as to the community environments in which we live. Meth labs create between five and six pounds of toxic waste for every pound of the drug they produce. The “cooking” process generates lethal gases and creates a highly flammable and explosive environment. These toxic vapors permeate the plaster, drywall and wood around them or are vented outside into residential neighborhoods. One of the greatest risks of chemical exposure occurs when people unsuspectingly move into buildings formerly used as meth labs.

Illegal disposal of toxic by-products leads to the contamination of surface and ground water, soil and air. Hazardous chemicals are often poured into bathtubs, sinks and toilets or are taken and dumped along nearby roads and creeks.

Economy

Meth lab cleanup is hazardous, specialized work that costs an average of \$8,500 per lab. In 2002, 122 meth labs were seized, costing the state over \$1,000,000 – a burden we Montanans do not want or need. In addition, our tax dollars must pay for the prosecution and incarceration of those charged with meth-related crimes, the investigation of child abuse and the placement of children in foster care, as well as for treatment programs, social services, and increased law enforcement.

Individual Users

Methamphetamine is highly addictive and extremely difficult to stop using. Once someone finally quits using methamphetamine, it can take up to 18 months for

his or her brain chemistry to return to normal. Meth abuse can cause lifelong medical and psychological problems.

Resources are available, but many people do not know how to access them, or are ashamed to seek help. If you or someone you know has a problem with meth abuse, please visit the “Concerned About a Meth User?” link at methfreemt.org.

VIII. Becoming a voice in your community

You now know how to recognize the signs of meth use and production, and are ready to become the eyes and ears of your community.

Meth Free MT is a grassroots initiative. As the initiative develops, we hope to engage community boards, local community members, professionals in law enforcement, treatment and prevention professionals, retailers and others to work together to address the issue of methamphetamine in our communities.

The success of Meth Free MT depends on the impact its messages have at the local level in every community across the state. The most important voice in our grassroots campaign is yours. Meth Free MT needs you to get involved. In this and the following section, you will learn how to become a voice in your community, and will be given the tools to become an effective advocate and activist.

Here are just a few of the actions you can take in your community:

Write a letter

Send a personal letter to a political office holder or other community leader. Keep your letter simple and focused on the central issues. Feel free to use the statistics, information and language from this Guide in your letters. It is important to make sure that everything you write is accurate and up to date.

Provide local or personal insight whenever possible, explaining how meth abuse affects your community. Make sure you mention that you are a constituent or community member and specifically ask for a response. More letter-writing tips and sample letters are included in Section IX.

Make a phone call

On particularly complicated or important issues, a phone call may be necessary. If you know the office holder or community leader personally, ask to speak directly to him or her (and be prepared to leave phone numbers where you can be reached during the day or evening).

If you don't know the office holder, introduce yourself, your issue, your interest in the issue and state briefly why the issue is important. Ask if they have determined their position on the issue. Offer to be a resource for information – even if they disagree with your position.

Pay a personal visit

Office holders and other community leaders try to make time for personal meetings with community members, although their schedules are hectic. You will

have your greatest likelihood of success if you are able to plan far in advance, be flexible on the time of your meeting and keep your request to 10 minutes.

To schedule a meeting, call the community leader's office. State the purpose of the meeting and provide as much advance notice as possible.

Follow the visit with a thank-you letter that reiterates your key points.

Attend a local forum or community meeting

Office holders and other community leaders often host town hall meetings or participate in issue forums that are open to the public. Check your local newspaper or chamber of commerce newsletter for meeting announcements.

You also can call the office holder or civic organization and ask when your legislator/community leader will be speaking at a public meeting or hosting a town forum. Bring co-workers or other interested people with you when you attend. Let the community leader and the audience know about the threats methamphetamine poses to your community. Ask for the community leader's commitment to the issue. Here are a few tips:

- When you attend a meeting, come prepared to speak.
- If you are not speaking, come prepared to ask a question.
- Take the time to write down the central points of your presentation or question.
- Make sure your presentation or question is clear, concise and focuses on the core issue.
- If asking a question, make it just that. Don't deliver a speech.
- Listen carefully to the answer. If the format permits, ask a follow-up question.

A word about e-mail and faxes...

Electronic communications to community leaders can play an important role. The quantity of e-mail a leader receives on an issue can indicate the amount of support for or opposition to it.

Keep in mind, however, that many legislators are bombarded with electronic communications. It is not uncommon for a legislator to receive several hundred e-mails every week. Save your e-mails for situations in which time is of the essence. In most cases, a thoughtful, timely letter or call will deliver your message most effectively.

IX. Letter-writing tips and samples

Writing to legislators

Writing a letter can be the best way to convey exactly what you are thinking and what you would like to see from your elected official. Be sure to include your name and address, and indicate what type of response you are interested in receiving, such as a letter or a call back. In most cases, a constituent's request for a return letter or call will be honored. The downside to letter writing is that you do not have the opportunity to exchange ideas or ask questions that you have during a phone call or meeting.

The following tips will help you get your message across effectively:

- Use the correct salutation (e.g., Senator, Representative).
- Type your letter.
- Make sure to include your home address or office address so they know you are a constituent. Also note that you are active in the Meth Free MT initiative.
- If you know your legislator, even vaguely, note that in the first paragraph. For example, "I really enjoyed your speech at the Rotary Meeting last week." This will help personalize your letter and separate it from the other letters received that week.
- Remember that you are the expert on the issue of meth use and production in your community. Legislators cannot be versed in every topic — they rely on experts and constituents to help educate them on issues of importance.
- Use your own words and write a personalized letter. Explain how the issue affects you, your employees, your profession and/or your community.
- Briefly state your position and what you would like the legislator to do. Limit the letter to one page. Be specific.
- To locate your legislator, call (406) 444-3064 or go online to www.state.mt.us.

Sample letter to legislators:

Dear Rep. or Sen. (Last Name):

Thank you for your service in the Montana Senate/House of Representatives. I greatly appreciate the commitment of people like you who are willing to invest in public service.

I am writing about an issue of special concern to me and to my community – the increase in methamphetamine use and production in my town.

Although many Montanans may never encounter meth directly, it affects every one of us. Meth undermines the safety of our communities, bringing violent crime, theft and environmental pollution with it. It puts children at risk and contaminates more than just the bodies of the people who take it – it destroys families and pollutes the air around us, the water we drink and the buildings in which we live.

[Take this space to talk about the specific aspect of meth abuse – its impact on children, crime, the environment, etc. – you wish your representative to focus on. See the information in Section VII for ideas, information and language. Feel free to include a personal story or information on meth use in your local community.]

Thank you for your time and attention. I urge you to contact me if you'd like more information about the impacts of meth in my community.

Sincerely,

Your Name

Title

Business

Address

Telephone

E-mail

Writing an e-mail

Although e-mails are convenient and fast, they are the least effective way to communicate with legislators. E-mail campaigns, in which legislators are bombarded with messages, are becoming more and more common. Legislators can't always tell who the e-mail is coming from or whether it is important.

However, there may be times when speed counts. Save your e-mails until you need to send an urgent and timely message.

When you communicate by e-mail, avoid sending a message without carefully considering what you are writing. Make sure you include your full name, address and phone number in the text of the e-mail. Keep the e-mail brief and to the point, but don't forget to make the case on behalf of your community.

Writing a letter to the editor

Letters to the editor of your local newspapers are an effective way to inform others about the issues surrounding methamphetamine use and production.

Note that each newspaper has different requirements for letters to the editor. Look in the paper or on the web to determine the specific format your newspaper requires. A complete list of Montana newspapers can be found at usnpl.com/mtnews.html. Some general guidelines:

- Always start your letter "Dear Editor:"
- Make your letter concise and informative. Three short paragraphs – a total of 75 to 150 words – is generally an ideal length.
- Let readers know in the first paragraph why you are writing the letter.
- Tell readers why the issue is important to your entire community. Readers are more likely to act if they believe an issue will somehow affect them.
- Do not include statistics unless you are sure of their accuracy and quote sources whenever possible. A personal story that shows how the issue affects you or your community can be more compelling than facts and figures.
- Include a "call to action" – urge readers to support legislation or to learn how to spot the signs of meth use and production in their neighborhoods.
- Sign the letter and include your address and day and evening phone numbers so the newspaper can verify you as the signer of the letter.

Sample letters to the editor:

Dear Editor:

Methamphetamine is a drug unlike any other. It is not a substance that needs to be imported, or one that is controlled solely by large drug rings. The ingredients to make it are readily available and it can be produced in small batches in makeshift, local laboratories. It originates in our own communities and that is where it does its damage: weakening our economy, polluting our environment and threatening our neighborhoods, families and children.

If we learn to recognize the signs of methamphetamine use and production, together we can help rid Montana of meth. Please visit methfreemt.org to find out what you can do. Montana was meth-free before, and it can be again.

Sincerely,
Name, Title, Address, Phone Number

Dear Editor:

Earlier this year, the Attorney General spoke to a group of community leaders about the importance of addressing the issue of methamphetamine use and production in our community. What we heard was that, while only a small percentage of Montanans use meth, we are all affected by it.

Violent crime, property destruction and toxic waste are just a few of the terrible by-products of meth use and production in our town. If we work together, we can help rid our community of methamphetamine. Please visit methfreemt.org to learn the signs of meth use and production and find out what you can do to help.

Sincerely,
Name, Title, Address, Phone Number

X. Resources and contacts

NATIONAL RESOURCES AND CONTACTS

Law Enforcement

Drug Enforcement Administration

www.usdoj.gov/dea/index.htm

Prevention & Treatment

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

www.samhsa.gov/centers/csap/csap.html

National Crime Prevention Council

www.ncpc.org

National Health & Human Services Directory

www.isafetynet.org/

National Institute on Drug Abuse

www.drugabuse.gov/

Office of National Drug Control Policy

www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov

STATE OF MONTANA RESOURCES AND CONTACTS

Law Enforcement

Department of Justice

www.doj.state.mt.us/

Department of Corrections

www.cor.state.mt.us

Division of Criminal Investigation

Department of Justice

303 North Roberts, Third Floor

P.O. Box 201417

Helena, MT 59620-1417

Phone: (406) 444-3874

E-mail: contactdoj@state.mt.us

Prevention

Big Brothers Big Sisters of MT

34 W. Sixth Ave.

Helena, MT 59601

Phone: (406) 442-1982

Montana Extension Office

extn.msu.montana.edu

Montana Office of Public Instruction

www.opi.state.mt.us

Montana Prevention Resource Center

www.state.mt.us/prc/

Treatment

Montana Department of Public Health & Human Services

www.dphhs.state.mt.us/

COUNTY RESOURCES AND CONTACTS

Cascade County – Great Falls

Cascade County Courthouse
Great Falls, MT 59401
Fax: (406) 454-6945

City of Great Falls

P.O. Box 5021, Great Falls, MT 59403
2 Park Drive South
Phone: (406) 455-8451

Law Enforcement County Sheriff

Kent Funyak
3800 Ulm North Frontage Road
Great Falls, MT 59404
Phone: (406) 454-6820
Fax: (406) 454-6948

Chief of Police

Bob Jones, Great Falls Police Chief
12 1st Avenue South
P.O. Box 5021
Great Falls, MT 59403
Phone: (406) 771-1180
Fax: (406) 771-1664

Region 3 Montana Drug Task Force

Ken Poteet
Regional Agent in Charge
Montana Narcotics Bureau – DCI
P.O. Box 17677
Missoula, MT 59808-7677
Phone: (406) 329-1450

County Attorney

Brant Light
121 4th Street North
Great Falls, MT 59401
Phone: (406) 454-6915
Fax: (406) 454-6946

City Attorney

David Gliko
P.O. Box 5021
Great Falls, MT 59401
Phone: (406) 771-1180

Prevention **Big Brothers Big Sisters of Great Falls**
801 2nd Ave. North
Great Falls, MT 59401
Phone: (406) 453-5521

Healthy Youth Coalition
Janet Meissner
Alliance for Youth, Inc.
P.O. Box 2982
Great Falls, MT 59403
Phone: (406) 268-6781

Treatment **Gateway Recovery Center**
401 3rd Avenue North
Great Falls, MT 59401-2496
Phone: (406) 727-2512

Rocky Mountain Treatment Center, Inc.
920 4th Avenue North
Great Falls, MT 59401-4199
Phone: (406) 727-8832

Flathead County – Kalispell

Flathead County Courthouse
Kalispell, MT 59901
Fax: (406) 758-5861

City of Kalispell
P.O. Box 1997
312 1st Avenue East
Kalispell, MT 59901
Phone (406) 758-7701

Law Enforcement **County Sheriff**
Jim DuPont
800 South Main Street
Kalispell, MT 59901
Phone: (406) 758-5585
Fax: (406) 758-5862

Chief of Police
Frank Garner
300 1st Avenue East
Drawer 1997
Kalispell, MT 59901
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Fax: (406) 758-7799

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800 South Main Street
Kalispell, MT 59901
Phone: (406) 758-5630
Fax: (406) 758-5642

City Attorney

Charles Harball
P.O. Box 1997
Kalispell, MT 59901
Phone: (406) 758-7701

Prevention Big Brothers Big Sisters of Flathead County

137 Main Street
Kalispell, MT 59901
Phone: (406) 752-0092

Flathead Care

Katharine Thompson
Director
P.O. Box 370
Kalispell, MT 59903
Phone: (406) 751-3710

Treatment Flathead Valley Chemical Dependency Clinic, Inc.

1312 North Meridian
Kalispell, MT 59904-0115
Phone: (406) 756-6453

Pathways Treatment Center

200 Heritage Way
Kalispell, MT 59901-3180
Phone: (406) 756-3950

Gallatin County – Bozeman

Law & Justice Center
Bozeman, MT 59715
Fax: (406) 582-3003

City of Bozeman

P. O. Box 1230
Bozeman, MT 59771-1230
Phone: (406) 582-2306

Law Enforcement County Sheriff

Jim Cashell
615 South 16th Avenue
Room 220
Bozeman, MT 59715
Phone: (406) 582-2125
Fax: (406) 582-2126

Chief of Police

Mark Tymrak, Bozeman Police Chief
411 East Main
Bozeman, MT 59771
Phone: (406) 582-2306

Region 3 Montana Drug Task Force

Ken Poteet
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Prevention Big Brothers Big Sisters of Gallatin County

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Bozeman, MT 59715-
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Gallatin County Prevention Resource Center

Division of Alcohol and Drug Services
1450 West Kagy Boulevard
Bozeman, MT 59715
Phone: (406) 586-5908

Treatment Alcohol and Drug Services of Gallatin County

502 south 19th Avenue - Suite 302
Bozeman, MT 59715-6827
Ph: (406) 586-5493

Lewis & Clark County – Helena

Lewis & Clark County Courthouse
Helena, MT 59601
Fax: (406) 447-8370

City of Helena

City-County Administration Building
316 North Park Avenue
Helena, MT 59623
Phone: (406) 447-8000

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Safe and Drug Free Schools Advisory Board and Community Coalition

55 S. Rodney
Helena, MT 59601-5763
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United Way of Lewis & Clark County

www.uwlcc.com

Yellowstone County Drug Prevention Planning Committee

www.optimalhealthconcepts.com/prevention

Treatment Boyd Andrew Chemical Dependency Care Center

The Arcade Building - Suite 1 E.
111 N. Last Chance Gulch
Helena, MT 59624-1153
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Missoula County – Missoula

Missoula County Courthouse
Missoula, MT 59801
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435 Ryman
Missoula, MT 59801
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Region 3 Montana Drug Task Force

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Missoula Forum for Children & Youth

200 West Broadway
Missoula, MT 59802-4297
Phone: (406) 523-4743

Treatment **Missoula Indian Center**

2300 Regent Street - Suite A
Missoula, MT 59801-7939
Phone: (406) 721-2700

Turning Point

Western Montana Mental Health Center

500 N. Higgins - Suite 101
Missoula, MT 59802
Phone: (406) 543-8623

Silver Bow County – Butte

Silver Bow Courthouse
Butte, MT 59701
Fax: (406) 497-1181

City of Butte
155 West Granite Street
Butte, Montana 59701
Phone: (406) 497-6335

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Prevention

Big Brothers Big Sisters of Butte-Silver Bow Co.
405 West Park Street
Butte, MT 59703
Phone: (406) 782-9644

Butte Silver Bow Chemical Dependency Services
25 West Front Street
Butte, MT 59701-9213
Phone: (406) 497-5070

Treatment

Butte Silver Bow Chemical Dependency Services
25 West Front Street
Butte, MT 59701-923
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Yellowstone County – Billings

Yellowstone County Courthouse
Billings, MT 59101
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Prevention

Big Brothers Big Sisters of Yellowstone County
3203 Third Ave. North – #203
Billings, MT 59101
Phone: (406) 248-2229

**Billings/Yellowstone County Drug
Prevention Planning Coalition**

Montana State University – Billings
1500 North University Avenue
Billings, MT 59101
Phone: (406) 657-2349

**Treatment Journey Recover Program
South Central MT Regional Mental Health
Center**

1245 North 29th Street
Billings, MT 59103-0219
Phone: (406) 252-5658

Rimrock Foundation

1231 North 29th Street
Billings, MT 59107-0374
Phone: (406) 248-3175