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4.505 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Policy

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Type of Policy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> University <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Campus</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Department/Unit</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Interim</i>		Drug-Free Schools and Communities Policy 4.505	
Human Resource Policies		Effective date: December 13, 2011	
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Approved	Chancellor	N/A	December 13, 2011
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Revised	Chancellor	N/A	October 1, 2021
Responsible Office:	Responsible Administrator:	Contact information:	Applies to:
Office of University Human Resources	Director of University Human Resources	937-769-1375	All Faculty, Staff and Students

I. Introduction

Antioch University (“AU” or the “University”) is committed to the development and maintenance of an educational and workplace environment in compliance with the Drug- Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989 and the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, and does not permit the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on its property or at any of its activities.

II. Purpose

The purpose of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities policy is to:

1. Maintain learning and working environments free from alcohol and drug abuse;
2. Educate students and employees about the consequences of alcohol and drug abuse;
3. Inform students and employees that Antioch University will not tolerate alcohol and substance abuse in the learning and working environments, and to provide sanctions for violations of the policy;
4. Inform students and employees of the resources available to them to help address

alcohol and drug abuse; and

5. Encourage students and employees with alcohol and/or drug abuse issues to get the assistance that they need to resolve those issues.

III. Policy

A. Prohibitions. No student or employee may possess, use, transfer, distribute, manufacture or attempt to manufacture, or traffic in illicit drugs or alcohol in violation of state or federal law or attempt, solicit or conspire to commit any such offenses. This policy also prohibits these activities with synthetic or counterfeit substances that are an analogue for a controlled substance; the misuse, transfer, or sale of legal substances such as prescription drugs; and the possession or use of drug paraphernalia.

B. Federal Law Overrides Conflicting State or Local Laws. To remain eligible for federal funding of various programs and grants, including student financial aid, the University complies with all federal laws and regulations. Federal laws (including the Controlled Substances Act, the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, and the Drug Free Workplace Act) make it illegal to possess, cultivate or sell marijuana. Thus, the University prohibits the cultivation, possession, use, or distribution of marijuana, even for state certified medical purposes, at University-sponsored events or activities and on University property. State or local laws that legalize certain drug-related conduct do not affect University drug policy. It is important to note that conviction for federal drug offences, including those related to marijuana, may result in a student's loss of eligibility for federal financial aid.

C. Application. The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Policy applies to all University campuses and extends to any worksite designated or used for the performance of work, any vehicles used for University work, and at any University-sponsored activities, including practica and internships.

D. Condition of Enrollment and Employment. As a condition of enrollment at the University, students are required to abide by this policy. Similarly, as a condition of employment, employees are required to abide by this policy. Violation of this policy may subject the violator to disciplinary action, including disenrollment or termination of employment.

IV. Risks Associated with Alcohol and Drug Abuse

Risks from alcohol and drug abuse are numerous and wide-ranging. They include physical and mental impairment, emotional and psychological harm, and adverse effects on family and friends. The health risks from alcohol abuse include anemia, cancer, cardiovascular disease, cirrhosis, dementia, depression, gout, high blood pressure, infectious diseases, injuries to self and others, nerve damage, pancreatitis, seizures and stroke, and death.

Drug abuse causes similar health risks. The universe of illicit drugs is large and varied, as are

the attendant risks. The National Institute on Drug Abuse compiles Common Drugs of Abuse charts, which list the risks associated with particular drugs. Those charts, dated March 2015, are incorporated and appended as Appendix A. For what may be more current information from the National Institute on Drug Abuse, see the Common Drugs of Abuse charts at the National Institute on Drug Abuse website: <http://www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/commonly-abused-drugs-charts-0>.

An abuser of drugs and/or alcohol causes risks to self as well as to other students or co-workers and the community, including accidents, decreased productivity, increased stress, and injuries. Alcohol and other drug abuse can contribute to poor academic and/or job performance, poor social interactions, unwanted sexual activity and sexually transmitted diseases, and can jeopardize career prospects (e.g., admission to law school, government employment).

V. Sanctions under Federal, State, and Local Law

A. Cooperation with Law Enforcement. The University cooperates fully with law enforcement authorities. The University may refer violations of this policy (and other University policies including the Student Conduct Policy and Employee Conduct Policy) that are also violations of federal, state or local law to the appropriate authorities. In such situations, cases may proceed concurrently in the University system and in the criminal justice system.

B. Sanctions. There are federal, state, and local sanctions for violations of drug and alcohol laws. A listing of federal sanctions from the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) as of July 2015 is incorporated by reference and appended as Appendix B and C. Listings of sanctions as of July 2015 from the states of Ohio, New Hampshire, Washington, and California, including ordinances from the City of Los Angeles are incorporated by reference and appended as Appendix D, E, F, and G respectively. As sanctions for violations of drug and alcohol laws change regularly, it is the responsibility of students and employees to ascertain if there are new or updated sanctions that may be relevant.

In addition, students should be aware that a conviction on a federal drug charge will result in denial of federal benefits (including eligibility for federal financial aid) under 21 U.S.C. § 862.

C. Marijuana Policy. It is important to note that some state or local laws may allow marijuana use, possession, processing or distribution that is also prohibited under federal law. Therefore, such drug-related conduct that is allowed under state law may also be prosecuted under federal law. As a recipient of federal Title IV financial aid funds, Antioch University prohibits all drug-related conduct that violates federal law on University campuses and in University programs and activities, regardless of state or local laws.

VI. Consequences of Policy Violation for Students

One of the goals of this policy is to encourage students to voluntarily seek help with alcohol and/or drug problems. However, if an individual violates the policy, the consequences are serious.

Any student who violates this policy, and therefore also Student Conduct Policy, 6.103, is subject to the process and sanctions outlined in the Student Conduct Policy. Those sanctions may

include, but are not limited to formal reprimand, required counseling or treatment, mandatory leave, and disenrollment from the University.

In determining the appropriate sanction for violation of this policy, the University may, at a minimum, consider the following circumstances:

1. How the violation was committed;
2. The amount and nature of the alcohol and/or drug(s) involved;
3. The level of knowledge and intent of the student(s);
4. Disruption to the learning and working environments; and
5. Prior conduct of the student(s).

This list is not exhaustive and other circumstances may be considered when determining sanctions.

VII. Employee Notice to University of Conviction

As a condition of employment and as required by federal law, any employee who is convicted of unlawfully possessing, using, dispensing, distributing, or manufacturing any controlled substances or illicit drugs within the workplace, must notify the local Human Resources Director in writing within five (5) calendar days of the conviction.

If the employee is directly engaged in performance of work pursuant to the provisions of a federal grant or federal contract, the University shall give notice of the conviction to the federal agency with whom it has contracted or from whom it received the grant within ten (10) calendar days of receiving notification of conviction.

VIII. Consequences of Policy Violation for Employees

One of the goals of this policy is to encourage employees to voluntarily seek help with alcohol and/or drug problems. However, if an individual violates the policy, the consequences are serious.

Upon determination of a violation of this policy or within thirty days after receiving notice of a conviction, the University shall take appropriate disciplinary or referral action. Discipline for violating this policy shall be governed by the University's Corrective Action and Discipline Policy 4.617. Nothing in this policy limits the right of the University under federal, state or local law to discipline the employee, up to and including termination, for violation of any University policy or rule. In addition to University discipline, civil or criminal penalties may apply including fines and/or incarceration depending on federal, state or local law.

In lieu of or as part of any disciplinary sanctions for violation of this policy, the University in its discretion may require the employee to satisfactorily participate in or complete alcohol or drug abuse

assistance or rehabilitation programs designated by the University and approved for such purposes by a federal, state or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency.

IX. Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

In support of the goals of this policy, the University shall maintain a drug and alcohol abuse prevention program for all students and employees.

A. Contents of Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

The University shall maintain a drug and alcohol abuse prevention program to inform all students and employees about this policy and:

1. The University's intent to maintain drug-free learning and working environments;
2. The risks of drug abuse in the learning and working environments;
3. Drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, and rehabilitation/re-entry programs that are available to students and employees;
4. The employee assistance program; and
5. Penalties that may be imposed for violation of this policy and a description of the applicable legal sanctions under federal, state and local law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol.

B. Confidentiality

All information received by the University through the drug and alcohol abuse prevention program is confidential. Access to this information is limited to those who have a legitimate need to know in compliance with relevant laws and policies.

C. Biennial Review of Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

Pursuant to the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, the University shall conduct a biennial review to determine the effectiveness of its drug and alcohol abuse prevention program, and to ensure consistent enforcement of application drug and alcohol-related statutes, ordinances, and University policies against students and employees found to be in violation.

The University will maintain the biennial review materials to provide to the federal Department of Education upon request.

D. Disclosure of Drug Abuse and Alcohol Prevention Program

The University will disclose the provisions of its Drug Abuse and Alcohol Prevention Program to all students and employees annually, along with its disclosure to students and

employees of the Annual Security Report under the Clery Act on or before October 1 each year. For those individual students who enroll after October 1 and those individual employees who are hired after October 1, the University will disclose its most recent Drug Abuse and Alcohol Prevention Program materials as part of the students' orientation materials and through the Office of Human Resources upon hire, respectively.

X. Student and Employee Assistance Programs

Students and employees who are struggling with alcohol or drugs are strongly encouraged to seek assistance. Students may seek advice from their advisor, or the campus Student Services officer.

Each campus and program has information regarding inpatient and outpatient facilities, recovery meetings, and counseling services in the vicinity of that campus. For students and employees who live at a distance from campus, the University will provide relevant information to each person who requests it.

The University's Employee Assistance Program (EAP) is available free of charge to employees and their families on a confidential basis. Employees who have a concern about drug or alcohol abuse are strongly encouraged to contact the Office of Human Resources for assistance in finding the right resources to address the issue.

XI. Appendices

- A. Common Drugs of Abuse charts from the National Institute on Drug Abuse
- B. DEA Federal Penalty Chart 1
- C. DEA Federal Penalty Chart 2
- D. Ohio Drug and Alcohol Law Summary
- E. New Hampshire Drug and Alcohol Law Summary
- F. Washington State Drug and Alcohol Law Summary
- G. California and Los Angeles Drug and Alcohol Law Summary

Policy Cross Reference

This policy updates Policy 4.505, formerly entitled "Drug Free Workplace."

Corrective Action and Discipline Procedure	Policy # 4.617
Student Conduct	Policy # 6.103
Employee Code of Conduct	Policy # 4.601



Common Drugs of Abuse

Most drugs of abuse are addictive. Addiction is a chronic, relapsing disease characterized by compulsive drug seeking and use despite negative consequences and by long-lasting changes in the brain. People who are addicted have strong cravings for the drug, making it difficult to stop using. Most drugs alter a person's thinking and judgment, which can increase the risk of injury or death from drugged driving or infectious diseases (e.g., HIV/AIDS, hepatitis) from unsafe sexual practices or needle sharing. Drug use during pregnancy can lead to neonatal abstinence syndrome, a condition in which a baby can suffer from dependence and withdrawal symptoms after birth. Pregnancy-related issues are listed in the chart below for drugs where there is enough scientific evidence to connect the drug use to negative effects. However, most drugs could potentially harm an unborn baby.

In the chart, the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) schedule indicates the drug's acceptable medical use and its potential for abuse or dependence. More information can be found on the [DEA website](#). For more comprehensive information about treatment options for drug addiction, see NIDA's [Principles of Drug Addiction Treatment: A Research-Based Guide \(Third Edition\)](#).

The following drugs are included in this resource:

- Alcohol
- Ayahuasca
- Bath Salts (Synthetic Cathionenes)
- Cocaine
- DMT
- GHB
- Hallucinogens
- Heroin
- Inhalants
- Ketamine
- LSD
- Marijuana (Cannabis)
- MDMA (Ecstasy/Molly)

- Mescaline (Peyote)
- Methamphetamine
- Over-the-counter Cough/Cold Medicines (Dextromethorphan or DMX)
- PCP
- Prescription Opioids
- Prescription Sedatives
- Prescription Stimulants
- Psilocybin
- Salvia
- Steroids (Anabolic)
- Synthetic Cannabinoids (“K2” / “Spice”)
- Tobacco

Alcohol

People drink to socialize, celebrate, and relax. Alcohol often has a strong effect on people – and throughout history, people have struggled to understand and manage alcohol’s power. Why does alcohol cause people to act and feel differently? How much is too much? Why do some people become addicted while others do not? The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism is researching the answers to these, and many other questions about alcohol. Here’s what is known:

Alcohol’s effects vary from person to person, depending on a variety of factors, including:

- How much you drink
- How often you drink
- Your age
- Your health status
- Your family history

While drinking alcohol is itself not necessarily a problem – [drinking too much](#) can cause a range of consequences, and increase your risk for a variety of problems. For more information on alcohol’s effects on the body, please see the [National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism’s](#) related web page describing [alcohol’s effects on the body](#).

Ayahuasca

A hallucinogenic tea made in the Amazon from a DMT-containing plant (*Psychotria viridis* or *Diplopterys cabrerana* or other) along with another vine (*Banisteriopsis caapi*) that contains an MAO Inhibitor preventing the natural breakdown of DMT in the digestive system, thereby facilitating a prolonged hallucinatory experience. It was used historically in Amazonian religious and healing rituals and is increasingly used by tourists. For more information, see the [Hallucinogens and Dissociative Drugs Research Report](#).

Street Names	Commercial Names	Common Forms	Common Ways Taken	DEA Schedule
Aya, Yagé, Hoasca	No commercial uses	Brewed as tea	Swallowed as tea	DMT is Schedule I but plants containing it are not controlled

Possible Health Effects

Short-term	Strong hallucinations including perceptions of otherworldly imagery, altered visual and auditory perceptions; increased blood pressure, vomiting.
Long-term	Unknown.
Other Health-related Issues	Unknown.
In Combination with Alcohol	Unknown.
Withdrawal symptoms	Unknown.

Treatment Options

Medications	It is not known whether ayahuasca is addictive. There are no FDA-approved medications to treat addiction to ayahuasca or other hallucinogens.
Behavioral Therapies	More research is needed to find out if ayahuasca is addictive and, if so, whether behavioral therapies are effective.

Bath Salts (Synthetic Cathinones)

An emerging family of drugs containing one or more synthetic chemicals related to cathinone, a stimulant found naturally in the Khat plant. Examples of such chemicals include mephedrone, methyldone, and 3,4-methylenedioxypropylamphetamine (MDPV). For more information, see the [Bath Salts DrugFacts](#).

Street Names	Commercial Names	Common Forms	Common Ways Taken	DEA Schedule
Bloom, Cloud Nine, Cosmic Blast, Ivory Wave, Lunar Wave, Scarface, Vanilla Sky, White Lightning	No commercial uses for ingested “bath salts”	White or brown crystalline powder sold in small plastic or foil packages labeled “not for human consumption” and sometimes sold as jewelry cleaner; tablet, capsule, liquid	Swallowed, snorted, injected	I Some formulations have been banned by the DEA
Possible Health Effects				
Short-term	Increased heart rate and blood pressure; euphoria; increased sociability and sex drive; paranoia, agitation, and hallucinations; psychotic and violent behavior; nosebleeds; sweating; nausea, vomiting; insomnia; irritability; dizziness; depression; suicidal thoughts; panic attacks; reduced motor control; cloudy thinking.			
Long-term	Breakdown of skeletal muscle tissue; kidney failure; death.			
Other Health-related Issues	Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.			
In Combination with Alcohol	Unknown.			
Withdrawal Symptoms	Depression, anxiety, problems sleeping, tremors, paranoia.			
Treatment Options				
Medications	There are no FDA-approved medications to treat addiction to bath salts.			
Behavioral Therapies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) • Contingency management, or motivational incentives • Motivational Enhancement Therapy (MET) • Behavioral treatments geared to teens 			

Cocaine

A powerfully addictive stimulant drug made from the leaves of the coca plant native to South America. For more information, see the [Cocaine Research Report](#).

Street Names	Commercial Names	Common Forms	Common Ways Taken	DEA Schedule
Blow, Bump, C, Candy, Charlie, Coke, Crack, Flake, Rock, Snow, Toot	Cocaine hydrochloride topical solution (anesthetic rarely used in medical procedures)	White powder, whitish rock crystal	Snorted, smoked, injected	II
Possible Health Effects				
Short-term	Narrowed blood vessels; enlarged pupils; increased body temperature, heart rate, and blood pressure; headache; abdominal pain and nausea; euphoria; increased energy, alertness; insomnia, restlessness; anxiety; erratic and violent behavior, panic attacks, paranoia, psychosis; heart rhythm problems, heart attack; stroke, seizure, coma.			
Long-term	Loss of sense of smell, nosebleeds, nasal damage and trouble swallowing from snorting; infection and death of bowel tissue from decreased blood flow; poor nutrition and weight loss from decreased appetite.			
Other Health-related Issues	Pregnancy: premature delivery, low birth weight, neonatal abstinence syndrome. Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.			
In Combination with Alcohol	Greater risk of overdose and sudden death than from either drug alone.			
Withdrawal Symptoms	Depression, tiredness, increased appetite, insomnia, vivid unpleasant dreams, slowed thinking and movement, restlessness.			
Treatment Options				
Medications	There are no FDA-approved medications to treat cocaine addiction.			
Behavioral Therapies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) • Community reinforcement approach plus vouchers • Contingency management, or motivational incentives • The matrix model • 12-Step facilitation therapy 			

DMT

A synthetic drug producing intense but relatively short-lived hallucinogenic experiences; also naturally occurring in some South American plants (See Ayahuasca). For more information, see the [Hallucinogens and Dissociative Drugs Research Report](#).

Street Names	Commercial Names	Common Forms	Common Ways Taken	DEA Schedule
DMT, Dimitri	No commercial uses	White or yellow crystalline powder	Smoked, injected	I
Possible Health Effects				
Short-term	Intense visual hallucinations, depersonalization, auditory distortions, and an altered perception of time and body image, usually resolving in 30-45 minutes or less. Physical effects include hypertension, increased heart rate, agitation, seizures, dilated pupils, involuntary rapid eye movements, dizziness, incoordination.			
Long-term	Unknown			
Other Health-related Issues	At high doses, coma and respiratory arrest have occurred.			
In Combination with Alcohol	Unknown.			
Withdrawal symptoms	Unknown.			
Treatment Options				
Medications	It is not known whether DMT is addictive. There are no FDA-approved medications to treat addiction to DMT or other hallucinogens.			
Behavioral Therapies	More research is needed to find out if DMT is addictive and, if so, whether behavioral therapies are effective.			

GHB

A depressant approved for use in the treatment of narcolepsy, a disorder that causes daytime “sleep attacks.” *For more information, see the [Club Drugs DrugFacts](#).*

Street Names	Commercial Names	Common Forms	Common Ways Taken	DEA Schedule
G, Georgia Home Boy, Goop, Grievous Bodily Harm, Liquid Ecstasy, Liquid X, Soap, Scoop	Gamma-hydroxybutyrate or sodium oxybate (Xyrem®)	Colorless liquid, white powder	Swallowed (often combined with alcohol or other beverages)	I
Possible Health Effects				
Short-term	Euphoria, drowsiness, decreased anxiety, confusion, memory loss, hallucinations, excited and aggressive behavior, nausea, vomiting, unconsciousness, seizures, slowed heart rate and breathing, lower body temperature, coma, death.			
Long-term	Unknown.			
Other Health-related Issues	Sometimes used as a date rape drug.			
In Combination with Alcohol	Nausea, problems with breathing, greatly increased depressant effects.			
Withdrawal Symptoms	Insomnia, anxiety, tremors, sweating, increased heart rate and blood pressure, psychotic thoughts.			
Treatment Options				
Medications	Benzodiazepines			
Behavioral Therapies	More research is needed to find out if behavioral therapies can be used to treat GHB addiction.			

Hallucinogens

Drugs that cause profound distortions in a person’s perceptions of reality, such as ketamine, LSD, mescaline (peyote), PCP, psilocybin, salvia, DMT, and ayahuasca. For more information, see the [Hallucinogens and Dissociative Drugs Research Report](#).

Heroin

An opioid drug made from morphine, a natural substance extracted from the seed pod of the Asian opium poppy plant. For more information, see the [Heroin Research Report](#).

Street Names	Commercial Names	Common Forms	Common Ways Taken	DEA Schedule
Brown sugar, China White, Dope, H, Horse, Junk, Skag, Skunk, Smack, White Horse <i>With OTC cold medicine and antihistamine: Cheese</i>	No commercial uses	White or brownish powder, or black sticky substance known as “black tar heroin”	Injected, smoked, snorted	I
Possible Health Effects				
Short-term	Euphoria; warm flushing of skin; dry mouth; heavy feeling in the hands and feet; clouded thinking; alternate wakeful and drowsy states; itching; nausea; vomiting; slowed breathing and heart rate.			
Long-term	Collapsed veins; abscesses (swollen tissue with pus); infection of the lining and valves in the heart; constipation and stomach cramps; liver or kidney disease; pneumonia.			
Other Health-related Issues	Pregnancy: miscarriage, low birth weight, neonatal abstinence syndrome. Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.			
In Combination with Alcohol	Dangerous slowdown of heart rate and breathing, coma, death.			
Withdrawal Symptoms	Restlessness, muscle and bone pain, insomnia, diarrhea, vomiting, cold flashes with goose bumps ("cold turkey"), leg movements.			
Treatment Options				
Medications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methadone • Buprenorphine • Naltrexone (short and long-acting forms) 			
Behavioral Therapies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contingency management, or motivational incentives • 12-Step facilitation therapy 			

Inhalants

Solvents, aerosols, and gases found in household products such as spray paints, markers, glues, and cleaning fluids; also nitrites (e.g., amyl nitrite), which are prescription medications for chest pain. For more information, see the [Inhalants Research Report](#).

Street Names	Commercial Names	Common Forms	Common Ways Taken	DEA Schedule
Poppers, snappers, whippets, laughing gas	Various	Paint thinners or removers, degreasers, dry-cleaning fluids, gasoline, lighter fluids, correction fluids, permanent markers, electronics cleaners and freeze sprays, glue, spray paint, hair or deodorant sprays, fabric protector sprays, aerosol computer cleaning products, vegetable oil sprays, butane lighters, propane tanks, whipped cream aerosol containers, refrigerant gases, ether, chloroform, halothane, nitrous oxide	Inhaled through the nose or mouth	Not scheduled

Possible Health Effects

Short-term	<p>Confusion; nausea; slurred speech; lack of coordination; euphoria; dizziness; drowsiness; disinhibition, lightheadedness, hallucinations/delusions; headaches; sudden sniffing death due to heart failure (from butane, propane, and other chemicals in aerosols); death from asphyxiation, suffocation, convulsions or seizures, coma, or choking.</p> <p>Nitrites: enlarged blood vessels, enhanced sexual pleasure, increased heart rate, brief sensation of heat and excitement, dizziness, headache.</p>
Long-term	<p>Liver and kidney damage; bone marrow damage; limb spasms due to nerve damage; brain damage from lack of oxygen that can cause problems with thinking, movement, vision, and hearing.</p> <p>Nitrites: increased risk of pneumonia.</p>
Other Health-related Issues	Pregnancy: low birth weight, bone problems, delayed behavioral development due to brain problems, altered metabolism and body composition.
In Combination with Alcohol	Nitrites: dangerously low blood pressure.
Withdrawal Symptoms	Nausea, loss of appetite, sweating, tics, problems sleeping, and mood changes.

Treatment Options

Medications	There are no FDA-approved medications to treat inhalant addiction.
Behavioral Therapies	More research is needed to find out if behavioral therapies can be used to treat inhalant addiction.

Ketamine

A dissociative drug used as an anesthetic in veterinary practice. Dissociative drugs are hallucinogens that cause the user to feel detached from reality. For more information, see the [Hallucinogens and Dissociative Drugs Research Report](#).

Street Names	Commercial Names	Common Forms	Common Ways Taken	DEA Schedule
Cat Valium, K, Special K, Vitamin K	Ketalar®	Liquid, white powder	Injected , snorted, smoked (powder added to tobacco or marijuana cigarettes), swallowed	III
Possible Health Effects				
Short-term	Problems with attention, learning, and memory; dreamlike states, hallucinations; sedation; confusion and problems speaking; loss of memory; problems moving, to the point of being immobile; raised blood pressure; unconsciousness; slowed breathing that can lead to death.			
Long-term	Ulcers and pain in the bladder; kidney problems; stomach pain; depression; poor memory.			
Other Health-related Issues	Sometimes used as a date rape drug. Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.			
In Combination with Alcohol	Increased risk of adverse effects.			
Withdrawal Symptoms	Unknown.			
Treatment Options				
Medications	There are no FDA-approved medications to treat addiction to ketamine or other dissociative drugs.			
Behavioral Therapies	More research is needed to find out if behavioral therapies can be used to treat addiction to dissociative drugs.			

LSD

A hallucinogen manufactured from lysergic acid, which is found in ergot, a fungus that grows on rye and other grains. LSD is an abbreviation of the scientific name, *lysergic acid diethylamide*. For more information, see the [Hallucinogens and Dissociative Drugs Research Report](#).

Street Names	Commercial Names	Common Forms	Common Ways Taken	DEA Schedule
Acid, Blotter, Blue Heaven, Cubes, Microdot, Yellow Sunshine	No commercial uses	Tablet; capsule; clear liquid; small, decorated squares of absorbent paper that liquid has been added to	Swallowed, absorbed through mouth tissues (paper squares)	I
Possible Health Effects				
Short-term	Rapid emotional swings; distortion of a person's ability to recognize reality, think rationally, or communicate with others; raised blood pressure, heart rate, body temperature; dizziness and insomnia; loss of appetite; dry mouth; sweating; numbness; weakness; tremors; enlarged pupils.			
Long-term	Frightening flashbacks (called Hallucinogen Persisting Perception Disorder ([HPPD])); ongoing visual disturbances, disorganized thinking, paranoia, and mood swings.			
Other Health-related Issues	Unknown.			
In Combination with Alcohol	May decrease the perceived effects of alcohol.			
Withdrawal Symptoms	Unknown.			
Treatment Options				
Medications	There are no FDA-approved medications to treat addiction to LSD or other hallucinogens.			
Behavioral Therapies	More research is needed to find out if behavioral therapies can be used to treat addiction to hallucinogens.			

Marijuana (Cannabis)

Marijuana is made from the hemp plant, *Cannabis sativa*. The main psychoactive (mind-altering) chemical in marijuana is delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol, or THC. For more information, see the [Marijuana Research Report](#).

Street Names	Commercial Names	Common Forms	Common Ways Taken	DEA Schedule
Blunt, Bud, Dope, Ganja, Grass, Green, Herb, Joint, Mary Jane, Pot, Reefer, Sinsemilla, Skunk, Smoke, Trees, Weed; Hashish: Boom, Gangster, Hash, Hemp	Various brand names in states where the sale of marijuana is legal	Greenish-gray mixture of dried, shredded leaves, stems, seeds, and/or flowers; resin (hashish) or sticky, black liquid (hash oil)	Smoked, eaten (mixed in food or brewed as tea)	I
Possible Health Effects				
Short-term	Enhanced sensory perception and euphoria followed by drowsiness/relaxation; slowed reaction time; problems with balance and coordination; increased heart rate and appetite; problems with learning and memory; hallucinations; anxiety; panic attacks; psychosis.			
Long-term	Mental health problems; chronic cough; frequent respiratory infections.			
Other Health-related Issues	Youth: possible loss of IQ points when repeated use begins in adolescence. Pregnancy: babies born with problems with attention, memory, and problem solving.			
In Combination with Alcohol	Increased heart rate, blood pressure; further slowing of mental processing and reaction time.			
Withdrawal Symptoms	Irritability, trouble sleeping, decreased appetite, anxiety.			
Treatment Options				
Medications	There are no FDA-approved medications to treat marijuana addiction.			
Behavioral Therapies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) • Contingency management, or motivational incentives • Motivational Enhancement Therapy (MET) • Behavioral treatments geared to adolescents 			

MDMA (Ecstasy/Molly)				
A synthetic, psychoactive drug that has similarities to both the stimulant amphetamine and the hallucinogen mescaline. MDMA is an abbreviation of the scientific name, <i>3,4-methylenedioxy-methamphetamine</i> . For more information, see the MDMA (Ecstasy) Abuse Research Report .				
Street Names	Commercial Names	Common Forms	Common Ways Taken	DEA Schedule
Adam, Clarity, Eve, Lover's Speed, Peace, Uppers	No commercial uses	Colorful tablets with imprinted logos, capsules, powder, liquid	Swallowed, snorted	I
Possible Health Effects				
Short-term	Lowered inhibition; enhanced sensory perception; confusion; depression; sleep problems; anxiety; increased heart rate and blood pressure; muscle tension; teeth clenching; nausea; blurred vision; faintness; chills or sweating; sharp rise in body temperature leading to liver, kidney, or heart failure and death.			
Long-term	Long-lasting confusion, depression, problems with attention, memory, and sleep; increased anxiety, impulsiveness, aggression; loss of appetite; less interest in sex.			
Other Health-related Issues	Unknown.			
In Combination with Alcohol	May increase the risk of cell and organ damage.			
Withdrawal Symptoms	Fatigue, loss of appetite, depression, trouble concentrating.			
Treatment Options				
Medications	There is conflicting evidence about whether MDMA is addictive. There are no FDA-approved medications to treat MDMA addiction.			
Behavioral Therapies	More research is needed to find out if behavioral therapies can be used to treat MDMA addiction.			

Mescaline (Peyote)

A hallucinogen found in disk-shaped “buttons” in the crown of several cacti, including peyote. For more information, see the [Hallucinogens – LSD, Peyote, Psilocybin, and PCP DrugFacts](#).

Street Names	Commercial Names	Common Forms	Common Ways Taken	DEA Schedule
Buttons, Cactus, Mesc	No commercial uses	Fresh or dried buttons, capsule	Swallowed (chewed or soaked in water and drunk)	I
Possible Health Effects				
Short-term	Enhanced perception and feeling; hallucinations; euphoria; anxiety; increased body temperature, heart rate, blood pressure; sweating; problems with movement.			
Long-term	Unknown.			
Other Health-related Issues	Unknown.			
In Combination with Alcohol	Unknown.			
Withdrawal Symptoms	Unknown.			
Treatment Options				
Medications	There are no FDA-approved medications to treat addiction to mescaline or other hallucinogens.			
Behavioral Therapies	More research is needed to find out if behavioral therapies can be used to treat addiction to hallucinogens.			

Methamphetamine

An extremely addictive stimulant amphetamine drug. For more information, see the [Methamphetamine Research Report](#).

Street Names	Commercial Names	Common Forms	Common Ways Taken	DEA Schedule
Crank, Chalk, Crystal, Fire, Glass, Go Fast, Ice, Meth, Speed	Desoxyn®	White powder or pill; crystal meth looks like pieces of glass or shiny blue-white “rocks” of different sizes	Swallowed, snorted, smoked, injected	II
Possible Health Effects				
Short-term	Increased wakefulness and physical activity; decreased appetite; increased breathing, heart rate, blood pressure, temperature; irregular heart beat.			
Long-term	Anxiety, confusion, insomnia, mood problems, violent behavior; paranoia, hallucinations, delusions, weight loss, severe dental problems (“meth mouth”), intense itching leading to skin sores from scratching.			
Other Health-related Issues	Pregnancy: premature delivery; separation of the placenta from the uterus; low birth weight; lethargy; heart and brain problems. Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.			
In Combination with Alcohol	Masks the depressant effect of alcohol, increasing risk of alcohol overdose; may increase blood pressure and jitters.			
Withdrawal Symptoms	Depression, anxiety, tiredness.			
Treatment Options				
Medications	There are no FDA-approved medications to treat methamphetamine addiction.			
Behavioral Therapies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) • Contingency management or motivational incentives • The matrix model • 12-Step facilitation therapy 			

Over-the-counter Cough/Cold Medicines (Dextromethorphan or DMX)

Psychoactive when taken in higher-than-recommended amounts. For more information, see the [Cough and Cold Medicine Abuse DrugFacts](#).

Street Names	Commercial Names	Common Forms	Common Ways Taken	DEA Schedule
Robotripping, Robo, Triple C	Various (many brand names include "DM")	Syrup, capsule	Swallowed	Not scheduled
Possible Health Effects				
Short-term	Euphoria; slurred speech; increased heart rate, blood pressure, temperature; numbness; dizziness; nausea; vomiting; confusion; paranoia; altered visual perceptions; problems with movement; buildup of excess acid in body fluids.			
Long-term	Unknown.			
Other Health-related Issues	Breathing problems, seizures, and increased heart rate may occur from other ingredients in cough/cold medicines.			
In Combination with Alcohol	Increased risk of adverse effects.			
Withdrawal Symptoms	Unknown.			
Treatment Options				
Medications	There are no FDA-approved medications to treat addiction to over-the-counter cough/cold medicines.			
Behavioral Therapies	More research is needed to find out if behavioral therapies can be used to treat addiction to over-the-counter cough/cold medicines.			

PCP

A dissociative drug developed as an intravenous anesthetic that has been discontinued due to serious adverse effects. Dissociative drugs are hallucinogens that cause the user to feel detached from reality. PCP is an abbreviation of the scientific name, *phencyclidine*. For more information, see the [Hallucinogens and Dissociative Drugs Research Report](#).

Street Names	Commercial Names	Common Forms	Common Ways Taken	DEA Schedule
Angel Dust, Boat, Hog, Love Boat, Peace Pill	No commercial uses	White or colored powder, tablet, or capsule; clear liquid	Injected, snorted, swallowed, smoked (powder added to mint, parsley, oregano, or marijuana)	I, II
Possible Health Effects				
Short-term	<p>Delusions, hallucinations, paranoia, problems thinking, a sense of distance from one's environment, anxiety.</p> <p>Low doses: slight increase in breathing rate; increased blood pressure and heart rate; shallow breathing; face redness and sweating; numbness of the hands or feet; problems with movement.</p> <p>High doses: lowered blood pressure, pulse rate, breathing rate; nausea; vomiting, blurred vision; flicking up and down of the eyes; drooling; loss of balance; dizziness; violence; suicidal thoughts; seizures, coma, and death.</p>			
Long-term	Memory loss, problems with speech and thinking, depression, weight loss, anxiety.			
Other Health-related Issues	<p>PCP has been linked to self-injury.</p> <p>Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.</p>			
In Combination with Alcohol	Increased risk of coma.			
Withdrawal Symptoms	Headaches, sweating.			
Treatment Options				
Medications	There are no FDA-approved medications to treat addiction to PCP or other dissociative drugs.			
Behavioral Therapies	More research is needed to find out if behavioral therapies can be used to treat addiction to dissociative drugs.			

Prescription Opioids

Pain relievers with an origin similar to that of heroin. Opioids can cause euphoria and are often used nonmedically, leading to overdose deaths. For more information, see the [Prescription Drug Abuse Research Report](#).

Street Names	Commercial Names (Common)	Common Forms	Common Ways Taken	DEA Schedule
Captain Cody, Cody, Lean, Schoolboy, Sizzurp, Purple Drank <i>With glutethimide:</i> Doors & Fours, Loads, Pancakes and Syrup	Codeine (various brand names)	Tablet, capsule, liquid	Injected, swallowed (often mixed with soda and flavorings)	II, III, V
Apache, China Girl, China White, Dance Fever, Friend, Goodfella, Jackpot, Murder 8, Tango and Cash, TNT	Fentanyl (Actiq®, Duragesic®, Sublimaze®)	Lozenge, sublingual tablet, film, buccal tablet	Injected, smoked, snorted	II
Vike, Watson-387	Hydrocodone or dihydrocodeinone (Vicodin®, Lortab®, Lorcet®, and others)	Capsule, liquid, tablet	Swallowed, snorted, injected	II
D, Dillies, Footballs, Juice, Smack	Hydromorphone (Dilaudid®)	Liquid, suppository	Injected, rectal	II
Demmies, Pain Killer	Meperidine (Demerol®)	Tablet, liquid	Swallowed, snorted, injected	II
Amidone, Fizzies With MDMA: Chocolate Chip Cookies	Methadone (Dolophine®, Methadose®)	Tablet, dispersible tablet, liquid	Swallowed, injected	II
M, Miss Emma, Monkey, White Stuff	Morphine (Duramorph®, Roxanol®)	Tablet, liquid, capsule, suppository	Injected, swallowed, smoked	II, III
O.C., Oxycet, Oxycotton, Oxy, Hillbilly Heroin, Percs	Oxycodone (OxyContin®, Percodan®, Percocet®, and others)	Capsule, liquid, tablet	Swallowed, snorted, injected	II
Biscuits, Blue Heaven, Blues, Mrs. O, O Bomb, Octagons, Stop Signs	Oxymorphone (Opana®)	Tablet	Swallowed, snorted, injected	II

Possible Health Effects	
Short-term	Pain relief, drowsiness, nausea, constipation, euphoria, confusion, slowed breathing, death.
Long-term	Unknown.
Other Health-related Issues	<p>Pregnancy: Miscarriage; low birth weight; neonatal abstinence syndrome.</p> <p>Older Adults: Higher risk of accidental misuse or abuse because many older adults have multiple prescriptions, increasing the risk of drug-drug interactions, and breakdown of drugs slows with age; also, many older adults are treated with prescription medications for pain.</p> <p>Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.</p>
In Combination with Alcohol	Dangerous slowing of heart rate and breathing leading to coma or death.
Withdrawal Symptoms	Restlessness, muscle and bone pain, insomnia, diarrhea, vomiting, cold flashes with goose bumps ("cold turkey"), leg movements.
Treatment Options	
Medications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methadone • Buprenorphine • Naltrexone (short- and long-acting)
Behavioral Therapies	Behavioral therapies that have helped treat addiction to heroin may be useful in treating prescription opioid addiction.

Prescription Sedatives (tranquilizers, depressants)

Medications that slow brain activity, which makes them useful for treating anxiety and sleep problems. For more information, see the [Prescription Drug Abuse Research Report](#).

Street Names	Commercial Names (Common)	Common Forms	Common Ways Taken	DEA Schedule
Barbs, Phennies, Red Birds, Reds, Tooies, Yellow Jackets, Yellows	Barbiturates: pentobarbital (Nembutal®), phenobarbital (Luminal®)	Pill, capsule, liquid	Swallowed, injected	II, III, IV
Candy, Downers, Sleeping Pills, Tranks	Benzodiazepines: alprazolam (Xanax®), chlorodiazepoxide (Limbitrol®), diazepam (Valium®), lorazepam (Ativan®), triazolam (Halicon®)	Pill, capsule, liquid	Swallowed, snorted	IV
Forget-me Pill, Mexican Valium, R2, Roche, Roofies, Roofinol, Rope, Rophies	Sleep Medications: eszopiclone (Lunesta®), zaleplon (Sonata®), zolpidem (Ambien®)	Pill, capsule, liquid	Swallowed, snorted	IV

Possible Health Effects

Short-term	Drowsiness, slurred speech, poor concentration, confusion, dizziness, problems with movement and memory, lowered blood pressure, slowed breathing.
Long-term	Unknown.
Other Health-related Issues	Sleep medications are sometimes used as date rape drugs. Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.
In Combination with Alcohol	Further slows heart rate and breathing, which can lead to death.
Withdrawal Symptoms	Must be discussed with a health care provider; barbiturate withdrawal can cause a serious abstinence syndrome that may even include seizures.

Treatment Options

Medications	There are no FDA-approved medications to treat addiction to prescription sedatives; lowering the dose over time must be done with the help of a health care provider.
Behavioral Therapies	More research is needed to find out if behavioral therapies can be used to treat addiction to prescription sedatives.

Prescription Stimulants

Medications that increase alertness, attention, energy, blood pressure, heart rate, and breathing rate. For more information, see the [Prescription Drug Abuse Research Report](#).

Street Names	Commercial Names (Common)	Common Forms	Common Ways Taken	DEA Schedule
Bennies, Black Beauties, Crosses, Hearts, LA Turnaround, Speed, Truck Drivers, Uppers	Amphetamine (Adderall®, Benzedrine®)	Tablet, capsule	Swallowed, snorted, smoked, injected	II
JIF, MPH, R-ball, Skippy, The Smart Drug, Vitamin R	Methylphenidate (Concerta®, Ritalin®)	Liquid, tablet, chewable tablet, capsule	Swallowed, snorted, smoked, injected, chewed	II

Possible Health Effects

Short-term	Increased alertness, attention, energy; increased blood pressure and heart rate; narrowed blood vessels; increased blood sugar; opened up breathing passages. High doses: dangerously high body temperature and irregular heartbeat; heart failure; seizures.
Long-term	Heart problems, psychosis, anger, paranoia.
Other Health-related Issues	Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.
In Combination with Alcohol	Masks the depressant action of alcohol, increasing risk of alcohol overdose; may increase blood pressure and jitters.
Withdrawal Symptoms	Depression, tiredness, sleep problems.

Treatment Options

Medications	There are no FDA-approved medications to treat stimulant addiction.
Behavioral Therapies	Behavioral therapies that have helped treat addiction to cocaine or methamphetamine may be useful in treating prescription stimulant addiction.

Psilocybin

A hallucinogen in certain types of mushrooms that grow in parts of South America, Mexico, and the United States. For more information, see the [Hallucinogens and Dissociative Drugs Research Report](#).

Street Names	Commercial Names	Common Forms	Common Ways Taken	DEA Schedule
Little Smoke, Magic Mushrooms, Purple Passion, Shrooms	No commercial uses	Fresh or dried mushrooms with long, slender stems topped by caps with dark gills	Swallowed (eaten, brewed as tea, or added to other foods)	I
Possible Health Effects				
Short-term	Hallucinations, altered perception of time, inability to tell fantasy from reality, panic, muscle relaxation or weakness, problems with movement, enlarged pupils, nausea, vomiting, drowsiness.			
Long-term	Risk of flashbacks and memory problems.			
Other Health-related Issues	Risk of poisoning if a poisonous mushroom is accidentally used.			
In Combination with Alcohol	May decrease the perceived effects of alcohol.			
Withdrawal symptoms	Unknown.			
Treatment Options				
Medications	It is not known whether psilocybin is addictive. There are no FDA-approved medications to treat addiction to psilocybin or other hallucinogens.			
Behavioral Therapies	More research is needed to find out if psilocybin is addictive and whether behavioral therapies can be used to treat addiction to this or other hallucinogens.			

Salvia

A dissociative drug that is an herb in the mint family native to southern Mexico, *Salvia divinorum*. Dissociative drugs are hallucinogens that cause the user to feel detached from reality. For more information, see the [Hallucinogens and Dissociative Drugs Research Report](#).

Street Names	Commercial Names	Common Forms	Common Ways Taken	DEA Schedule
Magic mint, Maria Pastora, Sally-D, Shepherdess's Herb, Diviner's Sage	Sold legally in most states as <i>Salvia divinorum</i> .	Fresh or dried leaves	Smoked, chewed, or brewed as tea	Not Scheduled (but labeled drug of concern by DEA and illegal in some states)
Possible Health Effects				
Short-term	Short-lived but intense hallucinations; altered visual perception, mood, body sensations; mood swings, feelings of detachment from one's body; sweating.			
Long-term	Unknown.			
Other Health-related Issues	Unknown.			
In Combination with Alcohol	Unknown.			
Withdrawal Symptoms	Unknown.			
Treatment Options				
Medications	It is not known whether salvia is addictive. There are no FDA-approved medications to treat addiction to salvia or other dissociative drugs.			
Behavioral Therapies	More research is needed to find out if salvia is addictive, but behavioral therapies can be used to treat addiction to dissociative drugs.			

Steroids (Anabolic)

Man-made substances used to treat conditions caused by low levels of steroid hormones in the body and abused to enhance athletic and sexual performance and physical appearance. For more information, see the [Anabolic Steroid Abuse Research Report](#).

Street Names	Commercial Names (Common)	Common Forms	Common Ways Taken	DEA Schedule
Juice, Gym Candy, Pumpers, Roids	Nandrolone (Oxandrin®), oxandrolone (Anadrol®), oxymetholone (Winstrol®), stanozolol (Durabolin®), testosterone cypionate (Depo-testosterone®)	Tablet, capsule, liquid drops, gel, cream, patch, injectable solution	Injected, swallowed, applied to skin	III
Possible Health Effects				
Short-term	Headache, acne, fluid retention (especially in the hands and feet), oily skin, yellowing of the skin and whites of the eyes, infection at the injection site.			
Long-term	Kidney damage or failure; liver damage; high blood pressure, enlarged heart, or changes in cholesterol leading to increased risk of stroke or heart attack, even in young people; aggression; extreme mood swings; anger (“roid rage”); paranoid jealousy; extreme irritability; delusions; impaired judgment.			
Other Health-related Issues	<p>Males: shrunken testicles, lowered sperm count, infertility, baldness, development of breasts, increased risk for prostate cancer.</p> <p>Females: Facial hair, male-pattern baldness, menstrual cycle changes, enlargement of the clitoris, deepened voice.</p> <p>Adolescents: Stunted growth.</p> <p>Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.</p>			
In Combination with Alcohol	Increased risk of violent behavior.			
Withdrawal Symptoms	Mood swings; tiredness; restlessness; loss of appetite; insomnia; lowered sex drive; depression, sometimes leading to suicide attempts.			
Treatment Options				
Medications	Hormone therapy			
Behavioral Therapies	More research is needed to find out if behavioral therapies can be used to treat steroid addiction.			

Synthetic Cannabinoids ("K2"/"Spice")

A wide variety of herbal mixtures containing man-made cannabinoid chemicals related to THC in marijuana but often much stronger and more dangerous. Sometimes misleadingly called "synthetic marijuana" and marketed as a "natural," "safe," legal alternative to marijuana. For more information, see the [Spice \("Synthetic Marijuana"\) DrugFacts](#).

Street Names	Commercial Names	Common Forms	Common Ways Taken	DEA Schedule
K2, Spice, Black Mamba, Bliss, Bombay Blue, Fake Weed, Fire, Genie, Moon Rocks, Skunk, Smacked, Yucatan, Zohai	No commercial uses	Dried, shredded plant material that looks like potpourri and is sometimes sold as "incense"	Smoked, swallowed (brewed as tea)	I
Possible Health Effects				
Short-term	Increased heart rate; vomiting; agitation; confusion; hallucinations, anxiety, paranoia; increased blood pressure and reduced blood supply to the heart; heart attack.			
Long-term	Unknown.			
Other Health-related Issues	Use of synthetic cannabinoids has led to an increase in emergency room visits in certain areas.			
In Combination with Alcohol	Unknown.			
Withdrawal Symptoms	Headaches, anxiety, depression, irritability.			
Treatment Options				
Medications	There are no FDA-approved medications to treat K2/spice addiction.			
Behavioral Therapies	More research is needed to find out if behavioral therapies can be used to treat synthetic cannabinoid addiction.			

Tobacco

Plant grown for its leaves, which are dried and fermented before use. For more information, see the [Tobacco/Nicotine Research Report](#).

Street Names	Commercial Names	Common Forms	Common Ways Taken	DEA Schedule
None	Multiple brand names	cigarettes, cigars, bidis, hookahs, smokeless tobacco (snuff, spit tobacco, chew)	Smoked, snorted, chewed, vaporized	Not Scheduled
Possible Health Effects				
Short-term	Increased blood pressure, breathing, and heart rate.			
Long-term	Greatly increased risk of cancer, especially lung cancer when smoked and oral cancers when chewed; chronic bronchitis; emphysema; heart disease; leukemia; cataracts; pneumonia.			
Other Health-related Issues	Pregnancy: miscarriage, low birth weight, premature delivery, stillbirth, learning and behavior problems.			
In Combination with Alcohol	Unknown.			
Withdrawal symptoms	Irritability, attention and sleep problems, increased appetite.			
Treatment Options				
Medications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bupropion (Zyban®) • Varenicline (Chantix®) • Nicotine replacement (gum, patch, lozenge) 			
Behavioral Therapies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) • Self-help materials • Mail, phone, and Internet quit resources 			

Federal Trafficking Penalties for Schedules I, II, III, IV, and V (except Marijuana)

Schedule	Substance/Quantity	Penalty	Substance/Quantity	Penalty
II	Cocaine 500-4999 grams mixture	First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs. and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. 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 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.	Cocaine 5 kilograms or more mixture	First Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. 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 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual. 2 or More Prior Offenses: Life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.
II	Cocaine Base 28-279 grams mixture		Cocaine Base 280 grams or more mixture	
IV	Fentanyl 40-399 grams mixture		Fentanyl 400 grams or more mixture	
I	Fentanyl Analogue 10-99 grams mixture		Fentanyl Analogue 100 grams or more mixture	
I	Heroin 100-999 grams mixture		Heroin 1 kilogram or more mixture	
I	LSD 1-9 grams mixture		LSD 10 grams or more mixture	
II	Methamphetamine 5-49 grams pure or 50-499 grams mixture		Methamphetamine 50 grams or more pure or 500 grams or more mixture	
II	PCP 10-99 grams pure or 100-999 grams mixture		PCP 100 grams or more pure or 1 kilogram or more mixture	

Substance/Quantity	Penalty
Any Amount Of Other Schedule I & II Substances	First Offense: Not more that 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than Life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual.
Any Drug Product Containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid	
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV) 1 Gram	
Any Amount Of Other Schedule III Drugs	First Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not more that 15 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2.5 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not more than 30 yrs. Fine not more than \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.
Any Amount Of All Other Schedule IV Drugs (other than one gram or more of Flunitrazepam)	First Offense: Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual.
Any Amount Of All Schedule V Drugs	First Offense: Not more than 1 yr. Fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual, \$250,000 if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 4 yrs. Fine not more than \$200,000 if an individual, \$500,000 if not an individual.

Federal Trafficking Penalties for Marijuana, Hashish and Hashish Oil, Schedule I Substances

Marijuana 1,000 kilograms or more marijuana mixture or 1,000 or more marijuana plants	<p>First Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not less than 20 yrs. 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.</p>
Marijuana 100 to 999 kilograms marijuana mixture or 100 to 999 marijuana plants	<p>First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs. or more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if other than an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50million if other than an individual.</p>
Marijuana 50 to 99 kilograms marijuana mixture, 50 to 99 marijuana plants	<p>First Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual.</p>
Hashish More than 10 kilograms	<p>Second Offense: Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual.</p>
Hashish Oil More than 1 kilogram	
Marijuana less than 50 kilograms marijuana (but does not include 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight) 1 to 49 marijuana plants	<p>First Offense: Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.</p>
Hashish 10 kilograms or less	
Hashish Oil 1 kilogram or less	

Summary of Selected Ohio Drug and Alcohol Laws

Subject	Applicable Law	Applies to/unlawful to:	Penalty/Sentence
Alcohol	4301.62	Open container of alcohol in public	Up to \$100 fine
Alcohol	4301.63	Purchase by minor	Up to \$1,000/ 6 months
Alcohol	4301.634	Misrepresentation by minor to obtain alcohol	Up to \$1,000 / 6 months
Alcohol	4301.636	Furnishing false identification cards	Up to \$1,000/ 6 months
Alcohol	4301.62	Consumption in motor vehicle	Up to \$250 30 days
Alcohol	4301.67	Possession of alcohol not lawfully acquired	Up to \$250 30 days
Alcohol	4301.69	Sale or furnishment to minor	\$1,000 6 months

Marijuana	2925.03	Sale of: First offense	\$1,000 (mand.) 1/2-5 years to \$5,000 (mand.) 2-15 years (depending on amount)
Marijuana	2925.03	Sale of: Second offense or near school	\$2,000 (mand.) 1-10 years to \$10,000 (mand.) 2-15 years (depending on amount)
Marijuana	2925.11	Possession or use (<100 g)	\$100 (mand.) None
Marijuana	2925.11	Possession or use (>100 g)	\$250 (mand.) 0-30 days
Cocaine/Crack/Heroin/ Hashish/LSD	2925.11	Possession or use First Offense	\$1,500 (mand.) 1/2-5 years
Cocaine/Crack/Heroin/ Hashish/LSD	2925.11	Possession or use Second offense	\$2,500 (mand.) 1-10 years
Cocaine/Crack/Heroin/ Hashish/LSD	2925.03	Sale of: First offense	\$2,500 (mand.) 1-10 years to \$7,500 (mand.) 15 years-life (depending on amount)

Cocaine/Crack/Heroin/ Hashish/LSD	2925.03	Sale of: Second offense or near school	\$5,000 (mand.) 2-15 years to \$15,000 (mand.) 20 years-life (depending on amount)
All	2925.04	Illegal manufacture of drugs; illegal cultivation of marihuana	

Note: This summary is provided for informational purposes only and is not intended as legal advice. The information contained herein is not warranted to be current or complete.

Summary of Selected New Hampshire Drug and Alcohol Laws

Subject	Citation	Applies to/unlawful to:	Penalty/Sentence
Alcohol	NH RSA 179:5	Sell or give away any alcoholic beverage to a person under the age of 21 or to any intoxicated person regardless of age.	Up to one year and/or \$2,000 fine
Alcohol	NH RSA 178:1	Sale/exchange without a permit.	Up to 7 years and/or \$4,000 fine
Alcohol	NH RSA 179:9	Falsely represent age if under 21.. Violation is a misdemeanor for first offense, with a	Minimum fine \$500; second or subsequent offense, minimum \$1,000.
Alcohol	NH RSA 179:10	Possess any liquor or alcoholic beverage, or be intoxicated by consumption of an alcoholic beverage (BAC .02% or more) if under 21.	First offense, minimum \$300; second offense, minimum \$600.
Alcohol	NH RSA 265A:44	Operate a motor vehicle in which open containers of alcoholic beverages are found, if under 21.	\$150 fine and/or suspension for 60 days for a first offense; up to one year for subsequent offenses.
Alcohol/Drugs	NH RSA 265-A:2	Operate a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or any controlled drug or any combination of alcohol and controlled drug. (BAC .08% 21 or over; .02% under 21).	Minimum \$500; completion of program; revocation of 90 days or more, and possible required drug or alcohol treatment. NH RSA 265-A:18. Penalties are more stringent for subsequent convictions.

Illegal Drugs	NH RSA 318-B:26	Possess, manufacture, control, sell, purchase, administer, transport, dispense, possess with an intent to sell, package or repackage any controlled drug or controlled drug analog.	Penalties for this offense vary according to the nature and the amount of the drug. See NH RSA 318-B:26 for a list of all penalties.
Illegal Drugs	NH RSA 318-B:2	Deliver, possess with intent to deliver, or manufacture with intent to deliver, drug paraphernalia, knowing that it is intended to be used to plant, grow, harvest, manufacture, produce, process,	Up to one year in jail, up to \$2,000 fine.

		prepare, test, analyze, pack, store, conceal, ingest, inhale, or otherwise introduce into the controlled substance into the human body.	
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Summary of Selected Washington Drug and Alcohol Laws

Subject	Citation	Applies to/unlawful to:	Penalty/Sentence
Alcohol	RCW 66.44	Persons under age 21 may not acquire, possess, or consume alcohol. Nor may other persons furnish alcohol to anyone under 21 or permit underaged consumption on premises within their control. Penalty: Maximum \$500 fine, 2 months' imprisonment, or both.	Maximum \$500 fine, up to 2 months imprisonment, or both.
Alcohol	RCW 66.44	Persons under age 21 may not be in a public place or in a vehicle in public while exhibiting the effects of having consumed alcohol. A public place includes city streets and any buildings and grounds used for University purposes.	Maximum \$500 fine, up to 2 months imprisonment, or both.
Alcohol	RCW 66.44	Persons under 21 may not purchase or attempt to purchase alcohol.	Maximum \$1,000 fine, up to 90 days imprisonment, or both.
Alcohol	RCW 66.44	Alcohol may not be opened or consumed in a public place.	Maximum \$100 fine.

<p>Motor Vehicle</p>	<p>RCW 46.61.502, Seattle Mun. Code 11.56.020</p>	<p>Driving under the influence. (1) A person is guilty of driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, marijuana, or any drug if the person drives a vehicle within this state: (a) And the person has, within two hours after driving, an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or higher as shown by analysis of the person's breath or blood made under RCW 46.61.506; or (b) The person has, within two hours after driving, a THC concentration of 5.00 or higher as shown by analysis of the person's blood made under RCW 46.61.506; or (c) While the person is under the influence of or affected by intoxicating liquor, marijuana, or any drug; or (d) While the person is under the combined influence of or affected by intoxicating liquor, marijuana, and any drug.</p>	<p>Penalty may include fines, incarceration and suspension or loss of license. For BAC <.15%: 1-364 days' incarceration, fine \$350-\$5,000; For BAC >.15%, 2-364 days' incarceration, fine of \$500-\$5,000. Prior offenses and refusal to submit to test result in additional penalties.</p>
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Alcohol/Drugs			
Illegal Drugs	RCW 69.50	It is unlawful to manufacture, deliver, or possess an illicit drug.	Maximum \$10,000 fine, 5 years imprisonment, or both.
Illegal Drugs	RCW 69.50	It is unlawful to possess or use drug paraphernalia for purposes relating to the manufacture, delivery, possession, or use of an illicit drug.	Penalty: Minimum \$250 fine and not less than 24 hours in jail.
Marijuana	RCW 69.50.445 Seattle Mun. Code 12A.20.100	It is unlawful to open a package containing marijuana, useable marijuana, or a marijuana-infused product, or consume marijuana, useable marijuana, or a marijuana-infused product, in view of the general public.	A person who violates this section is guilty of a class 3 civil infraction under chapter 7.80 RCW, with a default fine of \$50.

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Summary of Selected California Drug/Alcohol Laws

Subject	Applicable Law	Applies to/unlawful to:	Penalty/Sentence
Illegal Drugs	Cal. Health & Safety Code 11054-11058	“unlawful possession or possession for sale”	Penalties include fines, incarceration, rehabilitation program, or combination thereof.
Illegal Drugs	Cal. Health and Safety Code 11550	“use or be under the influence of a controlled substance”	Penalties include fines, incarceration, rehabilitation program, or combination thereof.
Illegal Drugs	Cal. Health and Safety Code 11362 et seq.	“possess, furnish or manufacture drug paraphernalia”	Penalties include fines, incarceration, rehabilitation program, or combination thereof.
Controlled Substances	Cal. Health and Safety Code 11377	“Unlawful possession of controlled substance”	Penalties include fines, incarceration, rehabilitation program, or combination thereof.
Marijuana	Cal. Health and Safety Code 11357, 11358, 11359	“possess, cultivate, sell or possess for sale marijuana”	<28.5 g is a misdemeanor punishable by fine of up to \$100; >28.5 grams punishable by fine of up to \$500, six months in jail or both.
Marijuana	Cal. Health and Safety Code 11357	“possess concentrated cannabis”	Up to one year imprisonment and fine of up to \$500.

Alcohol	Cal. Penal Code 647(f)	“be under the influence of alcohol in a public place and unable to exercise care for one's own safety or that of others”	Misdemeanor; subject to fine.
Motor Vehicle	Cal. Vehicle Code 23152	“operate a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or other intoxicants or	First offense: fines up to \$2,600, imprisonment up to six months, driver’s license suspension up to ten months and interlock ignition device required in some counties. Second offense: fines up to \$2,800, imprisonment up to one year, driver’s license suspension up to two years and interlock ignition

		with a blood alcohol level of .08% or higher”	device required. 3. Third offense: fines up to \$18,000, imprisonment up to one year driver’s license suspension up to three years and interlock ignition device required. 4. Refusal to submit to a blood alcohol content test: driving privileges are suspended for one year, for two years if there is a prior offense within 10 years and for three years with three or more offenses within 10 years.
Motor Vehicle	Cal. Vehicle Code 23140	Drivers under the age of 21 found with any measurable amount of blood alcohol (.01% or more)	One year suspension, or one year delay in issuance.
Bath Salts	Los Angeles Mun. Code 46.20	Unlawful to use or possess bath salts	Misdemeanor , subject to fine.

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