

PURDUE UNIVERSITY

# Alcohol and Drug Information

TOWARD FREEDOM FROM SUBSTANCE ABUSE

2008-09



## About this document

This 2008-09 publication is provided through the Employee Assistance Program in Human Resource Services. Production assistance was furnished by Inside Purdue and Purdue Marketing Communications in the Office of Marketing and Media.

- 2 On-campus help
- 2-4 Purdue's policy
- 5 Federal trafficking penalties
- 6 Indiana legal code
- 7-8 Substance information

## Help available to employees on all campuses for dependency, related problems

The hard task of winning against alcohol or drug dependency calls for supportive, confidential help.

On all Purdue campuses, the Employee Assistance Program offers that help to faculty and staff and their families who experience hardships because of substance abuse and addiction.

"The stereotyped picture of the alcoholic as a drunken, skid-row bum is a myth," says Jolene Robertson, EAP counselor on the West Lafayette campus. "Statistics show that 95 percent of all alcoholics are employed, 45 percent of them hold management positions and 50 percent have college degrees."

Alcoholism may be defined as a disease, an addiction, or dependency, but the symptoms are the same:

- an overwhelming desire to drink.
- ever-increasing tolerance for alcohol.
- personality changes caused by drinking.

- impaired judgment due to drinking.

- concealed drinking.
- emotional and/or physical isolation from friends and family.
- difficulty in daily functioning.

- physical problems.
- blackouts from drinking.

"Alcoholism is terminal when not controlled," Robertson says. "The consequences of alcoholism impact everyone in the family and can impair the coping skills of all relatives."

"Family members need to be involved in the treatment process. Otherwise, they remain part of the addictive system along with the chemically dependent individual. EAP staff strongly encourages friends and family members to attend Al anon meetings. We also recommend individuals who have chemical dependency issues to utilize AA. These programs can be very powerful in paving the road to recovery."

### To learn more

Purdue departments and offices may request presentations about all EAP services. Talks can be tailored to specific needs. Call 49-47707.

Sara Primeau, EAP counselor, encourages people to seek treatment because recovery is possible at any age. EAP can provide educational workshops to faculty and staff. Individual consultations are also provided in the strictest of confidence.

Other EAP services for substance abuse include:

- Assessment and evaluation.
- Referral to outpatient services.
- Services to families.
- With employee consent, consultation with supervisors.
- Follow-up programs during and after treatment.

- Assistance with questions about insurance coverage.
- Information about public and private treatment programs.

Faculty or staff members who believe they may have a substance abuse problem can call the EAP voluntarily.

Referral to the EAP office also can be initiated by a supervisor, therapist or community agency.

The West Lafayette EAP building at 501 Hayes St. is accessible to people with disabilities. Phone: (765) 494-7707.

At West Lafayette, the EAP is within Human Resource Services. At the regional campuses, providers are:

North Central — The Stress Center of LaPorte Hospital, (219) 326-2420.

Calumet — Tri-City Community Mental Health Center, (219) 392-6001.

Fort Wayne — Life Plan, (260) 481-2888 or (800) 677-4477.

## Comprehensive Purdue policy addresses conduct, testing, grievances

On June 12, 1998, the University distributed Executive Memorandum No. C-44, the revised Alcohol- and Drug-Free Campus and Workplace Policy. This policy became effective on July 27, 1998, and is reprinted below in its entirety.

This policy supersedes any prior oral or written policy of the University including, but not limited to, the Interim Drug Abuse Policy issued February 28, 1989; the Alcohol and Drug-Free Campus and Workplace Policies, effective September 1, 1990; and the Interim

Policy for Drug and Alcohol Testing of Commercial Motor Vehicle Operators, effective January 1, 1995. The provisions of this policy are intended to comply with applicable local, state, and federal law including, but not limited to, the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, the United States

Constitution, the Indiana Constitution, and the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990. This policy is subject to change at the sole discretion of the University.



### Alcohol- and Drug-Free Campus and Workplace Policy: Workplace Inspection Notice

The following notice is posted in keeping with the policy in the accompanying article:

Purdue University reserves the right to inspect the workplace for alcohol, controlled substances, or paraphernalia relating to alcohol or controlled substances and to question any employee when the University reasonably suspects that its Alcohol- and Drug-Free Campus and Workplace Policy or any procedure under that policy has been violated.

For more information, refer to Executive Memorandum No. C-44, effective July 27, 1998. Please contact your human resources service team or your regional campus human resources department if you have questions. Thank you.

### I. General Policy Statement

Purdue University is committed to providing students, faculty, staff, and visitors a safe and healthful campus and workplace. The University recognizes the health risks associated with controlled substance use and alcohol misuse and is committed to supporting students and employees who seek treatment for these conditions. The University also recognizes that controlled substance use and alcohol misuse diminish workplace and campus safety and undermine the University's ability to fulfill its missions of education, research,

and service. The University has therefore developed this Alcohol- and Drug-Free Campus and Workplace Policy. Compliance with this policy is considered a condition of employment and attendance at the University. All employees and students will be notified of this policy by publication.

### II. Scope

This policy applies to all students, employees, and invitees as defined in Section III below, except those regulated under federal or state drug laws to the extent that this policy conflicts with such laws.



Continued from previous page

### III. Definitions

*Alcohol* means the intoxicating agent in beverage alcohol, ethyl alcohol, or other low molecular weight alcohols including methyl or isopropyl alcohol.

*Controlled substances (or "drugs")* refers to any drug or substance whose use is legally prohibited including, but not limited to, marijuana (THC), cocaine, opiates, phencyclidine (PCP), and amphetamines (including methamphetamines).

*Employee(s)* means faculty, staff, or student employees.

*Invitee(s)* means any person authorized by the University to engage in University-related activities on University premises including, but not limited to, independent contractors, consultants, volunteers, individuals employed by outside employment agencies, conference attendees, and persons taking or auditing educational programs.

*Student(s)* means any person taking one or more classes for academic credit.

*University premises* means any building, structure, vehicle, improved land, or unimproved land, in whole or part, which is owned, used, or occupied by the University.

*Workplace* means any University premise or other location where an employee is engaged in University business.

### IV. Prohibited Conduct

The following conduct is prohibited:

**A. Alcohol.** Using, selling, manufacturing, distributing, possessing, storing, or dispensing alcohol on University premises, as part of any University-related activity, or in the workplace, except as authorized under University Regulations or otherwise by the University.

**B. Controlled Substances.** Using, selling, manufacturing, distributing, possessing, storing, or dispensing controlled substances on University premises, as part of any University-related activities, or in the workplace, except as authorized under University Regulations or otherwise by the University.

**C. Employee Treatment Programs.** Failing to meet the requirements of a drug or alcohol treatment program that the University requires an employee to complete as a condition of employment.

**D. Workplace Inspection.** Interfering with a workplace inspection under this policy.



**E. Impaired Job Performance or Attendance.** Alcohol misuse or controlled substance use, even though not during working hours or in the workplace, which impairs job performance or attendance.

**F. Testing Procedures.** Failing any drug or alcohol test or engaging in any other conduct prohibited under the University's drug or alcohol testing procedures.

#### G. Prescription Drug Use.

1. Being under the influence of legally prescribed drugs in the workplace that prevent an individual from performing the essential functions of his or her job or where that individual poses a direct threat while using those drugs.  
2. Inquiries regarding prescription drug use by employees are governed by the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990, and therefore should be made only as authorized by the Department of Personnel Services.

**H. Other Misconduct.** Any other conduct that the University determines to be inconsistent with providing a drug-free and alcohol-free campus and workplace.

### V. Consequences of Engaging in Prohibited Conduct

**A. Factors Relevant to Sanction or Corrective Action.** The University will evaluate violations of this policy on a case-by-case basis. In determining the appropriate sanction or corrective action, the University may consider an individual's work or academic record, the seriousness of the violation, the safety-sensitivity of the individual's position, whether the individual's behavior violated the University's Violence in the Workplace Policy, whether a sanction or corrective action is permissible under law including, without limitation, The Americans

With Disabilities Act of 1990, and any other relevant factors.

**B. Employee.** Any employee who engages in prohibited conduct may be:

1. Immediately removed from duty.
2. Referred to the Employee Assistance Program.
3. Required to complete successfully an alcohol or drug abuse treatment program as a condition of employment.
4. Reported to authorities for criminal prosecution or other appropriate action.
5. Disciplined, up to and including termination of employment.
6. Subject to any other appropriate action by the University.

**C. Invitee.** Any invitee who engages in prohibited conduct may be barred from further work for the University or from participating in other University-related activities as may be permitted by law. Further, they may be reported to authorities for criminal prosecution or other appropriate action.

**D. Student.** Any student who engages in prohibited conduct may be:

1. Referred to appropriate University personnel for assistance.
2. Required to complete successfully a drug or alcohol abuse treatment program as a condition of University attendance.
3. Reported to authorities for criminal prosecution or other appropriate action.
4. Subject to disciplinary penalties under University Regulations.
5. Subject to any other appropriate action by the University.

### VI. Workplace Inspections

**A.** The University reserves the right to inspect the workplace for alcohol, controlled substances, or

## Physical damage of alcohol can be severe

Alcohol, a central nervous system depressant, generally is the first mood-altering drug with which people experiment.

Alcohol is involved in about 65 percent of homicides, 30 percent of suicides, 65 percent of sexual acts against children and 55 percent of domestic disturbances.

Here are some facts about the physical effects and damage of alcohol use:

- **Symptoms of alcohol use include:**
  - Slurring or slowing of speech.
  - Poor balance.
  - Odor of alcohol on breath.
- **Effects of acute alcohol use include:**
  - Impaired driving skills.
  - Impaired coordination.
  - Impaired judgment and vision.

Withdrawal symptoms that can occur after prolonged drinking include:

- Anxiety.
- Nausea and vomiting.
- Sweating and cramps.
- Severe tremors, convulsions.
- Hallucinations.
- Coma.

■ **Health risks associated with long-term abuse of alcohol include:**

- Permanent liver damage.
- Nutritional deficiency from loss of appetite.
- Peripheral nerve damage; numbness in the extremities.
- Stomach and intestinal ulcers.
- Pancreatitis.
- Damage to brain cells and memory impairment.
- Increased risk of heart problems.
- Physical dependence.

■ **For pregnant women, abuse of alcohol endangers mother and unborn child. Alcohol abuse during pregnancy causes the risk of birth defects (fetal alcohol syndrome).**

Continued on next page

**Continued from previous page**

paraphernalia relating to alcohol or controlled substances and to question any employee when it reasonably suspects that this policy or any procedure under this policy has been violated.

B. The University will prominently post the following notice in conspicuous places in the workplace: Purdue University reserves the right to inspect the workplace for alcohol, controlled substances, or paraphernalia relating to alcohol or controlled substances and to question any employee when the University reasonably suspects that its Alcohol- and Drug-Free Campus and Workplace Policy or any procedure under that policy has been violated.

C. The decision to conduct a workplace inspection should be made jointly by the supervisor who believes the inspection would be appropriate under this policy and a representative of his or her campus personnel department. In all cases, the director of personnel services for the campus or his or her designee must authorize a workplace inspection.

D. This section of the policy does not limit in any way the Purdue University Police Department's right to conduct law enforcement activities including, but not limited to, questioning or searching any person or inspecting any University premises.

**VII. Controlled Substance and Alcohol Testing**

**A. Commercial Motor Vehicle Drivers.** Persons employed as commercial motor vehicle operators who are governed by Department of Transportation regulations are subject to drug and alcohol testing under procedures developed by the Department of Personnel Services.

**B. Defense Contracts.** Department of Defense regulations require the University to establish programs to test employees and final applicants for illegal drug use if they will work in sensitive positions on Defense Department contracts. The University will determine appropriate tests based on the nature of the work being performed, the employee's duties, the efficient use of University resources, and the risks to public health and safety and national security that could result if the employee fails to perform the duties of the position adequately.

**C. Intercollegiate Athletics.** Student athletes who participate in intercollegiate sports will be subject to drug and alcohol testing under National Collegiate Athletic Association regulations in testing programs developed by the University's Department of Intercollegiate Athletics.

**D. Employee Reasonable Suspicion Drug and Alcohol Testing.** All employees of the University may be subject to reasonable suspicion drug and alcohol testing under procedures developed by the De-

partment of Personnel Services and approved by the president of the University or his or her designee. These procedures must, at a minimum, provide that the decision to conduct reasonable suspicion testing will be made jointly by a supervisor who believes reasonable suspicion exists and a representative of his or her human resource service team. Further, in all cases, reasonable suspicion testing must be authorized by an appropriate University employee or other individual designated by the University who has been trained to recognize physical or behavioral symptoms commonly attributed to the use of drugs or alcohol.

**E. Public Safety Employees.** Employees performing public safety duties may be subject to drug and alcohol testing procedures as authorized by the president of the University or his or her designee. This testing may include, but is not limited to, pre-employment testing, post-accident testing, return-to-duty testing, and follow-up testing.

**VIII. Employee Self-Referral, Employee Assistance Program**

**A. Self-Referral.** Employees with alcohol or drug problems are strongly encouraged to voluntarily contact their family physicians or the University's Employee Assistance Program for assistance. Employees may seek help without their supervisor's knowledge. Although voluntarily seeking assistance will not bar the University from treating the employee like other employees under this policy, the University will consider voluntary requests for help in determining any discipline to be imposed. The University will not assume any financial or other responsibility for drug or alcohol treatment except as may be provided by University benefits.

**B. Employee Assistance Program.** The University's Employee Assistance Program offers free, confidential services to employees with alcohol or drug problems, including:

1. Information about the dangers of alcohol and drug use and the University's Alcohol- and Drug-Free Campus and Workplace Policy;
2. Assessment and evaluation;

3. Referral to and information regarding public and private treatment programs;
4. Services to families of employees with drug or alcohol problems; and
5. Assistance with questions concerning insurance coverage.

**IX. Federal Contract or Grant Employees**

Under the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Federal Acquisition Regulations System, in addition to the other requirements of this policy, an employee engaged in the performance of (1) a federal agency contract for procurement of property or services valued at \$25,000 or more, or (2) a federal agency grant will notify his or her supervisor or department head if he or she is convicted under a criminal drug statute for conduct in the workplace no later than five calendar days after the conviction. The University will notify the federal contracting or granting agency within 10 calendar days after receiving notice of the conviction from the employee or otherwise receiving actual notice of the conviction.

**X. Grievance Procedures**

Any student or employee with a complaint relating to the application of this policy may seek redress through applicable University grievance policies and procedures. However, employee complaints challenging drug or alcohol test results must be resolved in accordance with the applicable testing procedure.

**XI. Confidentiality**

The University will take reasonable measures to ensure individual privacy under this policy including, but not limited to, keeping all drug and alcohol test results confidential to the maximum extent possible.

**XII. Administrative Responsibility**

Campus personnel departments will share responsibility for administering this policy and its associated procedures as they relate to employees and invitees. The Office of the Dean of Students will administer policy and procedures related to students. Intercollegiate Athletics will be responsible for policy and associated procedures described in Section VII, paragraph C.

**Rates of alcohol use carry important effects**

According to the National Institute on Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse, a person who averages two or more drinks a day over a year might be considered a heavy drinker.

Such drinkers, about 12 percent of the population, consume about 65 percent of all alcoholic beverages.

These drinkers have abnormally high risk of many health problems, including alcoholism; infection with sexually transmitted diseases, including AIDS; overdose; unexpected effects of combining alcohol and other drugs, whether street drugs or prescription drugs; damage to unborn child; and injury or death

during operation of a vehicle or other machine.

A healthy liver can metabolize the amount of alcohol found in a normal alcoholic beverage, such as a bottle of beer, in just over an hour.

If you drink two or three beers an hour for three or four hours, you would have consumed at least six to eight doses of the drug alcohol. Based on the liver's normal rate of elimination, it would take at least five to six hours for the alcohol to be eliminated from your body.

Getting the alcohol out is what allows you to become sober. In other words, only time can make you sober.

## Federal Trafficking Penalties

Penalty			Penalty				
Sched.	2nd Offense	1st Offense	Quantity	Drug	Quantity	1st Offense	2nd Offense
I and II	Not less than 10 years. Not more than life.	Not less than 5 years. Not more than 40 years.	10-99 gm or 100-999 gm mixture	<b>METHAMPHETAMINE</b>	100 gm or more or 1 kg <sup>1</sup> or more mixture	Not less than 10 years. Not more than life.	Not less than 20 years. Not more than life.
			100-990 gm mixture	<b>HEROIN</b>	1 kg or more mixture		
			500-4,999 gm mixture	<b>COCAINE</b>	5 kg or more mixture		
	If death or serious injury, not less than life.	If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years. Not more than life.	5-49 gm mixture	<b>COCAINE BASE</b>	50 gm or more mixture	If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years. Not more than life.	If death or serious in- jury, not less than life.
			100-99 gm or 100-999 gm mixture	<b>PCP</b>	100 gm or more or 1 kg or more mixture		
			1-10 gm mixture	<b>LSD</b>	10 gm or more mixture		
Fine of not more than \$4 million individual, \$10 million other than individual.	Fine of not more than \$2 million individual, \$5 million other than individual.	40-399 gm mixture	<b>FENTANYL</b>	400 gm or more mixture	Fine of not more than \$4 million individual, \$10 million other than individual.	Fine of not more than \$8 million individual, \$20 million other than individual.	
		10-99 gm mixture	<b>FENTANYL ANALOGUE</b>	100 gm or more mixture			

  

Drug Others <sup>2</sup>	Quantity Any	First Offense Not more than 20 years. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life. Fine \$1 million individual, \$5 million not individual.	Second Offense Not more than 30 years. If death or serious injury, life. Fine \$2 million individual, \$10 million not individual.
III	All	Any	Not more than 5 years. Fine not more than \$250,000 individual, \$1 million not individual.
IV	All	Any	Not more than 3 years. Fine not more than \$250,000 individual, \$1 million not individual.
V	All	Any	Not more than 1 year. Fine not more than \$100,000 individual, \$250,000 not individual.

*Federal Register,  
Vol. 55, No. 159,  
Thursday, Aug. 16,  
1990. Rules and  
Regulations*

<sup>1</sup> Law as originally enacted states 100 gm. Congress requested to make technical correction to 1 kg.    <sup>2</sup> Does not include marijuana, hashish or hash oil. (See chart below.)

## Federal Trafficking Penalties — Marijuana

Quantity	Description	First Offense	Second Offense
1,000 kg or more; or 1,000 or more plants	<b>Marijuana</b> Mixture containing detectable quantity	Not less than 10 years, not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life. Fine not more than \$4 million individual, \$10 million other than individual.	Not less than 20 years, not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than life. Fine not more than \$8 million individual, \$20 million other than individual.
100 kg to 1,000 kg; or 100-999 plants	<b>Marijuana</b> Mixture containing detectable quantity	Not less than 5 years, not more than 40 years. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life. Fine not more than \$2 million individual, \$5 million other than individual.	Not less than 10 years, not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than life. Fine not more than \$4 million individual, \$10 million other than individual.
50 to 100 kg; or 50 to 99 plants	<b>Marijuana</b>	Not more than 20 years. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life. Fine \$1 million individual, \$5 million other than individual.	Not more than 30 years. If death or serious injury, life. Fine \$2 million individual, \$10 million other than individual.
10 to 100 kg	<b>Hashish</b>		
1 to 100 kg	<b>Hashish Oil</b>		
Less than 50 kg	<b>Marijuana</b>	Not more than 5 years. Fine not more than \$250,000 individual, \$1 million other than individual.	Not less than 10 years. Fine \$500,000 individual, \$2 million other than individual.
Less than 10 kg	<b>Hashish</b>		
Less than 1 kg	<b>Hashish Oil</b>		

(Marijuana is a Schedule I controlled substance)

### Glossary

**Physical dependence** occurs with the prolonged use of certain drugs in high enough doses to induce adaptive alterations in the body. When drug use is stopped, the user experiences withdrawal symptoms that are known to be associated with the drug. **Psychological dependence** occurs when the user develops a craving for the pleasurable mental effects (euphoria, stimulation, sedation, hallucinations) produced by the drug. Users also feel a powerful need to re-experience the drug-induced state in preference to a normal state.

**Tolerance** is the need for higher doses of alcohol or drugs to experience the pleasurable effects formerly experienced with lower doses.

**Schedule** indicates how drugs are classified according to medical use and abuse potential in the Controlled Substances Act.



# Problems with law can affect all parts of life

Anyone who is engaged in the abusive or illegal use of alcohol or controlled substances faces the risk of being arrested and charged with violating state or federal laws.

Even if no conviction results, the situation can be inconvenient, embarrassing and costly. Should you be convicted for even a minor violation, the impact on your life can be devastating.

The consequences include:

- Loss of employment.
- Loss of driving privileges.
- Loss or delay of educational opportunities.
- Loss or reduction of income or savings as a result of legal representation and payment of fines and fees imposed by the court.
- Loss of personal freedom through imprisonment.

The following is a summary of federal and Indiana laws in relation to the unlawful manufacture, distribution, sale, use or possession of alcohol or controlled substances.

This summary is not all-inclusive. The state legislature regularly adds new laws and amends present laws.

## Definitions

**Infractions** are punishable by a fine.

**Misdemeanor offenses** are punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of one year and a fine.

**Felony offenses** are punishable by imprisonment for more than a year and a fine.

## Alcohol offenses

**IC 9-30-5-1 Blood alcohol content over 0.08** — A person who operates a vehicle with 0.08 or more, by weight of alcohol, in his blood commits a Class C misdemeanor. Driving with a blood alcohol content of 0.15 or higher is a Class A misdemeanor. For drivers under 21, driving with a blood alcohol content of 0.02 to 0.07 is a Class C misdemeanor, punishable by a \$500 fine or loss of driver's license for up to a year.

**IC 9-30-5-2 DWI** — A person who operates a vehicle while intoxicated commits a Class A misdemeanor.

**IC 9-30-5-3 Felony OWI** — A person who operates a vehicle while intoxicated, having a prior conviction for the same offense within five years. Class D felony.

**IC 9-30-5-4 OWI, serious bodily injury** — Violating section (1) or (2) and causing serious bodily injury to another person. Class D felony.

**IC 9-30-5-5 OWI, death** — Violating section (1) or (2) and causing death of another person. Class C felony.

## Purdue police statistics for WL campus

Offense	2005	2006	2007	Jan-Jun 2008
DUI / operating while intoxicated	73	66	112	67
Public intoxication arrests	248	230	198	52
Minor consumption arrests	166	201	112	56
Drug law arrests	81	76	59	35

**IC 7.1-5-1-3 Public intoxication** — A person in a public place in a state of intoxication. Class B misdemeanor.

**IC 7.1-5-7-1 False statement of age** — Making false statements of a minor's age. Class C infraction.

**IC 7.1-5-7-2 Furnishing false identification** — To sell, give or furnish false identification to a minor. Class C misdemeanor.

**IC 7.1-5-7-3 Possession of false identity** — Minor having false identification in possession. Class C infraction.

**IC 7.1-5-7-7 Illegal possession** — Minor possessing, consuming or transporting an alcoholic beverage. Class C misdemeanor.

**IC 7.1-5-7-8 Furnishing alcohol to minor** — (a) It is a Class C misdemeanor for a person to recklessly sell, barter, exchange, provide or furnish an alcoholic beverage to a minor. (b) This section shall not be construed to impose civil liability upon any education institution of higher learning, including but not limited to public and private universities and colleges, business schools, vocational schools, and schools for continuing education or its agents for injury to any person or property sustained in consequence of a violation of this section unless such institution or its agent sells, barter, exchanges, provides, or furnishes an alcoholic beverage to a minor.

**IC 7.1-5-7-10 Minors in taverns** — (a) It is a Class C misdemeanor for a minor to recklessly be in a tavern, bar, or other public place where alcoholic beverages are sold, bartered, exchanged, given away, provided, or furnished. In addition to other penalties under this subsection, the minor's driver's license shall be revoked for up to one (1) year in accordance with IC 9-24-18-8 and IC 9-30-4-9. (b) It is a Class C misdemeanor for a permittee to recklessly permit a minor to be in the prohibited place beyond a reasonable time in which an ordinary prudent person can check identification to confirm the age of a patron.

**IC 35-46-1-8 Contributing to delinquency of a minor** — A person who encourages, aids, induces or causes a person under 18 to com-

mit an act of delinquency. Class A misdemeanor.

## Drug offenses

**IC 16-42-19-13 Possession of a legend drug** — A person's possession of a prescription drug (not controlled substance) without a valid prescription or order of a practitioner acting in course of his professional practice. Class D felony.

**IC 16-42-19-19** Except as provided in section 21 (IC 16-42-29-21) of this chapter, a person may not possess or use an anabolic steroid without a valid prescription or drug order issued by a practitioner acting in the usual course of the practitioners' professional practice. Class D felony.

**IC 35-48-4-1 Dealing in cocaine or narcotic drug** — Deliver or possess with intent to deliver a narcotic drug or cocaine. Class B felony. Class A felony if 3 grams or more, to minor or on school property.

**IC 35-48-4-2 Dealing in schedule I, II or III controlled substance** — Deliver or possess with intent to deliver a schedule I, II or III controlled substance. Class B felony. Class A felony if 3 grams or more, to minor or on school property.

**IC 35-48-4-3 Dealing in schedule IV controlled substance** — Deliver or possess with intent to deliver a schedule IV controlled substance. Class B felony. Class A felony if 3 grams or more, to minor or on school property.

**IC 35-48-4-4 Dealing in schedule V controlled substance** — Deliver or possess with intent to deliver a schedule V controlled substance. Class B felony. Class A felony if 3 grams or more, to minor or on school property.

**IC 35-48-4-4.6 Look-alike drugs** — Deliver a substance expressly or impliedly represented to be a controlled substance. Class D felony.

**IC 35-48-4-5 Counterfeit substance** — Deliver or possess with intent to deliver a counterfeit substance. Class D felony.

**IC 35-48-4-6 Possession of cocaine or narcotic drug** — Possession of cocaine or narcotic drug. Class D felony.



**IC 35-48-4-7 Possession of controlled substance** — Possession of schedule I, II, III or IV controlled substance. Class D felony.

**IC 35-48-4-8.1 Manufacture of paraphernalia** — Manufacture or design of paraphernalia. Class A infraction.

**IC 35-48-4-8.3 Possession of paraphernalia** — Possession of paraphernalia. Class A infraction if no residue. Class A misdemeanor with residue or if found with drug.

**IC 35-48-4-8.5 Dealing in paraphernalia** — Keeps for sale or delivers paraphernalia. Class A infraction. If prior conviction, Class D felony.

**IC 35-48-4-10 Dealing in marijuana** — Deliver or possess with intent to deliver marijuana. Class A misdemeanor. If recipient or intended recipient is under 18, amount of marijuana involved is more than 30 grams but less than 10 pounds, or person has prior conviction for marijuana, it is a Class D felony. It is a Class C felony if amount is 10 pounds or more of marijuana, or scene is on a school bus, within 1,000 feet of school property, public park, family housing complex or youth center.

**IC 35-48-4-11 Possession of marijuana** — Possession of marijuana or hashish. Class A misdemeanor. Class D felony if more than 30 grams or with prior conviction.

**IC 35-48-4-13 Common nuisance** — Maintaining a building or vehicle that is used for unlawful use of controlled substance. Class D felony. Visiting a common nuisance is a Class B misdemeanor.

**Habitual Substance Offender** — Sentencing enhancement. Can add 3-8 years to sentence if convicted. If the person has 2 prior substance convictions, at least Class A misdemeanor level that occurred prior to the new charge.

# Information about drugs reveals dangers of abusing substances

## Cannabis

The following drugs are derived from the leaves and flowering tops of the cannabis sativa plant.

■ Marijuana resembles coarsely ground thyme, oregano or dried parsley mixed with stems and seeds.

Trade/other names: pot, weed, reefer, Acapulco gold, Thai sticks, Sinsemilla, grass.

Schedule: I. Medical use: none.

Physical dependence: not clearly understood. Psychological dependence: moderate, though results from recent studies indicate that long-term use of marijuana can be as detrimental to the user as any other substance abuse. Tolerance: currently unknown; in fact, reverse tolerance could occur with repeated use. Methods of use: smoked or eaten. Duration of effects: estimated at 2-4 hours but can vary depending on the concentration of delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the major psychoactive ingredient in marijuana, and the prior history of use by the individual.

■ Tetrahydrocannabinol.

Trade/other names: THC, Marinol.

Schedule: I (THC), II (Marinol). Medical use: Marinol has use in relieving nausea resulting from cancer chemotherapy; THC may be useful in the treatment of glaucoma.

Physical dependence: unknown. Psychological dependence: moderate.

Tolerance: no. Methods of use: smoked or oral. Duration of effects: estimated at 2-4 hours.

■ Hashish or hash oil: two additional forms of marijuana. Hashish resembles brown or black cakes or balls. Hash oil is a concentrated syrup varying in color from clear to black.

Trade/other names: hashish, hash oil.

Schedule: I. Medical use: none.

Physical dependence: unknown. Psychological dependence: moderate. Methods of use: smoked, oral. Duration of effects: estimated at 2-4 hours but can vary depending on the concentration of delta-9-THC.

Possible effects: euphoria, relaxed inhibitions, increased appetite, disoriented behavior, decreased concentration or coordination resulting in the reduced ability to perform tasks such as driving a car, lowered retention of information.

Overdose effects: fatigue, paranoia, possible psychosis.

Withdrawal symptoms: insomnia, hyperactivity and decreased appetite.

## Cocaine

Cocaine is a central nervous system stimulant extracted from the leaves of the coca plant.

Trade/other names: snow, blow, coke, flake, nose candy, white lady, crack.

Schedule: II. Medical use: local anesthetic.

Physical dependence: possible. Psychological dependence: high.

Tolerance: yes. Methods of use: inhaled (snorted), smoked (crack), or injected. Duration of effects: estimated at 1-2 hours, depending on product quality and method of use.

Possible effects: euphoria, insomnia, loss of appetite, excitation, increased pulse rate and blood pressure.

Overdose effects: agitation, increased body temperature, convulsions, adverse cardiac effects, possible death.

Withdrawal symptoms: sad mood, lethargy, insomnia, agitation, irritability and depression.

## Stimulants, other than cocaine

These generally come in the form of pills, tablets, capsules and liquid.

Trade/other names: amphetamine — Benzedrine, Dexedrine, Biphedamine; methamphetamine — Desoxyn, Mediatric; phenmetrazine — Preludin; methylphenidate — Ritalin.

Additional trade names: Didrex, Presate, Tenuate, Tepanil, Pondimin, Sanorex, Plegine, Cylert.

Street names: amphetamine — speed, uppers, black beauties, pep pills, co-pilots, hearts; methamphetamine — crank, crystal meth, methedrine, ice.

Schedule: amphetamine, II; phenmetrazine, II; methylphenidate, II; methamphetamine, II; other stimulants, III and IV. Medi-

cal use: hyperkinesia, narcolepsy, weight control.

Physical dependence: no. Psychological dependence: moderate to high.

Tolerance: yes. Methods of use: orally, injected or inhaled. Duration of effects: estimated at 2-4 hours.

Possible effects: increased heart and respiratory rates, elevated blood pressure, euphoria, insomnia, dizziness, headache, blurred vision, loss of appetite. High doses could result in irregular heartbeat, tremors, loss of coordination, physical collapse.

Overdose effects: agitation, higher body temperatures, hallucinations, paranoia, convulsions, possible death.

Withdrawal symptoms: apathy, long periods of sleep, irritability, depression, disorientation.

## Depressants, other than alcohol

■ Chloral hydrate.

Trade/other names: chloral hydrate.

Schedule: IV. Medical use: hypnotic.

Physical dependence: moderate. Psychological dependence: moderate.

Tolerance: yes. Methods of use: oral. Duration of effects: 5-8 hours.

■ Barbiturates.

Trade/other names: Phenobarbital, Tuinal, Amytal, Nembutal, Seconal.

Street names: red devils, yellow jackets, downers, blue devils, barbs.

Schedule: II, III and IV. Medical use: anesthetic, anticonvulsant, sedative, hypnotic.

Physical dependence: high. Psychological dependence: moderate to high.

Tolerance: yes. Methods of use: oral. Duration of effects: 1-16 hours.

■ Benzodiazepines.

Trade/other names: Ativan, Chlorazepate, Dalmane, Diazepam, Librium, Xanax, Serax, Tranxene, Valium, Halcion, Restoril.

Schedule: IV. Medical use: anti-anxiety, anticonvulsant, sedative and hypnotic.

Physical dependence: low to moderate. Psychological dependence: low to moderate.

Tolerance: yes. Methods of use: oral. Duration of effects: 4-8 hours.

■ Glutethimide.

Trade/other names: glutethimide.

Schedule: III. Medical use: sedative, hypnotic.

Physical dependence: high. Psychological dependence: moderate.

Tolerance: yes. Methods of use: oral. Duration of effects: 4-8 hours.

■ Other depressants.

Trade/other names: Equanil, Miltown, Noludar, Placidyl.

Schedule: III and IV. Medical use: anti-anxiety, sedative, hypnotic.

Physical dependence: moderate. Psychological dependence: moderate.

Tolerance: yes. Methods of use: oral. Duration of effects: four to eight hours.

Possible effects: slurred speech, disorientation, altered perceptions, staggering walk, drunken-like behavior.

Overdose effects: respiratory complications, dilated pupils, weak and rapid pulse, coma, possible death.

Withdrawal symptoms: anxiety, insomnia, restlessness, tremors, delirium, convulsions, possible death.

## Narcotic analgesics

These are derived from Papaver Somniferum (poppy plant) and look like dark brown chunks or powder.

■ Opium.

Trade/other names: Pantopon, Paregoric, Parepectolin.

Schedule: II, III and V. Medical use: analgesic, antidiarrheal.

Physical dependence: high. Psychological dependence: high.

Tolerance: yes. Methods of use: oral and smoked. Duration of effects: estimated at three to six hours.

■ Morphine, a principle constituent of opium, comes in the form of white crystals, solutions or tablets.

Trade/other names: morphine, Roxanol, Duramorph.

Schedule: II and III. Medical use: analgesic.

Continued on next page



Continued from previous page

Physical dependence: high.  
 Psychological dependence: high.  
 Tolerance: yes. Methods of use: oral, smoked and injected. Duration of effects: three to six hours.

■ Codeine is produced from morphine and comes in the form of tablets, capsules and dark liquid.  
 Trade/other names: Tylenol with codeine, Naldecon, Empirin compound with codeine, Robitusin A-C.

Schedule: III, IV, V. Medical use: analgesic and antitussive.

Physical dependence: moderate to high. Psychological dependence: moderate to high.

Tolerance: yes. Methods of use: oral or injected. Duration of effects: three to six hours.

■ Heroin is synthesized from morphine and comes in the forms of powder, white to dark in color, and a tar-like substance.

Trade/other names: horse, smack, Big H, diacetylmorphine, black tar, junk, mud.

Schedule: I. Medical use: none.  
 Physical dependence: very high.  
 Psychological dependence: very high.

Tolerance: yes. Methods of use: injected, sniffed and smoked. Duration of effects: 3-6 hours.

■ Hydromorphone is a semi-synthetic narcotic analgesic and comes in the form of tablets and injectables.

Trade/other names: Dilaudid.  
 Schedule: II. Medical use: analgesic.

Physical dependence: high.  
 Psychological dependence: high.

Tolerance: yes. Methods of use: oral or injected. Duration of effects: 3-6 hours.

■ Meperidine (Pethidine) is a synthetic analgesic. Its effects resemble that of morphine and it comes in the form of tablets and liquid.

Trade/other names: pethidine, Demerol, Mepergan.

Schedule: II. Medical use: analgesic.

Physical dependence: high.  
 Psychological dependence: high.

Tolerance: yes. Methods of use: oral or injected. Duration of effects: 3-6 hours.

■ Methadone, also a synthetic opiate.



Trade/other names: Dolophine, methadone.

Schedule: II. Medical use: analgesic and in the treatment of heroin addicts.

Physical dependence: high.  
 Psychological dependence: low to high.

Tolerance: yes. Methods of use: oral and injected. Duration of effects: 12-24 hours.

■ Oxycodone.

Trade/other names: Percodan, Tylox.

Schedule: II. Medical use: analgesic.

Physical dependence: high.  
 Psychological dependence: high.

Tolerance: yes. Methods of use: oral or injected. Duration of effects: 3-6 hours.

■ Other narcotics.

Trade/other names: Numorphan, Tussionex, Fentanyl, Darvon, Talwin.

Schedule: II, III, IV, and V. Medical use: analgesic, antidiarrheal and antitussive.

Physical dependence: low to high. Psychological dependence: low to high.

Tolerance: yes. Methods of use: oral and injected. Duration of effects: variable.

Possible effects: euphoria, drowsiness, nausea, constricted pupils and respiratory depression.

Overdose effects: slow and shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma and possible death.

Withdrawal symptoms: watery eyes, runny nose, yawning, loss of appetite, irritability, tremors, panic, chills, sweating, cramps and nausea.

## Hallucinogens

Hallucinogens encompass substances that occur in nature and those that are man-made. Designer drugs are developed by underground chemists in clandestine laboratories by modifying the molecular structure of other substances..

■ LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide).

Trade/other names: LSD, acid, microdot, green or red dragon, white lightning, sugar cubes, blue heaven and windowpane.

Schedule: I. Medical use: none.  
 Physical dependence: none.

Psychological dependence: unknown.  
 Tolerance: unknown. Methods of use: oral (Users often apply a solution of LSD to various types of paper products to hide the fact that they possess the drug.). Duration of effects: 8-12 hours.

■ Mescaline and peyote, derived from the peyote cactus.

Trade/other names: mesc, buttons, cactus.

Schedule: I. Medical use: none.  
 Physical dependence: none.  
 Psychological dependence: unknown.

Tolerance: unknown. Methods of use: oral and smoked; comes in the form of hard brown discs, tablets and capsules. Duration of effects: 8-12 hours.

■ Amphetamine variants are usually analogs of certain controlled substances.

Trade or other names: MDMA (also known as ecstasy, adam, XTC, essence), STP, PMA, 2, 5-DMA, TMA, DOM and DOB.

Schedule: I. Medical use: none.  
 Physical dependence: unknown. Psychological dependence: unknown.

Tolerance: unknown. Methods of use: oral or injected. Duration of effects: variable.

■ Phencyclidine.

Trade/other names: PCP, angel dust, hog, dummy dust, super kools.

Schedule: II. Medical use: none.  
 Physical dependence: unknown. Psychological dependence: high.

Tolerance: unknown. Methods of use: smoked, oral or injected. Duration of effects: can last for days.

■ Phencyclidine analogs.

Trade/other names: PCE, PCPy, TCP.

Schedule: I. Medical use: none.  
 Physical dependence: unknown. Psychological dependence: high.

Tolerance: unknown. Methods of use: smoked, oral or injected. Duration of effects: can last for days.

■ Other hallucinogens.

Trade/other names: Bufotenine, Ibogaine, DMT, DET, Psilocybin, Psilocin.

Schedule: I. Medical use: none.  
 Physical dependence: none.  
 Psychological dependence: unknown.

Tolerance: unknown. Methods of use: oral, injected, smoked or sniffed. Duration of effects: variable.

Possible effects: illusions and hallucinations, poor perception of time and distance.

Overdose effects: longer and more intense "bad trip" episodes, psychosis and possible death.

Withdrawal symptoms: not reported.