



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 MCCCDCampus is prohibited. Pursuant to federal law, cannabis (marijuana) use is prohibited on MCCCDCampus property, even for those who have a medical marijuana card.

The MCCCDCampus 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. MCCCDCampus Police also enforces drug laws.

For more information about the Maricopa County Community College District DAAPP content, contact the MCCCDCampus 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:

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
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 [here](#).

Illicit Drugs

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

Appendix A.

For further information, visit the campus drug prevention website at

<https://www.campusdrugprevention.gov/drugshttps://district.maricopa.edu/consumer-information/alcohol-drug-abuse-prevention>.

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

Prevention and Education:

MCCC 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 – 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 – 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 • 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>	<p>Relaxation, disinhibition, increased appetite, sedation, increased sociability • Effects memory and learning • Difficulty in thinking and problem solving • Hallucinations • Impaired judgment, reduced coordination • Distorted perception • Decreased blood pressure, increased heart rate, dizziness, nausea, tachycardia • Confusion, anxiety, paranoia, drowsiness • Respiratory ailments</p>

<p>Depressants Includes Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines, GHB-GammaHydroxybutyric Acid, Rohypnol</p>	<p>Barbiturates – Depressant drug used to help sleep, relieve anxiety and muscle spasms, prevent seizures. Prescribed names: Fiorina®, Pentothal®, Seconal®, or Nembutal®</p>	<p>Barbiturates – Barbs, Block Busters, Christmas Trees, Goof Balls, Pinks, Red Devils, Reds & Blues, Yellow Jackets</p>	<p>Barbiturates • Swallowing a pill or injecting a liquid</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>Depressants Includes Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines, GHB-GammaHydroxybutyric Acid, Rohypnol</p>	<p>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®</p>	<p>Benzodiazepines – Benzos, Downers, Nerve Pills, Tranks</p>	<p>Benzodiazepines • Orally or crushed and snorted</p>	<p>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</p>

<p>Depressants Includes Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines, GHB-GammaHydroxybutyric Acid, Rohypnol</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>GHB – Gamma – Hydroxybutyric Acid – G, Georgia Home Boy, Goop, Grievous Bodily Harm, Liquid X, Scoop, Liquid Ecstasy</p>	<p>GHB – Gamma – Hydroxybutyric Acid • Usually a liquid, mixed in a beverage • White powder normally dissolved in a liquid</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>Depressants Includes Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines, GHB-GammaHydroxybutyric Acid, Rohypnol</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Rohypnol – Circles, Forget Me Pill, La Rocha, Lunch Money Drug, Mexican Valium, Pingus, R2, Roach 2, Ruffles, Rophies, Wolfies</p>	<p>Rohypnol • Oblong olive green tablet, swallowed, crushed and snorted • Can be dissolved in liquids When placed in light colored drink, will dye it blue</p>	<p>Rohypnol • Muscle relaxant, decreased anxiety • Drowsiness, amnesia, sleep • Slurred speech, loss of coordination • Impaired mental function, confusion Addictive</p>

<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.” 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.</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 • Smoked using “joints”, pipes, E-cigarettes, as a tea</p>	<p>Spice/K2, Synthetic Marijuana • Paranoia, anxiety, panic attacks, hallucinations, and giddiness • Addictive • Increase in heart rate and blood pressure • Convulsions, organ damage, or death</p>
<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 • Sniffing/snorting, orally, smoke, or put into a solution and injected.</p>	<p>• 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</p>

<p>Designer Drugs Includes Bath Salts, Flakka (alpha-PVP), Spice/K2, Synthetic Marijuana, U-47700</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Flakka (alpha-PVP) – Gravel</p>	<p>Flakka (alpha-PVP) • The drug may be eaten, snorted, injected, or vaporized in ecigarettes.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Designer Drugs Includes Bath Salts, Flakka (alpha-PVP), Spice/K2, Synthetic Marijuana, U-47700</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>U-47700 – Pinkie, Pink or U4</p>	<p>U-47700 This drug is usually snorted, swallowed or injected.</p>	<p>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.</p>

<p>Drugs of Concern Includes DXM (Dextromethorphan), Kratom, Salvia Divinorum</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>DXM (Dextromethorphan) – CCC, DXM, Poor Man’s PCP, Robo, Skittles, Triple C</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Drugs of Concern Includes DXM (Dextromethorphan), Kratom, Salvia Divinorum</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Kratom – Thang, kakuam, thom, ketum, and biak</p>	<p>Kratom • Swallowed as a pill, crushed and smoked, brewed as a tea, chewed raw leaves</p>	<p>Kratom • 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</p>

<p>Drugs of Concern Includes DXM (Dextromethorphan), Kratom, Salvia Divinorum</p>	<p>Salvia Divinorum – Psychoactive plant from the mint family, abused for its hallucinogenic effect.</p>	<p>Salvia Divinorum – Maria Pastora, SallyD, Salvia</p>	<p>Salvia Divinorum • Chewing fresh leaves, drinking extracted juices, smoking or inhaling vapors</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>Hallucinogens Includes Ecstasy or MDMA (also known as Molly), Ketamine, LSD, PCP (Phencyclidine), Peyote and Mescaline, Psilocybin</p>	<p>Ecstasy or MDMA – Known as a party drug, ecstasy comes in pill or powder form; pill has a variety of logos and colors.</p>	<p>Ecstasy or MDMA – Adam, Beans, Biscuit, Clarity, Disco Biscuit, E, Eve, Go, Hug Drug, Lover’s Speed, MDMA, Peace, STP, X, XTC</p>	<p>Ecstasy or MDMA • Swallowing gel capsules (Molly), pills, tablets • Powder, Crystal, liquid • Crushed or snorted • Occasionally smoked</p>	<p>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>

<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 • Injected • Liquid mixed with liquids • Powder that is snorted, mixed in drinks, or smoked</p>	<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 • Added to absorbent paper such as blotter paper divided into square dosage units • Tablets or capsules • Occasionally in liquid form</p>	<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

<p>Hallucinogens Includes Ecstasy or MDMA (also known as Molly), Ketamine, LSD, PCP (Phencyclidine), Peyote and Mescaline, Psilocybin</p>	<p>PCP (Phencyclidine) – Synthetically produced hallucinogen</p>	<p>PCP (Phencyclidine) Angel Dust, Boat, Crystal, Embalming Fluid, Hog, Ozone, Rocket Fuel, Shermans, Supergrass, Tic Tac, Wack, Zoom</p>	<p>PCP (Phencyclidine) • Tablets, capsules are swallowed • In powder form, snorted • Leafy material sprayed or dipped in liquid and smoked</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>Hallucinogens Includes Ecstasy or MDMA (also known as Molly), Ketamine, LSD, PCP (Phencyclidine), Peyote and Mescaline, Psilocybin</p>	<p>Peyote and Mescaline – Small spineless cactus with active ingredient mescaline, a hallucinogen. Has disc-shaped “buttons” that are cut off and used.</p>	<p>Peyote and Mescaline Buttons, Cactus, Mesc, Peyoto</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>Hallucinogens Includes Ecstasy or MDMA (also known as Molly), Ketamine, LSD, PCP (Phencyclidine), Peyote and Mescaline, Psilocybin</p>	<p>Psilocybin – Hallucinogenic chemical obtained from certain types of fresh and dried mushrooms. Has slender stems topped by caps with dark gills on the underside.</p>	<p>Psilocybin – Magic mushrooms, Shrooms, Mushrooms</p>	<p>Psilocybin • Ingested orally • Brewed as tea • Added to foods to mask bitter flavor</p>	<p>Psilocybin • Hallucinations • Large amounts can cause panic attacks and psychosis • Nausea and vomiting • Muscle weakness, lack of coordination • Overdose may result in psychosis or death</p>

<p>Inhalants</p>	<p>Inhalants – invisible, volatile substances found in common household products, e.g., felt tip markers, spray paint, air freshener, typewriter correction fluid, butane, computer cleaners, glue. Includes more than 1,000 products that are harmful when inhaled.</p>	<p>Inhalants – Huff, Rush, Whippets, Gluey</p>	<p>Inhalants • Inhaled through nose or mouth • Huffing inhalant-soaked rag stuffed in mouth • Inhaling from balloon with nitrous oxide • Sniffing or snorting the substance from a container or dispenser • Inhaling fumes from substances in a bag</p>	<p>Inhalants • Slight stimulation, feeling less inhibition, loss of consciousness • Damages sections of brain controlling thinking, moving, seeing • Slurred speech, loss of coordination, euphoria, dizziness • Long term use may cause damage to nervous system and organs • Sudden sniffing death may occur from suffocation or asphyxiation</p>
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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. User is unaware how much actual heroin is being used, creating likelihood of overdose.</p>	<p>Heroin – Big H, Black Tar, Chiva, Hell Dust, Horse, Negra, Smack, Thunder</p>	<p>Heroin • Injected, smoked, or sniffed/snorted. High purity heroin is usually snorted or smoked.</p>	<p>Heroin • Highly addictive. • Initial surge of euphoria or “rush,” followed by a twilight state of sleep and wakefulness • Physical symptoms of use include: drowsiness, respiratory depression, constricted pupils, nausea, a warm flushing of the skin, dry mouth, and heavy extremities. • Overdose symptoms: slow and shallow breathing, blue lips and fingernails, clammy skin, convulsions, comma, and possible death.</p>
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<p>Narcotics (Opioids) Includes Fentanyl, Heroin, Hydromorphone, Methadone, Morphine, Opium, Oxycodone</p>	<p>Hydromorphone – Prescribed at Dilaudid®, it is used as a pain reliever. Hydromorphone is 2-8x more potent than morphine but shorter duration and greater sedation. Available in tablets, rectal suppositories, oral solutions, and injectable formulations.</p>	<p>Hydromorphone – D, Dillies, Dust, Footballs, Juice, Smack</p>	<p>Hydromorphone • Orally or by injecting tablets dissolved in solution.</p>	<p>Hydromorphone • Euphoria, relaxation, sedation, and reduced anxiety. It may also cause mental clouding, changes in mood, nervousness, and restlessness • Constipation, nausea, vomiting, impaired coordination, loss of appetite, rash, slow or rapid heartbeat, and changes in blood pressure. • Overdose symptoms: severe respiratory depression, stupor or coma, lack of skeletal muscle tone, cold and clammy skin, constricted pupils, and reduced blood pressure and heart rate.</p>
<p>Narcotics (Opioids) Includes Fentanyl, Heroin, Hydromorphone, Methadone, Morphine, Opium, Oxycodone</p>	<p>Methadone – Synthetic opioid prescribed as Methadose® and Dolphine®. Tablet, capsule, any liquid, used for detoxification and maintenance of opioid addiction and as a pain reliever for moderate to severe pain.</p>	<p>Methadone – Amidone, Chocolate Chip Cookies, Fizzies, Maria, Pastora, Salvia, Street Methadone, Water</p>	<p>Methadone • Swallowed as pill or liquid or injected.</p>	<p>Methadone • Sweating, itchy skin, or sleepiness • Addictive • Overdose effects include shallow breathing, stomach spasms, clammy skin, convulsions, weak pulse, comma, and death</p>

<p>Narcotics (Opioids) Includes Fentanyl, Heroin, Hydromorphone, Methadone, Morphine, Opium, Oxycodone</p>	<p>Morphine – Non-synthetic narcotic (opioid) made from opium, prescribed as Kadian®, MSContin®, Oramorph®, MSIR®, RMS®, Roxanol®. Very effective for pain relief, high potential for abuse.</p>	<p>Morphine – Dreamer, Emsel, First Line, God’s Drug, Hows, MS, Mister Blue, Morpho, Unkie</p>	<p>Morphine • Injected • Oral Solutions • Tablets, capsules, suppositories</p>	<p>Morphine • Euphoria and relief of pain • Addictive • Overdose signs: cold and clammy skin, sleepiness, lowered blood pressure and slow pulse rate, coma and possible death</p>
<p>Narcotics (Opioids) Includes Fentanyl, Heroin, Hydromorphone, Methadone, Morphine, Opium, Oxycodone</p>	<p>Opium – Non-synthetic narcotic extracted from the poppy plant, made into a liquid, powder or solid. Opium poppy is key source for many narcotics.</p>	<p>Opium – Aunti, Auntie Emma, Big O, Black pill, Chandu, Chinese Molasses, Dopium, Dream Gun, Fi-donie, Gee, Guma, Midnight Oil, Zero</p>	<p>Opium • Can be smoked or injected intravenously • Taken in pill form • Used in combination with other drugs, such as marijuana and/or methamphetamine</p>	<p>Opium • Euphoric rush, relaxation and relief of physical pain • Slow breathing, seizures, loss of consciousness • Addictive • Coma or death</p>
<p>Narcotics (Opioids) Includes Fentanyl, Heroin, Hydromorphone, Methadone, Morphine, Opium, Oxycodone</p>	<p>Oxycodone – Semi-synthetic opioid drug prescribed for pain as Tylox®, Percodan®, OxyContin®.</p>	<p>Oxycodone – Hillbilly Heroin, Kicker, OC, OX, Roxy, Perc, Oxy</p>	<p>Oxycodone • Pills and tablets chewed or swallowed • Inhaling vapors by heating tablet on foil • Crushed and sniffed or dissolved in water and injected</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>Steroids</p>	<p>Steroids – Synthetically produced versions of testosterone, the male hormone used to promote muscle growth, enhance athletic performance, improve physical appearance.</p>	<p>Steroids – Arnolds, Gear, Gym Candy, Juice, Pumpers, Roids, Stackers, Weight Gainers</p>	<p>Steroids • Injected intramuscularly • Gels, creams, transdermal patches • Tablets, sublingualtablets and capsules</p>	<p>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>

				<p>judgment, increased levels of aggression and hostility • Increased risk of heart disease, liver damage • Addiction</p>
<p>Stimulants Includes Amphetamines, Cocaine, Khat, Methamphetamine</p>	<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 • Orally or injected. “Ice” or crystallized methamphetamine hydrochloride is smoked</p>	<p>Amphetamines • Similar to cocaine, but slower onset and longer duration • Increased body temperature, blood pressure and pulse rates, insomnia, loss of appetite, physical exhaustion • Chronic abuse produces a psychosis that resembles schizophrenia: paranoia, hallucinations, violent and erratic behavior • Overdose can be fatal</p>

<p>Stimulants Includes Amphetamines, Cocaine, Khat, Methamphetamine</p>	<p>Cocaine – White, crystalline powder derived from coca leaves. Cocaine base (crack) looks like small, irregularly shaped white rocks.</p>	<p>Cocaine - Coca, Coke, Crack, Crank, Flake, Rock, Snow, Soda Cot</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Stimulants Includes Amphetamines, Cocaine, Khat, Methamphetamine</p>	<p>Khat – Stimulant drug made from the leaves and twigs, evergreen shrub. Active ingredients are cathine and cathinone.</p>	<p>Khat – Abyssinian Tea, African Salad, Catha, Chat, Kat, Miraa, Oat, Qat, Quaadka</p>	<p>Khat • Chewed • Dried Khat is used as a tea or chewable paste • Smoked, sprinkled on food</p>	<p>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</p>

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

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