

Maricopa Community Colleges Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Report South Mountain Community College 2020 -2022

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Table of Contents

Preface	2
A. Descriptions of the AOD program elements.	3
1. Alcohol-Free Events	3
2. Normative Environments	5
3. Alcohol Availability	8
4. Marketing and Promotion of Alcohol	9
5. Policy Development and Enforcement	10
B. Statement of AOD program goals and a discussion of goal achievement	11
C. Summaries of AOD program strengths and weaknesses	11
D. Procedures for distributing annual AOD notification to students and employees	12
E. Recommendations for revising AOD programs	14
 Appendix	
A. Student Letter on Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention	17
B. Employee Letter on Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention	18
C. MCCCCD Drug and Alcohol Prevention Programs Annual Notification(8/29/2022).....	19

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 South Mountain Community College 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, 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) 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.

South Mountain 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.

Dr. Osaro Ighodaro, Vice President of Student Development, formed a committee chaired by Guy Goodman, Dean of Student Enrollment Services (2020-2021), to participate in the administrative review process. The members of the review committee include:

- Bernice Portervint, Vice-President of Learning
- Tyler Gillum, Health and Wellness Coordinator beginning January we need a replacement
- Joe Brennan, Police Commander Effective spring 2022 he is no longer commander forSMCC...substitute the SMCC Commanders name...
- Christopher Erran, Manager of Recruitment and Outreach/Welcome Center - (2020-2021)..left the college in spring 2021
- Britney Matta, Manager of Recruitment and Outreach/Welcome Center - (2021-present)
- Landres (Buddy) Cheeks, Director of Student Life and Leadership (2020-2021)...Left the college Summer 2021
- Ralph Thompson II, Director of Student Life and Leadership (2021-present)
- Jason Reif, Chair of Counseling Division

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 and 2021 academic years.

The last biennial alcohol and other drug review was conducted in August 2020 and covered the academic years 2019 and 2020.

A. Descriptions of the AOD program elements

1. Alcohol-Free Events

As stated in the Abuse-Free Environment, AR 2.4.7, Maricopa Community Colleges closely aligns with the Drug-Free School and Communities Act of 1989 and other relevant substance abuse laws. As one of the colleges within the Maricopa Community College District, South Mountain 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 – see attached policy
- AR 4.13 – Use of Alcoholic Beverages – see attached policy

While, there were few activities on campus as a result of the COVID 19 pandemic (2020-2022), here are some of the activities that South Mountain Community College offerings offers relative to alcohol-free events and the activities are created and promoted throughout the campus by way of social media (Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram), campus posters, Maricopa-issued and personal emails, information tables and classroom announcements. These activities and events include, but are not limited to:

- Welcome Week activities
- Student Life and Leadership-sponsored activities
- Recognized constituency groups
 - MEN
 - Women Rising
 - MEChA
 - Circle of Nations
 - Phi Theta Kappa
 - Black Student Union
 - New Student Orientation
 - Student Athlete Orientation and game day announcements
 - Trio Programs excursions
 - SMCC Student Governance Board
- Graduation
- Student Success Fair
- Thematic months
- Sponsored student governance events
- Various student forums
- Wellness events
- Visits to regional colleges and universities
- Community performing arts events

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

The following service learning/volunteer opportunities are coordinated through the Office of Student Life and Leadership or the SMCC Events Office to provide SMCC students and staff with opportunities and experience in serving the community surrounding the College.

- St. Mary's Food Bank distribution
- Volunteer opportunities in the Village (Shopping @SMCC)

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. SMCC offers the following spaces where students are encouraged to relax and engage with other students and to participate in student forums:

- Student Union
- Cafeteria (Cougar Café)
- Computing Commons
- Learning Resources Center
- South Mountain Community Library (in partnership with the City of Phoenix)

III. Nonalcoholic beverages promoted at events

South Mountain Community College is dedicated to entirely alcohol-free events and activities for our students. No event makes any mention or promotion of alcohol or other drugs. Nonalcoholic beverages are regularly available at campus events or offered for purchase at sporting events that are held on campus. Various nonalcoholic beverage companies (i.e. Aquafina water, Coca-Cola, Gatorade, and Pepsi) are promoted on vending machines and coolers on campus.

2. Normative Environments

I. Pro-health Messages Published on Campus

SMCC has an active Health & Wellness program. The program is based on five principles:

- Healthy eating
- Healthy sleeping
- Physical activity
- Substance abuse awareness and prevention
- Stress management

The Health & Wellness program offers many activities such as classroom visits, educational programming, guest lecturers, fitness programming, and nutritional advice and collaborates with other student activities/events such as the Student Success Fair, annual staff health screening, student health screening as part of fitness orientations and employee wellness. The Health & 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 coordinator of Health and Wellness, but there are a number

of faculty and staff who are also able to communicate the vision and act as Health & Wellness ambassadors. Rather than provide stand-alone programs for alcohol and drug awareness and prevention, wellness is approached on a holistic basis where all five principles are incorporated into the various programs and events that are hosted. The campus encourages students and employees to pursue and support high academic and wellness standards. The Health & Wellness Program supports this philosophy by encouraging engagement in healthy eating, healthy sleeping, physical activity, stress management, and avoidance of unhealthy substances. An example of the value of healthy living is the 1,000,000 Step Challenge offered by the Health & Wellness program. Additionally, through the President's Office, faculty and staff were permitted 45 minutes a day to walk, or do a form of exercise to promote wellness as a part of the core values of the SMCC.

II. Academic Standards

The campus supports enhanced academic standards:

- Chemistry and Physics faculty use modeling (active learning) techniques.
- Biology faculty use WAESO funding to increase student contact times through peer study groups.
- In areas where students do not perform as well as expected, faculty discuss how to change approaching the content.
- Math faculty use common finals in developmental classes. In areas where students do not perform as well as expected, faculty discuss how to change approaching the content.
- Math and Science faculty incorporate critical thinking. Examples include Biology 182 students read peer-reviewed articles.
- Science and Math faculty use instruments to assess student understanding of concepts. Examples include the American Chemical Society instrument for CHM151 and 152 and case studies being used in BIO 205.
- Faculty require students to utilize the Tutoring and/or Writing Centers which are tracked electronically.
- Science and math faculty share curriculum with adjunct faculty.
- Faculty attend professional growth opportunities on campus and within the district.
- Faculty have travel/registration funds available for conference and workshops, and the campus promotes and funds learning excursions with colleagues.
- New faculty participate in a New Faculty Experience during the first year. All faculty in their first five years with the college are evaluated by a

committee of their peers who recommend their contract renewal, renewal with concerns or non-renewal to the president. Service, professional growth, classroom observations, student evaluations, and assessment activities are part of the evaluation process.

- The Honors Expo and Student Conference require students to work with a faculty member before presenting their work in a formal setting.

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

- SMCC offers mentoring relationships between faculty, staff and students through the career and student advisement areas of the college.
- Faculty and staff volunteer as success coaches for students enrolled in CPD150 Student Success course, meeting at least three times during the semester.
- Faculty are actively involved in the *Welcome Week and the Student Success Fair* campaigns both of which encourage faculty engagement with students both inside and outside the classroom.
- Faculty volunteers assist with food distribution at The Village at South Mountain Community College and during the St. Mary's Food Bank distribution days.
- SMCC's Strategic Directions and Priorities #1: Teaching & Learning support student/faculty engagement.
 - Priority 1.1: Continuously improve instruction through assessment of student engagement and learning outcomes.
 - Priority 1.3: Implement innovative instructional activities, assessments, and delivery systems to enhance student learning.
- Counseling faculty partner with the SMCC Athletic Department to present information related to social issues in higher education including alcohol and other drug use.
- SMCC Welcome Week Ask Me Team including faculty who help to support Student Development to help students find their classes and answer general questions.
- SMCC Hermanas Latinas STEM Conference in partnership with Intel Corporation provides a positive environment where young Latinas can interact with successful Latina professionals, and work with faculty in areas of biology, mathematics and engineering.
- STEM faculty partners with the Gila River Indian Community to host SMCC's Technology camp offering a variety of interesting science, technology, engineering and math activities.

- SMCC Student Success Programs actively engages faculty in the implementation of student success workshops led by faculty and staff members throughout the academic year.

IV. Student Leadership Promotes Positive, Healthy Norms

- The Village at South Mountain Community College offers a free snack distribution center (Gabriel's Pantry) for students who need a nutritious snack to carry them through a day of classes along with the opportunity to select from various food items that can be taken home to address personal or family healthy eating deficiencies.
- Student Governance does not host programs where alcohol is served or accept donations or use marketing/branding with alcohol-related companies.
- SMCC offers fitness options for students and staff at a reduced cost.

V. Students have Opportunities to Support and Mentor Peers

- Student Success Ambassadors assist in the implementation of student success initiatives as well as recruitment efforts throughout the academic year. Those events include New Student Orientation, Student Success Fair, Cougar Day-annual college preview day and other on and off campus special events/programs.
- Student Success Student Interns assist in the retention efforts of the student success initiative cohort students including those students who are new to college, degree and/or transfer seeking students. In addition, the interns focus on reaching out to special populations such as the minority male student population from the Phoenix Union High School District to direct them to opportunities for connect with support resources and engagement activities/programs on campus.
- Students are hired to help support students needing accommodations through the Disability Resources and Services office.
- The student worker program allows students to assist other students through campus processes for registration, financial aid, tutoring and computer support.

3. Alcohol Availability

I. Alcohol is Banned or Restricted on Campus

The serving of alcoholic beverages is restricted at South Mountain Community College. Personnel acting in their official college capacity for South Mountain Community College 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. Any event where alcohol has been served has been in partnership with the Phoenix Public Library through the use of their patio facility. State law also regulates the service, sale, distribution and consumption of alcoholic beverages. In light of the law, South Mountain Community College does not permit the use, sale or distribution of alcoholic beverages.

II. Alcohol Use is Prohibited in Public Places

South Mountain Community College maintains a drug, alcohol, and tobacco free campus. No alcohol is permitted in public places or elsewhere on campus except on the footprint of the Phoenix Public Library's patio area, a self-contained space owned by the City of Phoenix.

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

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

4. Marketing and Promotion of Alcohol

I. Alcohol Advertising on Campus is Banned or Limited

The marketing or promotion of alcohol is banned on the South Mountain Community College campus.

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

South Mountain Community College does not use alcohol industry companies to promote or sponsor events on or off campus.

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

South Mountain Community College does not participate in promotions related to drinking, underage or otherwise. However, our campus and sites are located in neighborhood and commercial settings in the vicinity of establishments that sell alcoholic beverages.

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

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

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

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

5. Policy Development and Enforcement

South Mountain Community College	2020	2021
Arrest For:		
Liquor Law Violation	0	0
Drug Abuse Violation	0	0
Liquor Law Referrals	0	0
Drug Law Violation Referral	0	0
Student Code of Conduct Violations		
Use, possession, manufacturing or distribution of illegal or other controlled substances except as expressly permitted by law.	0	0
Illegal use, possession, manufacturing or distribution of alcoholic beverages or public intoxication.	0	0
These referrals include On-Campus, Non-Campus, and Public Property		
Main Campus: 7050 S. 24 th Street, Phoenix, AZ, 85042		
Laveen Site: Betty H. Fairfax High School, 8225 S. 59 th Avenue, Laveen, AZ 85339		
Guadalupe Campus: 9233 S. Avenida Del Yaqui, Guadalupe, AZ 85283		

Statements of AOD program goals and a discussion of goal achievement

VI. Statements of Alcohol and Other Drugs Program Goals are:

- a. SMCC employees and students are aware of the negative effects of alcohol and other drug use/abuse.
- b. SMCC employees and students are aware of the early signs and symptoms of alcohol and other drug use/abuse.
- c. SMCC employees and students are aware of the campus and community resources for prevention of and recovery from alcohol and other drug use/abuse.
- d. SMCC employees and students are aware of SMCC and MCCCDC enforcement policies and procedures regarding alcohol and other drug use.

C. Summaries of AOD program strengths and weaknesses

VII. Summary of AOD Program Strengths

- a. Consistent enforcement of District policy and local law by working with College Public Safety.
- b. AOD statement is emailed to all currently enrolled students and staff on an annual basis through the Maricopa-issued address. This email address is used for all official college business.
- c. MCCCDC policy prohibits alcohol use on campus and at College-sponsored events.
- d. MCCCDC is a tobacco-free campus.
- e. SMCC's Public Safety webpage posts MCCCDC District Policy regarding illicit drug and alcohol use as well alcohol and drug use prevention programs.
- f. MCCCDC Student Code of Conduct and Staff Policy Manual address alcohol and illegal drug possession, distribution and use both on and off campus.
- g. All MCCCDC employees are required to acknowledge the Annual Disclosure Requirement for Employee Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention.
- h. SMCC has a consistent process for reporting drug- and alcohol-related instances on the annual Clery Report. This provides consistency in the reporting of occurrences in response to all inquiries.

I. Summary of AOD Program Weaknesses

- a. Although SMCC completes various activities related to alcohol and other drug prevention within programming for specific student subpopulations, there has been a lack of consistency and programming available for all students as well as a lack of consistency with regards to the biennial review of said programs.
- b. Although SMCC's Fitness and Wellness Program incorporates substance prevention and awareness in the holistic approach to wellness programming, there is a lack of specific AOD educational programming.
- c. Although SMCC has developed or is developing various AOD programs for students, there has yet to be an effort in developing programming for employees.

D. Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention

Federal regulations regarding Alcohol and other Drug Abuse and Violence Prevention require that SMCC provides knowledge and guidelines about the prevention, control, and treatment of the abuse or misuse of alcohol, illegal, and legal drugs.

Local, state, and federal laws prohibit the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol. Conviction for violating these laws can lead to imprisonment, fines, probation, and/or assigned community service. Persons convicted of a drug-and/or alcohol related offense will be ineligible to receive federally funded or subsidized grants, loans, scholarships, or employment.

For Students:

In the student handbooks of the Maricopa Community Colleges under the Student Rights and Responsibilities (district.maricopa.edu/regulations/admin-regs/section-2/2-5), the following are examples of behavior that is prohibited by law and/or college rules and policies:

- i. Drinking or possession of alcoholic beverages on the college campus.
- ii. Misuse of narcotics or drugs.

Sanctions for Violation of Standards of Conduct Disciplinary actions include, but are not limited to:

- i. Warning,
- ii. Loss of privileges,
- iii. Suspension, or
- iv. Expulsion.

Use of alcohol and drugs can cause negative physical and mental effects including: poisoning, blackouts, damage to vital organs, overdose and death, depression, psychosis, severe anxiety, and inability to learn and remember information. Students who experiment with drugs, alcohol, and illegal substances or use them recreationally may develop a pattern of use that leads to abuse and addiction. The following resources are available to help:

- Counseling services are available at South Mountain Community College. Students can call the SMCC Counseling Office at 602-305-5608 or visit: <https://www.southmountaincc.edu/current-students/counseling>
- [Al-Anon](https://www.al-anon.org/): 1-800-356-9996
- [National Institute on Drug Abuse Hotline](https://www.nidk.nih.gov/health-topics/drug-abuse): 1-800-662-4357

For staff:

- *General*

The District supports the Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988, and complies with all federal, state, and local laws pertaining to controlled substances. The manufacture, sale, possession, distribution, dispensing, or use by employees of controlled substances in the workplace is prohibited.

- *Sanctions*

As a condition of employment, each employee shall agree to abide by the terms of this policy and notify the Vice Chancellor for Human Resources of any criminal drug conviction for a violation that occurs in whole or in part in the District's workplace, within five days of such conviction. Besides the sanctions imposed by federal and state courts concerning controlled substance violation(s), the District will respond administratively when the offense involves an employee as the offender. Sanctions may include required participation in a drug rehabilitation program or termination of employment.

- *Drug Abuse Prevention and Assistance*

- Counseling services provide individual sessions on the topic of substance abuse. When necessary, counselors will provide referral services to community-based agencies.
- Drug awareness workshops are offered through the District's Fitness Center Wellness Workshops.
- The MCCC Employee Assistance Program (EAP): 1-800-603-2970
- [National Institute on Drug Abuse Hotline](https://www.nidk.nih.gov/health-topics/drug-abuse): 1-800-662-4357
- DRUGHELP: 1-800-378-4435

E. Procedures for distributing annual AOD notification to students and employees

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

- New employees are provided a link to the Employee Handbook for their reference which outlines:
 - standards of conduct,
 - associated sanctions for alcohol and other drug violations
 - A list of applicable legal sanctions under federal, state or local laws for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol in addition to a description of the health risks associated with the abuse of alcohol or use of illicit drugs can be found at the Maricopa Community College District [\(\[district.maricopa.edu/regulations/admin-regs/section-2/2-4\]\(https://district.maricopa.edu/regulations/admin-regs/section-2/2-4\)\)](https://district.maricopa.edu/regulations/admin-regs/section-2/2-4),
 - A list of alcohol programs that is available to employees and students and a clear statement that Maricopa County Community College institutions will impose disciplinary sanctions on students and employees for violations of the standards of conduct can be found at the Maricopa County Community College District website. [\(\[district.maricopa.edu/regulations/admin-regs/section-2/2-4\]\(https://district.maricopa.edu/regulations/admin-regs/section-2/2-4\)\)](https://district.maricopa.edu/regulations/admin-regs/section-2/2-4)
- New students are provided a letter via their Maricopa-issued email when they first enroll at a MCCCCD institution and therein every 365 days (letter is attached in Appendix A).

AOD Policy and Distribution

AR 4.14 - Motor Vehicle Usage

<https://district.maricopa.edu/regulations/admin-regs/section-4/4-14>

Staff Policy Manual

A-4 - Employment Standards

Policy A-18 – Drug Free Workplace Policy

C-4 – Corrective Action Principles

https://cdn.maricopa.edu/documents/pdf/hr/handbooks/Staff_Policy_Manual.pdf

AR 2.5 – Student Rights and Responsibilities

<https://district.maricopa.edu/regulations/admin-regs/section-2/2-5>

Article III: Prohibited Conduct, 3. Conduct – Rules and Regulation

- G. 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.
- H. Violation of federal, state or local law.
- I. Use, possession, manufacturing or distribution of illegal or other controlled substances except as expressly permitted by law.
- J. Illegal use, possession, manufacturing or distribution of alcoholic beverages or public intoxication.

Article IV: Student Code of Conduct Procedures, 2. Sanctions

- A. The following sanctions may be imposed upon any student found to have violated the Student Conduct Code:
 - i. **Warning** - a written notice to the student that the student is violating or has violated institutional rules or regulations.
 - ii. **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.
 - iii. **Loss of Privileges** - denial of specified privileges for a designated period of time.
 - iv. **Restitution** - compensation for loss, damage or injury. This may take the form of appropriate service and/or monetary or material replacement.
 - v. **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.)
 - vi. **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.
 - vii. **College Expulsion** - permanent separation of the student from all the colleges in the District.

F. Recommendations for revising AOD programs

IX. Recommendations for revision of AOD Programs

Although the occurrences of drug and alcohol violations on campus have remained at zero for the previous two years, it is still important for the AOD programs to be assessed for effectiveness in disseminating the information to its intended audience and that learning continues to happen. As such, each of the following recommended activities should build in the opportunity for survey assessment for evaluation purposes.

The recommended program improvements are as follows:

1. Incorporate AOD programs into Fitness and Wellness each semester.
2. Incorporate AOD information into New Student Orientation (NSO)
3. Incorporate AOD programs into an annual Campus Safety Awareness Initiative

Appendix

A. Student Letter on Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention

Dear Student:

Federal regulations regarding Alcohol and other Drug Abuse and Violence Prevention require that we provide knowledge and guidelines about the prevention, control, and treatment of the abuse or misuse of alcohol, illegal, and legal drugs.

Local, state, and federal laws prohibit the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol. Conviction for violating these laws can lead to imprisonment, fines, probation, and/or assigned community service. Persons convicted of a drug-and/or alcohol related offense will be ineligible to receive federally funded or subsidized grants, loans, scholarships, or employment.

In the student handbooks of the Maricopa Community Colleges under the [Code of Conduct](#), the following are examples of behavior that is prohibited by law and/or college rules and policies:

- iii. Drinking or possession of alcoholic beverages on the college campus.
- iv. Misuse of narcotics or drugs.

Sanctions for Violation of Standards of Conduct Disciplinary actions include, but are not limited to:

- v. Warning,
- vi. Loss of privileges,
- vii. Suspension, or
- viii. Expulsion.

Use of alcohol and drugs can cause negative physical and mental effects including: poisoning, blackouts, damage to vital organs, overdose and death, depression, psychosis, severe anxiety, and inability to learn and remember information. Students who experiment with drugs, alcohol, and illegal substances or use them recreationally may develop a pattern of use that leads to abuse and addiction. The following resources are available to help:

- Counseling services are available at South Mountain Community College. Students can call the Counseling Office at 602-305-5608 or visit:

<http://www.southmountaincc.edu/divisions/learning/counseling-health-and-wellness/counseling/>.

- [Al-Anon](#) at 1-800-356-9996
- [National Institute on Drug Abuse Hotline](#) at 1-800-662-4357

Additionally, the Federal regulations require that students read and acknowledge the receipt of this information. By opening this message, you are acknowledging receipt.

Thank you,

Maricopa Community Colleges

B. Employee Letter on Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention

Dear Employee:

Federal regulations regarding Alcohol and other Drug Abuse and Violence Prevention require that we provide knowledge and guidelines about the prevention, control, and treatment of the abuse or misuse of alcohol, illegal, and legal drugs.

Local, state, and federal laws prohibit the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol. Conviction for violating these laws can lead to imprisonment, fines, probation, and/or assigned community service. Persons convicted of a drug-and/or alcohol related offense will be ineligible to receive federally funded or subsidized grants, loans, scholarships, or employment.

Besides the sanctions imposed by federal and state courts concerning controlled substance violation(s), the college will respond administratively when the offense involves a student or employee as the offender. Students and employees are subject to applicable District policies and disciplinary procedures. Any employee is subject to disciplinary action, up to and including employment termination, for any of the following: reporting to work under the influence of alcohol and/or illegal drugs or narcotics; the use, sale, dispensing, or possession of alcohol and/or illegal drugs or narcotics on MCCCCD premises, while conducting MCCCCD business, or at any time which would interfere with the effective conduct of the employee's work for the MCCCCD; and use of illegal drugs.

Use of alcohol and drugs can cause negative physical and mental effects including: poisoning, blackouts, damage to vital organs, overdose and death, depression, psychosis, severe anxiety, and inability to learn and remember information. People who experiment with drugs, alcohol, and illegal substances or use them recreationally may develop a pattern of use that leads to abuse and addiction. The following resources are available to help:

- [Maricopa Community College's Employee Assistant Program](#) (EAP):MHN at 1-800-603-2970
- [Al-Anon](#) at 1-800-356-9996
- [National Institute on Drug Abuse Hotline](#) at 1-800-662-4357

Additionally, the Federal regulations require that employees read and acknowledge the receipt of this information. By opening this message, you are acknowledging receipt.

C. MCCCCD Drug and Alcohol Prevention Programs Annual Notification (8/29/2022)

MCCCCD 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 (MCCCCD) is distributing this notification to all students and employees to inform them of MCCCCD's comprehensive program to prevent the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol. This notification summarizes MCCCCD'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, MCCCCD prohibits the unlawful sale, distribution, dispensation, possession, and use of controlled substances on MCCCCD property or as part of any of its

programs and/or activities. Students, faculty, staff and visitors of any MCCCDC 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 MCCCDC campus must:

1. abide by MCCCDC 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.

MCCCDC 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 MCCCDC campus is prohibited. Pursuant to federal law, cannabis (marijuana) use is prohibited on MCCCDC 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.

NOTE: Notwithstanding Arizona Law(s) ([A.R.S. § 36-2852](#)) allowing for possession and personal use of marijuana, possession of marijuana remains a federal crime and is prohibited on any District property or at District, College-sponsored or co-sponsored events. Specific amounts of marijuana are also still prohibited under Arizona State law and will be detailed below.

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.

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:

Except as provided in A.R.S. § 36-2850, paragraph 16, subdivision (b), § 36-2852 and § 36-2853, subsection C, a person shall not knowingly possess or use marijuana, possess marijuana for sale, produce marijuana, or Transport for sale, import into this state or offer to transport for sale or import into this state, sell, transfer or offer to sell or transfer marijuana. [A.R.S. § 13-3405](#). A person who possesses marijuana weighing less than two pounds is guilty of a class 6 felony, weighing at least 2 pounds but less than four pounds is guilty of a class 5 felony, and weighing over four pounds is guilty of a class 4 felony. There are also various felonies attached to possession of various weights of marijuana for sale. 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](#).

Possession or use of marijuana is prohibited on District property and at District events as per federal law. [A.R.S. § 36-2852](#), allows for individuals over twenty-one years of age to

possess, consume, purchase, process, manufacture (by manual or mechanical means), or transporting one ounce or less of marijuana, but not more than 5 grams of marijuana concentrate.

Possessing, transporting, cultivating or processing not more than 6 marijuana plants for personal use at the individual's primary residence. With the following restrictions:

- A. Not more than 12 plants where two individuals who are at least twenty-one years of age reside at one time.
- A. Cultivation takes place within a closet, room, greenhouse or other enclosed area on the grounds of the residence equipped with a lock or other security device that prevents access by minors.
- B. Cultivation takes place in an area where the marijuana plants are not visible from public view without using binoculars, aircraft, or other optical aids.

Transferring 1 ounce or less of marijuana, of which not more than 5 grams of marijuana concentrate to another individual who is at least twenty-one years of age.

A person who has metabolites or components of marijuana in their body are guilty of driving while under the influence if the person is impaired to the slightest degree.

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
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 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 <https://www.niaaa.nih.gov/alcohols-effects-health/alcohols-effects-bodyhere>.

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 MCCC 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)	<p>Marijuana –</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Marijuana –</p> <p>Aunt Mary, BC Bud, Chronic, Dope, Gangster, Ganja, Grass, Hash, Herb, Joint, Mary Jane, Mota, Pot, Reefer, Sinsemilla, Skunk, Smoke, Weed, Yerba</p>	<p>Smoked as a cigarette or in a pipe or bong</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoked in blunts (cigar emptied of tobacco and filled with marijuana, and sometimes mixed with additional drugs) • Mixed with food (edibles) • Brewed as tea 	<p>Relaxation, disinhibition, increased appetite, sedation, increased sociability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, Rohypnol	Barbiturates – Depressant drugs are used to help sleep, relieve anxiety and muscle spasms, and 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, 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-GammaHydroxybutyric 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usually a liquid, mixed in a beverage • White powder normally dissolved in a liquid 	GHB – Gamma – Hydroxybutyric Acid <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oblong olive-green tablet, swallowed, crushed and snorted • Can be dissolved in liquids When placed in light colored drink, will dye it blue 	Rohypnol <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muscle relaxant, decreased anxiety • Drowsiness, amnesia, sleep • Slurred speech, loss of coordination • Impaired mental function, confusion Addictive

<p>Designer Drugs includes Bath Salts, Flakka (alpha-PVP), Spice/K2, Synthetic Marijuana, U-47700</p>	<p>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.”</p> <p>Dangerous to purchase from the 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.</p>	<p>Spice/K2, Synthetic Marijuana – Bliss, Black Mamba, Blaze, Bombay Blue, Fake Weed, Legal Weed, Genie, Zohai, Red X, Dawn Scooby Skunk, Snax</p>	<p>Spice/K2, Synthetic Marijuana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoked using “joints”, pipes, E-cigarettes, as a tea 	<p>Spice/K2, Synthetic Marijuana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paranoia, anxiety, panic attacks, hallucinations, and giddiness • Addictive • Increase in heart rate and blood pressure • Convulsion, organ damage, or death
<p>Designer Drugs includes Bath Salts, Flakka (alpha-PVP), Spice/K2, Synthetic Marijuana, U-47700</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Bath Salts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sniffing/snorting, orally, smoke, or put into a solution and injected. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 “pinkie,” is a highly potent synthetic opioid that looks like a white or 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.	U-47700 – Pinkie, 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) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, kakuum, thom, ketum, and biak	Kratom <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swallowed as a pill, crushed and smoked, brewed as a tea, chewed raw leaves 	Kratom <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

<p>Hallucinogens includes Ecstasy or MDMA (also known as Molly), Ketamine, LSD, PCP (Phencyclidine), Peyote and Mescaline, Psilocybin</p>	<p>Ketamine – General, short-acting anesthetic with hallucinogenic effects. Sometimes used to facilitate sexual assault crimes.</p>	<p>Ketamine – Special K, Cat Valium, Kit Kat, K, Super Acid, Super K, Purple, Special La Coke, Jet, Vitamin K</p>	<p>Ketamine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injected • Liquid mixed with liquids • Powder that is snorted, mixed in drinks, or smoked 	<p>Ketamine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<p>Hallucinogens includes Ecstasy or MDMA (also known as Molly), Ketamine, LSD, PCP (Phencyclidine), Peyote and Mescaline, Psilocybin</p>	<p>LSD – Very strong hallucinogen sold on streets that is odorless and colorless with high potential for abuse.</p>	<p>LSD – Acid, Blotter Acid, Dots, Mellow Yellow, Window Pane</p>	<p>LSD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added to absorbent paper such as blotter paper divided into square dosage units • Tablets or capsules • Occasionally in liquid form 	<p>LSD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tablets, capsules are swallowed • In powder form, snorted • Leafy material sprayed or dipped in liquid and smoked 	PCP (Phencyclidine) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissociative drug, induces distortion or sight and sound and produces feelings of detachment • Disorientation, delirium • Sedation, immobility, amnesia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ingested orally • Brewed as tea • Added to foods to mask bitter flavor 	Psilocybin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, 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
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<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. Clandestinely-produced fentanyl is primarily manufactured in Mexico.</p>	<p>Fentanyl – Apace, China Girl, China Town, China White, Dance Fever, Goodfellas, Great Bear, He-Man, Poison and Tango & Cash</p>	<p>Fentanyl • Clandestine 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>
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<p>Narcotics (Opioids) includes Fentanyl, Heroin, Hydromorphone, Methadone, Morphine, Opium, Oxycodone</p>	<p>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 milk. Users are unaware how much actual heroin is being used, creating a likelihood of overdose.</p>	<p>Heroin – Big H, Black Tar, Chiva, Hell Dust, Horse, Negra, Smack, Thunder</p>	<p>Heroin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injected, smoked, or sniffed/snorted. High purity heroin is usually snorted or smoked. 	<p>Heroin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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 – Dremer, 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 a 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 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

				<p>judgment, increased levels of aggression and hostility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased risk of heart disease, liver damage • Addiction
Stimulants includes Amphetamines, Cocaine, Khat, Methamphetamine	<p>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®</p>	<p>Amphetamines – Bennies, Black Beauties, Crank, Ice, Speed, Uppers</p>	<p>Amphetamines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orally or injected. “Ice” or crystallized methamphetamine hydrochloride is smoked 	<p>Amphetamines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chewed • Dried Khat is used as a tea or chewable paste • Smoked, sprinkled on food 	Khat <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 the body's system that comes as a 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
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