

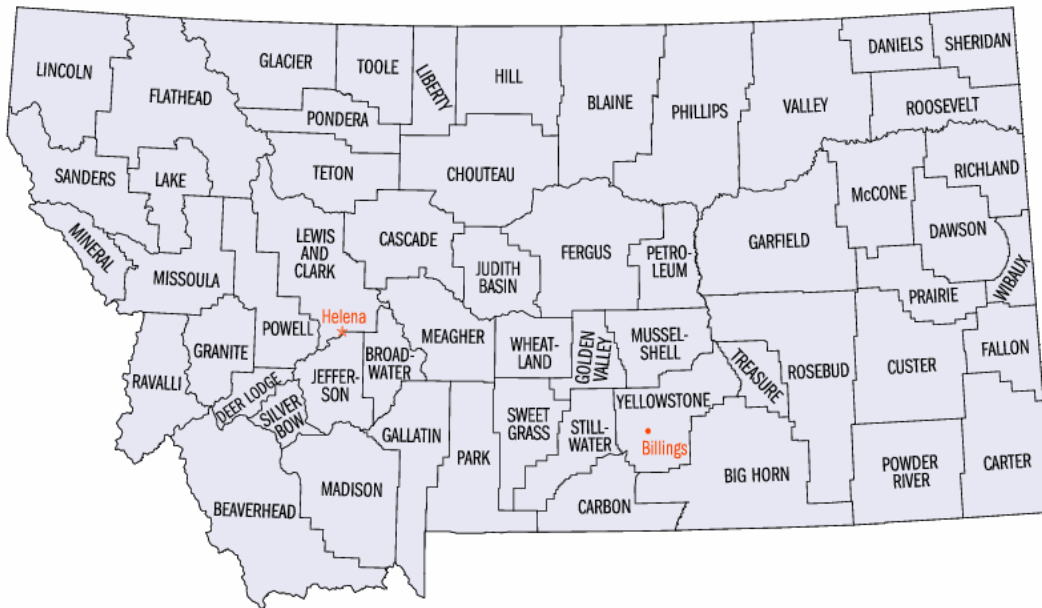
# Office of National Drug Control Policy

## Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse

### State of Montana

#### Profile of Drug Indicators

May 2004



ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse staff compiled this profile by using the most recent data available from open sources. The data presented are as accurate as the sources from which they were drawn. The information contained in this profile should not be used to rank or compare States or jurisdictions, due to differences in data collection and reporting methods.

## Montana

The following profile contains information on demographics, political figures, funding, programs, crime, drug use, drug trafficking, and enforcement statistics.

### **Demographics**

- Population: 917,621 (July 2003 Census estimate);<sup>1</sup> 884,587 (2002 American Community Survey)<sup>2</sup>
- Race/Ethnicity (2002 American Community Survey): 89.1% white, 0.4% black/African American, 5.9% American Indian/Alaska Native, 0.3% Asian, 0.0% Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander, 0.1% other, 2.1% two or more races, 2.0% Hispanic/Latino origin<sup>3</sup>

### **Politics**

- Governor: Judy Martz<sup>4</sup>
- Lt. Governor: Karl Ohs<sup>5</sup>
- Attorney General: Mike McGrath<sup>6</sup>
- Secretary of State: Bob Brown<sup>7</sup>
- U.S. Senate: Conrad Burns (R), Max Baucus (D)<sup>8</sup>
- U.S. House of Representatives: Dennis Rehberg (R)<sup>9</sup>
- Capital: Helena<sup>10</sup>

### **Programs/Initiatives**

- High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA)<sup>11</sup>  
Designated in 1996, the Rocky Mountain HIDTA is responsible for Cascade, Flathead, Lewis and Clark, Missoula, and Yellowstone counties in Montana, as well as counties in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming.
- Meth Free Montana (MT)<sup>12</sup>  
Meth Free MT, part of the 2002 COPS Methamphetamine Initiative under the leadership of the Montana Attorney General's Office, is involved in designing an effective campaign that will create a permanent framework to address preventing the use and production of methamphetamine. Meth Free MT has created a strategic plan that includes research, planning, technical support, and public education that needs to be supported by local community alliances.

### **Federal Funding**

- Drug-Free Communities Support Program grantees in Montana:<sup>13</sup>
  - FY 2003:
    - \$100,000 to Dawson County Healthy Communities Coalition, Glendive
    - \$100,000 to HELP Committee and Boys and Girls Club of the Hi-Line, Havre
    - \$99,270 to Safe and Drug-Free Schools Advisory Board and Community Coalition, Helena
    - \$100,000 to Missoula Forum for Children and Youth, Missoula
    - \$85,681 to Sheridan County Youth Action Council, Plentywood
  - FY 2002:
    - \$94,683 to the Healthy Youth Coalition, Great Falls

- \$66,000 to the Phillips County Coalition for Healthy Choices, Malta
  - \$100,000 to Kids First of Ravalli County, Hamilton
  - \$100,000 to the Billings/Yellowstone County Drug Prevention Planning Coalition (DPPC), Billings
- FY 2001:
  - \$58,540 to the City of Glasgow, Glasgow
  - \$80,554 to Flathead Valley Chemical Dependency Clinic, Kalispell
- FY 2000: no grantees
- FY 1999: \$100,000 to the Boys and Girls Club of the Northern Cheyenne Nation, Lame Deer
- Office of Weed and Seed<sup>14</sup>

There are two Weed and Seed sites in Montana: Great Falls and Northern Cheyenne.
- FY 2003/2004 Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Grant Summary for Montana:<sup>15</sup>
  - Formula Funding - \$8,644,442
    - Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant - \$6,671,798
    - Community Mental Health Services Block Grant - \$1,262,644
    - Project for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) - \$300,000
    - Protection and Advocacy Formula Grant - \$410,000
  - Discretionary Funding - \$2,353,226
    - Mental Health - \$1,298,126
    - Substance Prevention - \$750,000
    - Substance Abuse Treatment - \$305,100
  - Total Mental Health Funds: \$3,270,770
  - Total Substance Abuse Funds: \$7,726,898
  - Total Funds for Montana: \$10,997,668
- FY 2004 Byrne Formula Grant Program amount awarded to Montana: \$2,476,382<sup>16</sup>
- FY 2003 Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) for State Prisoners Formula Grant amount allocated to Montana: \$364,409<sup>17</sup>
- Office of Justice Programs Drug Court Grant:
  - FY 2003:<sup>18</sup>
    - \$500,000 to Northern Cheyenne Court, Lame Deer
    - \$139,600 to Supreme Court of Montana, Missoula
  - FY 2002:<sup>19</sup>
    - \$30,000 to Crow Tribal Courts for drug court planning
    - 333,818 to Crow Tribal Courts for drug court implementation
- Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Methamphetamine Grant:
  - FY 2003: no Montana grantees<sup>20</sup>
  - FY 2002: no Montana grantees<sup>21</sup>
- Office of Justice Programs and Community Oriented Policing Services total grant amounts received in Montana (by funding category):<sup>22</sup>
  - Communities (discretionary): \$0.3 million
  - Counter-terrorism (discretionary): \$3.9 million
  - Juvenile Justice:
    - discretionary: \$2.2 million
    - formula: \$2.6 million

- Law Enforcement:
    - discretionary: \$18.6 million
    - formula: \$1.7 million
  - Substance Abuse:
    - discretionary: \$0.5 million
    - formula: \$2.7 million
  - Victims:
    - discretionary: \$0.3 million
    - formula: \$1.8 million
  - Total OJP/COPS funds received in Montana in FY 2002: \$34.5 million
- There were no Montana recipients of the FY 2001 Housing and Urban Development Drug Elimination Grant.<sup>23</sup>

### Crime and Drug-Related Crime

- Methamphetamine cases represented 52% of all Montana DEA arrests during 2002.<sup>24</sup>
- During 1998, Montana authorities reported 222 arrests for drug abuse violations to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.<sup>25</sup> The number of arrests for drug abuse violations slightly increased to 229 in 1999.<sup>26</sup> This number further increased to 398 during 2000.<sup>27</sup> During 2001, there were 442 arrests for drug abuse violations.<sup>28</sup> In 2002, there were 725 drug arrests reported in Montana.<sup>29</sup>

Number of Arrests, Selected Offenses, Montana, 1998-2002

Offense Type	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Murder/non-neglect manslaughter	7	17	7	7	10
Forcible rape	13	36	14	21	33
Robbery	11	74	25	41	64
Aggravated assault	197	478	645	638	675
Burglary	195	269	176	270	271
Larceny/theft	1,104	3,365	1,374	2,615	3,127
Motor vehicle theft	109	221	117	190	234
Arson	15	25	12	22	26
Drug abuse violations	222	229	398	442	725
Driving under the influence	895	1,053	1,576	2,614	2,659
Liquor laws	1,772	1,491	1,589	1,993	1,998

- During 2001, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) reported making 88 arrests for drug violations in Montana.<sup>30</sup>

Number of DEA Drug Arrests, Montana, 1997-2001

Year	Arrests
1997	78
1998	60
1999	82
2000	53
2001	88

- There were 5,542 drug offenses reported in Montana during 2001, compared to 5,425 in 2000.<sup>31</sup>

## Drugs

- Cocaine  
Cocaine is primarily available in the Billings and Great Falls areas of Montana. The use of powder and crack cocaine is considered to be a significant problem on Native American reservations in Montana. In a 2002 survey, an estimated 12% of the Montana adult population reported lifetime cocaine use.<sup>32</sup>
- Heroin  
Heroin abuse is not a major law enforcement problem in the state and availability is limited. Black tar heroin use appears to be increasing in western parts of the state.<sup>33</sup>
- Marijuana  
Marijuana is readily available throughout Montana and is the most commonly abused drug in the state. B.C. Bud is increasing in popularity and availability.<sup>34</sup>
- Methamphetamine  
Methamphetamine is increasingly available throughout Montana and is considered the most significant drug problem to local law enforcement. In a recent survey, 9% of the adult population reported lifetime methamphetamine use.<sup>35</sup>
- Club Drugs  
The emergence of club drugs (primarily ecstasy) has escalated in Montana's larger communities. Raves have become more common in the Billings area. GHB and Ketamine have not become a serious concern to the state. LSD use and availability are limited to the college communities in Bozeman and Missoula.<sup>36</sup>
- Diverted Pharmaceuticals  
Quantities of OxyContin are being illegally distributed in various areas in the state. Dilaudid and other opiate painkillers are also in demand on the illicit market.<sup>37</sup>
- According to 2000-2001 data from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1.36% of Montana citizens reported past year dependence on illicit drugs.<sup>38</sup>

### Percent of Citizens Reporting Past Year Dependence, Montana, 2000-2001 Data

	12-17	18-25	26 +	All ages
Illicit drug dependence	3.07%	4.06%	0.64%	1.36%
Illicit drug dependence or abuse	7.09	6.82	1.08	2.50
Alcohol dependence	2.62	7.94	1.63	2.57
Alcohol dependence or abuse	9.71	20.57	5.16	7.69
Alcohol or illicit drug dependence or abuse	11.65	23.09	5.64	8.60

- According to 2000-2001 data from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 41.29% of Montana citizens ages 12 and older felt that smoking marijuana once a month posed a great risk.<sup>39</sup>

Percent of Citizens Reporting Drug Use, by Age, Montana, 2000-2001 Data

	12-17	18-25	26 +	All ages
Past month use of any illicit drug	12.95%	18.40%	3.17%	6.26%
Past month use of marijuana	9.32	16.39	2.53	5.11
Past month use of illicit drug other than marij.	5.58	6.91	1.51	2.67
Past year cocaine use	1.97	5.90	1.01	1.76
Great risk of smoking marijuana once a month	35.33	24.65	45.06	41.29

**Juveniles**

- Results from a 2003 survey of Montana high school students indicate that 44% have used marijuana at some point in their lives.<sup>40</sup>

Percent of Students Reporting Drug Use, Montana, 1999, 2001, 2003

Drug Type	1999	2001	2003
Lifetime alcohol use	86%	83%	81%
Past month alcohol use	58	54	50
Lifetime marijuana use	45	47	44
Past month marijuana use	25	27	23
Lifetime cocaine use	10	9	9
Lifetime illegal steroid use	4	5	5
Lifetime methamphetamine use	not available	not available	9

- Montana high school students surveyed in 2003 reported the median age of first use of marijuana was 11-12 years old.<sup>41</sup>
- During 2002, there were 1,369 drug offense charges against youth in Montana.<sup>42</sup>

Number of Juvenile Offenses, Selected Offenses, Montana, 1998-2002

Offense Type	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Persons	1,718	1,692	1,593	1,590	1,501
Property	6,191	5,904	5,797	5,176	5,133
Drugs	1,336	1,518	1,466	1,641	1,369
Drug offenses	730	746	761	872	762
Drug paraphernalia	606	772	705	769	607
Public administration	1,192	1,115	1,200	1,319	1,176
Public order	1,194	1,150	1,154	1,158	1,156
Other offenses	586	358	369	244	201
Status offenses	4,587	4,571	3,738	3,743	3,585
Total	16,804	16,308	15,317	14,871	14,121

**Enforcement**

- As of October 2002, there were 2,707 full-time law enforcement employees in Montana (1,581 officers and 1,126 civilians).<sup>43</sup>
- Narcotics Bureau<sup>44</sup>  
The Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI) Narcotics Bureau is a statewide drug enforcement agency that initiates and conducts all types of dangerous drug

investigations throughout the state. In addition, the bureau provides investigative assistance and resources to local, state and Federal drug enforcement agencies operating in Montana and neighboring states.

**Trafficking and Seizures**

- The majority of cocaine available in Montana comes from Mexican polydrug trafficking groups with sources of supply located in the state of Washington and the southwest border states.<sup>45</sup>
- Heroin distribution is not a significant problem in Montana and the trafficking and sales of heroin are declining. Mexican groups transport heroin to the state from Los Angeles and Houston, usually trafficking in ounce and multi-ounce quantities.<sup>46</sup>
- The majority of methamphetamine in Montana is trafficked by Mexican national groups. Additionally, numerous small-scale local laboratory operators are appearing with more frequency. Most of these laboratories are operated by Caucasians.<sup>47</sup>
- Ecstasy is distributed in Montana by local independent dealers who transport small quantities of one thousand or more tablets from Denver to the state.<sup>48</sup>
- The majority of the marijuana consumed in Montana originates from Mexico, where polydrug organizations transport marijuana in vehicles from the southwest border states to Montana. Locally produced marijuana is grown indoors. B.C. Bud is often smuggled directly into Montana across the Canadian border.<sup>49</sup>
- During 2003, the DEA and state and local authorities in Montana reported 54 methamphetamine lab incidents to the El Paso Intelligence Center.<sup>50</sup>

Number of Methamphetamine Incidents/Seizures, Montana, 2003

Type of Seizure	Number
Chemical/glass/equipment	5
Dumpsite	4
Laboratory	45
Total	54

- During 2002, more than 500 cultivated marijuana plants were eradicated in Montana under the DEA's Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program.<sup>51</sup>

Number of Marijuana Plants Eradicated and Seized, Montana, 2002

<u>Outdoor Operations</u>		<u>Indoor Operations</u>		<u>Total Cultivated Plants Eradicated</u>
<u>Eradicated Plots</u>	<u>Cultivated Plants Eradicated</u>	<u>Grows Seized</u>	<u>Plants Eradicated</u>	
2	98	15	415	513

- During 2002, 7.7 kilograms of marijuana were seized by Federal agencies in Montana.<sup>52</sup>

Amount of Federal Drug Seizures, Montana, 2002

Drug Type	Amount Seized (in kgs.)
Cocaine	0.6
Heroin	0.0
Methamphetamine	3.2
Marijuana	7.7

- Marijuana accounted for 65% of all drugs seized by Montana law enforcement in 2001 during the investigation of an incident or an arrest.<sup>53</sup>

Type of Drugs Seized by Law Enforcement, Montana, 1990 and 2001

Drug Type	1990	2001
Cocaine	1.23%	1%
Depressants	not available	1
Hallucinogens	0.06	1
Marijuana	91.24	65
Methamphetamine/amphetamine	7.27	14
Narcotics	0.18	5
Other	0.03	3

**Courts**

- Drug Courts<sup>54</sup>  
As of November 2003, there were 4 drug courts in Montana that had been operating for more than 2 years, 5 that had recently been implemented, and 4 that were being planned.
- During FY 2001, approximately 43.4% of the Federally sentenced defendants in Montana committed drug offenses. Approximately 53.3% of the Federal drug cases involved methamphetamine.<sup>55</sup>

Federally-Sentenced Drug Defendants, Montana, FY 2001

Drug Type	Number	Percent
Crack cocaine	0	0.0%
Powder cocaine	19	14.1%
Marijuana	42	31.1%
Heroin	0	0.0%
Methamphetamine	72	53.3%
Other	2	1.5%

**Corrections**

- In FY 2003, the average daily population among adult offenders within the Montana Department of Corrections was 9,912.<sup>56</sup>



Number of Adult Offenders, by Supervision/Facility Type, Montana, FY 2003

# of Offenders	
Intensive supervision	277
Pre-release centers	613
Secure custody	2,470
Probation and parole	6,552

- The top offense for Montana female offenders in FY 2003 was drug possession.<sup>57</sup>

**Consequences of Use**

- From October 1, 2002 to September 30, 2003, there were 5 Montana methamphetamine laboratory sites reported to the El Paso Intelligence Center in which a child was present.<sup>58</sup>

Characteristics of Methamphetamine Lab Incidents, Montana, FY 2003

Number	
Sites with a child affected	298
Sites with a child exposed to toxic chemicals	297
Sites with a child injured	3
Sites with a child killed	0
Sites with a child present	5
Sites with a child residing at the site	19
Number of children placed in protective custody	4

- During 2002, Montana police reported the presence of drugs alone (not with alcohol) in 73 drivers that had been involved in crashes.<sup>59</sup>

Police Reported Alcohol/Drug Presence in Drivers, Montana, 2002

	All Crashes		Fatal Crashes		Injury Crashes	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Neither alcohol nor drugs	22,608	62.47%	154	50.49%	8,882	85.48%
Alcohol present	2,154	5.95	90	29.51	1,071	10.31
Drugs present	73	0.20	4	1.31	37	0.36
Alcohol and drugs present	84	0.23	4	1.31	50	0.48
Not reported	10,658	29.45	7	2.30	74	0.71
Unknown	615	1.70	46	15.08	277	2.67
Total	36,192	100.0	305	100.0	10,391	100.0

**Treatment**

- During FY 2003, there were 6,740 admissions to state-approved drug/alcohol treatment programs in Montana. This figure does not include admissions to the Montana Chemical Dependency Center.<sup>60</sup>

Number of Admissions to Treatment\*, Montana, FY 2003

Drug Type	Youth	Adult	Total
Alcohol	224	3,757	3,981
Cocaine	15	110	125
Marijuana	461	915	1,376
Heroin	2	59	61
Methamphetamine	47	802	849
All other substances	24	324	348
Total	773	5,967	6,740

\* Totals do not include admissions to the Montana Chemical Dependency Center

- Montana Chemical Dependency Center (MCDC)<sup>61</sup>  
MCDC is the only 24-hour residential in-patient chemical dependency treatment facility in Montana. MCDC has 76 licensed beds, which include 70 treatment beds and 6 detoxification or medical beds.
- For 56% of the MCDC admissions in FY 2003, alcohol was the primary drug of choice. Twenty-three percent of the admissions were for primary abuse of methamphetamine and 11% were for primary abuse of marijuana.<sup>62</sup>
- An average of 2.91% of total MCDC admissions between FY 2001 and FY 2003 were return admissions.<sup>63</sup>

## Sources

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Census Bureau Web site, Annual Population Estimates by State:

<http://eire.census.gov/popest/data/states/tables/NST-EST2003-01.php>

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Census Bureau Web site, 2002 American Community Survey, Montana:

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Products/Profiles/Single/2002/ACS/Tabular/040/04000US301.htm>

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Montana Governor Web site: <http://www.discoveringmontana.com/gov2/>

<sup>5</sup> Montana Lt. Governor Web site: <http://www.discoveringmontana.com/gov2/bios/ohsbio.asp>

<sup>6</sup> Montana Attorney General Web site: <http://www.doj.state.mt.us>

<sup>7</sup> Montana Secretary of State Web site: <http://sos.state.mt.us/css/index.asp>

<sup>8</sup> U.S. Senate Web site: <http://www.senate.gov>

<sup>9</sup> U.S. House of Representatives Web site: <http://clerk.house.gov/members/index.html>

<sup>10</sup> Helena City Web site: <http://www.ci.helena.mt.us/>

<sup>11</sup> Office of National Drug Control Policy, Rocky Mountain High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Web site: [http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/hidta/frames\\_rocky.html](http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/hidta/frames_rocky.html)

<sup>12</sup> Meth-Free Montana Web site: <http://www.methfreemt.org/>

<sup>13</sup> Drug-Free Communities Support Program, Montana grantees: <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/dfcs/states/mt.html>

<sup>14</sup> Office of Weed and Seed Data Center, Montana:

<http://www.weedandseeddatacenter.org/map.aspx?state=MT>

<sup>15</sup> Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, FY 2003/2004 Formula and Discretionary Grant Allotments Summary: <http://www.samhsa.gov/funding/content/states/State.htm>

<sup>16</sup> Bureau of Justice Assistance, FY 2004 Byrne Formula Grant Program State Allocations:

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/FY04ByrneAlloc.pdf>

<sup>17</sup> Bureau of Justice Assistance, Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners Program: FY 2003 State Allocations: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/pdf/03RSATAllocations.PDF>

<sup>18</sup> Bureau of Justice Assistance, FY 2003 Office of Justice Programs Drug Court Grants:

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/03DrugCtAwd.pdf>

<sup>19</sup> Bureau of Justice Assistance, FY 2002 Office of Justice Programs Drug Court Grants:

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/DrugCourts/02DCgrants.htm>

- 
- <sup>20</sup> Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, COPS Methamphetamine Initiative 2003:  
<http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/mime/open.pdf?Item=951>
- <sup>21</sup> Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, *COPS Methamphetamine Grant Announcement*, November 14, 2002: [http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/pdf/GrantAnnounce/meth\\_grantees.pdf](http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/pdf/GrantAnnounce/meth_grantees.pdf)
- <sup>22</sup> Office of Justice Programs, Department of Justice FY 2002 Awards to Montana:  
<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/fy2002grants/map/mtstate.htm>
- <sup>23</sup> Department of Housing and Urban Development, *Federally Assisted Low-Income Housing Drug Elimination Grants: Detailed Congressional Report, FY 2001*:  
<http://www.hud.gov/content/releases/drugelimination.pdf>
- <sup>24</sup> Drug Enforcement Administration, Montana State Factsheet:  
<http://www.dea.gov/pubs/states/montana.html>
- <sup>25</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1998*, October 1999:  
<http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/98cius.htm>
- <sup>26</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1999*, October 2000:  
<http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/99cius.htm>
- <sup>27</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2000*, October 2001:  
<http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/00cius.htm>
- <sup>28</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2001*, October 2002:  
<http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/01cius.htm>
- <sup>29</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2002*, October 2003:  
<http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/02cius.htm>
- <sup>30</sup> Drug Enforcement Administration, Montana State Factsheet:  
<http://www.dea.gov/pubs/states/montana.html>
- <sup>31</sup> Montana Board on Crime Control, *Crime in Montana, 2001*, September 2002:  
<http://bccdoj.doj.state.mt.us/mbccpubs/stats/CIM01.pdf>
- <sup>32</sup> Drug Enforcement Administration, Montana State Factsheet:  
<http://www.dea.gov/pubs/states/montana.html>
- <sup>33</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>34</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>35</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>36</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>37</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>38</sup> Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2001 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Volume I. Findings*, September 2003:  
<http://www.samhsa.gov/oas/nhsda/2k1State/vol1/toc.htm>
- <sup>39</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>40</sup> Montana Office of Public Instruction, *Montana Youth Risk Behavior Survey Report, 2003*, September 2003: <http://www.opi.state.mt.us/PDF/YRBS/HSREPORT.pdf>
- <sup>41</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>42</sup> Montana Board of Crime Control, *Juvenile Crime Data, 1997-2002*, April 2003:  
<http://bccdoj.doj.state.mt.us/mbccpubs/stats/CAPSJUVS%2702.pdf>
- <sup>43</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2002*, October 2003:  
<http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/02cius.htm>
- <sup>44</sup> Montana Department of Justice, Narcotics Bureau:  
<http://www.doj.state.mt.us/enforcement/drugenforcement.asp>
- <sup>45</sup> Drug Enforcement Administration, Montana State Factsheet:  
<http://www.dea.gov/pubs/states/montana.html>
- <sup>46</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>47</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>48</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>49</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>50</sup> El Paso Intelligence Center, DEA and State and Local Methamphetamine Lab Seizures by State, 2003
- <sup>51</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics, Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online:  
<http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook/>

---

<sup>52</sup> Drug Enforcement Administration, Montana State Factsheet:

<http://www.dea.gov/pubs/states/montana.html>

<sup>53</sup> Montana Board on Crime Control, *Crime in Montana, 2001*, September 2002:

<http://bccdoj.doj.state.mt.us/mbccpubs/stats/CIM01.pdf>

<sup>54</sup> Office of Justice Programs Drug Court Clearinghouse and Technical Assistance Project, *Summary of Drug Court Activity by State and County*, November 7, 2003:

<http://www.american.edu/spa/justice/publications/drgchart2k.pdf>

<sup>55</sup> U.S. Sentencing Commission, FY 2001 Federal Sentencing Statistics, Montana:

<http://www.uscc.gov/JUDPACK/2001/mt01.pdf>

<sup>56</sup> Montana Department of Corrections, Statistics: <http://www.cor.state.mt.us/resources/statistics.asp>

<sup>57</sup> Ibid.

<sup>58</sup> El Paso Intelligence Center, DEA and State and Local Lab Incidents: Associated Children Report, FY 2003

<sup>59</sup> Montana Department of Justice, *Montana Highway Patrol Annual Report 2002*:

<http://www.doj.state.mt.us/enforcement/highwaypatrol/annualreport.asp>

<sup>60</sup> Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, *Addictive and Mental Disorders Division 2003 Annual Report*:

[http://www.dphhs.state.mt.us/about\\_us/divisions/addictive\\_mental\\_disorders/additional/amdd\\_2003\\_annual\\_report.pdf](http://www.dphhs.state.mt.us/about_us/divisions/addictive_mental_disorders/additional/amdd_2003_annual_report.pdf)

<sup>61</sup> Ibid.

<sup>62</sup> Ibid.

<sup>63</sup> Ibid.

This State Profile was prepared by the ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse. The Clearinghouse is funded by the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy and is a component of the [National Criminal Justice Reference Service](#). For further information concerning the contents of this profile or other drug policy issues contact:

The Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse  
PO Box 6000  
Rockville, MD 20849-6000  
1-800-666-3332  
<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov>  
[ondcp@ncjrs.org](mailto:ondcp@ncjrs.org)

