



**GLENDALE  
COMMUNITY COLLEGE**

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A **MARICOPA** COMMUNITY COLLEGE

**Glendale Community College  
2020-2022  
Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Report**

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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 both by Glendale Community College (GCC) students and employees both on its premises and as a part of any of its activities. At a minimum, each institution of higher education must annually distribute the following in writing to all students and employees:

- 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, rehabilitation, or re-entry programs that are available to students or employees
- 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) to ensure that 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 their 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.

Glendale Community College, 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 be conducted to determine if the College fulfills the requirements of the aforementioned Federal regulations.

Monica Castaneda, Vice President of Student Affairs, formed a team that included the following membership:

- Genesis Toole, Dean of Student Life
- Debra Palok, Commander Public Safety
- Connie Greenwell, Director Student Life and Leadership

- Albulene Ferizi, Student Life and Leadership Student Services Specialist Sr.

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 2019-2020 and 2020-2021

## A) Descriptions of the AOD Program Elements

### 1. Alcohol-Free Events

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

- AR 2.4.7 – [Abuse-Free Environment](#)
- AR 4.13 – [Use of Alcoholic Beverages](#)

Glendale Community College Main and North campuses offer a number of alcohol-free events and activities, which are created and promoted throughout the campus by way of Facebook, posters, emails, fliers, information tables, and classroom announcements. These activities and events include, but are not limited to:

- ASK Me Stations - welcome week activities
- Student Life & Leadership Safe Driving Tabling (DUI & Sensible Drinking Tabling)
- Associated Student Government sponsored dances and Spirit Week activities
- Glendale Association of Student Nurses, Alpha Pi, Nursing Department and Student Life Annual Health Fair (spring activity)
- Club Fairs
- Career Days
- Events that are geared specifically toward DUI & Alcohol Awareness
- Wellness Events
- University Visits
- Partnership with police department to have field sobriety test and beer goggles
- University Fair - Ask Residence Halls to bring alcohol drug policies

## I. Creation of Service Learning or Volunteer Opportunities or Required Community Service Work

Although a formal Service Learning program does not currently exist at Glendale Community College, opportunities for community service involvement for students do exist. Student clubs and organizations are encouraged to participate in information sessions, as well as planning and facilitating campus-sponsored events (health fairs, tabling, exhibitions, and presentations) that are programmed through Student Life & Leadership.

## II. Alcohol Free Campus Facilities

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. Significant spaces on campus that have heavy student traffic that are alcohol free include the Student Union, the Library, and HT1 and HT2 (computer commons). These areas are open past 5 p.m.

## III. Nonalcoholic Beverages Promoted at Events

Glendale Community College is dedicated to programming and facilitating entirely alcohol-free events and activities for students. No event makes any mention of, or promotes alcohol or other drugs.

# 2. Normative Environments

## I. Pro-health Messages Publicized on Campus

- Pro-health messages that have been publicized on campus have included DUI and alcohol addiction and abuse posters and flyers strategically placed in heavy student traffic areas (bulletin boards, restroom stall doors, restroom mirrors, and Student Union display cases) and social media sites.
- *Exercise is Medicine* on campus program is intended to help campus community commit to exercise and wellness.
- The fitness and wellness program also sponsors professional growth opportunities for the campus community regarding health and wellness related to risk factors for disease, mental health issues and substance use and abuse.
- Blood pressure checks
- Walking maps available on the website for students and employees
- Ask CTLE what they offer that could be included in this report

## II. Academic Standards

- Academic standards are met through course competencies in every discipline at GCC.

- GCC offers students' academic support services in various areas including but not limited to; tutoring, supplemental instruction, honors program, writing and math centers, service learning and student conferences and leadership opportunities.
- GCC offers faculty and staff professional growth opportunities as well as training through the Center for Teaching and Learning.

### III. Faculty Encouraged to Engage in Higher Level Contact with Students

- Since 2015 GCC has hosted a Campus Health Fair that provides various screenings, pregnancy awareness, HIV and STD Testing, cancer screening, stroke prevention, counseling table and stress management.
- The GCC Nursing Program in collaboration with the GCC Fitness and Wellness program offers opportunities for the campus community to learn about wellbeing and lifelong fitness.
- GCC hosts walking challenges for both students and employees annually.
- GCC students have an opportunity to join the Exercise Science and Nutrition Club for students
- Fitness center offers discounted sections for students and many community members.
- GCC North hiking club
- Counseling department offers workshops
- GCC sponsors MADD meetings on campus in addition to promoting their 5K Runs and activities

### IV. Student Leadership Promotes Positive, Healthy Norms

Student Leadership promotes positive, healthy norms by providing salient information for our student population regarding alcohol consumption and abuse through information sessions, tabling, and presentations both in person and virtually (MADD, Glendale and Phoenix Police Departments). This includes information on social services for addiction resources and counseling services through in person distribution, social media posting on multiple platforms, and the use of a virtual bulletin board.

### V. Students Have Opportunities to Advise and Mentor Peers

Serving in a mentoring capacity, Student Life & Leadership student employees and student leaders routinely host information tables whereby they are the ones presenting information directly to our student population regarding DUI, alcohol consumption and abuse. To further reach our student base, beginning in spring 2019 to date, information is also being disseminated virtually through social media posting on multiple social media platforms through both Student Life & Leadership and our student groups

### 3. Alcohol Availability

#### I. Alcohol is Banned or Restricted on Campus

Serving of alcoholic beverages is restricted at Glendale Community College. In the years for which this report is concerned, no event(s) occurred in which alcohol was available. This required the express consent of the Chancellor of the Maricopa County Community College District, the closing of the venue to the public and students, and hiring of trained and registered bartenders. Glendale Community College personnel are not permitted to purchase or transport alcohol. 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, Glendale Community College does not permit the use, sale or distribution of alcoholic beverages.

#### II. Alcohol Use is Prohibited in Public Places

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

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

Glendale Community College prohibits alcohol on campus in any form.

### 4. Marketing and Promotion of Alcohol

#### I. Alcohol Advertising on Campus is Banned or Limited

Glendale Community College campus does not allow advertisements that promote bars and/or the consumption or sale of alcohol or alcoholic beverages.

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

There are no on campus events, which are sponsored by the alcohol industry.

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

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

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

Glendale Community College does not participate in promotions related to drinking.

## V. Pro-Health Messages that Counterbalance Alcohol Advertising are Required

Glendale Community College maintains a drug, alcohol, and tobacco free campus. This also includes the advertisement of alcohol on campus.



## 5. Policy Development and Enforcement

Glendale Community College	2020	2021	2022 (YTD)
<b>Offense</b>			
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Forcible Sex Offense	0	0	0
Non-Forcible Sex Offense	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	1	1	0
Burglary	0	1	1
Arson	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	1	0
<b>Arrest For:</b>			
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violation	1	0	0
Weapons Possession	0	0	1
<b>Referrals</b>			
Liquor Law Referrals	0	0	0
Weapon Possession Referral	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation Referral	0	0	0
<b>Student Code of Conduct Violations</b>			
Use, possession, manufacturing or distribution of illegal or other controlled substances except as expressly permitted by law.	0	0	0
Illegal use, possession, manufacturing or distribution of alcoholic beverages or public intoxication.	0	0	0
<b>These referrals include On-Campus, Non-Campus, and Public Property</b>			
Hate Crimes	0	0	0
6000 West Olive Avenue, Glendale, AZ 85302			

## B) Statement of AOD Program Goals and a Discussion of Goal Achievement.

2020-2021 and 2020-21 AOD Program Goals	Accomplishments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand the role of student clubs and organizations in providing direction and facilitation of AOD programming.</li> <li>The revised goal is to partner with Faculty and Adjunct Faculty to weave alcohol and drug education into classroom assignments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employees and students are sent an annual letter outlining the dangers of alcohol and other drug use/abuse.</li> <li>Approximately 1,000 students are reached in person about drug and alcohol dangers during each fall and spring semester through partnering with faculty and providing classroom presentations.</li> <li>Due to the pandemic in Spring, Summer, and Fall 2020, programming was reduced and the number of students served decreased.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish an institutional budget for AOD programming.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funding from International and Intercultural Education and Student Life is being pursued. Currently, funding either comes from the Vice President of Student Affairs or Dean of Students accounts.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employees and students are sent an annual letter outlining the campus and community resources for prevention of and recovery from alcohol and other drug use/abuse.</li> <li>EMCC continues to take a holistic approach to Drug and Alcohol Awareness by incorporating these topics into the Wellness Programs.</li> <li>"Wellness in the Classroom" is an annual 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.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop in-person methods to ensure students and employees are informed of policies and procedures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employees and students are sent an annual letter outlining EMCC and MCCCCD enforcement policies and procedures regarding alcohol and other drug use.</li> <li>"Wellness in the Classroom" engages students and faculty as part of the classroom environment.</li> </ul>

## C) Summaries of AOD program strengths and weaknesses.

### 1. Summary of AOD Program Strengths

- GCC 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's Customer Relations Management System (CRM).
- GCC is in compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Act.
- MCCC policy prohibits alcohol use on campus and at college-sponsored events.
- MCCC is a Tobacco-Free campus.
- GCC's College Police webpage posts MCCC policy regarding illicit drugs and alcohol, as well as alcohol and drug use prevention programs.
- MCCC 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.

### 2. Summary of AOD Program Weaknesses

- College needs to institutionalize Alcohol and Other Drug programming and identify institutional funds to support programming.
- College needs to identify a department owner of Alcohol and Other Drug programming.
- The pandemic and having to serve students remotely impacted our programming in 2020.

## D) Procedures for Distributing Annual AOD Notification to Students and Employees.

### 1. AOD Policy - Procedures for distributing annual AOD notification to students and employees.

New employees are referred to the Employee Handbook online 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 at the Maricopa County Community College District website:

- A list of applicable legal sanctions under federal, state, or local laws for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol
- A description of the 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

New students are provided a letter when they first enroll at a MCCCCD institution and every 365 days a new letter is sent to the student.

#### **AOD Policy and Distribution**

AR 4.14 - [Motor Vehicle Usage](#)

#### **Staff Policy Manual Policy**

A-4 - Employment Standards

A-18 – Drug Free Workplace Policy

C-4 – Corrective Action Principles

#### **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 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.

- Illegal use, possession, manufacturing, or distribution of alcoholic beverages or public intoxication.

#### **Article IV: Student Code of Conduct 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.
- 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.
- 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 other related discretionary assignments. (Such assignments must have the prior approval of the Student Conduct Administrator.)
- College Suspension - separation of the student from all the colleges in the District for a definite period of time, after which the student is eligible to return. Conditions for readmission may be specified.
- College Expulsion - permanent separation of the student from all the colleges in the District.


## E) Recommendations for Revising AOD programs.

### 1. Recommendations for revision of AOD Programs

No recommended revisions at this time.

# Appendix

## Student Letter on Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention



Drug and Alcohol Prevention

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](#)  
[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 MCCCDC 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. MCCCDC Police also enforces drug laws.

For more information about the Maricopa County Community College District DAAPP content, contact the MCCCDC Public Safety Department at <https://police.maricopa.edu/> or Chief David Denlinger at [David.Denlinger@domail.maricopa.edu](mailto:David.Denlinger@domail.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, 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	1st Offense 1 year

2nd Offense 2 years	2nd Offense 2 years
3rd Offense Indefinitely	3rd Offense Indefinitely
<b>Conviction for Sale of a Controlled Substance</b>	<b>Period of Ineligibility</b>
1st Offense 2 years	1st Offense 2 years
2nd Offense Indefinitely	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 effect 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/drugs><https://district.maricopa.edu/consumer-information/alcohol-drug-abuse-prevention> .

Drug and alcohol treatment and rehabilitation programs are available for students through MCCCCD community partnerships and for employees through the Employee Assistance Program.

Prevention and Education:

MCCCCD 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

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Respiratory ailments</li> </ul>
Depressants Includes Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines, GHB- GammaHydroxybutyric Acid, Ryohypnol	Barbiturates – Depressant drug used to help sleep, relieve anxiety and muscle spasms, prevent seizures. Prescribed names: Fiorina®, Pentothal®, Seconal®, or Nembutal®	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, 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, Rohypnol	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, 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, 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 ecigarettes.	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 light pink powder. A lot of times, if 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.	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: • Numbness • Sedation • Cold and clammy skin • Coma • Respiratory failure leading to death 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.
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	Kratom – Thang, kakuam, thom, ketum, and biak	Kratom • Swallowed as a pill, crushed and smoked, brewed as a tea, chewed raw leaves	Kratom • At low doses, increased alertness, physical energy, and talkativeness • At high doses, sedation • Addictive: cause hallucinations, delusion, and confusion • Nausea, itching, sweating, dry

	than the United States.			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	LSD – Very strong hallucinogen sold on	LSD – Acid, Blotter Acid, Dots, Mellow	LSD • Added to absorbent paper	LSD • Hallucinations

Ecstasy or MDMA (also known as Molly), Ketamine, LSD, PCP (Phencyclidine), Peyote and Mescaline, Psilocybin	streets that is odorless and colorless with high potential for abuse.	Yellow, Window Pane	such as blotter paper divided into square dosage units • Tablets or capsules • Occasionally in liquid form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distorted perception of shape and size of objects, colors, and sounds</li> <li>• Acute anxiety and depression</li> <li>• Flashbacks days and even months after</li> <li>• Elevated heart rate, higher body temperature, increased blood pressure, dilated pupils</li> <li>• Overdose symptoms: longer, more intense episodes, psychosis and death</li> </ul>
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	Psilocybin – Hallucinogenic chemical obtained from certain types of fresh and dried mushrooms. Has	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 •



(Phencyclidine), Peyote and Mescaline, Psilocybin	slender stems topped by caps with dark gills on the underside.			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, butane, computer cleaners, glue. Includes more than 1,000 products that are harmful when inhaled.	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 snorting the substance from a container or dispenser • Inhaling fumes from substances in a bag	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
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- produce d 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)	Heroin – An opiate	Heroin – Big H,	Heroin • Injected,	Heroin • Highly

Includes Fentanyl, Heroin, Hydromorphone, Methadone, Morphine, Opium, Oxycodone	(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 milk. User is unaware how much actual heroin is being used, creating likelihood of overdose.	Black Tar, Chiva, Hell Dust, Horse, Negra, Smack, Thunder	smoked, or sniffed/snorted. High purity heroin is usually snorted or smoked	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 heavy extremities. • Overdose symptoms: slow and shallow breathing, blue lips and fingernails, clammy skin, convulsions, comma, and possible death
Narcotics (Opioids) Includes Fentanyl, Heroin, Hydromorphone, Methadone, Morphine, Opium, Oxycodone	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.	Hydromorphone – D, Dillies, Dust, Footballs, Juice, Smack	Hydromorphone • Orally or by injecting tablets dissolved in solution.	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.
Narcotics (Opioids) Includes Fentanyl, Heroin, Hydromorphone, Methadone, Morphine, Opium, Oxycodone	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.	Methadone – Amidone, Chocolate Chip Cookies, Fizzies, Maria, Pastora, Salvia, Street Methadone, Water	Methadone • Swallowed as pill or liquid or injected.	Methadone • Sweating, itchy skin, or sleepiness • Addictive • Overdose effects include shallow breathing, stomach spasms, clammy skin, convulsions, weak pulse, comma, and death

Narcotics (Opioids) Includes Fentanyl, Heroin, Hydromorphone, Methadone, Morphine, Opium, Oxycodone	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.	Morphine – Dreamer, Emsel, First Line, God’s Drug, Hows, MS, Mister Blue, Morpho, Unkie	Morphine • Injected • Oral Solutions • Tablets, capsules, Suppositories	Morphine • Euphoria and relief of pain • Addictive • Overdose signs: cold and clammy skin, sleepiness, lowered blood pressure and slow pulse rate, coma and possible death
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, Aunt 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 coma 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, sublingual tablets 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	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

	awake, and to suppress appetites. Prescribed as Adderall®, Concerta®, Dexedrine®, Focalin®, Metadate®, Methylin®, Ritalin®			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	Methamphetamine – Meth, Speed, Ice, Shards, Bikers Coffee, Stove Top, Tweak, Yaba, Trash, Chalk,	Methamphetamine • Powder, pill • Smoked, snorted, injected • To intensify the effects,	Methamphetamine • Highly addictive • Agitation, increased heart rate and blood pressure • Increased

	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	Crystal, Crank, Shabu	users may take higher doses of the drug, take it more frequently, or change their method of intake	respiration and body temperature • Anxiety, paranoia • High doses can cause convulsions, cardiovascular collapse, stroke or death
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Chandler-Gilbert | Estrella Mountain | GateWay | Glendale | Mesa | Paradise Valley  
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