

Fentanyl Awareness Community-Based Education Campaign (FACBEC)

*2025 Montana Opioid Abatement Trust
Grants-second half of 2025*

Alliance for Youth, Inc.

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Application Form

Region Selection

To collaborate with someone else on this request, click the blue "Collaborate" button in the top-right corner.

Project Name*

Fentanyl Awareness Community-Based Education Campaign (FACBEC)

You may only select one Abatement Region, if you are applying for funding from more than one region you will need to fill out and submit a separate application for each region.

Select Multi County Abatement Region OR Metro Region*

Select the Multi-County Abatement Region **OR** the Metro Region you are requesting grant funds from. Click [HERE](#) for a detailed map of Multi-County Regions and Metro Regions.

Abatement Region 2

Regional Funding Request*

If you are applying to multiple regions, please select all the regions to which you are submitting applications.

Abatement Region 2

Application Overview

About the Organization/Program*

Give a brief description of the Organization/Program/Project. Include the mission statement and the services provided.

Alliance for Youth (AFY) is a lean, determined, 501(c)(3) non-profit on a mission to move vulnerable youth and families from surviving to thriving. We are based in Great Falls, the urban hub of Cascade County, and collaborate with local partners to provide substance abuse prevention services in five additional counties in North Central Montana, Chouteau, Liberty, Pondera, Teton and Toole.

AFY arose organically from the merging of two community coalitions addressing underage drinking and illegal drug use, and for 39+ years we have leveraged community voices and resources to launch innovative, gap-filling programs, including starting the Adult, Juvenile and Veterans Treatment Courts in Cascade County and building the Cascade County Substance Abuse Prevention Alliance (SAPA), which unites members across 12-sectors, including, education, healthcare, law enforcement, the military, and the faith and business communities, around the common goal of preventing substance abuse.

Our staff are imbued with a passionate desire to serve gained through their lived experiences, including addiction, child abuse, incarceration, and time unhoused. Through their passion and commitment, over the

last nine years, AFY has been able to launch a Family Wellness Program, a low barrier one-stop-shop Youth Resource Center, the Sober Life recovery community, and, most recently, the Teen Mentoring Project, which engages 120+ students across all four Great Falls public high schools and middle schools in mentoring their peers to improve mental health, reduce substance abuse, and prevent suicide. As a whole, our programs offer evidence-based interventions, meet basic needs, and provide the connection, purpose, hope, and sense of individual agency people need to reach their full potential. Years of rigorous data collection and evaluation have shown the effectiveness of the programs, laying the foundation for the models to serve as a catalyst for regional and statewide innovation.

What category does the program fit into*

Check the category/categories the program fits into. You may select more than one option.

Click [HERE](#) for a list of approved opioid remediation uses

Prevention

Exhibit E List of Opioid Remediation Uses

Schedule A - select all that apply

- A. NALOXENE/OTHER FDA-APPROVED DRUG TO REVERSE OPIOID OVERDOSES
- G. PREVENTION PROGRAMS

Exhibit E List of Opioid Remediation Uses

Schedule B - select all that apply

- G. PREVENT MISUSE OF OPIOIDS
- J. LEADERSHIP, PLANNING, & COORDINATION

How does the program meet the Opioid Remediation Guidelines*

Provide a detailed explanation of how the program fits into the approved Opioid Remediation Guidelines selected in the above question.

Please be specific

The Project fits squarely into the Opioid Remediation Guidelines Schedule A Core Strategies categories A. Naloxone or Other FDA-Approved Drug to Reverse Opioid Overdoes and G. Prevention Programs.

The Project fits in Category A. because Narcan will be available to attendees at all the Fentanyl Community Awareness Events and "Watch Parties" and all attendees will be encouraged to complete Narcan training, the Fentanyl Prevention Manager and the County Leads will coordinate to schedule and promote Narcan trainings in communities throughout MOAT Region 2, and the fentanyl prevention brochures, flyers and social marketing campaign materials will all promote the distribution and use of Narcan. The Project fits into Category G. as, similar to the Real Cost tobacco prevention campaigns, it will provide fentanyl prevention education across many youth friendly media channels such as Snapchat, YouTube and Instagram.

In addition to fitting under Schedule A Core Strategies A. and G., the Project also incorporates Schedule B Approved Use Strategies G.5-7 as the Project will help strengthen existing regional anti-drug coalition prevention efforts (G.5), utilize the Strategic Prevention Framework developed by the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration in implementing the Fentanyl Community Awareness Events, "Watch Parties" and social marketing campaign (G.6), and engage non-profits and faith-based communities in the Fentanyl Awareness Events and "Watch Parties" in order to cultivate them as systems to support prevention (G.7).

Finally, the Project also fits under Schedule B Approved Use Strategy J.1. as it will have a strong focus on leveraging regional, local and community groups to create an action plan for sustained opioid prevention efforts as well as the creation of pathways for accessing treatment and recovery support services, including Alliance for Youth's Sober Life recovery community.

New Program or Existing*

Is the funding intended for a new program or to expand an existing program?

A new program for your region.

Fiscal Information

Requested Amount*

\$128,668.00

Program Budget*

How will the funds be allocated? Attach a detailed line item budget breakdown for the program. If the funds are intended for a multi-year program please specify the amount budgeted for each year.

Alliance for Youth - MOAT Region 2 - Fentanyl Awareness Community-Based Education
Campaign_Budget_Final.pdf

Source of Funding*

Does the program currently receive funding from another source? If yes, please explain in detail. (i.e. amount, funding source, etc.)

Grant funding is intended for the creation or expansion of opioid prevention, treatment, and recovery projects. The money is **NOT** meant to replace or supplant existing funding.

No.

AFY received Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) Opioid-Impacted Family Support Program funding through the MSU Office of Rural Health to conduct a Fentanyl Awareness Campaign in Cascade County from October 2023 to August 2024. This campaign was very successful, with more than 400 people attending 5 community events in schools and community hubs, e.g., Great Falls Public Library, the University of Providence and Belt High School, and 228 people attending 35 two-hour small group fentanyl

Awareness "Watch Parties" hosted by teachers, parents, clergy, and community leaders who would invite 6-8 people to their home or office to view a video on the dangers of fentanyl and then engage in group exercises and discussions about specific actions each person could take to increase awareness about the dangers of fentanyl and prevent overdoses, e.g. take Narcan training and carry Narcan, take prescription drugs to drop boxes, and share what you learned with friends, family members, neighbors and co-workers.

Although AFY wanted to expand the campaign outside of Cascade County, after HRSA funding ended in August 2024, we were not able to obtain sufficient funding to do so. Our desire to incorporate the lessons we learned in conducting the campaign in Cascade County and offer a more comprehensive campaign in MOAT Region 2 is the impetus behind us applying for this grant.

Do you have a Fiscal Agent*

No

Program Abstract

Program Description*

Describe the objectives of this project. Provide a detailed overview of the program, including its purpose, priorities & objectives, and intended results.

The purpose of the FACBEC is to increase awareness about the dangers of fentanyl and to catalyze community action to prevent fentanyl use and save lives by encouraging the distribution of Narcan.

The key objective of the FACBEC is to provide authentic community-based fentanyl education which resonates with, engages and catalyzes support for ongoing fentanyl awareness and overdose prevention efforts in communities throughout MOAT Region 2. To accomplish this objective, AFY will provide a comprehensive community-driven education campaign with the following elements.

First, the AFY Executive Director and the Fentanyl Prevention Manager (FPM) will identify, contract with and provide training to 8 FACBEC County Leads who will be the primary coordinators and champions of the FACBEC in each of the eight counties in MOAT Region 2.

Second, the FPM will collaborate with the County Leads to develop and/or choose existing fentanyl awareness brochures, posters, flyers and other print media which will appeal to and effectively engage all communities in MOAT Region 2.

Third, the FPM will collaborate with the County Leads to develop and implement a fentanyl awareness social marketing campaign which will effectively promote fentanyl awareness through social media, billboards and other advertising.

Fourth, the FPM and County Leads will collaborate with community stakeholders in each county to hold public Fentanyl Awareness Events which target youth, parents, teachers, health professionals, law enforcement, and vulnerable populations such as Native Americans and people with mental health disorders.

Fifth, building off of the energy for action inspired by the Fentanyl Awareness Events, the FPM will collaborate with the County Leads to identify 10 individuals/organizations in each County willing to host a Fentanyl Awareness "Watch Party" and then work with them to tailor the AFY created Fentanyl Awareness Toolkit, see Toolkit materials attached in Upload #1, to each county.

Sixth, the FPM and County Leads will then distribute Fentanyl Awareness Toolkits to each of the 80 hosts and hold online trainings to ensure each host has the knowledge and skills needed to use the Fentanyl Awareness Toolkit to facilitate a "Watch Party."

Seventh, the FPM and the County Leads will then support hosts in coordinating "Watch Parties" with up to 10 attendees, during which hosts will use the Toolkit to educate attendees on the dangers of fentanyl and engage them in discussions on specific actions they all can take to prevent overdoses, e.g., host Narcan trainings and promote free Narcan pick-up locations, and increase awareness in the community.

Eighth, after all the "Watch Parties" are complete, the FPM and the County Leads will host an online discussion with all the hosts to develop an action plan which identifies ways to continue efforts promoting fentanyl awareness as well as community stakeholders who would be willing and able to carry such efforts forward.

Specific Goals*

Describe the primary goals your program seeks to achieve. For each goal, explain how the program intends to accomplish it.

The FACBEC seeks to achieve three primary goals. First, increase the number of community members who obtain Narcan from local distribution sites, are trained to use Narcan, and have Narcan readily available on a day-to-day basis for use in preventing overdose deaths. Second, increase awareness among community members about the dangers of fentanyl with a special focus on increasing awareness among youth, parents, teachers, health professionals, law enforcement, and vulnerable populations such as Native Americans and people with mental health disorders. Third, strengthen existing community-based substance abuse prevention efforts and catalyze new innovative collaborations.

The first goal will be accomplished in three ways. First, having Narcan available to distribute at all Community Events and Watch Parties. Second, promoting local Narcan distribution sites, e.g. county health departments, as well as the importance of Narcan for saving lives, in printed materials and the social marketing fentanyl awareness campaign. Third, helping to organize and promote local Narcan trainings.

The second goal will be accomplished by: (1) distributing fentanyl awareness brochures, posters, and other print media throughout Region 2 with a focus on schools, daycare centers, medical facilities, churches and locations frequented by high-risk populations, e.g., convenience stores and motels; (2) promoting fentanyl awareness through social media channels which appeal to youth, e.g. Snapchat, and using algorithms which target at-risk populations, e.g. Facebook users who are members of drug/alcohol-related Facebook groups; and (3) hosting Community Events and Watch Parties which reach a diverse audience and focus on leveraging organic network effects, e.g. each person who attends an event commits to sharing information with three friends and encouraging each of them to share with 3 more friends.

The third goal will be accomplished by: (1) leveraging AFY's existing network of local partners in Region 2 to recruit trusted and effective County Leads, and intentionally centering and empowering the County Leads to promote deep sustained buy-in to FACBEC; and (2) providing robust support to County Leads to aid in recruiting new community prevention leaders and allies through the Community Events and Watch Parties, and providing support for action plan items developed during the online discussion with Watch Party hosts, which will be held near the conclusion of the formal campaign.

Evaluation Method*

Please explain in detail how you will gauge the effectiveness and overall impact of the program. What specific evaluation methods, tools, or metrics will you use to measure success.

The effectiveness and overall impact of the program will be measured based on nine metrics.

First, the number of attendees at each of the eight Community Events with success measured based on both overall attendance and attendance at each event. Note that individual event attendance will be a key metric for whether we achieved broad-based community buy-in across all eight counties.

Second, the number of attendees at the Watch Parties, with success again measured based on both overall attendance and county by county attendance.

Third, the percentage of Watch Party attendees who answer "Yes" to the Exit Survey (see survey in Fentanyl Awareness Toolkit) question asking "Will you share this information with your own pockets of influence?" and "I Will" or "Definitely" to the Exit Survey question asking "How likely are you to complete one of the tasks on the Take Action handout" (see handout in Toolkit).

Fourth, the number of doses of Narcan handed out at Community Events and Watch Parties overall and on a county-by-county basis.

Fifth, the number of Narcan trainings held in the eight counties in Region 2 compared to the year prior to the start of the FACBEC.

Sixth, the number of doses of Narcan distributed by the eight county health departments in Region 2 compared to the year prior to the start of the FACBEC.

Seventh, audience reach and number of views (videos), likes, shares, and comments on FACBEC social media advertisements.

Eighth, the number of opioid-related overdoses in Region 2 compared to the year prior to the start of the FACBEC, measured on both an overall and county-by-county basis.

Ninth, the percentage of opioid overdoses in Region 2 during which Narcan was used compared to the year prior to the start of the FACBEC, measured on both an overall and county-by-county basis.

Data Source*

What data or evidence will you collect to show you are meeting your program goals? What specific information, metrics and documentation will you provide to demonstrate the program objectives have been achieved.

Data will be collected in four ways.

First, Exit Surveys will be administered to all Watch Party attendees, and this data will be aggregated on an overall and county-by-county basis to determine if attendees became motivated to share the information they learned and take independent action to increase fentanyl awareness and reduce opioid overdoses. Answers to the open-ended Exit Survey questions asking "What is your biggest takeaway from this event?" and "What is something you learned that surprised you?" will also be reviewed to help inform the content and targeting of the print and social marketing FACBEC materials.

Second, the FPM will collaborate with the County Leads and the Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services (MT DPHHS) to obtain Narcan training, distribution and use data for each of the eight counties in Region 2. Key data sources will include County Health Department Narcan distribution and training data, the Montana EMS Dashboard (monitors percentage of overdoses where Narcan administered)

and the MT DPHHS Injury and Overdose Indicators (monitors overdose and Narcan utilization data gathered in emergency rooms and other acute medical facilities).

Third, the FPM will collaborate with County Leads and the MT DPHHS to obtain overdose data, including fatal versus non-fatal overdoses and the percentage of overdoses in which Narcan was administered. Key data sources will include the Montana State Unintentional Drug Overdose Reporting System (SUDORS) and the Montana State DOSE Drug Overdose Morbidity Reports (issued quarterly).

Fourth, the FPM will utilize Meta Business (Facebook and Instagram), Google Analytics and other social media performance evaluation trackers to compile data on audience reach and number of views (videos), likes, shares, and comments on FECBEC social media advertisements.

Awareness*

How do you plan to create awareness of this program? Briefly describe what action the program plans to take to create awareness in the community.

The Project is an awareness campaign, and so the Program Description section above captures many of the details of what actions AFY will undertake to create awareness in the community. Nevertheless, we want to highlight three core principles we will use in implementing the FECBEC.

First, trust is the essential element in successfully creating community and individual buy-in, especially in small towns and frontier communities, and our Project will be very intentional about investing in and empowering County Leads with deep community ties in each of the eight counties in Region 2.

Second, leveraging existing networks, both in communities and on the internet/social media, is the only way we can ensure our limited resources have a lasting impact, and, as such, we will work diligently to provide community members with the knowledge and skills needed to take ownership of the Fentanyl Awareness Events and Watch Parties and also drive the print and social marketing campaigns by distributing brochures/flyers at schools, churches and local businesses, and encouraging individuals and organizations to share social marketing content on their social media pages and websites.

Third, data evaluation must be done in real time, and it must be used to constantly improve Project implementation. AFY will collect both qualitative and quantitative data on an ongoing basis throughout the duration of the Project. We will also be continuously working with the County Leads and community champions cultivated during the course of the Project to ensure we learn as we go and quickly implement any needed adaptations to the Fentanyl Community Events, the Watch Parties, and the print and social marketing awareness campaigns.

Additional Documents

Tax Exempt Organization*

By clicking this box you are confirming the applying organization is a tax exempt organization.

Yes

Tax Exempt Determination Letter*

Please upload a copy of the Organization 501(C)(3) Tax Exempt Determination Letter.

Alliance for Youth - IRS Designation.pdf

Use this section to upload or explain any additional information regarding the program/organization. ie. a detailed budget projection, program/organization history, etc.

Upload #1

Alliance for Youth - Fentanyl Education Toolkit_reduced file size.pdf

Upload #2

Upload #3

Additional Information

File Attachment Summary

Applicant File Uploads

- Alliance for Youth - MOAT Region 2 - Fentanyl Awareness Community-Based Education Campaign_Budget_Final.pdf
- Alliance for Youth - IRS Designation.pdf
- Alliance for Youth - Fentanyl Education Toolkit_reduced file size.pdf

Alliance for Youth Budget
Fentanyl Awareness Community-Based Education Campaign

October 1, 2025 – September 30, 2026	
Budget Item	Cost
.1 FTE Alliance for Youth Executive Director, \$31/hour plus 30% fringe. Grant administration-management, high-level community partner engagement, and overall program management	\$8,382
.3 FTE Fentanyl Prevention Manager @ \$24/hour, plus 30% fringe. Cultivate and engage community partners, manage and support contracted community-embedded prevention staff, organize community events, create and distribute Fentanyl kits and promote Fentanyl awareness through print and social media.	\$19,469
80 Fentanyl Prevention Kits @ \$100/kit	\$8,000
8,000 miles @ 70 cents/mile. Fentanyl Prevention Manager mileage for community partner engagement, community event organization and implementation, and Fentanyl Prevention Kit distribution.	\$5,600
8,000 miles @ 70 cents/mile. Fentanyl Awareness Campaign County Leads travel for coordinating meetings and community-partner engagement	\$5,600
Event space, 8 Community Engagement Events @ \$500/event	\$4,000
Brochures, posters, flyers and other print media promoting Fentanyl awareness	\$8,000
Social marketing campaign to include social media, bus wraps, billboards and other indoor and order advertising promoting Fentanyl awareness	\$8,000
Eight .1 FTE @ \$30/hour. Fentanyl Awareness Campaign County Leads for Blaine, Chouteau, Glacier, Hill, Liberty, Pondera, Teton and Toole Counties.	\$49,920
Administrative Costs, including accounting, insurance, internet, phone and facility costs.	\$11,697
Total:	\$128,668

Internal Revenue Service

Date: June 9, 2005

ALLIANCE FOR YOUTH INC
PO BOX 2982
GREAT FALLS MT 59403-2982

Department of the Treasury
P. O. Box 2508
Cincinnati, OH 45201

Person to Contact:
Mrs. E. Eckert ID 31-07436
Customer Service Specialist
Toll Free Telephone Number:
8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. ET
877-829-5500
Fax Number:
513-263-3756
Federal Identification Number:
81-0429575

Dear Sir or Madam:

This is in response to your request of June 9, 2005, regarding your organization's tax-exempt status.

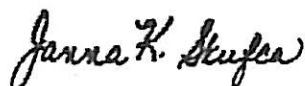
In August 1987 we issued a determination letter that recognized your organization as exempt from federal income tax. Our records indicate that your organization is currently exempt under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Our records indicate that your organization is also classified as a public charity under section 509(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Our records indicate that contributions to your organization are deductible under section 170 of the Code, and that you are qualified to receive tax deductible bequests, devises, transfers or gifts under section 2055, 2106 or 2522 of the Internal Revenue Code.

If you have any questions, please call us at the telephone number shown in the heading of this letter.

Sincerely,



Janna K. Skufca, Director, TE/GE
Customer Account Services

FENTANYL EDUCATION TOOLKIT



This toolkit was designed to help everyday citizens educate themselves and others about the dangers of Fentanyl. This toolkit will inform and help you have an important conversation with the people in your life. You are encouraged to schedule a time to gather together with **your own pockets of influence** to view the materials, take part in the suggested activities and have a discussion about Fentanyl. Suggested group size is 10. This toolkit includes complete instructions, suggested discussion questions, Chocolate Chip Cookie Effect activity, DEA Fentanyl Drug Fact Sheet, action steps you can take right now, substance use disorders brochure and additional information.

Let's get started!

Download & print the following documents:

- [How to host a Fentanyl watch party](#) (1)
- [Sign-in sheet](#) (1)
- [Group discussion instructions](#) (1)
- [Chocolate Chip Cookie Effect instructions](#) (1)
- [Exit Survey](#) (10)
- [DEA Drug Fact Sheet Fentanyl](#) (10)
- [Action Changes Things](#) (10)
- [Substance Use Disorder Brochure](#) (10)
- [Alarming Surge of Fentanyl-laced Vapes](#) (10)
- [Xylazine Fact Sheet](#) (10)



Download & preview [ABC NEWS Poisoned: America's Fentanyl Crisis for viewing](#).

EXAMPLES OF POCKETS OF INFLUENCE

- Family
- Friends
- Co-workers
- Church
- Book Clubs
- Civic Organization
- Sports Team
- Parenting Groups
- Classmates
- Senior Groups
- Volunteer Organizations
- Fitness Groups
- & MORE



How to host a Fentanyl watch party



Before your event:

- Select date, time & location
- Invite people from your circles of influence (family, friends, work, church, etc.) Suggested group size <10
- Preview video & make sure your technology works
- Consider serving chocolate chip cookies (They make great snacks & there is a related activity included in your kit.)



When your guests arrive:

- Have your guests sign-in (sheet provided)
- Make sure everyone can see the screen



View the video *Poisoned: America's Fentanyl Crisis*

- <https://abcnews.go.com/US/video/poisoned-americas-fentanyl-crisis-84766860>
- Or scan the QR code



Discussion

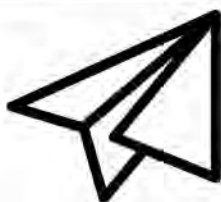
If you're having trouble getting the conversation going, refer to the Fentanyl Discussion handout included. There are three questions to get the ball rolling.

Chocolate Chip Cookie activity



Before everyone leaves

- Handout & collect all feedback surveys
- Send everyone home with copies of: *Action Changes Things*, *DEA Drug Fact Sheet*, *SUD Brochure* & *The Alarming Surge of Fentanyl-laced Vapes*



One last thing...

- Scan the sign-in sheet & the feedback surveys
- Email to CascadeCountySAPA@gmail.com

Please scan & email to CascadeCountySAPA@gmail.com

SIGN IN SHEET

HOST NAME:

DATE:

TOPIC: FENTANYL

GROUP TYPE: (CIRCLE ONE) FAMILY FRIENDS WORK CHURCH OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)

#	NAME	EMAIL
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		



Provide email address if you wish to receive SAPA's monthly ***What's Trending?*** newsletter to stay current about emerging drug trends in our community.

Group Discussion

If you're having trouble getting the conversation going after viewing the news story, here are three questions to get the ball rolling. Pose the question and let people discuss before sharing any of the talking points.

1. Do you think death from fentanyl is an overdose or a poisoning?

- An overdose occurs when a person ingests too much of a known substance, resulting in either illness or death.
- Fentanyl deaths are different. In most cases, the consumer is being deceived.
- Many people ingest something believing they are taking a legitimate prescription medication, such as oxycodone or Percocet.
- They typically ingest the recommended dose of their intended drug---a single pill---and die from fentanyl toxicity.
- Because of the deception, such a death is most accurately classified as poisoning.



2. Do you think fentanyl test strips are a good strategy for preventing overdoses and deaths?

- As fentanyl deaths continue to rise, there is momentum behind promoting Fentanyl Test Strips (FTS) as part of a harm reduction strategy.
- FTS are designed to detect several common fentanyl analogs in urine. They are not designed to test pills.
- Because Fentanyl powder is never evenly distributed throughout the base powder mixture, part of the pill might have no fentanyl while the other part has a lot. Once the pill is pressed, the components are locked in place. You cannot test one pill from a batch and assume that the other pills in the same batch are the same.
- FTS detect the presence of several fentanyl analogs, but do not measure the amount or the potency.
- FTS do not detect all fentanyl analogs.
- Improper dilution can result in a false negative result.
- Because of these limitations, Fentanyl Test Strips do not guarantee safe use of illicit pills.

3. Why would dealers sell illicit fentanyl if it is so dangerous?

- Fentanyl is extremely profitable! It's cheap to get and very potent.
- Because it is so potent, only a tiny amount of powder is needed to make large quantities of drugs, making it easy to hide from law enforcement and extremely profitable to sell.
- Money is the biggest driver of illicit drug sales. Trying to get real prescription pills from the pharmacy to the street is difficult and risky. Pressing out a fake oxy is easy and costs the maker just pennies per pill.
- The people making the pills usually sell them to other dealers, who sell them to other dealers and so on, many times before the deadly pills are sold to the buyer. Whether the pills are made in Mexico or in the U.S., it is highly unlikely that they even know that their product has killed someone. They have made their money and moved on.
- Fentanyl is so very addictive. This is another feature that dealers like – dependent customers are repeat customers.

CHOCOLATE CHIP *Cookie Effect*

Like any illicit drug, Fentanyl is mixed with other drugs. And, it is **NEVER mixed evenly.**

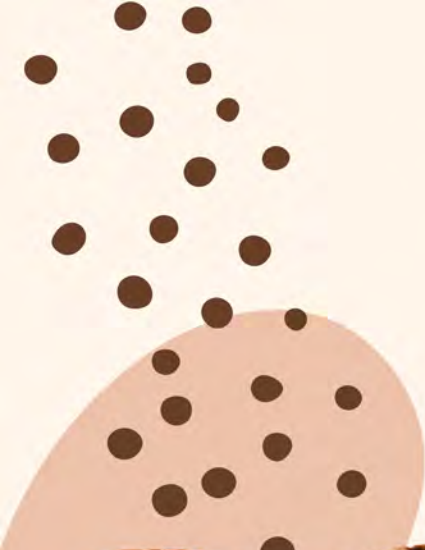
Just like making a batch of chocolate chip cookies, we all know that one cookie might have only four chips, but another may have 10+.

If you split a chocolate chip cookie (a pressed pill) in half and give a friend the other half, one half may be fine, while the other half may contain a lethal amount of Fentanyl.

It only takes **3 grains of salt worth of Fentanyl to be lethal.** You will never know what is inside of a pill that has not been prescribed to you and discussed with a licensed medical provider.

INSTRUCTIONS: Have each person select a piece of paper from a container. A bowl or a hat works. The slips of paper represent a chocolate chip cookie selected from a plate of cookies. As the host, it is recommended that you serve chocolate chip cookies, as they serve as great visual effects. Then have each person reveal to the group whether they lived, overdosed or overdosed & died.

Slips of paper to print & cut out are on the other side of these instructions.



You didn't overdose, but your friend did. Do you think you can help them at this point?

You're lucky you went to the bathroom when you did. Your friend couldn't wait & overdosed.

Your friend noticed that you weren't breathing & called 911.
You died before EMS could arrive with Narcan.

You know better than to take pills not prescribed to you.

You got lucky. You didn't overdose...this time.

You overdosed & Narcan didn't work. RIP

You overdosed & your 8-year-old didn't know what to do. He watched you die.

You overdosed. Does anyone have any Narcan?

You shared your friend's vape & you overdosed.

You thought you were taking a Xanax, but it contained Fentanyl. You overdosed.

Exit Survey

We want to hear from you!

Date: :

Topic: :

Host: :

How much knowledge did you have about this topic prior to this event?

None

Some

Good

A lot

Will you share this information with your own pockets of influence?

Yes

No

Undecided

How likely are you to complete one of the tasks on the Take Action handout?

Not likely

I might

I will

Definitely

What is your biggest takeaway from this event?

What is something you learned that surprised you?

Would you like to sign-up to receive SAPA's What's Trending newsletter? (Your resource for local alcohol & drug trends in Great Falls & Cascade County?)

If yes, please provide your email address. (PRINT CLEARLY)

Thank you for your time and feedback



Fentanyl

WHAT IS FENTANYL?

Fentanyl is a potent synthetic opioid drug approved by the Food and Drug Administration for use as an analgesic (pain relief) and anesthetic. It is approximately 100 times more potent than morphine and 50 times more potent than heroin as an analgesic.

WHAT IS ITS ORIGIN?

Fentanyl was first developed in 1959 and introduced in the 1960s as an intravenous anesthetic. It is legally manufactured and distributed in the United States. Licit fentanyl pharmaceutical products are diverted via theft, fraudulent prescriptions, and illicit distribution by patients, physicians, nurses, physician assistants, nurse practitioners, and pharmacists.

From 2011 through 2021, both fatal overdoses associated with misuse of clandestinely produced fentanyl and fentanyl analogs, and law enforcement encounters increased markedly.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), overdose deaths involving synthetic opioids, excluding methadone were involved in roughly 2,600 drug overdose deaths each year in 2011 and 2012, but from 2013 through 2021, the number of drug overdose deaths involving synthetic opioids, excluding methadone increased dramatically each year, to more than 68,000 in 2021. The total number of overdose deaths for this category was greater than 258,000 for 2013 through 2021. These overdose deaths involving synthetic opioids is primarily driven by illicitly manufactured fentanyl, including fentanyl analogs. Consistent with overdose death data, the trafficking, distribution, and misuse of illicitly produced fentanyl and fentanyl analogs positively correlates with the associated dramatic increase in overdose fatalities.



A lethal dose of fentanyl

What are common street names?

Common street names include:

- Apache, China Girl, China Town, Dance Fever, Friend, Goodfellas, Great Bear, He-Man, Jackpot, King Ivory, Murder 8, and Tango & Cash.

What does it look like?

Clandestinely produced fentanyl is encountered either as a powder or in fake tablets and is sold alone or in combination with other drugs such as heroin or cocaine.

Fentanyl pharmaceutical products are currently available in the following dosage forms: oral transmucosal lozenges commonly referred to as fentanyl "lollipops" (Actiq®), effervescent buccal tablets (Fentora®), sublingual tablets (Abstral®), sublingual sprays (Subsys®), nasal sprays (Lazanda®), transdermal patches (Duragesic®), and injectable formulations.

How is it used?

Fentanyl can be injected, snorted/sniffed, smoked, taken orally by pill or tablet, and spiked onto blotter paper. Illicitly produced fentanyl is sold alone or in combination with heroin and other substances

and has been identified in fake pills, mimicking pharmaceutical drugs such as oxycodone. Fentanyl patches are misused by removing its gel contents and then injecting or ingesting these contents. Patches have also been frozen, cut into pieces, and placed under the tongue or in the cheek cavity. According to the National Forensic Laboratory Information System - National Estimates Based on All Reports estimates, reports on fentanyl (both pharmaceutical and clandestinely produced) increased from 4,697 in 2014 to over 117,045 in 2020, as reported by federal, state, and local forensic laboratories in the United States.

What is the effect on the body?

Fentanyl, similar to other commonly used opioid analgesics (e.g., morphine), produces effects such as relaxation, euphoria, pain relief, sedation, confusion, drowsiness, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, urinary retention, pupillary constriction, and respiratory depression.

What are the overdose effects?

Overdose may result in stupor, changes in pupillary size, cold and clammy skin, cyanosis, coma, and respiratory failure leading to death. The presence of a triad of symptoms such as coma, pinpoint pupils, and respiratory depression are strongly suggestive of opioid poisoning.

Which drugs cause similar effects?

Drugs that cause similar effects include other opioids such as morphine, hydrocodone, oxycodone, hydromorphone, methadone, and heroin.

What is the legal status in the Federal Control Substances Act?

Fentanyl is a Schedule II narcotic under the United States Controlled Substances Act of 1970.



Fake rainbow oxycodone M30 tablets containing fentanyl

Action Changes Things

Please share the information you learned about Fentanyl during this presentation with your pockets of influence.



Scan QR code to view *Poisoned: America's Fentanyl Crisis*

Sign-up for *What's Trending?*

Your resource for local drug & alcohol trends in Great Falls, Cascade County & Montana!

To subscribe to this monthly e-newsletter, email bmorrison@allianceforyouth.org



Download the Crimestoppers P3 App

Submit Anonymous Community Crime Tips



Get Narcan Trained

Learn how to recognize the signs of an opioid overdose & how to administer the opioid overdose reversal drug Narcan.

Email bmorrison@allianceforyouth.org to find a Narcan Master Trainer for your group or organization. Maximum 8 people at a time.



- Fentanyl is the single deadliest drug threat our nation has ever seen.
- 14,789 fentanyl pills were seized by law enforcement in our area alone in 2022.
- Fentanyl is the #1 cause of overdose deaths.
- In 2022, Montana had 1093 overdoses and 152 overdose deaths. *
- In 2022, Cascade County had 108 overdoses and 19 overdose deaths. *

*Most believed to be opioid/fentanyl related.



Data provided by Cascade County Sheriff's Office & Great Falls Police Department.

There is HOPE & HELP

What is a SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER?

A Substance Use Disorder (SUD) is a disease that affects a person's brain and behavior and leads to an inability to control the use of legal or illegal drugs, alcohol or medication.



You are receiving this pamphlet because one of our community's first responders has recognized that you, or one of your loved ones, may have a problem with addiction or a substance use disorder. It is important to recognize that addiction is a **DISEASE** and you may not know what to do next. This resource list was created by recovering addicts to help those still suffering. We found hope through asking for help and **SO CAN YOU!** Please continue reading to learn more.



TREATMENT OPTIONS

- Many Rivers Whole Health
(406) 727-2512
- Rocky Mountain Treatment Center
(406) 727-8832
- Alluvion Health
(406) 454-6973
- Benefis Health Systems
(406) 455-2367
- Indian Family Health Clinic
(406) 268-1510
- Green Apple Counseling, LLC
(406) 866-0350
- Seeking Recovery, LLC
(406) 205-3433
- Youth Dynamics, Inc.
(406) 245-6539
- Your Primary Healthcare Provider

OTHER RESOURCES

- *Voices of Hope* (406) 268-1330
- 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline or text 741-741
- YWCA (406) 452-1315
- *Free and/or Low-Cost STD Testing*
Planned Parenthood (406) 454-3431
City County Health Dept. (406) 454-6950
- *Food* Great Falls Food Bank (406) 452-9029
Salvation Army (406) 454-6950
Opportunities Inc. (406) 278-5448
- *Shelter* Rescue Mission (406) 761-2653
Cameron Center (406) 761-2145
- *Montana Peer Network* (406) 452-1315
- *Local Pastor*

Substance Use DISORDERS



You Are
NEVER
ALONE

What are common signs of a SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER?

- Intense mental & physical cravings
- Physical dependence
- Tolerance
- Withdrawal symptoms
- Engaging in increasingly risky behaviors
- Drug-seeking behaviors
- Financial issues related to substance use
- Neglecting responsibilities
- Unhealthy relationships with those who enable addiction
- Isolating behaviors

For anyone who has any or all of these signs, finding quality drug & alcohol addiction treatment can be **scary**. It's important to take a first step toward a better life. You might think those closest to you don't know about your addiction, but chances are they do & are just as scared.



How do I know if I have a SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER?

Ask Yourself:

- ? *Do you think about or crave drugs or alcohol often?*
- ? *Have you ever tried to stop using or cut down on your drug or alcohol use...but couldn't?*
- ? *Do you find yourself using more than you intended or needing more to get the same effect?*
- ? *Have you ever used a drug without knowing what it was or how it could effect you?*
- ? *Have you ever taken one drug to get over the effects of another?*
- ? *Does the thought of running out of drugs or alcohol scare you?*
- ? *Have you ever stolen drugs from someone or stolen in order to pay for drugs?*
- ? *Has using drugs or alcohol hurt your relationships with your family and friends?*

If you answered yes to any or all of these questions, you might be struggling with a substance use disorder. People from all backgrounds can develop a substance use disorder...**but they can also get better!**

Don't wait for your symptoms or your life to get worse before you seek treatment. Addiction is a progressive disease. It will only get worse...never better. Help is available. **YOU** just have to **ASK!**



Local Statistics

- About 79,000 Montanans have a substance use disorder.
- 90% of Montanans with a SUD are not receiving treatment.
- 1 in 9 high school students have taken prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription.
- In 2022, Montana had 1093 overdoses and 152 overdose deaths. *
- In 2022, Cascade County had 108 overdoses & 19 overdose deaths. *

**Most believed to be opioid/fentanyl related*

This information brought to you by:



For more information about SAPA, please contact Alliance for Youth at 406.952.0018.

The Alarming Surge of Fentanyl-Laced Vapes: A Lethal Combination

As if highly addictive flavored nicotine didn't already pose a serious threat, the illicit market has recently witnessed a concerning convergence between fentanyl and vaping devices. In an attempt to appeal to unsuspecting users, illegal drug manufacturers have been incorporating fentanyl into vape cartridges, which are then sold as seemingly harmless e-cigarettes. This deadly combination has created a new avenue for fentanyl consumption, catching many users off guard.



The Dangers of Fentanyl-Laced Vapes



Fentanyl-laced vapes pose deadly risks to individuals and communities. The potency of fentanyl makes accidental overdose a significant and genuine concern. Given the lack of regulation in the illicit drug market, users cannot know the strength of the fentanyl in these vape cartridges, leading to unpredictable and potentially fatal consequences.

The nature of vaping itself presents dangers, but inhaling fentanyl through vaping devices allows chemicals to enter the bloodstream more quickly, leading to a rapid onset of effects. This quick absorption can further increase the risk of overdose, making it difficult for individuals to seek medical help in time.

And fentanyl-laced vapes may contain other harmful substances, such as cutting agents or additional drugs, which can compound the health risks associated with their use.

Signs That a Vape Contains Fentanyl

Users must recognize the potential risk of undisclosed ingredients when purchasing vaping devices illegally, whether through acquaintances, drug dealers or online sources. In these cases, the advertised contents may not reflect the actual composition of the vaping liquid.

Even if a particular vape is marketed as cannabis or another substance, illicit vaping devices may contain heroin or fentanyl. So, it's important to know the signs that could indicate fentanyl exposure:



1. **Slow or Difficult Breathing:** Fentanyl depresses the respiratory system, leading to breathing difficulties or decreased breathing rate.
2. **Sedation:** Fentanyl's potent effects can induce a state of extreme drowsiness or sedation.
3. **Disorientation and Dizziness:** Fentanyl's impact on the central nervous system can lead to confusion, disorientation and dizziness.
4. **Slow Pulse and Low Blood Pressure:** Fentanyl's effects on the cardiovascular system can manifest as a slowed pulse rate and reduced blood pressure. Monitor your pulse and be aware of any unexpected drops in blood pressure to help identify potential fentanyl-related issues.
5. **Loss of Consciousness:** Severe fentanyl exposure may result in loss of consciousness or even coma. If someone loses consciousness after vaping or displays unresponsiveness, take immediate action.

Responding to a Potential Fentanyl Overdose

If you suspect a fentanyl overdose due to vaping, time is of the essence and swift action can be lifesaving. Follow these steps:

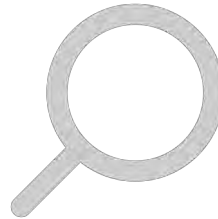
1. **Call 911:** Contact emergency services without delay. Inform the operator about the situation and provide as much information as possible to ensure appropriate medical assistance is dispatched promptly.
2. **Administer Narcan (naloxone):** If available, Narcan, a medication that reverses the effects of opioid overdose, should be administered. If you are trained in its use, follow the instructions provided. If unsure, emergency services can guide you through the process.

Xylazine

Xylazine is a medicine used in animals. It is not approved to use in humans. It is being found in fentanyl and heroin, and mixed with cocaine and meth.



The risk for overdose is much higher when drugs are mixed with xylazine.



There is no way to detect xylazine. It has no taste or smell and does not show up on fentanyl test strips.

Xylazine effects on the body



Drowsiness



Not being able to wake up



Slow heart rate



Slow breathing



Trouble swallowing



Dry mouth



Xylazine can also increase the risk of blood clots, skin sores, and muscle, nerve, or kidney damage.



Personal experiences using xylazine

"Put me out for hours"

"Made me pass out and I woke up with vomit on me"

"Skin on fire, teeth felt loose"

"Very drowsy, like I was sleepwalking"

Wounds from using xylazine

- Severe wounds are being reported with xylazine use. Repeated use can lead to wounds that do not heal without medical treatment.
- Seek medical care immediately if a wound turns black, there is extreme pain or swelling around the wound, there is a bad smell, or if you have a fever. Wounds should be kept clean and dry.



How to respond to a xylazine overdose

- Call 911 and stay with the person until medical personnel arrive.
- Put the person in the recovery position.
 - Place the nearest arm at a right angle.
 - Put the back of the other hand next to the cheek closest to you and hold it there.
 - Bend the far knee, grasp the far leg, and roll them onto their side.
 - Open airway.
- Naloxone will **not** reverse the effects of xylazine, but should **always** be given if it is believed someone is having an overdose.



Do not use alone. Call Never Use Alone 800-484-3731 if there is no one you are comfortable with.

Xylazine resources

- What You Should Know About Xylazine
 - www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/deaths/other-drugs/xylazine/faq.html
- Xylazine Wound Care: A Guide!
 - [Nextdistro.org/resources-collection/xylazine-wound-care-a-guide](https://nextdistro.org/resources-collection/xylazine-wound-care-a-guide)

