



**ESTRELLA MOUNTAIN
COMMUNITY COLLEGE**

A MARICOPA COMMUNITY COLLEGE

**Estrella Mountain Community College
Avondale, AZ
Biennial Review - 2020-2022
Alcohol and Other Drug Programs (AOD)**

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Preface

The Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations (34 CFR Part 86) of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) require an Institution of Higher Education (IHE) to certify it has adopted and implemented programs to prevent the abuse of alcohol and use or distribution of illicit drugs by its students and employees on its premises and as a part of any of its activities. At a minimum, each IHE must distribute the following in writing to all students and employees annually:

- Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees
- A description of the legal sanctions under local, state, or federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol
- A description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation, or re-entry programs that are available to employees or students
- A clear statement that the institution will impose sanctions on students and employees and a description of those sanctions, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment, and referral for prosecution for violations of the standards of conduct

The law further requires that the institution conduct a biennial review of its program with the following objectives: (1) determining the effectiveness of the policy and implementing changes to the Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) program if they are needed; and (2) ensuring the sanctions developed are enforced consistently.

The biennial review must also include a determination as to: (1) the number of drug and alcohol-related violations and fatalities occurring on the campus or as part of its activities that are reported to campus officials; and (2) the number and type of sanctions the IHEs impose on students or employees as a result of such violations or fatalities.

Estrella Mountain Community College (EMCC), a college of Maricopa County Community College District (MCCCD), acknowledges its legal obligation to conduct a biennial review of compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act and authorized an administrative review to determine if the College fulfills the requirements of the aforementioned Federal regulations.

Dr. Patricia Cardenas-Adame, Vice President for Student Affairs, formed a committee chaired by Kristina Scott, Dean of Students-Retention, to conduct a review. The members of the review committee include:

- Lyle Bartelt, Wellness Fitness Supervisor
- Joe Delgado, Commander, College Police

- Landis Elliott, Workforce Development Manager, Center for Workforce and Experiential Learning
- Herschel Jackson, Student Services Manager, Student Life
- Brenda Nelson, Student Services Analyst, Center for Workforce and Experiential Learning

The intent of this document is to:

1. Meet the legal requirement of conducting a biennial review.
2. Review and summarize the programs and activities related to alcohol and drug prevention during the 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 academic years.

This document was written to reflect activity that occurred during the reporting cycles of 2020-2021 and 2021-2022.

Descriptions of the AOD Program Elements

Alcohol-Free Events

As stated in the Abuse-Free Environment, AR 2.4.7, Maricopa County Community College District (MCCCD) closely aligns with the Drug-Free School and Communities Act of 1989 and other relevant substance abuse laws. As a college of MCCCD, EMCC upholds all federal, state, and local laws and policies limiting or restricting drug and alcohol use and abuse on campus. Listed below are the MCCCD Administrative Regulations that address an Abuse-Free Environment and the Use of Alcoholic Beverages:

- AR 2.4.7 – Abuse-Free Environment: <https://district.maricopa.edu/regulations/admin-regs/section-2/2-4>
- AR 4.13 – Alcoholic Beverages-Usage Regulation: <https://district.maricopa.edu/regulations/admin-regs/section-4/4-13>

EMCC offers a number of alcohol-free events, and activities are promoted throughout the campus by way of social media, posters, emails, fliers, information tables, and classroom announcements. These activities and events include, but are not limited to:

- Welcome Week activities
- Student club and organization activities
- Graduation
- College Success Week
- Student Success Fair
- Sponsored Student Government events
- Wellness events
- Career Days and Fairs
- University visits
- Community events
- Building openings and dedications
- Cultural events sponsored by the International and Intercultural Education Committee such as Hispanic Heritage, Native American Heritage, Black History, and Women's History.

Creation of Service Learning or Volunteer Opportunities or Required Community Service Work

EMCC offers Service Learning opportunities, which are promoted in classes as well as through email and social media platforms.

2020/2021 – The COVID-19 pandemic impacted campus service-learning efforts in Fall 2020 with many nonprofit organizations disallowing in-person events or service. Honors students supported the campus Vitalant Blood Drives by text recruiting and created encouragement cards for the Valley

of the Sun United Way. Holiday Helping Hands evolved from an in-person event to soliciting donations from the EMCC and local community. This effort resulted in \$14,550 in grocery e-cards to distribute to 291 students and staff experiencing food insecurities.

In-person service activities slowly increased in Spring 2021 with employees and students volunteering at campus-sponsored drive-up food distribution events and serving at the Agua Fria Food and Clothing Bank. Computer Information Systems (CIS) students produced the Spring 2021 Mariposa Literary Review Publication and provided graphic design work for several local nonprofit agencies.

2021/2022 – Service-learning increased even more in Fall 2021 with students volunteering at campus blood drives, the City of Avondale Police Department community events, the campus Veterans’ Day Fun Run, the West Valley Mavericks Shindig social event, and the Boys and Girls Club of the Valley and Sounds of Autism. Holiday Helping Hands’ new model continued with donations providing \$10,215 in gift cards to 204 students and staff in need.

Spring 2022 experienced a slight reduction in service hours, but Honors students volunteered with the EMCC Community Teaching Garden and Animal Ambassador programs. Students also served with AZ Housing Coalition Veterans Standdown, Project Connect through Human Services Campus, Avondale Police Department’s Special Olympics event and Sounds of Autism local nonprofit events. EMCC Teacher Education students helped local high school students select prom dresses at EMCC’s 4th Prom Dress Extravaganza event in February 2022.

- 133 high school students from 18 high schools participated
- 40+ EMCC students and staff, NAU, and GCU staff volunteers

Data

2020/2021 – 14 instructors and 372 students participated in service-learning with a total of 12,055 hours complete. This resulted in the equivalent of \$344,050 Value of Volunteer Time according to Independent Sector, a national organization and primary reporting source that calculates the value a volunteer brings to organizations.

2021/2022 - 18 instructors and 309 students participated in service-learning with a total of 11,911 hours completed. This resulted in the equivalent of \$347,511 Value of Volunteer Time (according to Independent Sector).

[Alcohol-Free Campus Facilities](#)

Estrella Mountain Community College offers indoor and outdoor public spaces at all campus sites. During the COVID-19 pandemic, access to the campus buildings was limited, but students were provided an option to make in-person and / or virtual appointments through *Cranium Cafe*, an online scheduling platform, for select academic and student support resources. EMCC provides

common areas on campus including study spaces as well as cafés that serve breakfast and lunch. A Lactation/Reflection room is open to students and staff in addition to academic support areas including the Computer Commons, Library, and Tutoring Center. EMCC also offers extended hours during evenings and weekends. All public spaces are open to students during this time, and the campus is staffed with College Police until midnight. During the Covid pandemic in 2020, access to the campus buildings was limited but students were provided an option to make appointments to use facilities through *Cranium Cafe*.

EMCC offers a Student Union where students are encouraged to use the computers, take fitness and physical education classes, participate in student forums, and congregate with other students. The Student Union is an alcohol-free setting, as are all Maricopa County Community College District buildings and properties.

All campus spaces and facilities are alcohol and drug-free in accordance with the Drug- Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, Public Law 101-226, and comply with all federal, state, and local laws pertaining to controlled substances, including alcohol.

Nonalcoholic Beverages Promoted at Events

Estrella Mountain Community College is dedicated entirely to alcohol-free events and activities for students. No event mentions or promotes alcohol or other drugs.

Normative Environments

Pro-health Messages Publicized on Campus

EMCC Fitness and Wellness collaborates with faculty, staff, and students to support a campus environment that makes healthy choices acceptable, affordable, and easy. Students apply knowledge of healthy habit guidelines and their impact on brain function to write SMART Goals for healthy behaviors. The Fitness and Wellness Program has the following five principles:

- Healthy Eating
- Healthy Sleeping
- Physical Activity
- Substance Abuse Awareness and Prevention
- Stress Resiliency

The Fitness and Wellness Program offers numerous activities throughout the academic year, including resource and classroom visits, educational programming, and guest lectures. Fitness and Wellness also collaborates with other student events and activities such as Welcome Week, Student Success Fair, and Student Life Wellness Events, which all include drug and alcohol awareness

programming. During the Spring and Fall 2021 semester, the Fitness Wellness program was unable to offer sections due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Examples of wellness programs are listed below.

Student Engagement in the Classroom		
Semester	Class Sections	Total Enrollment
Fall 2020	3 sections WITC*	60
Spring 2021	-	-
Academic Year	3 sections	60
Fall 2021	-	-
Spring 2022:	2 sections MHFA**	60
Academic Year	2 sections	60

*WITC = Wellness In The Classroom **MHFA = Mental Health First Aid

The substance abuse component of these programs addressed:

- The definition of substance abuse: “Use of a substance that results in a problem.”
- MCCC and EMCC policies: Campus is completely substance, smoke, and tobacco-free.
- Prevention Practices: Healthy Sleep, Physical Activity, and taking time for Healthy Productive Pleasure.
- Prevention/Recovery Resources: EMCC Counseling Services and external community resources.

The Fitness and Wellness Program also sponsors professional growth opportunities for faculty and staff regarding health and wellness and recognizing warning signs and risk factors for disease, mental health issues, and substance use/abuse. The philosophy is that there is one Fitness and Wellness supervisor, but there are hundreds of faculty and staff who are also able to communicate the vision and act as Fitness and Wellness ambassadors. Rather than provide stand-alone programs for alcohol and drug awareness and prevention, wellness is a holistic effort in which all five principles are incorporated into the various programs and events.

In addition to training in holistic self-care practices, EMCC is developing an on-going series of Mental Health First Aid (MHFA) trainings that will be available to all faculty and staff. MHFA includes training to recognize potential substance use problems and interact appropriately with those individuals. MHFA also contributes to mitigating substance use problems as other mental health issues can be underlying causes of substance use problems.

The campus encourages students and employees to pursue and support high academic standards. The Fitness and Wellness Program supports this philosophy by encouraging engagement in healthy eating, healthy sleeping, physical activity, stress resiliency, and healthy pleasure in order to avoid unhealthy substances.

The Fitness and Wellness Program collaborates with EMCC Disability Resources and Counseling to provide Mental Health First Aid (MHFA) training to employees and students. MHFA teaches participants to recognize the signs and symptoms that suggest a potential mental health or substance use challenge, how to listen non judgmentally, and give reassurance to a person who may be experiencing a mental health or substance use challenge, and how to refer a person to appropriate support and services.

The Fitness and Wellness Program also collaborates with the EMCC Service Learning Program to create opportunities for students to engage fellow students and encourage healthy choices. The philosophical base is that peer messages are more effective at motivating positive behaviors than authoritarian messages.

Wellness Program S.W.O.T. Analysis

In an effort toward continuous improvement, the Fitness and Wellness Program undergoes a SWOT analysis that reviews the current strengths and weaknesses along with future opportunities and potential threats to the organization. This analysis was conducted to assess which efforts are effective and where there is room to improve. The following sections will further elaborate on the work happening at EMCC related to alcohol and drug prevention.

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consistent holistic approach to well-being, which includes substance use awareness for both employees and students ● Collaboration with Student Life and International and Intercultural Education (IIE) to secure special funding for wellness / drug alcohol awareness events ● Alcohol and Drug Free environment is normalized and encouraged at EMCC. ● Collaboration with EMCC DRS and EMCC Counseling to provide Mental Health First Aid training to employees and students. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Employees are then better prepared to notice signs and symptoms of substance misuse. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No line item budget for student wellness programs to include substance abuse awareness ● Competition for funding due to static budgets combined with decreased enrollment growth

<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programs to promote healthy living correlates to an increased sense of well-being, reduced risk of disease, better academic performance, and improved engagement at work—all of which have a positive economic impact • Train faculty and staff to recognize signs and symptoms of substance abuse, as well as mental health issues, communicate appropriately with those individuals and refer to treatment resources. • Higher Education Emergency Relief Funding (HEERF) supported the cost of Mental Health First Aid Training and Mental Health Self Care Kits 	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain AOD programs to comply with federal and state regulations • Residual mental health problems from COVID-19 pandemic
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Academic Standards

- Industry Advisory Boards encourage an increase in academic standards by aligning curriculum and learning objectives with industry standards and best practices in science education.
- Chemistry faculty use modeling (active learning) techniques.
- Physical Sciences division uses a student-centered approach to curriculum that is evidence-based.
- Science courses use common lab finals. In areas where students do not perform as well as expected, faculty discuss how to change approaching the content.
- Math faculty measure students' sense of belonging through the use of a pre- and post-survey and share their findings to develop interventions.
- Math and science faculty incorporate critical thinking. Examples include BIO 182 students read peer-reviewed articles, and CHM 235 students design their own lab based on a question they are given.
- Science and math faculty use instruments such as pre- and post -tests to assess student understanding of concepts. Examples include physics faculty using the Force Concept Inventory, and chemistry faculty using the Assessment of Basic Chemistry Concepts for CHM130 and the American Chemical Society instrument for CHM151 and 152.
- Faculty encourage students to utilize the Tutoring and Writing Centers.
- Faculty require students to reflect on their learning by using journals or other assignments.
- Science and math faculty share curriculum with adjunct faculty.

- Faculty attend professional growth opportunities and take sabbaticals to stay current in their field.
- The Honors Program at EMCC hosts the Honors Expo. This event encourages students to work with a faculty member, submit original academic research, and present their work in a formal setting. The Honors Expo is held in the Fall of each academic year. It has been held in both in-person and virtual settings.
- EMCC's Comprehensive Assessment Tracking System (CATS) program encourages faculty to share effective teaching strategies with peers through this assessment system.

Faculty Engagement in Student Activities / Events

- Faculty are actively involved in the Student Success Fair and I Will Graduate campaigns, which encourage faculty engagement with students both inside and outside the classroom.
- EMCC's Strategic Plan includes activities that increase faculty use of best practice and classroom engagement activities, develop culturally relevant curriculum, and contextualize learning through the EMCC Makerspace. EMCC Institute faculty actively engage with students through faculty-led orientations, hands-on training, student clubs, and campus events.
- EMCC's Ask Me! Team is staffed by staff and faculty at various buildings to help students find their classes and answer general questions.
- Science and math faculty mentor students on transfer, internship, and career opportunities. Because of faculty mentoring, students have secured research opportunities at prestigious institutions, such as Stanford University and NASA.
- STEM faculty connect students with transfer opportunities and with professionals working in the field.

Student Leadership Activities that Promote Positive, Healthy Norms

Student Government does not host programs with alcohol, accept donations from alcohol companies, or use marketing or branding with alcohol.

Opportunities to Advise and Mentor Peers

Student Ambassadors - Student ambassadors conduct Student Forums, assist with New Student Orientations and recruitment activities, participate in various campus initiatives, and serve as a student representative on campus committees.

EXCEL Peer Mentors – Student mentors promote, reinforce, and support the EXCEL Program by assisting students with navigating their way to overcoming obstacles that may impede their college success. Mentors contact EXCEL students at least once a week to meet individually or in small groups throughout the semester.

Student Success Coaches / Personal Allies for Learning Success (PALS) are hired through the EMCC Title V Grant to support first-generation students through their transition to college and first year at Estrella Mountain Community College (EMCC). PALS provide individual help for students with non-academic skills such as time management, study skills, navigating college life in and out of the classroom, and get students connected to campus resources. PALS also deliver workshops and engage in outreach activities. Students who have completed 12+ credit hours at EMCC and earned a minimum 3.0 GPA are eligible to become a member of the PALS team.

Alcohol Availability

Alcohol is Banned or Restricted on Campus

Serving of alcoholic beverages is restricted at Estrella Mountain Community College.

In the years in which this report was written, there were zero (0) events held where alcohol was available.

Note: Estrella Mountain Community College personnel are not permitted to purchase or transport alcohol. MCCCCD Administrative Regulation 4.13 prohibits the use of funds to purchase alcohol (with the exception of small amounts for cooking in the Culinary Institute for educational purposes) and the use of alcohol at College sponsored events. State law also regulates the service, sale, distribution, and consumption of alcoholic beverages. In light of the law, Estrella Mountain Community College does not permit the use, sale, or distribution of alcoholic beverages.

Alcohol Use is Prohibited in Public Places

Estrella Mountain Community College maintains a drug, alcohol, and tobacco-free campus. No alcohol is permitted in public places or elsewhere on campus.

Delivery or Use of Kegs or Other Common Containers is Prohibited on Campus

Estrella Mountain Community College prohibits alcohol on campus in any form.

Marketing and Promotion of Alcohol

Alcohol Advertising on Campus is Banned or Limited

Estrella Mountain Community College campus banned advertisements of alcohol or alcoholic beverages.

Alcohol Industry Sponsorship for On-Campus Events is Banned or Limited

There are no events on campus which are alcohol-industry sponsored.

Alcohol Promotions with Special Appeal to Underage Drinkers is Banned or Limited

Estrella Mountain Community College does not participate in promotions related to drinking, underage or otherwise.

Alcohol Promotions that Show Drinking in High-Risk Contexts is Banned or Limited

Estrella Mountain Community College does not participate in promotions related to drinking.

Pro-Health Messages that Counterbalance Alcohol Advertising are Required

The Fitness Wellness/Physical Education program supports healthy behaviors among EMCC students, employees, and the community that lead to lifelong personal, academic, and occupational success. Pro-health messages are incorporated into the Fitness Wellness/Physical Education programming presentations and messaging.

Policy Development and Enforcement

	OFFENSE	YEAR	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION		
			ON- CAMPUS PROPERTY	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
CRIMINAL OFFENSES	Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0
		2021	0	0	0
		2022	0	0	0
	Manslaughter by Negligence	2020	0	0	0
		2021	0	0	0
		2022	0	0	0

OFFENSE	YEAR	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION		
		ON- CAMPUS PROPERTY	NON- CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
Rape	2020	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
Fondling	2020	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
Incest	2020	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2020	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
Robbery	2020	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
Burglary	2020	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2020	0	0	0
	2021	2	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
Arson	2020	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0

CRIMINAL OFFENSES

VAWA OFFENSES	OFFENSE	YEAR	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION		
			ON- CAMPUS PROPERTY	NON- CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
	Domestic Violence	2020	0	0	0
		2021	0	0	0
		2022	0	0	0
	Dating Violence	2020	0	0	0
		2021	0	0	0
		2022	0	0	0
	Stalking	2020	0	0	0
		2021	0	0	0
		2022	0	0	0
ARRESTS AND DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS	OFFENSE	YEAR	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION		
			ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	NON- CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
	Weapon Law Arrests	2020	0	0	0
		2021	0	0	0
		2022	0	0	0
	Weapon Law Referrals	2020	0	0	0
		2021	0	0	0
		2022	0	0	0
	Drug Arrests	2020	0	0	0
		2021	0	0	0
		2022	0	0	0
Drug Referrals	2020	0	0	0	
	2021	0	0	0	
	2022	0	0	0	
Alcohol Arrests	2020	0	0	0	
	2021	0	0	0	
	2022	0	0	0	
Alcohol Referrals	2020	0	0	0	
	2021	0	0	0	
	2022	0	0	0	

STUDENT CODE OF CONDUCT VIOLATIONS	OFFENSE	YEAR	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION		
			ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
	Use, possession, manufacturing or distribution of illegal or other controlled substances except as expressly permitted by law.	2020	0	0	0
		2021	0	0	0
		2022	0	0	0
	Illegal use, possession, manufacturing or distribution of alcoholic beverages or public intoxication.	2020	0	0	0
		2021	0	0	0
		2022	0	0	0
HATE CRIMES		2020	No hate crimes reported.		
		2021	No hate crimes reported.		
		2022	No hate crimes reported.		

Statement of AOD Program Goals

Rather than pursuing stand-alone AOD programs, wellness is approached on a holistic basis where all five principles (Healthy Eating, Healthy Sleeping, Physical Activity, Substance Abuse Awareness and Prevention, and Stress Management and Resilience to Stress) are incorporated into the various programs and events that are hosted. In addition to the message encouraging building resilience to the temptation for using substances, the EMCC Wellness Program also reinforces to students and employees that MCCC and EMCC policies prohibit substance use on campus and that there are disciplinary processes for violations. These policies are in place to support the optimal healthy learning environment for everyone on campus.

2020-2021 and 2021-2022 AOD Program Goals	Accomplishments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand the role of student clubs and organizations in providing direction and facilitation of AOD programming. Partner with Faculty and Adjunct Faculty to weave alcohol and drug education into classroom assignments. Establish an institutional budget for AOD programming. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employees and students are sent an annual letter outlining the dangers of alcohol and other drug use/abuse. More than 100 students are informed about drug and alcohol dangers during each fall and spring semester through partnering with faculty and providing classroom presentations.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop on-going programming focused on raising awareness of the dangers, signs and symptoms, resources for prevention and recovery, and enforcement of policies and procedures regarding alcohol and other drug use. • Develop in-person methods to ensure students and employees are informed of policies and procedures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, programming was reduced, and the number of students served decreased. • Employees and students are sent an annual acknowledgement outlining the campus and community resources for prevention of and recovery from alcohol and other drug use/abuse. • EMCC continues to take a holistic approach to Drug and Alcohol Awareness by incorporating these topics into the Wellness Programs. • “Wellness in the Classroom” is a wellness education program that specifically addresses alcohol and drug abuse issues as part of health strategies that support academic success. Faculty, adjunct faculty, and students are informed through this program.
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Summaries of AOD Program Strengths and Weaknesses

Summary of AOD Program Strengths

- EMCC consistently enforces District policy and local laws by working with College Police.
- An annual notification of AOD reporting is sent to students' Maricopa email via MCCC'D's Customer Relations Management (CRM) System.
- EMCC is in compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Act.
- MCCC'D policy prohibits alcohol use on campus and at College-sponsored events.
- MCCC'D is a Tobacco-Free campus.
- EMCC's College Police webpage posts MCCC'D policy regarding illicit drugs and alcohol, as well as alcohol and drug use prevention programs.
- MCCC'D Student Conduct Code and Staff Policy Manual address alcohol and illegal drug possession, distribution and use both on and off campus as well as sanctions for policy violations.
- Annual AOD acknowledgement for staff was implemented Spring 2016.

Summary of AOD Program Weaknesses

- EMCC needs to institutionalize Alcohol and Other Drug programming and identify institutional funds to support programming.

- EMCC needs to convene members of the AOD committee quarterly to review, assess, develop, and implement Alcohol and Other Drug programming.
- The COVID-19 pandemic and inability to serve the majority of students in-person as done in previous years, impacted programming during this reporting period.

Procedures for Distributing Annual AOD Notification to Students and Employees

New students and employees are sent the Drug and Alcohol Prevention Programs Annual Notification via email from the MCCC CD system for their reference which outlines:

- Standards of conduct.
- Annual acknowledgement of Employee Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention.

The following notifications of alcohol and drug-related policies and regulations in addition to resources can be found on the MCCC CD website: <https://district.maricopa.edu/regulations/admin-regs/section-2/2-4#7>

- A list of applicable legal sanctions under federal, state, or local laws for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol.
- Health risks associated with the abuse of alcohol or use of illicit drugs.
- A list of alcohol programs that are available to employees and students and a clear statement that the IHE (institution of higher education) will impose disciplinary sanctions on students and employees for violations of the standards of conduct.

Students and staff receive an annual notification via their Maricopa and College email address, respectively. (Notification is attached in Appendix: A)

AOD Policy and Distribution

[AR 4.14 - Motor Vehicle Usage](#)

[Staff Policy Manual](#)

A-4 – Employment Standards

A-18 – Drug Free Workplace

C-4 – Progressive Discipline (revised 4/23/2019)

[AR 2.5 – Student Rights and Responsibilities](#)

Article III: Prohibited Conduct;

4. Conduct - Rules and Regulations

- Violation of any college or District policy, rule or regulation published in hard copy or online, such as a college catalog, handbook, etc. or available electronically on the college's or MCCCCD website.
- Violation of federal, state or local law.
- Use, possession, manufacturing or distribution of illegal or other controlled substances except as expressly permitted by law, unless such use is prohibited due to a program of study for fields that are deemed safety sensitive positions. (Abuse-Free Environment AR 2.4.7, S-16 statement on the Arizona Medical Marijuana Act Proposition 203).
- Illegal use, possession, manufacturing or distribution of alcoholic beverages or public intoxication.

Article IV: Student Conduct Code Procedures;

9. Sanctions

The following sanctions may be imposed upon any student found to have violated the Student Conduct Code:

- **Warning** - a written notice to the student that the student is violating or has violated institutional rules or regulations.
- **Disciplinary Probation** - a written reprimand for violation of specified rules or regulations. Probation is for a designated period of time and includes the probability of more severe disciplinary sanctions if the student is found to violate any institutional rules or regulation(s) during the probationary period.
- **Loss of Privileges** - denial of specified privileges for a designated period of time which can include, but is not limited to, eligibility for some leadership roles, scholarships, membership in college-affiliated organizations, programs, and activities, and restricted access to college premises.
- **Restitution** - compensation for loss, damage or injury. This may take the form of appropriate service and/or monetary or material replacement.
- **Discretionary Sanctions** - work assignments, essays, service to the college, or community, apology letters, educational programs, or other related discretionary assignments. (Such assignments must have the prior approval of the Student Conduct Administrator and will have specific due dates.)
- **Behavioral Requirement** - engagement with services or programs designed to address behaviors of concern through education and skill-building.
- **College Suspension** - separation of the student from all the colleges in MCCCCD for a definite period of time, after which the student is eligible to return. Conditions for readmission may be specified. Suspension from ONE college means a suspension from ALL colleges in MCCCCD.
- **College Expulsion** - permanent separation of the student from all the colleges in MCCCCD. Expulsion from one college means expulsion from all MCCCCD colleges.
- **Degree/Certificate Revocation** - permanent revocation of a student's degree and/or certificate.
- **Other Sanctions** - additional or alternative sanctions may be created and designed as deemed appropriate to the offense with the approval of the Student Conduct Administrator.

Recommendations for Revising AOD Programs

- Expanded Mental Health First Aid training to employees by providing additional opportunities to participate, and by implementing alternative delivery methods to accommodate virtual and in-person sessions.
- Establish an institutional budget for AOD programming.
 - Seek partnership funding with Student Life, International and Intercultural Education, and Employee Wellness.
- Develop on-going programming focused on raising awareness of the dangers, signs and symptoms, resources for prevention and recovery and enforcement of policies and procedures regarding alcohol and other drug use.
 - Continue to incorporate AOD awareness into College Success Week and Student Success Fair.
 - Institute annual awareness and education through Employee Wellness.

Appendix

Annual Student Disclosures Screen Shots

Alert Name (Subject)	Alert Type	Sent By	Sent
MCCCD Drug and Alcohol Prevention Programs Annual Notification	Email	Maricopa Admissions	8/30/2021 1:30 PM

8/4/22, 4:01 PM

MCCCD Drug and Alcohol Prevention Programs Annual Notification

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MCCCD DRUG AND ALCOHOL PREVENTION PROGRAMS ANNUAL NOTIFICATION

STATEMENT ON DRUG-FREE CAMPUSES

In accordance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 (Act), the Maricopa County Community College District (MCCCD) is distributing this notification to all students and employees to inform them of MCCCD's comprehensive program to prevent the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol. This notification summarizes MCCCD's programs, resources, policies, and standards of conduct; discusses health risks; highlights treatment options; and provides an overview of sanctions.

STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

It is the goal and policy of Maricopa County Community College District to provide a drug-free environment for all college students and employees. To achieve this goal and to comply with federal law, MCCCD prohibits the unlawful sale, distribution, dispensation, possession, and use of controlled substances on MCCCD property or as part of any of its programs and/or activities.

Students, faculty, staff and visitors of any MCCCD campus are advised to become familiar with federal, state and local laws regarding alcohol and other drugs in accordance with the campus location. Students, faculty, staff, and visitors on any MCCCD campus must: 1) abide by MCCCD policies regarding alcohol abuse and illicit drugs; 2) abide by local, state and federal laws regarding alcohol, drugs, and controlled substances; and 3) act to reduce the risks associated with the use and abuse of these substances.

MCCCD students and employees are subject to all applicable drug and alcohol policies including, but not limited to:

[AR 2.4.7 – Abuse-Free Environment](#)

<https://www.mycompusceet.org/alerts/alerts.aspx>

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[AR 4.13 – Use of Alcoholic Beverages](#)

See also the **Auxiliary Services** section for [Tobacco-Free Environment](#) and the **Appendices/Student Section** [Medical Marijuana Act](#) of the Administrative Regulations.

Possession or consumption of alcohol, tobacco, and illegal drugs on MCCCD campus is prohibited. Pursuant to federal law, cannabis (marijuana) use is prohibited on MCCCD property, even for those who have a medical marijuana card.

The MCCCD Public Safety Department actively enforces laws pertaining to underage drinking, public consumption of alcohol, the furnishing of alcohol to underage individuals, and other alcohol laws. MCCCD Police also enforces drug laws.

For more information about the Maricopa County Community College District DAAPP content, contact the MCCCD Public Safety Department at <https://police.maricopa.edu> or Chief David Denlinger at David.Denlinger@domain.maricopa.edu.

Overview of State Laws and Legal Sanctions

An overview of alcohol and drug offenses for Arizona is herein provided. Sanctions under federal, state, and local laws for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol are serious and can range from civil sanctions to criminal convictions including fines and imprisonment.

Arizona Alcohol Offenses:

A person who is under the legal drinking age and who misrepresents the person's age to any person by means of written instrument of identification with the intent to induce a person to sell, serve, give or furnish liquor contrary to law is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor, [A.R.S. § 4-241](#). In addition to any other penalties prescribed by law, a person shall pay a fine of at least two hundred fifty dollars. [A.R.S. § 4-246](#).

A person who is under the legal drinking age and who solicits another person to purchase, sell, give, serve or furnish spirituous liquor contrary to law is guilty of a class 3 misdemeanor, [A.R.S. § 4-241](#). In addition to any other penalties prescribed by law, a person shall pay a fine of at least two hundred fifty dollars. [A.R.S. § 4-246](#).

A person who is under the legal drinking age and who uses a fraudulent or false written instrument of identification or identification of another person or uses a valid license or identification of another person to gain access to a licensed establishment is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor, [A.R.S. §](#)

[4-241](#). In addition to any other penalties prescribed by law, a person shall pay a fine of at least two hundred fifty dollars. [A.R.S. § 4-246](#).

A person who knowingly influences the sale, giving, or serving of spirituous liquor to a person under the legal drinking age by misrepresenting the age of such person or who orders, requests, receives or procures spirituous liquor from any licensee,

employee or other person with the intent of selling, giving or serving it to a person under the legal drinking age is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor. [A.R.S. § 4-241](#).

It is a class 1 misdemeanor for a person under the legal drinking age (21 years of age) to buy, receive, or have in the person's possession or to consume spirituous liquor. [A.R.S. § 4-244](#). It is a class 1 misdemeanor for any person to sell, furnish, dispose of or give or cause to be sold, furnished, disposed of or given, to a person under the legal drinking age (21 years of age) any spirituous liquor. [A.R.S. § 4-244](#).

Alcohol violations that qualify as a class 1 misdemeanor are punishable by up to six months in jail, can include a hefty fine, may involve probation, or a combination of these.

Drug Offenses:

A person shall not knowingly possess or use marijuana, possess marijuana for sale, produce marijuana, or transport marijuana for sale. [A.R.S. § 13-3405](#). A person who possesses marijuana weighing less than two pounds is guilty of a class 6 felony, weighing less than four pounds is guilty of a class 5 felony, and weighing over four pounds is guilty of a class 4 felony. The various offenses in this statute range in severity of punishment from a class 6 felony to a class 2 felony with a range of up to 15 years imprisonment. [A.R.S. § 13-3405](#).

A person shall not knowingly possess or use a narcotic drug; possess a narcotic drug for sale; possess equipment or chemicals for the purpose of manufacturing a narcotic drug; manufacture a narcotic drug; administer a narcotic drug to another person; obtain or procure the administration of a narcotic drug by fraud, deceit, misrepresentation or subterfuge; or transport for sale, import into this state, offer to transport for sale or import a narcotic drug. [A.R.S. § 13-3408](#). Violations include a class 4 felony to a class 2 felony with a range of up to 15 years imprisonment. Additionally, a fine of not less than \$2000 or three times the value of the narcotic drugs involved, whichever is greater (up to a statutory maximum) [A.R.S. § 13-3408](#).

It is unlawful for any person to use, or to possess with intent to use, drug paraphernalia to plant, propagate, cultivate, grow, harvest, manufacture, compound, convert, produce, process, prepare, test, analyze, pack, repack, store, contain, inject, inhale or otherwise introduce into the human body a drug. "Drug" means any narcotic drug, dangerous drug, marijuana or peyote. "Drug paraphernalia" means all equipment, products and materials of any kind which are used, intended for use or designed for use in planting, propagating, cultivating, growing, harvesting, manufacturing, compounding, producing, processing, preparing, testing, analyzing, packaging, repackaging, storing, containing, concealing, injecting, ingesting, inhaling or otherwise introducing into the human body a drug violation. Violators are guilty of a class 6 felony [A.R.S. § 13-3415](#).

Additional information on Arizona drug offenses and penalties can be found at [A.R.S. §§ 13-3401- 13- 3423](#).

Federal Law and Legal Sanctions

It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to possess a controlled substance unless such substance was obtained directly or pursuant to a valid

prescription or order from a practitioner. Federal penalties include, but are not limited to:

- For first conviction of simple possession, up to one year of imprisonment, a fine of \$1000, or both. Length of imprisonment and fines increase with further convictions. 21 U.S.C. § 844.
- Forfeiture of property. 21 U.S.C. § 853.
- Discretionary denial of federal benefits, including student loans or professional license. 21 U.S.C. § 862.

Additional offenses and penalties can be reviewed at <https://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/21cfr/21usc>.

According to 21 U.S.C. § 1091(r), a student who is convicted of any offense under federal or state law, involving the possession or sale of a controlled substance, for conduct that occurred during a period of enrollment for which the student was receiving any federal grant, loan, or work assistance will not be eligible to receive any grant, loan, or work assistance from the date of conviction for the period of time specified:

Conviction for Possession of a Controlled Substance	Period of Ineligibility
1st Offense	1 year
2nd Offense	2 years
3rd Offense	Indefinitely
Conviction for Sale of a Controlled Substance	Period of Ineligibility
1st Offense	2 years
2nd Offense	Indefinitely

See [21 U.S.C. § 802\(6\)](#) for the definition of "controlled substance."

Disciplinary Sanctions, Educational Interventions, and Administrative Actions

Students

Students who violate the college drug or alcohol policy are subject to disciplinary sanctions, educational interventions and/or administrative actions. Disciplinary sanctions include expulsion or suspension. Educational interventions may include the requirement to participate in individual or group learning sessions, community service experiences and/or risk assessments addressing alcohol or other drug abuse.

Administrative actions may include warnings, probation, interim suspension, or completion of a drug or alcohol education or rehabilitation program. Violators may also be referred for prosecution.

Employees

Sanctions will be imposed on an employee who violates college drug or alcohol policies, which may include progressive discipline, a written reprimand, suspension, demotion, or termination of employment. Sanctions may also include the requirement that the employee complete a drug or alcohol education or rehabilitation program. Violators may be referred for prosecution.

Health Risks**Alcohol**

Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including spouse and child abuse. Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses can cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects just described.

Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life-threatening. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver.

Mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation. In addition, research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are at greater risk than other people of becoming alcoholics. For more information see [here](#).

Illicit Drugs

The use of illicit drugs can lead to a variety of health risks, depending on the drug or combination of drugs used. A description of common drugs of abuse, their uses and effects are provided in

Appendix A.

For further information, visit the campus drug prevention website at <https://www.campusdrugprevention.gov/drugshttps://district.maricopa.edu/consumer-information/alco-hol-drug-abuse-prevention>.

Drug and alcohol treatment and rehabilitation programs are available for students through MCCCD community partnerships and for employees through the Employee Assistance Program, Prevention and Education:

MCCCD uses a comprehensive approach to alcohol and other drug abuse prevention that:

- Addresses multiple factors that influence student alcohol and other drug use including individual, peer, institutional, and community factors.
- Provides a continuum of programs and services that range from prevention through treatment.
- Establishes goals, specific outcomes and relevant strategies that are grounded in campus specific data.
- Implements evidence-based strategies and best practices.
- Incorporates education, environmental management, early intervention and enforcement strategies.
- Integrates proactive prevention and intervention strategies.
- Develops collaborations and coalitions, and forms partnerships with academic and student affairs, management, students, parents and the surrounding community.
- Incorporates evaluation as a meaningful tool for planning and program improvement.

DRUG CATEGORY	What is it?	Street Name	How is it used?	How does it affect the body?
Cannabis (Marijuana)	Marijuana – Mind-altering psychoactive drug. Dry, shredded, green/brown mix of flowers, stems, seeds and leaves from the cannabis sativa plant. THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol) is the main ingredient that produces the psychoactive effect. Addictive.	Marijuana – Aunt Mary, BC Bud, Chronic, Dope, Gangster, Ganja, Grass, Hash, Herb, Joint, Mary Jane, Mota, Pot, Reefer, Sinsemilla, Skunk, Smoke, Weed, Yerba	Smoked as a cigarette or in a pipe or bong • Smoked in blunts (cigar emptied of tobacco and filled with marijuana, and sometimes mixed with additional drugs) • Mixed with food (edibles) • Brewed as tea	Relaxation, disinhibition, increased appetite, sedation, increased sociability • Effects memory and learning • Difficulty in thinking and problem solving • Hallucinations • Impaired judgment, reduced coordination • Distorted perception • Decreased blood pressure, increased heart rate, dizziness, nausea, tachycardia • Confusion, anxiety, paranoia, drowsiness • Respiratory ailments
Depressants includes Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines.	Barbiturates – Depressant drug used to help sleep,	Barbiturates – Barbs, Block Busters, Christmas	Barbiturates • Swallowing a pill or injecting a liquid	Barbiturates • Lack of inhibition, relief of anxiety, sleepiness;

GHB- GammaHydroxybutyric Acid, Rohypnol	relieve anxiety and muscle spasms, prevent seizures. Prescribed names: Florina®, Pentothal®, Seconal®, or Nembutal®	Trees, Goof Balls, Pinks, Red Devils, Reds & Blues, Yellow Jackets		impairment of memory, judgment and coordination; irritability • Paranoid and suicidal thought • Tolerance is easily developed, requiring larger doses each time • Overdose can occur easily and can be fatal. Signs: Shallow respiration, clammy skin, dilated pupils, weak and rapid pulse, coma
Depressants includes Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines, GHB- GammaHydroxybutyric Acid, Rohypnol	Benzodiazepines – Depressants that produce sedation, induce sleep, relieve anxiety and prevent seizures. Available in prescription pills, syrup and injectable preparation. Prescribed as Valium®, Xanax®, Restoril®, Ativan®, Klonopin®	Benzodiazepines – Benzos, Downers, Nerve Pills, Tranks	Benzodiazepines • Orally or crushed and snorted	Benzodiazepines • Calming, euphoria • Vivid or disturbing dreams • Amnesia, hostility, irritability • Overdose may be fatal. Signs: shallow respiration, clammy skin, dilated pupils, weak and rapid pulse, coma
Depressants Includes Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines, GHB- GammaHydroxyb utyric Acid, Rohypnol	GHB – Gamma – Hydroxybutyric Acid Prescribed as Xyrem, it is also known as the "date rape drug." It comes in liquid or as a white powder that is dissolved in water, juice, or alcohol. In liquid form, GHB is clear and colorless and slightly salty in taste.	GHB – Gamma – Hydroxybutyric Acid – G, Georgia Home Boy, Goop, Grievous Bodily Harm, Liquid X, Scoop, Liquid Ecstasy	GHB – Gamma – Hydroxybutyric Acid • Usually a liquid, mixed in a beverage • White powder normally dissolved in a liquid	GHB – Gamma – Hydroxybutyric Acid • Hallucinations • Euphoria, drowsiness, decreased anxiety, excited and aggressive behavior • Overdose symptoms: unconsciousness, seizures, slowed heart rate, greatly slowed breathing, lower body temperature, vomiting, nausea, coma, death • Addictive. Withdrawal symptoms: insomnia, anxiety, tremors, increased heart rate and blood pressure, psychotic thoughts
Depressants Includes Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines, GHB- GammaHydroxyb	Rohypnol – Depressant and benzodiazepine with generic name Flunitrazepam. It is not approved for	Rohypnol – Circles, Forget Me Pill, La Rocha, Lunch Money Drug, Mexican Valium,	Rohypnol • Oblong olive green tablet, swallowed, crushed and snorted • Can be dissolved in liquids When placed	Rohypnol • Muscle relaxant, decreased anxiety • Drowsiness, amnesia, sleep • Slurred speech, loss

tyric Acid, RyoHyponl	medical use in the United States. Used by cocaine abusers to relieve side effects, and also used as a "date rape" drug.	Pingus, R2, Roach 2, Ruffles, Rophies, Wolfies	in light colored drink, will dye it blue	of coordination • Impaired mental function, confusion Addictive
Designer Drugs Includes Bath Salts, Flakka (alpha-PVP), Spice/K2, Synthetic Marijuana, U-47700	Spice/K2, Synthetic Marijuana – A synthetic version of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the psychoactive ingredient in marijuana, K2/Spice is a mixture of plant and material sprayed with synthetic psychoactive chemicals. Often looks like potpourri and typically labeled "not for human consumption." Dangerous to purchase from Internet because its origins and chemical amounts are unknown. The ingredients and strength of products containing synthetic cannabinoids are almost impossible for the user to know.	Spice/K2, Synthetic Marijuana – Bliss, Black Mamba, Blaze, Bombay Blue, Fake Weed, Legal Weed, Genie, Zohai, Red X, Dawn Scooby Skunk, Snax	Spice/K2, Synthetic Marijuana • Smoked using "joints", pipes, E-cigarettes, as a tea	Spice/K2, Synthetic Marijuana • Paranoia, anxiety, panic attacks, hallucinations, and giddiness • Addictive • Increase in heart rate and blood pressure • Convulsions, organ damage, or death
Designer Drugs Includes Bath Salts, Flakka (alpha-PVP), Spice/K2, Synthetic Marijuana, U-47700	Bath Salts – Synthetic stimulants sold online, convenience stores and "head shops" under various brand names. Resemble Epsom salts and labeled "Not for human consumption." Erroneously sold as bath salts, plant food and research chemicals.	Bath Salts – Bliss, Blue Silk, Cloud Nine, Drone, Energy-1, Ivory Wave, Lunar Wave, Meow Meow, Meph, Ocean Burst, Pure Ivory, Purple Wave, Red Dove, Snow Leopard, Standust, Vanilla Sky, White Dove, White Knight, White Lightning	Bath Salts • Sniffing/snorling, orally, smoke, or put into a solution and injected.	• Insomnia, irritability, dizziness • Feelings of empathy, stimulation, alertness, euphoria and sensory awareness • Paranoia, hallucinations, delusions, suicidal thoughts, seizures • Rapid heart rate that may lead to stroke or heart attack • Sweating, nausea, and vomiting • Prolonged panic attacks • Death
Designer Drugs Includes Bath Salts, Flakka (alpha-PVP), Spice/K2, Synthetic Marijuana, U-47700	Flakka (alpha-PVP) – is a dangerous drug that is similar to the street drug commonly known as bath salts.	Flakka (alpha-PVP) – Gravel	Flakka (alpha-PVP) • The drug may be eaten, snorted, injected, or vaporized in	Flakka (alpha-PVP) • Paranoia and hallucinations that may lead to violent aggression and

Hallucinogens Includes Ecstasy or MDMA (also known as Molly), Ketamine, LSD, PCP (Phencyclidine), Peyote and Mescaline, Psilocybin	LSD – Very strong hallucinogen sold on streets that is odorless and colorless with high potential for abuse.	LSD – Acid, Blotter Acid, Dots, Mellow Yellow, Window Pane	LSD • Added to absorbent paper such as blotter paper divided into square dosage units • Tablets or capsules • Occasionally in liquid form	LSD • Hallucinations • Distorted perception of shape and size of objects, colors, and sounds • Acute anxiety and depression • Flashbacks days and even months after • Elevated heart rate, higher body temperature, increased blood pressure, dilated pupils • Overdose symptoms: longer, more intense episodes, psychosis and death
Hallucinogens Includes Ecstasy or MDMA (also known as Molly), Ketamine, LSD, PCP (Phencyclidine), Peyote and Mescaline, Psilocybin	PCP (Phencyclidine) – Synthetically produced hallucinogen	PCP (Phencyclidine) Angel Dust, Boat, Crystal, Embalming Fluid, Hog, Ozone, Rocket Fuel, Shermans, Supergrass, Tic Tac, Wack, Zoom	PCP (Phencyclidine) • Tablets, capsules are swallowed • in powder form, snorted • Leafy material sprayed or dipped in liquid and smoked	PCP (Phencyclidine) • Dissociative drug, Induces distortion or sight and sound and produces feelings of detachment • Disorientation, delirium • Sedation, immobility, amnesia • Numbness, slurred speech, loss of coordination • Feeling of strength, power, and invulnerability • Increased blood pressure, rapid and shallow breathing, elevated heart rate and temperature • Addictive
Hallucinogens Includes Ecstasy or MDMA (also known as Molly), Ketamine, LSD, PCP (Phencyclidine), Peyote and Mescaline, Psilocybin	Peyote and Mescaline – Small spineless cactus with active ingredient mescaline, a hallucinogen. Has disc-shaped "buttons" that are cut off and used.	Peyote and Mescaline Buttons, Cactus, Mesc, Peyoto	Peyote and Mescaline • Fresh or dried buttons are chewed • Buttons soaked in water to produce intoxicating liquid • Ground into powder for capsules and swallowed • Smoked with marijuana and tobacco	Peyote and Mescaline • Hallucinations • Altered perceptions of space and time • Nausea and vomiting, increased heart rate • Rise in body temperature • Impaired motor coordination • Euphoria, anxiety
Hallucinogens	Psilocybin –	Psilocybin – Magic	Psilocybin •	Psilocybin •

<p>Includes Ecstasy or MDMA (also known as Molly), Ketamine, LSD, PCP (Phencyclidine), Peyote and Mescaline, Psilocybin</p>	<p>Hallucinogenic chemical obtained from certain types of fresh and dried mushrooms. Has slender stems topped by caps with dark gills on the underside.</p>	<p>mushrooms, Shrooms, Mushrooms</p>	<p>Ingested orally • Brewed as tea • Added to foods to mask bitter flavor</p>	<p>Hallucinations • Large amounts can cause panic attacks and psychosis • Nausea and vomiting • Muscle weakness, lack of coordination • Overdose may result in psychosis or death</p>
<p>Inhalants</p>	<p>Inhalants – invisible, volatile substances found in common household products, e.g., felt tip markers, spray paint, air freshener, typewriter correction fluid, butane, computer cleaners, glue. Includes more than 1,000 products that are harmful when inhaled.</p>	<p>Inhalants – Huff, Rush, Whippets, Gluey</p>	<p>Inhalants • Inhaled through nose or mouth • Huffing inhalant-soaked rag stuffed in mouth • Inhaling from balloon with nitrous oxide • Sniffing or snorting the substance from a container or dispenser • Inhaling fumes from substances in a bag</p>	<p>Inhalants • Slight stimulation, feeling less inhibition, loss of consciousness • Damages sections of brain controlling thinking, moving, seeing • Slurred speech, loss of coordination, euphoria, dizziness • Long term use may cause damage to nervous system and organs • Sudden sniffing death may occur from suffocation or asphyxiation</p>
<p>Narcotics (Opioids) Includes Fentanyl, Heroin, Hydromorphone, Methadone, Morphine, Opium, Oxycodone</p>	<p>Fentanyl – Fentanyl is a synthetic opioid that is 80- 100 times stronger than morphine. Pharmaceutical fentanyl was developed for pain management treatment of cancer patients, applied in a patch on the skin. Because of its powerful opioid properties, Fentanyl is also diverted for abuse. Fentanyl is added to heroin to increase its potency, or be disguised as highly potent heroin. Many users believe that they are purchasing heroin and actually don't know that they are purchasing fentanyl – which often results in overdose deaths.</p>	<p>Fentanyl – Apache, China Girl, China Town, China White, Dance Fever, Goodfellas, Great Bear, He-Man, Poison and Tango & Cash</p>	<p>Fentanyl • Clonidine fentanyl is typically injected, or inhaled like heroin</p>	<p>Fentanyl • Intense, short-term high • Temporary feelings of euphoria • Slowed respiration and reduced blood pressure • Nausea • Fainting • Seizures • Death</p>

	cathine and cathinone.			Hallucinations, paranoia, nightmares • Euphoria, increased alertness and energy, hyperactivity • Increase in blood pressure and heart rate • Cardiac complications • Insomnia, gastric disorders
Stimulants Includes Amphetamines, Cocaine, Khat, Methamphetamine	Methamphetamine – Stimulant that speeds up body's system that comes as pill or powder. Available in prescription as Desoxyn®, to treat obesity and ADHD. Crystal meth resembles glass fragments and is an illegally altered version of the prescription drug that is cooked with over-the-counter drugs in meth labs	Methamphetamine – Meth, Speed, Ice, Shards, Bikers Coffee, Stove Top, Tweak, Yaba, Trash, Chalk, Crystal, Crank, Shabu	Methamphetamine • Powder, pill • Smoked, snorted, injected • To intensify the effects, users may take higher doses of the drug, take it more frequently, or change their method of intake	Methamphetamine • Highly addictive • Agitation, increased heart rate and blood pressure • Increased respiration and body temperature • Anxiety, paranoia • High doses can cause convulsions, cardiovascular collapse, stroke or death



Chandler-Gilbert | Estrella Mountain | GateWay | Glendale | Mesa | Paradise Valley
Phoenix College | Rio Salado | Scottsdale | South Mountain

The Maricopa County Community College District (MCCCD) is an EEO/AA institution and an equal opportunity employer of protected veterans and individuals with disabilities. All qualified applicants will receive consideration for employment without regard to race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, or national origin. A lack of English language skills will not be a barrier to admission and participation in the career and technical education programs of the District.

The Maricopa County Community College District does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, disability or age in its programs or activities. For Title IX/504 concerns, call the following number to reach the appointed coordinator: (480) 731-8499. For additional information, as well as a listing of all coordinators within the Maricopa College system, visit <http://www.maricopa.edu/non-discrimination>.

See also the Auxiliary Services section for [Tobacco-Free Environment](#) and the Appendices/Student Section [Medical Marijuana Act](#) of the Administrative Regulations.

Possession or consumption of alcohol, tobacco, and illegal drugs on MCCCD campus is prohibited. Pursuant to federal law, cannabis (marijuana) use is prohibited on MCCCD property, even for those who have a medical marijuana card.

The MCCCD Public Safety Department actively enforces laws pertaining to underage drinking, public consumption of alcohol, the furnishing of alcohol to underage individuals, and other alcohol laws. MCCCD Police also enforces drug laws.

For more information about the Maricopa County Community College District DAAPP content, contact the MCCCD Public Safety Department at <https://police.maricopa.edu> or Chief David Denlinger at David.Denlinger@domail.maricopa.edu.

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A person who is under the legal drinking age and who solicits another person to purchase, sell, give, serve or furnish spirituous liquor contrary to law is guilty of a class 3 misdemeanor. [A.R.S. § 4-241](#). In addition to any other penalties prescribed by law, a person shall pay a fine of at least two hundred fifty dollars. [A.R.S. § 4-246](#).

A person who is under the legal drinking age and who uses a fraudulent or false written instrument of identification or identification of another person or uses a valid license or identification of another person to gain access to a licensed establishment is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor. [A.R.S. §](#)

[4-241](#). In addition to any other penalties prescribed by law, a person shall pay a fine of at least two hundred fifty dollars. [A.R.S. § 4-246](#).

A person who knowingly influences the sale, giving, or serving of spirituous liquor to a person under the legal drinking age by misrepresenting the age of such person or who orders, requests, receives or procures spirituous liquor from any licensee, employee or other person with the intent of selling, giving or serving it to a person under the legal drinking age is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor. [A.R.S. § 4-241](#).

It is a class 1 misdemeanor for a person under the legal drinking age (21 years of age) to buy, receive, or have in the person's possession or to consume spirituous liquor. [A.R.S. § 4-244](#). It is a class 1 misdemeanor for any person to sell, furnish, dispose of or give or cause to be sold, furnished, disposed of or given, to a person under the legal drinking age (21 years of age) any spirituous liquor. [A.R.S. § 4-244](#).

Alcohol violations that qualify as a class 1 misdemeanor are punishable by up to six months in jail, can include a hefty fine, may involve probation, or a combination of these.

Drug Offenses:

A person shall not knowingly possess or use marijuana, possess marijuana for sale, produce marijuana, or transport marijuana for sale. [A.R.S. § 13-3405](#). A person who possesses marijuana weighing less than two pounds is guilty of a class 6 felony, weighing less than four pounds is guilty of a class 5 felony, and weighing over four pounds is guilty of a class 4 felony. The various offenses in this statute range in severity of punishment from a class 6 felony to a class 2 felony with a range of up to 15 years imprisonment. [A.R.S. § 13-3405](#).

A person shall not knowingly possess or use a narcotic drug; possess a narcotic drug for sale; possess equipment or chemicals for the purpose of manufacturing a narcotic drug; manufacture a narcotic drug; administer a narcotic drug to another person; obtain or procure the administration of a narcotic drug by fraud, deceit, misrepresentation or subterfuge; or transport for sale, import into this state, offer to transport for sale or import a narcotic drug. [A.R.S. § 13-3408](#). Violations include a class 4 felony to a class 2 felony with a range of up to 15 years imprisonment. Additionally, a fine of not less than \$2000 or three times the value of the narcotic drugs involved, whichever is greater (up to a statutory maximum) [A.R.S. § 13-3408](#).

It is unlawful for any person to use, or to possess with intent to use, drug paraphernalia to plant, propagate, cultivate, grow, harvest, manufacture, compound, convert, produce, process, prepare, test, analyze, pack, repack, store, contain, inject, inhale or otherwise introduce into the human body a drug. "Drug" means any narcotic drug, dangerous drug, marijuana or peyote. "Drug paraphernalia" means all equipment, products and materials of any kind which are used, intended for use or designed for use in planting, propagating, cultivating, growing, harvesting, manufacturing, compounding, producing, processing, preparing, testing, analyzing, packaging, repackaging, storing, containing, concealing, injecting, ingesting, inhaling or otherwise introducing into the human body a drug violation. Violators are guilty of a class 6 felony. [A.R.S. § 13-3415](#).

Additional information on Arizona drug offenses and penalties can be found at [A.R.S. §§ 13-3401– 13-3423](#).

Federal Law and Legal Sanctions

It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to possess a controlled substance unless such substance was obtained directly or pursuant to a valid prescription or order from a practitioner. Federal penalties include, but are not limited to:

- For first conviction of simple possession, up to one year of imprisonment, a fine of \$1000, or both. Length of imprisonment and fines increase with further convictions. 21 U.S.C. § 844.
- Forfeiture of property. 21 U.S.C. § 853.
- Discretionary denial of federal benefits, including student loans or professional license. 21 U.S.C. § 862.

Additional offenses and penalties can be reviewed at <https://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/21cfr/21usc>.

According to 21 U.S.C. § 1091(r), a student who is convicted of any offense under federal or state law, involving the possession or sale of a controlled substance, for conduct that occurred during a period of enrollment for which the student was receiving any federal grant, loan, or work assistance will not be eligible to receive any grant, loan, or work assistance from the date of conviction for the period of time specified:

Conviction for Possession of a Controlled Substance	Period of Ineligibility
1st Offense	1 year
2nd Offense	2 years
3rd Offense	Indefinitely
Conviction for Sale of a Controlled Substance	Period of Ineligibility
1st Offense	2 years
2nd Offense	Indefinitely

See [21 U.S.C. § 802\(6\)](#) for the definition of "controlled substance."

Disciplinary Sanctions, Educational Interventions, and Administrative Actions

Students

Students who violate the college drug or alcohol policy are subject to disciplinary sanctions, educational interventions and/or administrative actions. Disciplinary

sanctions include expulsion or suspension. Educational interventions may include the requirement to participate in individual or group learning sessions, community service experiences and/or risk assessments addressing alcohol or other drug abuse. Administrative actions may include warnings, probation, interim suspension, or completion of a drug or alcohol education or rehabilitation program. Violators may also be referred for prosecution.

Employees

Sanctions will be imposed on an employee who violates college drug or alcohol policies, which may include progressive discipline, a written reprimand, suspension, demotion, or termination of employment. Sanctions may also include the requirement that the employee complete a drug or alcohol education or rehabilitation program. Violators may be referred for prosecution.

Health Risks

Alcohol

Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including spouse and child abuse. Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses can cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects just described.

Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life-threatening. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver.

Mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation. In addition, research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are at greater risk than other people of becoming alcoholics. For more information see [here](#).

Illicit Drugs

The use of illicit drugs can lead to a variety of health risks, depending on the drug or combination of drugs used. A description of common drugs of abuse, their uses and effects are provided in

Appendix A.

For further information, visit the campus drug prevention website at <https://www.campusdrugprevention.gov/drugshttps://district.maricopa.edu/consumer-information/alcohol-drug-abuse-prevention>.

Drug and alcohol treatment and rehabilitation programs are available for students through MCCCD community partnerships and for employees through the Employee Assistance Program. Prevention and Education:

MCCCD uses a comprehensive approach to alcohol and other drug abuse prevention that:

- Addresses multiple factors that influence student alcohol and other drug use including individual, peer, institutional, and community factors.
- Provides a continuum of programs and services that range from prevention through treatment.
- Establishes goals, specific outcomes and relevant strategies that are grounded in campus specific data.
- Implements evidence-based strategies and best practices.
- Incorporates education, environmental management, early intervention and enforcement strategies.
- Integrates proactive prevention and intervention strategies.
- Develops collaborations and coalitions, and forms partnerships with academic and student affairs, management, students, parents and the surrounding community.
- Incorporates evaluation as a meaningful tool for planning and program improvement.

DRUG CATEGORY	What is it?	Street Name	How is it used?	How does it affect the body?
Cannabis (Marijuana)	Marijuana – Mind-altering psychoactive drug. Dry, shredded, green/brown mix of flowers, stems, seeds and leaves from the cannabis sativa plant. THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol) is the main ingredient that produces the psychoactive effect. Addictive.	Marijuana – Aunt Mary, BC Bud, Chronic, Dope, Gangster, Ganja, Grass, Hash, Herb, Joint, Mary Jane, Mota, Pot, Reefer, Sinsemilla, Skunk, Smoke, Weed, Yerba	Smoked as a cigarette or in a pipe or bong • Smoked in blunts (cigar emptied of tobacco and filled with marijuana, and sometimes mixed with additional drugs) • Mixed with food (edibles) • Brewed as tea	Relaxation, disinhibition, increased appetite, sedation, increased sociability • Effects memory and learning • Difficulty in thinking and problem solving • Hallucinations • Impaired judgment, reduced coordination • Distorted perception • Decreased blood pressure, increased heart rate, dizziness, nausea, tachycardia • Confusion, anxiety, paranoia, drowsiness • Respiratory ailments
Depressants includes Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines, GHB- GammaHydroxybutyric Acid, Ryohyponi	Barbiturates – Depressant drug used to help sleep, relieve anxiety and muscle spasms, prevent seizures. Prescribed names: Fiorina®, Pentothal®.	Barbiturates – Barbs, Block Busters, Christmas Trees, Goof Balls, Pinks, Red Devils, Reds & Blues, Yellow Jackets	Barbiturates • Swallowing a pill or injecting a liquid	Barbiturates • Lack of inhibition, relief of anxiety, sleepiness; impairment of memory, judgment and coordination; irritability • Paranoia and suicidal thought • Tolerance is easily developed,

	Seconal®, or Nembutal®			requiring larger doses each time • Overdose can occur easily and can be fatal. Signs: Shallow respiration, clammy skin, dilated pupils, weak and rapid pulse, coma
Depressants includes Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines, GHB- GammaHydroxybutyric Acid, Ryohypnol	Benzodiazepines – Depressants that produce sedation, induce sleep, relieve anxiety and prevent seizures. Available in prescription pills, syrup and injectable preparation. Prescribed as Valium®, Xanax®, Restoril®, Ativan®, Klonopin®	Benzodiazepines – Benzos, Downers, Nerve Pills, Tranks	Benzodiazepines • Orally or crushed and snorted	Benzodiazepines • Calming, euphoria • Vivid or disturbing dreams • Amnesia, hostility, irritability • Overdose may be fatal. Signs: shallow respiration, clammy skin, dilated pupils, weak and rapid pulse, coma
Depressants Includes Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines, GHB- GammaHydroxybutyric Acid, Ryohypnol	GHB – Gamma – Hydroxybutyric Acid Prescribed as Xyrem, it is also known as the "date rape drug." It comes in liquid or as a white powder that is dissolved in water, juice, or alcohol. In liquid form, GHB is clear and colorless and slightly salty in taste.	GHB – Gamma – Hydroxybutyric Acid – G, Georgia Home Boy, Goop, Grievous Bodily Harm, Liquid X, Scoop, Liquid Ecstasy	GHB – Gamma – Hydroxybutyric Acid • Usually a liquid, mixed in a beverage • White powder normally dissolved in a liquid	GHB – Gamma – Hydroxybutyric Acid • Hallucinations • Euphoria, drowsiness, decreased anxiety, excited and aggressive behavior • Overdose symptoms: unconsciousness, seizures, slowed heart rate, greatly slowed breathing, lower body temperature, vomiting, nausea, coma, death • Addictive. Withdrawal symptoms: insomnia, anxiety, tremors, increased heart rate and blood pressure, psychotic thoughts
Depressants Includes Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines, GHB- GammaHydroxybutyric Acid, Ryohypnol	Rohypnol – Depressant and benzodiazepine with generic name Flunitrazepam. It is not approved for medical use in the United States. Used by cocaine abusers to relieve side effects, and also used as a "date rape" drug.	Rohypnol – Circles, Forget Me Pill, La Rocha, Lunch Money Drug, Mexican Valium, Pingus, R2, Roach 2, Ruffles, Rophies, Wolfies	Rohypnol • Oblong olive green tablet, swallowed, crushed and snorted • Can be dissolved in liquids When placed in light colored drink, will dye it blue	Rohypnol • Muscle relaxant, decreased anxiety • Drowsiness, amnesia, sleep • Slurred speech, loss of coordination • Impaired mental function, confusion Addictive
Designer Drugs Includes Bath Salts,	Spice/K2, Synthetic Marijuana – A	Spice/K2, Synthetic	Spice/K2, Synthetic Marijuana • Smoked	Spice/K2, Synthetic Marijuana •

Flakka (alpha-PVP), Spice/K2, Synthetic Marijuana, U-47700	synthetic version of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the psychoactive ingredient in marijuana, K2/Spice is a mixture of plant and material sprayed with synthetic psychoactive chemicals. Often looks like potpourri and typically labeled "not for human consumption." Dangerous to purchase from Internet because its origins and chemical amounts are unknown. The ingredients and strength of products containing synthetic cannabinoids are almost impossible for the user to know.	Marijuana – Bliss, Black Mamba, Blaze, Bombay Blue, Fake Weed, Legal Weed, Genie, Zohai, Red X, Dawn Scooby Skunk, Snax	using "joints", pipes, E-cigarettes, as a tea	Paranoia, anxiety, panic attacks, hallucinations, and giddiness • Addictive • Increase in heart rate and blood pressure • Convulsions, organ damage, or death
Designer Drugs Includes Bath Salts, Flakka (alpha-PVP), Spice/K2, Synthetic Marijuana, U-47700	Bath Salts – Synthetic stimulants sold online, convenience stores and "head shops" under various brand names. Resemble Epsom salts and labeled "Not for human consumption." Erroneously sold as bath salts, plant food and research chemicals.	Bath Salts – Bliss, Blue Silk, Cloud Nine, Drone, Energy-1, Ivory Wave, Lunar Wave, Meow Meow, Meph, Ocean Burst, Pure Ivory, Purple Wave, Red Dove, Snow Leopard, Stardust, Vanilla Sky, White Dove, White Knight, White Lightning	Bath Salts • Sniffing/snorting, orally, smoke, or put into a solution and injected.	• Insomnia, irritability, dizziness • Feelings of empathy, stimulation, alertness, euphoria and sensory awareness • Paranoia, hallucinations, delusions, suicidal thoughts, seizures • Rapid heart rate that may lead to stroke or heart attack • Sweating, nausea, and vomiting • Prolonged panic attacks • Death
Designer Drugs Includes Bath Salts, Flakka (alpha-PVP), Spice/K2, Synthetic Marijuana, U-47700	Flakka (alpha-PVP) – is a dangerous drug that is similar to the street drug commonly known as bath salts. Flakka is typically white or pink in color, and is found in crystal form.	Flakka (alpha-PVP) – Gravel	Flakka (alpha-PVP) • The drug may be eaten, snorted, injected, or vaporized in e-cigarettes.	Flakka (alpha-PVP) • Paranoia and hallucinations that may lead to violent aggression and self-injury. • Overdose and death have been linked to use of this drug.
Designer Drugs Includes Bath Salts, Flakka (alpha-PVP), Spice/K2, Synthetic Marijuana, U-47700	U-47700 - nicknamed "U4," "pink," or "pinky," is a highly potent synthetic opioid that looks like a white or	U-47700 – Pinky, Pink or U4	U-47700 This drug is usually snorted, swallowed or injected.	U-47700 This drug poses the same risks as heroin and many other designer opioids. The drug's effects include: •

	light pink powder. A lot of times, it is often either sold in baggies or pressed into pills to look like legal painkillers. Abuse of this drug is similar to heroin, and prescription and designer opioids.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbness • Sedation • Cold and clammy skin • Coma • Respiratory failure leading to death <p>This drug is 7-8 times more potent than morphine, according to the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA). Not to mention, buyers can't be certain exactly what they are getting when they purchase the drug online.</p>
Drugs of Concern Includes DXM (Dextromethorphan), Kratom, Salvia Divinorum	DXM (Dextromethorphan) Cough suppressor found in many over-the-counter medications, such as cough syrup, tablets, capsules, or powder. Popular over-the-counter brands: Robitussin, Coricidin NBP	DXM (Dextromethorphan) – CCC, DXM, Poor Man's PCP, Robo, Skittles, Triple C	DXM (Dextromethorphan) • DXM is taken by drinking cough syrup or swallowing tablets, capsules, or powder. Extensive "how to" abuse information on various websites. Preferred by teenagers and younger for its easy accessibility. Tablets are easy to conceal and students will take them in school.	DXM (Dextromethorphan) • Increase in perceptual awareness, altered time perception • Hallucinations, confusion • Addictive • Loss of coordination, slurred speech, sweating, lethargy • High doses of DXM with alcohol or other drugs, including antidepressants, can cause death.
Drugs of Concern Includes DXM (Dextromethorphan), Kratom, Salvia Divinorum	Kratom – Leaves from the tropical tree Kratom in Southeast Asia, which causes stimulant, and sedative effects in different doses. More commonly abused in the Asia Pacific region than the United States.	Kratom – Thang, kakuam, thom, ketum, and biak	Kratom • Swallowed as a pill, crushed and smoked, brewed as a tea, chewed raw leaves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At low doses, increased alertness, physical energy, and talkativeness • At high doses, sedation • Addictive: cause hallucinations, delusion, and confusion • Nausea, itching, sweating, dry mouth, constipation, increased urination, and loss of appetite • Long-term use can cause anorexia, weight loss, and insomnia
Drugs of Concern Includes DXM (Dextromethorphan), Kratom, Salvia Divinorum	Salvia Divinorum – Psychoactive plant from the mint family, abused for its hallucinogenic effect.	Salvia Divinorum – Maria Pastora, SallyD, Salvia	Salvia Divinorum • Chewing fresh leaves, drinking extracted juices, smoking or inhaling vapors	Salvia Divinorum • Perceptions of bright lights, vivid colors and shapes • Body or object distortions • Uncontrollable

				laughter, fear, panic - Loss of coordination, dizziness, slurred speech - Hallucinations
Hallucinogens Includes Ecstasy or MDMA (also known as Molly), Ketamine, LSD, PCP (Phencyclidine), Peyote and Mescaline, Psilocybin	Ecstasy or MDMA – Known as a party drug, ecstasy comes in pill or powder form; pill has a variety of logos and colors.	Ecstasy or MDMA – Adam, Beans, Biscuit, Clarity, Disco Biscuit, E, Eve, Go, Hug Drug, Lover’s Speed, MDMA, Peace, STP, X, XTC	Ecstasy or MDMA • Swallowing gel capsules (Molly), pills, tablets • Powder, Crystal, liquid • Crushed or snorted • Occasionally smoked	Ecstasy or MDMA • Increased motor activity, alertness, heart rate, blood pressure • Muscle tension, tremors, teeth clenching, nausea, sweating • Euphoria, empathy, reduced inhibition • Chills, blurred vision • Confusion, anxiety, depression, paranoia, severe dehydration • Sharp increase in body temperature (hyperthermia), which can lead to liver, kidney and cardiovascular failure and death
Hallucinogens Includes Ecstasy or MDMA (also known as Molly), Ketamine, LSD, PCP (Phencyclidine), Peyote and Mescaline, Psilocybin	Ketamine – General, short-acting anesthetic with hallucinogenic effects. Sometimes used to facilitate sexual assault crimes.	Ketamine – Special K, Cat Valium, Kit Kat, K, Super Acid, Super K, Purple, Special La Coke, Jet, Vitamin K	Ketamine • Injected • Liquid mixed with liquids • Powder that is snorted, mixed in drinks, or smoked	Ketamine • Hallucinatory effects last 30-60 minutes • Distorts sights and sounds • Induces feelings of calmness and relaxation, relief from pain • Immobility and amnesia • Body feels out of control • Agitation, depression, unconsciousness • Hallucinations
Hallucinogens Includes Ecstasy or MDMA (also known as Molly), Ketamine, LSD, PCP (Phencyclidine), Peyote and Mescaline, Psilocybin	LSD – Very strong hallucinogen sold on streets that is odorless and colorless with high potential for abuse.	LSD – Acid, Blotter Acid, Dots, Mellow Yellow, Window Pane	LSD • Added to absorbent paper such as blotter paper divided into square dosage units • Tablets or capsules • Occasionally in liquid form	LSD • Hallucinations • Distorted perception of shape and size of objects, colors, and sounds • Acute anxiety and depression • Flashbacks days and even months after • Elevated heart rate, higher body

				temperature, increased blood pressure, dilated pupils • Overdose symptoms: longer, more intense episodes, psychosis and death
Hallucinogens Includes Ecstasy or MDMA (also known as Molly), Ketamine, LSD, PCP (Phencyclidine), Peyote and Mescaline, Psilocybin	PCP (Phencyclidine) – Synthetically produced hallucinogen	PCP (Phencyclidine) Angel Dust, Boat, Crystal, Embalming Fluid, Hog, Ozone, Rocket Fuel, Shermans, Supergrass, Tic Tac, Wack, Zoom	PCP (Phencyclidine) • Tablets, capsules are swallowed • In powder form, snorted • Leafy material sprayed or dipped in liquid and smoked	PCP (Phencyclidine) • Dissociative drug, induces distortion or sight and sound and produces feelings of detachment • Disorientation, delirium • Sedation, immobility, amnesia • Numbness, slurred speech, loss of coordination • Feeling of strength, power, and invulnerability • Increased blood pressure, rapid and shallow breathing, elevated heart rate and temperature • Addictive
Hallucinogens Includes Ecstasy or MDMA (also known as Molly), Ketamine, LSD, PCP (Phencyclidine), Peyote and Mescaline, Psilocybin	Peyote and Mescaline – Small spineless cactus with active ingredient mescaline, a hallucinogen. Has disc-shaped "buttons" that are cut off and used.	Peyote and Mescaline Buttons, Cactus, Mesc, Peyoto	Peyote and Mescaline • Fresh or dried buttons are chewed • Buttons soaked in water to produce intoxicating liquid • Ground into powder for capsules and swallowed • Smoked with marijuana and tobacco	Peyote and Mescaline • Hallucinations • Altered perceptions of space and time • Nausea and vomiting, increased heart rate • Rise in body temperature • Impaired motor coordination • Euphoria, anxiety
Hallucinogens Includes Ecstasy or MDMA (also known as Molly), Ketamine, LSD, PCP (Phencyclidine), Peyote and Mescaline, Psilocybin	Psilocybin – Hallucinogenic chemical obtained from certain types of fresh and dried mushrooms. Has slender stems topped by caps with dark gills on the underside.	Psilocybin – Magic mushrooms, Shrooms, Mushrooms	Psilocybin • Ingested orally • Brewed as tea • Added to foods to mask bitter flavor	Psilocybin • Hallucinations • Large amounts can cause panic attacks and psychosis • Nausea and vomiting • Muscle weakness, lack of coordination • Overdose may result in psychosis or death
Inhalants	Inhalants – invisible, volatile substances found in common household products, e.g., felt tip markers, spray paint, air freshener, typewriter correction fluid,	Inhalants – Huff, Rush, Whippets, Gluey	Inhalants • Inhaled through nose or mouth • Huffing inhalant-soaked rag stuffed in mouth • Inhaling from balloon with nitrous oxide • Sniffing or	Inhalants • Slight stimulation, feeling less inhibition, loss of consciousness • Damages sections of brain controlling thinking, moving, seeing • Slurred

	butane, computer cleaners, glue. Includes more than 1,000 products that are harmful when inhaled.		snorting the substance from a container or dispenser - Inhaling fumes from substances in a bag	speech, loss of coordination, euphoria, dizziness - Long term use may cause damage to nervous system and organs - Sudden sniffing death may occur from suffocation or asphyxiation
Narcotics (Opioids) Includes Fentanyl, Heroin, Hydromorphone, Methadone, Morphine, Opium, Oxycodone	Fentanyl – Fentanyl is a synthetic opioid that is 80- 100 times stronger than morphine. Pharmaceutical fentanyl was developed for pain management treatment of cancer patients, applied in a patch on the skin. Because of its powerful opioid properties, Fentanyl is also diverted for abuse. Fentanyl is added to heroin to increase its potency, or be disguised as highly potent heroin. Many users believe that they are purchasing heroin and actually don't know that they are purchasing fentanyl – which often results in overdose deaths. Clandestinely-produced fentanyl is primarily manufactured in Mexico.	Fentanyl – Apace, China Girl, China Town, China White, Dance Fever, Goodfellas, Great Bear, He-Man, Poison and Tango & Cash	Fentanyl - Clandestine fentanyl is typically injected, or inhaled like heroin	Fentanyl - Intense, short-term high - Temporary feelings of euphoria - Slowed respiration and reduced blood pressure - Nausea - Fainting - Seizures - Death
Narcotics (Opioids) Includes Fentanyl, Heroin, Hydromorphone, Methadone, Morphine, Opium, Oxycodone	Heroin – An opiate (narcotic) drug processed from morphine and extracted from certain poppy plants. Heroin comes in white or brownish powder, or a black sticky substance known as "black tar heroin." Often "cut" with other drugs or substances such as sugar or powdered	Heroin – Big H, Black Tar, Chiva, Hell Dust, Horse, Negra, Smack, Thunder	Heroin - Injected, smoked, or sniffed/snorted. High purity heroin is usually snorted or smoked.	Heroin - Highly addictive. - Initial surge of euphoria or "rush," followed by a twilight state of sleep and wakefulness - Physical symptoms of use include: drowsiness, respiratory depression, constricted pupils, nausea, a warm flushing of the skin, dry mouth, and

	<p>milk. User is unaware how much actual heroin is being used, creating likelihood of overdose.</p>			<p>heavy extremities. - Overdose symptoms: slow and shallow breathing, blue lips and fingernails, clammy skin, convulsions, comma, and possible death.</p>
<p>Narcotics (Opioids) Includes Fentanyl, Heroin, Hydromorphone, Methadone, Morphine, Opium, Oxycodone</p>	<p>Hydromorphone – Prescribed at Dilaudid®, it is used as a pain reliever. Hydromorphone is 2-8x more potent than morphine but shorter duration and greater sedation. Available in tablets, rectal suppositories, oral solutions, and injectable formulations.</p>	<p>Hydromorphone – D, Dillies, Dust, Footballs, Juice, Smack</p>	<p>Hydromorphone - Orally or by injecting tablets dissolved in solution.</p>	<p>Hydromorphone - Euphoria, relaxation, sedation, and reduced anxiety. It may also cause mental clouding, changes in mood, nervousness, and restlessness - Constipation, nausea, vomiting, impaired coordination, loss of appetite, rash, slow or rapid heartbeat, and changes in blood pressure. - Overdose symptoms: severe respiratory depression, stupor or coma, lack of skeletal muscle tone, cold and clammy skin, constricted pupils, and reduced blood pressure and heart rate.</p>
<p>Narcotics (Opioids) Includes Fentanyl, Heroin, Hydromorphone, Methadone, Morphine, Opium, Oxycodone</p>	<p>Methadone – Synthetic opioid prescribed as Methadose® and Dolphine®. Tablet, capsule, any liquid, used for detoxification and maintenance of opioid addiction and as a pain reliever for moderate to severe pain.</p>	<p>Methadone – Amidone, Chocolate Chip Cookies, Fizzies, Maria, Pastora, Salvia, Street Methadone, Water</p>	<p>Methadone - Swallowed as pill or liquid or injected.</p>	<p>Methadone - Sweating, itchy skin, or sleepiness - Addictive - Overdose effects include shallow breathing, stomach spasms, clammy skin, convulsions, weak pulse, comma, and death</p>
<p>Narcotics (Opioids) Includes Fentanyl, Heroin, Hydromorphone, Methadone, Morphine, Opium, Oxycodone</p>	<p>Morphine – Non-synthetic narcotic (opioid) made from opium, prescribed as Kadian®, MSContin®, Oramorph®, MSIR®, RMS®, Roxanol®. Very effective for pain relief, high potential for abuse.</p>	<p>Morphine – Dreamer, Emsel, First Line, God's Drug, Hows, MS, Mister Blue, Morpho, Unkie</p>	<p>Morphine - Injected - Oral Solutions - Tablets, capsules, suppositories</p>	<p>Morphine - Euphoria and relief of pain - Addictive - Overdose signs: cold and clammy skin, sleepiness, lowered blood pressure and slow pulse rate, comma and possible death</p>

Narcotics (Opioids) Includes Fentanyl, Heroin, Hydromorphone, Methadone, Morphine, Opium, Oxycodone	Opium – Non-synthetic narcotic extracted from the poppy plant, made into a liquid, powder or solid. Opium poppy is key source for many narcotics.	Opium – Aunti, Aunti Emma, Big O, Black pill, Chandu, Chinese Molasses, Dopium, Dream Gun, Fi-donie, Gee, Guma, Midnight Oil, Zero	Opium • Can be smoked or injected intravenously • Taken in pill form • Used in combination with other drugs, such as marijuana and/or methamphetamine	Opium • Euphoric rush, relaxation and relief of physical pain • Slow breathing, seizures, loss of consciousness • Addictive • Coma or death
Narcotics (Opioids) Includes Fentanyl, Heroin, Hydromorphone, Methadone, Morphine, Opium, Oxycodone	Oxycodone – Semi-synthetic opioid drug prescribed for pain as Tylox®, Percodan®, OxyContin®.	Oxycodone – Hillbilly Heroin, Kicker, OC, OX, Roxy, Perc, Oxy	Oxycodone • Pills and tablets chewed or swallowed • Inhaling vapors by heating tablet on foil • Crushed and sniffed or dissolved in water and injected	Oxycodone • Feelings of relaxation, euphoria, pain relief • Addictive • Chronic use of oxycodone with acetaminophen may cause severe liver damage • Overdose may lead to comma and possible death
Steroids	Steroids – Synthetically produced versions of testosterone, the male hormone used to promote muscle growth, enhance athletic performance, improve physical appearance.	Steroids – Arnolds, Gear, Gym Candy, Juice, Pumpers, Roids, Stackers, Weight Gainers	Steroids • Injected intramuscularly • Gels, creams, transdermal patches • Tablets, sublingualtablets and capsules	Steroids • Many effects depending on age, sex, the type, length of time used. • In males: stunts growth, acne, shrinks testicles, enlarges breasts • In women, deepens voice, increases facial and body hair, acne, menstrual irregularities • Dramatic mood swings, impaired judgment, increased levels of aggression and hostility • Increased risk of heart disease, liver damage • Addiction
Stimulants Includes Amphetamines, Cocaine, Khat, Methamphetamine	Amphetamines – Prescription stimulants used to treat Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Used as a study aid, to stay awake, and to suppress appetites. Prescribed as Adderall®, Concerta®, Dexedrine®, Focalin®, Metadate®, Methylin®, Ritalin®	Amphetamines – Bennies, Black Beauties, Crank, Ice, Speed, Uppers	Amphetamines • Orally or injected. "Ice" or crystallized methamphetamine hydrochloride is smoked	Amphetamines • Similar to cocaine, but slower onset and longer duration • Increased body temperature, blood pressure and pulse rates, insomnia, loss of appetite, physical exhaustion • Chronic abuse produces a psychosis that resembles schizophrenia: paranoia, hallucinations, violent and erratic behavior • Overdose

				can be fatal
Stimulants Includes Amphetamines, Cocaine, Khat, Methamphetamine	Cocaine – White, crystalline powder derived from coca leaves. Cocaine base (crack) looks like small, irregularly shaped white rocks.	Cocaine - Coca, Coke, Crack, Crank, Flake, Rock, Snow, Soda Cot	Cocaine - Snorted - Dissolved in water and injected - Crack cocaine is smoked - Cocaine users usually binge on the drug until they are exhausted or run out of cocaine	Cocaine - Smoking or injection creates an intense euphoric "rush" - Tolerance builds quickly, easy to overdose - Cardiac arrhythmias - Increased blood pressure and heart rate - Restlessness, irritability, anxiety, paranoia - Insomnia, loss of appetite - Stroke or death - Sudden cardiac arrest - Convulsion - The crash that follows a high is mental and physical exhaustion, sleep, and depression lasting several days. Following the crash, users crave cocaine again.
Stimulants Includes Amphetamines, Cocaine, Khat, Methamphetamine	Khat – Stimulant drug made from the leaves and twigs, evergreen shrub. Active ingredients are cathine and cathinone.	Khat – Abyssinian Tea, African Salad, Catha, Chat, Kat, Miraa, Oat, Qat, Quaadka	Khat - Chewed - Dried Khat is used as a tea or chewable paste - Smoked, sprinkled on food	Khat - Manic behavior with grandiose delusions - Chronic use can cause depression and suicide - Hallucinations, paranoia, nightmares - Euphoria, increased alertness and energy, hyperactivity - Increase in blood pressure and heart rate - Cardiac complications - Insomnia, gastric disorders
Stimulants Includes Amphetamines, Cocaine, Khat, Methamphetamine	Methamphetamine – Stimulant that speeds up body's system that comes as pill or powder. Available in prescription as Desoxyn®, to treat obesity and ADHD. Crystal meth resembles glass fragments and is an illegally altered version of the prescription drug that is cooked with	Methamphetamine – Meth, Speed, Ice, Shards, Bikers Coffee, Stove Top, Tweak, Yaba, Trash, Chalk, Crystal, Crank, Shabu	Methamphetamine - Powder, pill - Smoked, snorted, injected - To intensify the effects, users may take higher doses of the drug, take it more frequently, or change their method of intake	Methamphetamine - Highly addictive - Agitation, increased heart rate and blood pressure - Increased respiration and body temperature - Anxiety, paranoia - High doses can cause convulsions, cardiovascular collapse, stroke or death

over-the-counter drugs in meth labs			
 MARICOPA COMMUNITY COLLEGES			
Chandler-Gilbert Estrella Mountain GateWay Glendale Mesa Paradise Valley Phoenix College Rio Salado Scottsdale South Mountain			
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