

2022

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Programs

Arizona State University Police Department



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ASU statement on Drug-Free campuses

In accordance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 (Act), Arizona State University (ASU) distributes this document to all students and employees to inform them of ASU's comprehensive program to prevent the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol.

This notification summarizes ASU'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 Arizona State University to provide a drug-free environment for all university students and employees. To achieve this goal, and to comply with federal law, ASU prohibits the unlawful sale, manufacturing, distribution, dispensation, possession, and use of controlled substances on ASU property or as part of any of its activities.

Students, faculty, staff and visitors of any ASU campus, whether in Arizona, California or the District of Columbia, 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 ASU campus must: 1) abide by ASU 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. ASU students and employees are subject to all applicable drug and alcohol policies including, but not limited to:

- [ABOR 5-301, Code of Conduct.](#)
- [ABOR 5-308, Student Code of Conduct.](#)
- [ABOR 6-913, Drug Free Workplace.](#)
- [ASU Policy ACD 119, Drug-Free Workplace Requirements.](#)
- [ASU Policy ACD 122, Drug-Free Campus Environment.](#)
- [ASU Policy SPP 315, Drug-Free Workplace Requirements](#)
- [ASU Policy SPP 801, Employee Conduct and Work Rules](#)
- [ASU Policy SSM 106-03, Alcohol and Other Drugs on Campus](#)

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

The ASU Police Department actively enforces laws pertaining to underage drinking, public consumption of alcohol, the furnishing of alcohol to underage individuals, and other alcohol laws at ASU's Downtown Phoenix, Polytechnic, Tempe, and West campuses. ASU Police also enforces drug laws.

For the ASU Colleges at Lake Havasu, security on campus enforces ASU policy and cooperates with the Lake Havasu Police Department for the enforcement of alcohol and drug laws.

For the ASU Barrett & O'Connor Washington Center, security on campus enforces ASU policy and cooperates with the Metropolitan Police Department for the enforcement of alcohol and drug laws.

For the ASU California Center (Los Angeles), the ASU Facility and Events Manager refers ASU drug/alcohol policy violations to the appropriate ASU office for disposition and cooperates with the Los Angeles Police Department for enforcement of alcohol and drug laws.

Overview of state laws and legal sanction

This document provides an overview of alcohol and drug offenses for Arizona, California, and the District of Columbia. 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, California, and the District of Columbia allow persons at least 21 years of age to buy, possess or use recreational marijuana. Recreational marijuana is intended for private use and cannot be consumed in public. However, under federal law, marijuana remains an illegal controlled substance. ASU as an institution of higher education is subject to the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act which prohibits the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs by university students or employees. Therefore, in accordance with the Act, ASU prohibits the unlawful sale, possession, use, or distribution of any controlled substance, including marijuana, on ASU property or as part of any ASU activity.

Arizona

The following alcohol and drug offenses apply to the ASU Downtown Phoenix, Polytechnic, Tempe, and West campuses, and the ASU Colleges at Lake Havasu.

Alcohol offenses

The legal drinking age in Arizona is 21.

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 – A.R.S. § 13-3423](#).

California

The following alcohol and drug offenses apply to the ASU California Center located in Los Angeles, California.

Alcohol offenses

The legal drinking age in California is 21.

Any person under 21 years of age who is in possession of any alcoholic beverage on any street or highway or in any public place or in any place open to the public is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of \$250, or the person shall be required to perform not less than 24 hours or more than 32 hours of community service.

[CA Bus. & Prof. Code § 25662](#).

A second or subsequent violation shall be punishable as a misdemeanor and the person shall be fined not more than \$500, or required to perform not less than 36 hours or more than 48 hours of community service, or a combination of fine and community service as the court deems just. [CA Bus. & Prof. Code § 25662](#).

Any person who furnishes, gives, or sells any alcoholic beverage to someone under the age of 21 is guilty of a misdemeanor. [CA Bus. & Prof. Code § 25658](#).

Any person under the age of 21 who attempts to purchase an alcoholic beverage is guilty of an infraction and punished by a fine or required to perform community service, or both. [CA Bus. & Prof. Code § 25658.5](#).

It is unlawful for a person under the age of 21 to drive with a BAC of .01 percent. [Vehicle Code § 23136](#).

Drug offenses

Every person who possesses a controlled substance or a controlled substance classified as a narcotic drug, unless upon written prescription of a physician, dentist, podiatrist, or veterinarian licensed in the state, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year and/or a fine of \$1000 or community service. [CA Health & Safety Code § 11350](#).

Every person who possesses for sale, or purchases for purposes of sale, certain designated controlled substance is punishable by a penalty of up to two, three, or four years of imprisonment. [CA Health & Safety Code § 11351](#).

Anyone who possesses for sale, or purchases for purposes of sale, cocaine base, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of two, three, or four years. [CA Health & Safety Code § 11351.5](#).



Every person who transports, imports into the state, sells, furnishes, administers, or gives away, or offers to do the same, unless upon written prescription of a physician, dentist, podiatrist, or veterinarian licensed in the state, shall be punished by imprisonment of three, four, or five years. [CA Health & Safety Code § 11352](#).

Information on California drug offenses and penalties can be found at [CA Health & Safety Code § 11351 – 11356.5](#).

District of Columbia

The following alcohol and drug offenses apply to the ASU Barrett & O'Connor Washington Center located in Washington, D.C.

Alcohol offenses

The legal drinking age in the District of Columbia is 21.

No person shall drink an alcoholic beverage or possess an alcohol beverage in an open container in a public place. Anyone so doing shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine, imprisonment of not more than 60 days, or both. [D.C. Code § 25-1001](#).

No person who is under 21 years of age shall purchase, attempt to purchase, possess, or drink an alcoholic beverage. [D.C. Code § 25-1002](#).

No person shall falsely represent his or her age, or possess or present as proof of age an identification document which is in any way fraudulent, for the purpose of purchasing, possessing, or drinking an alcoholic beverage. [D.C. Code § 25-1002](#).

Violators shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine and suspension of driving privileges: (1) upon the first violation, a fine of not more than \$300 and suspension of driving privileges for 90 consecutive days; (2) upon the second violation, a fine of not more than \$600 and suspension of driving privileges for 180 days; and (3) upon the third, a fine of not more than \$1,000 and suspension of driving privileges for one year. [D.C. Code § 25-1002](#).

A person who is not a licensee shall not purchase an alcoholic beverage for the purpose of delivering the alcoholic beverage to a person under 21 years of age. Upon first conviction, the person shall be fined not more than \$1000, imprisoned for up to 180 days, or both. [D.C. Code § 25-785](#).

Drug offenses

It is unlawful for a person to knowingly or intentionally possess a controlled substance, other than pursuant to a valid prescription; such conduct is punishable by a fine of up to \$1,000 and/or up to 180 days in prison. [D.C. Code § 48-904.01](#).

It is unlawful for a person to knowingly or intentionally manufacture, distribute, or possess with intent to manufacture or distribute a controlled substance that is a narcotic or abusive drug; such acts are punishable by prison terms of no longer than 30 years and/or fines up to \$75,000. [D.C. Code § 48-904.01](#).

It is unlawful for any person to use, or to possess with intent to use, drug paraphernalia to otherwise introduce into the body a controlled substance; such conduct is punishable by imprisonment for not more than 30 days and/or a fine of \$250. [D.C. § Code 48-1103](#).

Information on Washington D.C. drug offenses and penalties can be found at [D.C. Code § 48-901.01 – § 48-907.03; § 48-1101 – § 48-1104; § 48-1121](#).



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:

- Discretionary denial of federal benefits, including student loans or professional license. [21 U.S.C. § 862](#).
- 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](#).

Additional offenses and penalties can be reviewed online through the [Department of Justice](#).

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
First offense	1 year
Second offense	2 years
Third offense	Indefinitely
Conviction for sale of a controlled substance	Period of ineligibility
First offense	2 years
Second offense	Indefinitely

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

Federal trafficking penalties

Drug/schedule	Quantity	Penalties	Quantity	Penalties
Cocaine (Schedule II)	500-4999 grams mixture	First offense: Not less than 5 years, and not more than 40 years. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if not an individual. Second offense: Not less than 10 years, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.	5 kgs or more mixture	First offense: Not less than 10 years, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual. Second offense: Not less than 20 years, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual. Two or more prior offenses: Life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.
Cocaine Base (Schedule II)	28-279 grams mixture		280 grams or more mixture	
Fentanyl (Schedule II)	40-399 grams mixture		400 grams or more mixture	
Fentanyl Analogue (Schedule I)	10-99 grams mixture		100 grams or more mixture	
Heroin (Schedule I)	100-999 grams mixture		1 kg or more mixture	
LSD (Schedule I)	1-9 grams mixture		10 grams or more mixture	
Methamphetamine (Schedule II)	5-49 grams pure or 50-499 grams mixture		50 grams or more pure or 500 grams or more mixture	
PCP (Schedule II)	10-99 grams pure or 100-999-gram mixture	100 gm or more pure or 1 kg or more mixture		

Penalties		
Other Schedule I & II drugs (and any drug product containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid) Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	Any amount 1 gram	First offense: Not more than 20 years. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual. Second offense: Not more than 30 years. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual.
Other Schedule III drugs	Any amount	First offense: Not more than 10 years. If death or serious injury, not more than 15 years. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2.5 million if not an individual. Second offense: Not more than 20 years. If death or serious injury, not more than 30 years. Fine not more than \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.
All other Schedule IV drugs Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	Any amount Other than 1 gram or more	First offense: Not more than 5 years. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual. Second offense: Not more than 10 years. Fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual, \$250,000 if not an individual.
All Schedule V drugs	Any amount	First offense: Not more than 1 year. Fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual, \$250,000 if not an individual. Second offense: Not more than 4 years. Fine not more than \$200,000 if an individual, \$500,000 if not an individual.

Federal trafficking penalties – Marijuana

*The minimum sentence for a violation after two or more prior convictions for a felony drug offense have become final is a mandatory term of life imprisonment without release, and a fine up to \$20 million if an individual and \$75 million if other than an individual.

Drug/schedule	Quantity	First offense	Second offense
Marijuana (Schedule I)	1,000 kg or more marijuana mixture; or 1,000 or more marijuana plants	Not less than 10 years, or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years., or more than life. Fine not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 20 years. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule II)	100 kg to 999 kg marijuana mixture; or 100 to 999 marijuana plants	Not less than 5 years, or more than 40 years. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years or more than life. Fine not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 10 years. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	More than 10 kgs hashish; 50 to 99 kg marijuana mixture More than 1 kg of hashish oil; 50 to 99 marijuana plants	Not more than 20 years. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years. or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 30 years. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual.

Drug/schedule	Quantity	First offense	Second offense
Marijuana (Schedule I)	Less than 50 kilograms marijuana (but does not include 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight) 1 to 49 marijuana plants;	Not more than 5 years. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 years. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.
Hashish (Schedule I)	10 kg or less		
Hashish Oil (Schedule I)	1 kg or less		

Disciplinary sanctions, educational interventions, and administrative actions

Students

Students who violate the Board of Regents' or university 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 be referred for prosecution.

Employees

Sanctions will be imposed on an employee who violates university 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 can be fatal.

See <https://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/faqs.htm#heavyDrinking>.

The effects of alcohol use on academics and work can have significant impact on an individual's success and wellbeing. Alcohol use can cause impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Students who drink excessively are more likely to skip classes and spend less time studying. This can impact academic performance, grades, and graduation rates. See <https://www.cls.umd.edu/docs/AcadOppCosts.pdf>. Employees who drink excessively tend to miss work more often and have more accidents at work, have problems with productivity, job performance and turnover. See <https://recovered.org/addiction/drugs-and-alcohol-in-the-workplace>.

Long term alcohol misuse, genetics and family history of alcohol problems, and mental health conditions can contribute to the development of alcohol dependence. For excessive and dependent drinkers, cessation of alcohol intake can produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life-threatening. See <https://recovered.org/alcohol/alcohol-withdrawal-detox>.

Over time, excessive alcohol use can lead to chronic health problems involving the heart, brain, liver, and other vital organs, cancer, mental health problems, weakening of the immune system, social, family, and work-related problems. See <https://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/fact-sheets/alcohol-use.htm>.

Women who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol spectrum disorder. These conditions can cause a range of physical abnormalities, intellectual disabilities, sensory problems, and difficulties with behavior and learning. There is no known safe amount of alcohol use during pregnancy or while trying to get pregnant. The sooner a woman who is pregnant stops drinking, the better it will be for her and her baby. FASFs are preventable if a woman does not drink alcohol during pregnancy. See <https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/fasd/facts.html>.

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 B. For further information, visit the campus drug prevention at <https://www.campusdrugprevention.gov/drugs>.

Prevention and education programs

Information for students and employees regarding the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and abuse of alcohol, as well as drug and alcohol awareness programs is available through **Live Well @ ASU**. Drug and alcohol treatment and rehabilitation programs are available for students through ASU Counseling Services, and for employees through the Employee Assistance Program.

Prevention and education

ASU 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.

Education programs

ASU provides honest, factual information through organized programs in an effort to assist individuals in making thoughtful decisions regarding the use of alcohol and other drugs. Information on the health risks associated with the use of alcohol and other drugs, awareness programs, and education and assessment programs are available for employees through the Employee Assistance Office and the ASU Police Crime Prevention Unit, and for students through ASU Wellness, ASU Health Services, ASU Counseling Services and the ASU Police Crime Prevention Unit. A list of these programs is presented in Table 1.

Table 1: ASU Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention and Education Programs

Program title/Description	Frequency	Targeted audience
Academic classes Provide instruction on alcohol and drug use and abuse through the lens of different disciplines.	Class schedule	Students
Alcohol and drug awareness training Provides an alternative to drinking alcohol, discussion of myths about drinking, penalties expected when a student violates state law or the Student Code of Conduct.	By request	Students
C-3: Compassion, Communication, Connection Prepares participants to identify signs, discuss concerns, motivate behavior change, and make referrals to services.	By request and organized for specific groups	Students and Employees

Program title/Description	Frequency	Targeted audience
Community of Care Discusses the Student Code of Conduct, policies, risks, harms, social norms, and expectations for conduct at ASU. Required of new freshmen, transfer and graduate students.	Continuous online access	Students
Do You Know Provides education sessions on alcohol, cannabis, and tobacco, and is designed to engage students in making healthy choices.	By request and organized for specific groups	Students
Employee Assistance Provides screening, treatment and referral for mental health and substance abuse, and provides consultation to managers to identify those at risk.	Ongoing	Employees
Employee Wellness Provides education and screenings for alcohol use and mental health concerns as a part of all mini health screenings offered on campus.	Ongoing	Employees
Health Choices Provides alcohol and other drug education through peer leaders, education and sober community activities for Sun Devil Athletes.	Ongoing	Students
Live Well @ ASU website Provides detailed information on possession, use, and distribution of alcohol and other drugs relevant to the college student experience.	Continuous online access	Students, Employees, Parents
Maroon Ribbon Week Promotes awareness of alcohol and other drug abuse, including prescription drug abuse.	Annually in the Fall	Students
NCAA Choices Grant Provides alcohol and other drug education through peer leaders, education and sober community activities.	Ongoing	Students
New employee orientation Onboards new employees and orients them to university supports, services and policies.	Weekly	Employees
One More Step Recovery Walk Promotes awareness of addiction and recovery. Memorializes loved ones who lost their lives to overdose.	Annually	Students
Online education and screening programs Provides a way for students to learn about substance abuse, assess their own substance use behaviors and seek referral services when needed.	Continuous access online	Students
Parent/Family orientation Discusses substance abuse norms, harms, and strategies for reducing risk among their students.	Ongoing from March through August	Parents of New ASU students
Recovery 101 Provides training about addiction, recovery, and how to support students who are in recovery from an addiction.	By request and organized for specific groups	Students and Employees
Recovery Month Promotes awareness of the recovery lifestyle, sober living, and how to support students in recovery.	Annually in the Fall	Students
Safe Medication Disposal Campaign Promotes awareness of proper use, storage and disposal of prescription drugs as students learn to manage their own health and medications.	Annually for one month during Fall and Spring semesters	Students

Program title/Description	Frequency	Targeted audience
Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) Provides screening for alcohol and other drug abuse, brief intervention and referral to treatment when appropriate, among students visiting ASU Health and Counseling Services.	Continuous	Students
Social marketing Promotes awareness of laws and policies, risks and harms, social norms, and resources for substance abuse.	Ongoing throughout the school year	Students
Student orientation Discusses substance abuse norms, risks, and strategies to reduce risk.	Ongoing from March through August	New ASU students

Environmental strategies

Environmental strategies provide policies, programs and support that reduces alcohol and other drug abuse risks. Examples of environmental strategies implemented at ASU are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Environment Strategies to Reduce Alcohol and other Drug Abuse Risk

Environmental strategy description	Frequency	Targeted audience
Academic rigor is expected ASU encourages class scheduling throughout the week to help students focus on academics rather than alcohol-related endeavors	Ongoing	Students
Alcohol-free activities Provide opportunities for students to have fun and connect without the influence of alcohol. Includes activities through: residential colleges, student unions , fitness centers , sporting events, cultural events, coffee-houses and more.	Ongoing	Students
ASU Programming and Activities Board Hosts many activities and promotes events to provide students with opportunities to connect with other students, engage their intellect, and have fun.	Ongoing	Students
ASU Sun Devil Way Promotes a healthy environment as a part of orientation, welcome activities, and ongoing student programs, promoting the values of Achievement, Engagement and Responsibility.	Ongoing	Students
Course scheduling ASU offers core classes on Thursday and Friday mornings, which encourages students to limit alcohol consumption during the week.	Ongoing	Students
Faculty and staff consultation and training Provides support and education about behavior patterns that indicate a need for student assistance and referral to counseling or other services.	Orientation, by request, organized with departments	Employees
Late night programming Provides opportunities for connection and fun without the influence of alcohol. Examples include: MU After Dark , Monday Movie Night, social events in Residential Colleges, Sun Devil Fitness , sports events, and concerts.	Weekly	Students

Environmental strategy description	Frequency	Targeted audience
Recovery Rising Provides a social support network and sober activities to connect and engage students in recovery and their allies.	Weekly	Students
Sparky's Touchdown Tailgate Provides an alcohol-free tailgate party before each home football game, including food trucks, entertainment and activities.	Home games	Students and families
Substance-Free Residential Colleges Provides a substance-free environment for all residents to live, study and socialize.	Continuous	Students

Limits on alcohol availability

ASU policy limits alcohol availability. ASU Policy SMM 106–03: Alcohol and Other Drugs on Campus provides details pertaining to the following:

- Alcohol is not permitted in the residence halls, except in family housing (Polytechnic only) and then only for those age 21 and older.
- No alcohol may be served on ASU campuses or ASU's off-campus locations like the Kerr Cultural Center, unless it is served at a designated special event pursuant to the Arizona Board of Regents' policy 5-108 with approval by the President.
- Events cannot serve alcohol unless a completed permit to serve alcohol is on file with the ASU Police Department prior to the event.
- Residence halls require key-card access for entry to reduce trafficking of alcohol by older students and non-students into freshman housing facilities.
- All research activities requiring the dosing of subjects with alcohol or other drugs are subject to the ASU Human Subjects Institutional Review Board.

Other policies, laws and activities designed to reduce alcohol abuse include:

- Arizona driver's license for persons under age 21 is formatted differently.
- Hours for alcohol sales are limited by the state.
- Arizona law requires all alcohol servers to receive mandatory training.
- The City of Tempe enacted a "Large Party Ordinance" (social gatherings or events with five or more attendees) that applies significant fines if the police respond to more than one complaint involving a large party at a given residence within 90 days.

Limits on marketing and promotion of alcohol

ASU limits marketing and promotion of alcohol by the following methods:

- ASU Student Media advertising policy allows the editorial board to refuse ads unsuitable for their publications. Advertising in student publications can be rejected or edited if it "encourages behavior or indulgence that is immoderate or excessive."
- Local beer distributors have voluntarily agreed not to place ads in student publications. The alcohol industry is not permitted to sponsor events and sports competitions at the Sun Devil Fitness Complexes. ASU policy restricts the use of alcohol industry logos and signage for campus programs sponsored by the industry.
- ASU policy restricts the number and type of ads and flyers that can be posted on-campus kiosks. Ads that promote drinking in a high-risk context are subject to removal. For frequent violations, the business may receive a visit by an ASU police officer to discuss the policy.

Policy development and enforcement

ASU develops and enforces Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) policies to reduce the risk of harm and illegal activity among its students and employees. ASU policies and local laws address the following:

- On-campus functions must be registered.
- Inspection of on-campus functions by the Arizona Department of Liquor Control or officers from the police department may occur at any time.
- A university representative must be present for campus functions where alcohol is served.
- Disciplinary sanctions for violation of AOD policies are consistent across all ASU campuses.
- Arizona has developed strict laws regarding underage use of alcohol and illicit drugs that are enforced with heavy penalties.
- Arizona has passed a law requiring servers to obtain server training to educate them about legal liability and reduce service to patrons who are over-consuming.
- ID checks at off-campus bars and liquor stores are enforced.
- Laws against buying for minors, using fake IDs, and DUIs are enforced.
- Roadblocks are implemented, particularly on and near holiday weekends.
- Open house assemblies are restricted (Tempe's large party ordinance).
- Dram shop laws are enforced.

Counseling, treatment, rehabilitation and re-entry programs

Students and employees at the ASU campuses in the Phoenix metropolitan area can find counseling, treatment, rehabilitation and re-entry program resources and contact information in [Appendix A](#). Resources and contact information for students and employees at ASU campuses in Lake Havasu, Arizona; Los Angeles, California; and Washington D.C. also are found in [Appendix A](#).

Appendix A: Counseling, treatment, rehabilitation, and re-entry programs

Employee assistance

The Employee Assistance program provides assessment and brief counseling (up to six sessions) on site. The Employee Assistance Office can also provide referrals for treatment, rehabilitation, and/or re-entry services through the employee's insurance provider of private pay options, depending on the employee's preference.

For employees within Arizona, call the Employee Assistance Office at 480-965-2271, for Telehealth services or stop by one of the four campus locations for in person services

ASU Downtown Phoenix campus Post Office Building 522 N. Central Ave., Room 245 Phoenix, AZ 85003	ASU Tempe campus University Towers 525 S. Forest Ave., Suite 101 Tempe, AZ 85281
ASU Polytechnic campus Ironwood Building 6027 S. Sagewood, Room 101 Mesa, AZ 85212	ASU West campus Sands Building 13492 N. 47th Ave., Room 310 Phoenix, AZ 85051

For employees at the ASU Barrett & O'Connor Washington Center and ASU California Center, the Employee Assistance Office can provide telephonic or video assessment and referral for counseling, treatment, rehabilitation and/or re-entry services through the employee's insurance provider or private pay options, depending on the employee's preference. Call the Employee Assistance Office at 480-965-2271.

Student assistance

The ASU Counseling Services provides confidential, time-limited professional and crisis services for students. Any student can receive a same-day initial appointment by calling ASU Counseling Services at 480-965-6146. Available services include, on-campus individual or group counseling, online therapy modules, referrals for off-campus individual or group counseling, on-campus medical evaluation and services, and support in connecting students to off-campus medical, treatment, rehabilitation, and re-entry services and resources.

For students within the Phoenix Metropolitan area, call the ASU Counseling Services Office at 480-965-6146, or stop by one of the four campus locations.

ASU Downtown Phoenix campus Post Office Building 522 N. Central Ave., Room 208 Phoenix, AZ 85003	ASU Tempe campus Student Services Building 1151 S Forest Ave., Room 334 Tempe, AZ 85281
ASU Polytechnic campus Academic Center 5988 S. Backus Mall Mesa, AZ 85212	ASU West campus University Center Building 4701 W. Thunderbird Road, Room 221 Phoenix, AZ 85051

For students at the ASU Barrett & O'Connor Washington Center, ASU California Center, and ASU Colleges at Lake Havasu, the ASU Counseling Services Office can provide confidential telephonic services by connecting students to medical, counseling, treatment, rehabilitation, and re-entry services and resources in their area. Call the ASU Counseling Services Office at 480-965-6146.

ASU Counseling Services has expanded services to include 24/7 Open Call, Open Chat and Telehealth individual sessions for Sun Devils anywhere in the world, any time of day or night.

For more information visit: <https://eoss.asu.edu/counseling/services/open-call-and-open-chat>.

Additional ASU after-hours and weekend services are available through EMPACT's 24-hour ASU-dedicated crisis hotline at 480-921-1006. Can't talk, you can always text. Text HOME to 741741 (CRISIS TEXTLINE) to receive services. Text services are provided by a national crisis response network. Read more about their service and response times at <https://www.crisistextline.org/texting-in>.

Appendix B: Common drugs of abuse – their uses and effects

Drug Category	What is it?	Street Names	How is it used?	How does it affect the body?
Cannabis (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.	Aunt Mary, BC Bud, Chronic, Dope, Gangster, Ganja, Grass, Hash, Herb, Joint, Mary Jane, Mota, Pot, Reefer, Sinsemilla, Skunk, Smoke, Weed, Yerba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relaxation, disinhibition, increased appetite, sedation, increased sociability Effects memory and learning Difficulty in thinking and problem-solving Hallucinations Impaired judgment, reduced coordination Distorted perception Decreased blood pressure, increased heart rate, dizziness, nausea, tachycardia Confusion, anxiety, paranoia, drowsiness Respiratory ailments
Depressants Includes Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines, GHB-Gamma-Hydroxybutyric Acid, Rohypnol	Barbiturates			
	Depressant drug used to help sleep, relieve anxiety and muscle spasms, prevent seizures. Prescribed names: Fiorina®, Pentothal®, Seconal®, or Nembutal®	Barbs, Block Busters, Christmas Trees, Goof Balls, Pinks, Red Devils, Reds & Blues, Yellow Jackets	Swallowing a pill or injecting a liquid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
	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®	Benzos, Downers, Nerve Pills, Tranks	Orally or crushed and snorted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
	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.	G, Georgia Home Boy, Goop, Grievous Bodily Harm, Liquid X, Scoop, Liquid Ecstasy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usually a liquid, mixed in a beverage White powder normally dissolved in a liquid 	<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 	
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.	Circles, Forget Me Pill, La Rocha, Lunch Money Drug, Mexican Valium, Pingus, R2, Roach 2, Ruffles, Rophies, Wolfies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oblong olive-green tablet, swallowed, crushed and snorted Can be dissolved in liquids <p>When placed in light-colored drink, will dye it blue</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muscle relaxant, decreased anxiety Drowsiness, amnesia, sleep Slurred speech, loss of coordination Impaired mental function, confusion Addictive 	

Drug Category	What is it?	Street Names	How is it used?	How does it affect the body?
Drugs of Concern Includes DXM (Dextromethorphan), Kratom, Salvia Divinorum	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.	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	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
	Flakka (alpha-PVP)			
	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.	Gravel	The drug may be eaten, snorted, injected, or vaporized in e-cigarettes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Paranoia and hallucinations that may lead to violent aggression and self-injury. ▪ Overdose and death have been linked to use of this drug.
	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.	Bliss, Black Mamba, Blaze, Bombay Blue, Fake Weed, Legal Weed, Genie, Zohai, Red X, Dawn Scooby Skunk, Snax	Smoked using "joints", pipes, E-cigarettes, as a tea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Paranoia, anxiety, panic attacks, hallucinations, and giddiness ▪ Addictive ▪ Increase in heart rate and blood pressure ▪ Convulsions, organ damage, or death 	
U-47700				
Nicknamed "U4," "pink," or "pinky," is a highly potent synthetic opioid that looks like a white or light pink powder. A lot of times, if is often either sold in baggies or pressed into pills to look like legal painkillers. Abuse of this drug is similar to heroin, and prescription and designer opioids.	Pinky, Pink or U4	This drug is usually snorted, swallowed or injected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. 	

Drug Category	What is it?	Street Names	How is it used?	How does it affect the body?
Drugs of Concern	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	CCC, DXM, Poor Man's PCP, Robo, Skittles, Triple C	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.	<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.
	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.	Thang, kakuam, thom, ketum, and biak	Swallowed as a pill, crushed and smoked, brewed as a tea, chewed raw leaves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At low doses, increased alertness, physical energy, and talkativeness ▪ At high doses, sedation ▪ Addictive: cause hallucinations, delusion, and confusion ▪ Nausea, itching, sweating, dry mouth, constipation, increased urination, and loss of appetite ▪ Long-term use can cause anorexia, weight loss, and insomnia
Salvia Divinorum				
Psychoactive plant from the mint family, abused for its hallucinogenic effect	Salvia Divinorum – Maria Pastora, Sally-D, Salvia	Chewing fresh leaves, drinking extracted juices, smoking or inhaling vapors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Perceptions of bright lights, vivid colors and shapes ▪ Body or object distortions ▪ Uncontrollable laughter, fear, panic ▪ Loss of coordination, dizziness, slurred speech ▪ Hallucinations 	
Hallucinogens	Ecstasy or MDMA			
	Known as a party drug, ecstasy comes in pill or powder form; pill has a variety of logos and colors.	Adam, Beans, Biscuit, Clarity, Disco Biscuit, E, Eve, Go, Hug Drug, Lover's Speed, MDMA, Peace, STP, X, XTC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Swallowing gel capsules (Molly), pills, tablets ▪ Powder, Crystal, liquid ▪ Crushed or snorted ▪ Occasionally smoked 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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
	Ketamine			
	General, short-acting anesthetic with hallucinogenic effects. Sometimes used to facilitate sexual assault crimes.	Special K, Cat Valium, Kit Kat, K, Super Acid, Super K, Purple, Special La Coke, Jet, Vitamin K	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Injected ▪ Liquid mixed with liquids ▪ Powder that is snorted, mixed in drinks, or smoked 	<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 ▪ Flashbacks
LSD				
Very strong hallucinogen sold on streets that is odorless and colorless with high potential for abuse.	Acid, Blotter Acid, Dots, Mellow Yellow, Window Pane	<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 	<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 	

Drug Category	What is it?	Street Names	How is it used?	How does it affect the body?
Narcotics (Opioids) Includes Fentanyl, Heroin, Hydromorphone, Methadone, Morphine, Opium, Oxycodone	Heroin			
	An opiate (narcotic) drug processed from morphine and extracted from certain poppy plants. Heroin comes in white or brownish powder, or a black sticky substance known as "black tar heroin." Often "cut" with other drugs or substances such as sugar or powdered milk. User is unaware how much actual heroin is being used, creating likelihood of overdose.	Big H, Black Tar, Chiva, Hell Dust, Horse, Negra, Smack, Thunder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injected, smoked, or sniffed/snorted. High purity heroin is usually snorted or smoked. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
	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.	D, Dillies, Dust, Footballs, Juice, Smack	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orally or by injecting tablets dissolved in solution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
	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.	Amidone, Chocolate Chip Cookies, Fizzies, Maria, Pastora, Salvia, Street Methadone, Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swallowed as pill or liquid or injected. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sweating, itchy skin, or sleepiness • Addictive • Overdose effects include shallow breathing, stomach spasms, clammy skin, convulsions, weak pulse, comma, and death
	Morphine			
	Non-synthetic narcotic (opiate) made from opium, prescribed as Kadian®, MS-Contin®, Oramorph®, MSIR®, RMS®, Roxanol®. Very effective for pain relief, high potential for abuse.	Dreamer, Emsel, First Line, God's Drug, Hows, MS, Mister Blue, Morpho, Unkie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injected • Oral Solutions • Tablets, capsules, suppositories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Euphoria and relief of pain • Addictive • Overdose signs: cold and clammy skin, sleepiness, lowered blood pressure and slow pulse rate, comma and possible death
Opium				
Non-synthetic narcotic extracted from the poppy plant, made into a liquid, powder or solid. Opium poppy is key source for many narcotics.	Aunti, Aunti Emma, Big O, Black pill, Chandu, Chinese Molasses, Dopium, Dream Gun, Fi-donnie, Gee, Guma, Midnight Oil, Zero	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be smoked or injected intravenously • Taken in pill form • Used in combination with other drugs, such as marijuana and/or methamphetamine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Euphoric rush, relaxation and relief of physical pain • Slow breathing, seizures, loss of consciousness • Addictive • Coma or death 	
Oxycodone				
Semi-synthetic opioid drug prescribed for pain as Tylox®, Percodan®, OxyContin®.	Hillbilly Heroin, Kicker, OC, OX, Roxy, Perc, Oxy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pills and tablets chewed or swallowed • Inhaling vapors by heating tablet on foil • Crushed and sniffed or dissolved in water and injected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feelings of relaxation, euphoria, pain relief • Addictive • Chronic use of oxycodone with acetaminophen may cause severe liver damage • Overdose may lead to comma and possible death 	

Drug Category	What is it?	Street Names	v	How does it affect the body?
Steroids	Synthetically produced versions of testosterone, the male hormone used to promote muscle growth, enhance athletic performance, improve physical appearance	Arnolds, Gear, Gym Candy, Juice, Pumpers, Roids, Stackers, Weight Gainers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Injected intramuscularly ▪ Gels, creams, transdermal patches ▪ Tablets, sublingual-tablets and capsules ▪ Injected intramuscularly ▪ Gels, creams, transdermal patches ▪ Tablets, sublingual-tablets and capsules 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Many effects depending on age, sex, the type, length of time used. ▪ In males: stunts growth, acne, shrinks testicles, enlarges breasts ▪ In women, deepens voice, increases facial and body hair, acne, menstrual irregularities ▪ Dramatic mood swings, impaired judgment, increased levels of aggression and hostility ▪ Increased risk of heart disease, liver damage ▪ Addiction
Stimulants Includes Amphetamines, Cocaine, Khat, Methamphetamine	Amphetamines			
	Prescription stimulants used to treat Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Used as a study aid, to stay awake, and to suppress appetites. Prescribed as Adderall®, Concerta®, Dexedrine®, Focalin®, Metadate®, Methylin®, Ritalin®	Bennies, Black Beauties, Crank, Ice, Speed, Uppers	Orally or injected. "Ice" or crystallized methamphetamine hydrochloride is smoked	<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
	Cocaine			
	White, crystalline powder derived from coca leaves. Cocaine base (crack) looks like small, irregularly shaped white rocks.	Coca, Coke, Crack, Crank, Flake, Rock, Snow, Soda Cot	<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. 	<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.
	Khat			
Stimulant drug made from the leaves and twigs, evergreen shrub. Active ingredients are cathine and cathinone.	Abyssinian Tea, African Salad, Catha, Chat, Kat, Miraa, Oat, Qat, Quaadka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chewed ▪ Dried Khat is used as a tea or chewable paste ▪ Smoked, sprinkled on food 	<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 	
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.	Meth, Speed, Ice, Shards, Bikers Coffee, Stove Top, Tweak, Yaba, Trash, Chalk, Crystal, Crank, Shabu	<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 	<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 	

<https://www.campusdrugprevention.gov/drugs>.