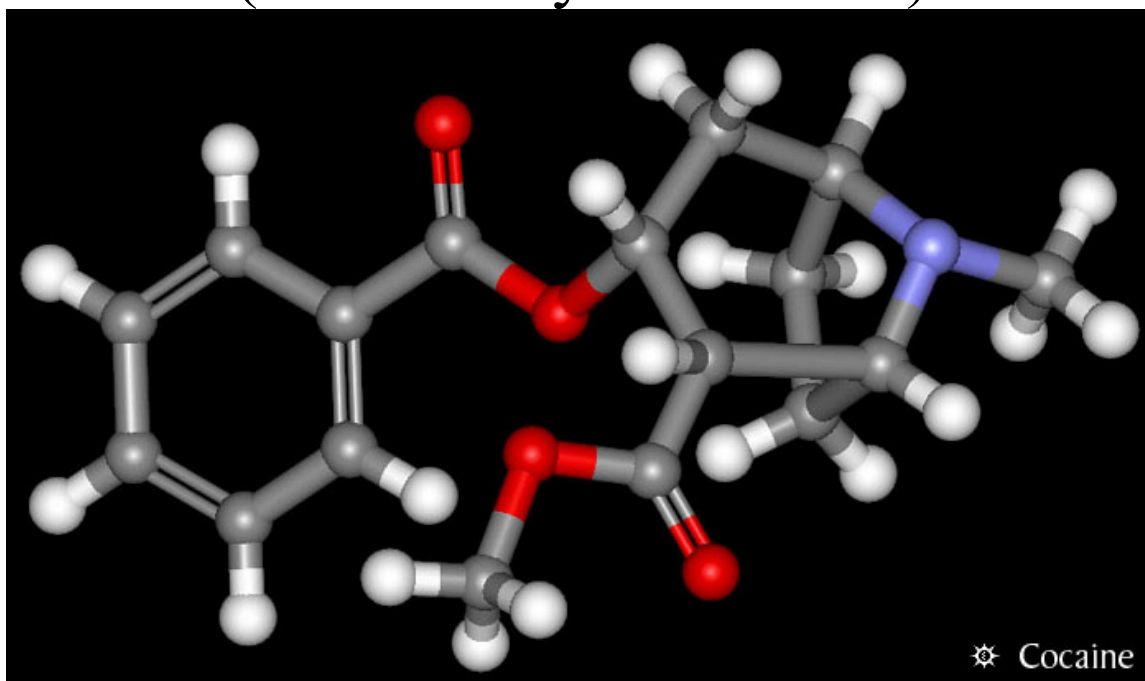


Cocaine

(Benzoylmethylecgonine)
(Cocaine Hydrochloride)



Cocaine is an intense euphoriant with a very high addictive potential. Some users state that they were addicted from the first time they took the drug.

Cocaine Hydrochloride is a local anesthetic that works by blocking the conduction of nerve impulses.

Cocaine is effective within 7-10 seconds with effects lasting 2-20 minutes.

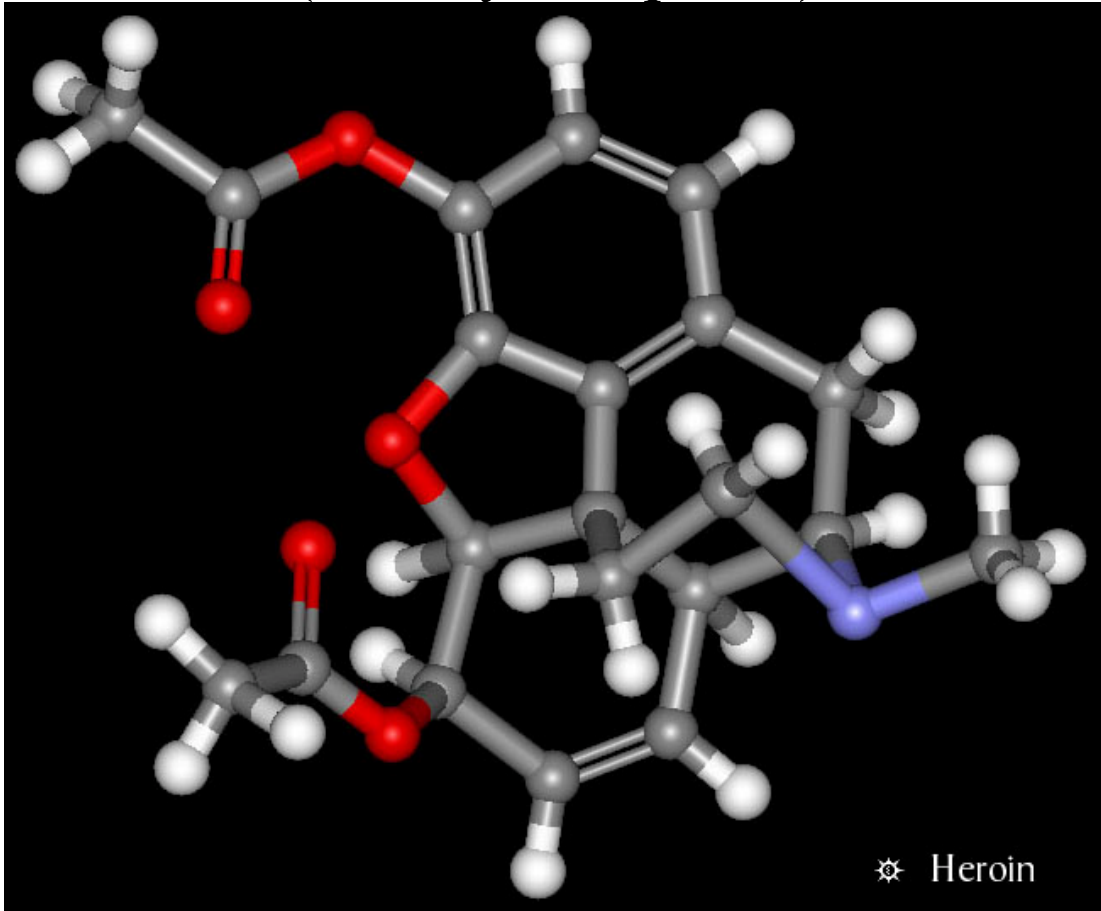
The post-euphoric period or “crash” is so uncomfortable that cocaine users will binge until they, or their supply, become exhausted.

Cocaine results in high psychological dependence and a high tolerance with continued use.

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

Cocaine is a CSA Schedule II substance.

Heroin (diacetylmorphine)



Use of heroin poses a grave danger to the United States. The DEA considers heroin a serious threat due to its expanded availability, cheap price, and increasing abuse, as well as the devastating social and health consequences of heroin addiction.

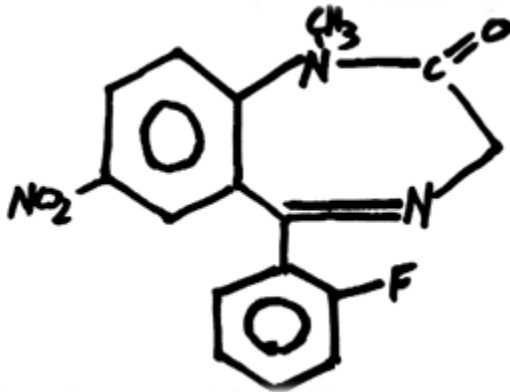
Heroin has no medical use in the U.S.

Heroin use creates both a high physical and psychological dependence. Continued use results in an increased tolerance.

Heroin is injected, sniffed, and smoked causing euphoria, drowsiness, respiratory depression, convulsions, coma, and possible death.

Heroin is CSA I.

Rohypnol (Flunitrazepam)



(Rohypnol is a
Valium Derivative)

Rohypnol is a “party” drug which has been smuggled into and trafficked across the U.S.

Rohypnol has been used to facilitate the commission of sexual assaults – creating its nickname – the “date-rape” drug.

Flunitrazepam is legitimately sold in over 70 countries as a short-term treatment of insomnia.

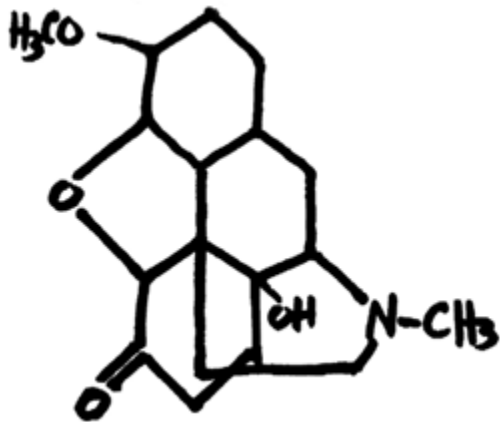
Flunitrazepam is not marketed as a medicine in the U.S.

Rohypnol serves as a central nervous system depressant and acts 7-10 times more potently than Valium.

Effects appear 15-20 minutes after ingestion and last 4-6 hours leaving victims lethargic and suffering from memory loss. This effect has led to its use as an attack drug.

Flunitrazepam is CSA IV in federal classification but has greater ratings within individual states.

Oxycontin (Oxycodone)



(Oxycodone is a
MORPHINE DERIVATIVE)

The abuse of a new sustained-release formulation of oxycodone has escalated over the last year.

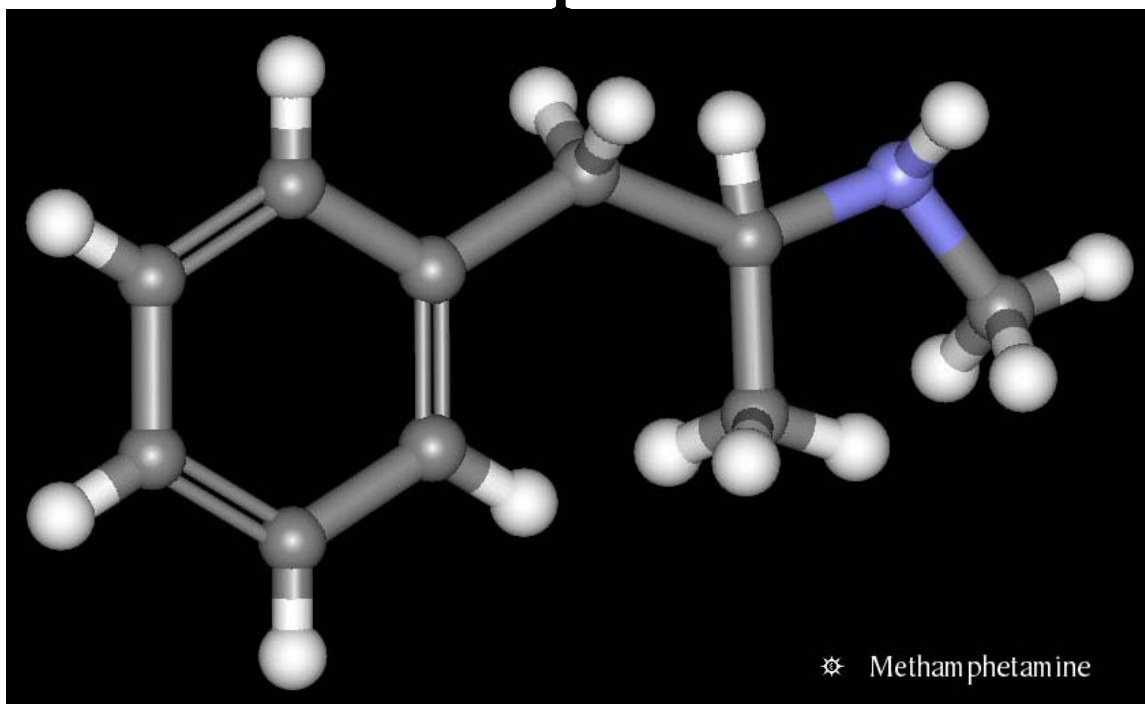
Oxycodone has an intended use as an effective pain killer, especially for chronic pain.

Oxycontin creates a high physical dependence as well as a high psychological dependence.

Illicit use creates effects lasting 4-5 hours and a building tolerance as well as withdrawal effects after use.

Oxycodone is CSA Schedule II.

Methamphetamine



Methamphetamine is a potent central nervous system stimulant resulting in increased heart rate, blood pressure, body temperature, and rate of breathing.

Use frequently results in violent behavior in users. High doses are associated with increased nervousness, irritability, and paranoia which quickly lead to psychosis similar to schizophrenia.

Typically, abusers will not sleep for 3 to 15 days and will develop a craving for additional doses—none of which will recreate the original symptoms.

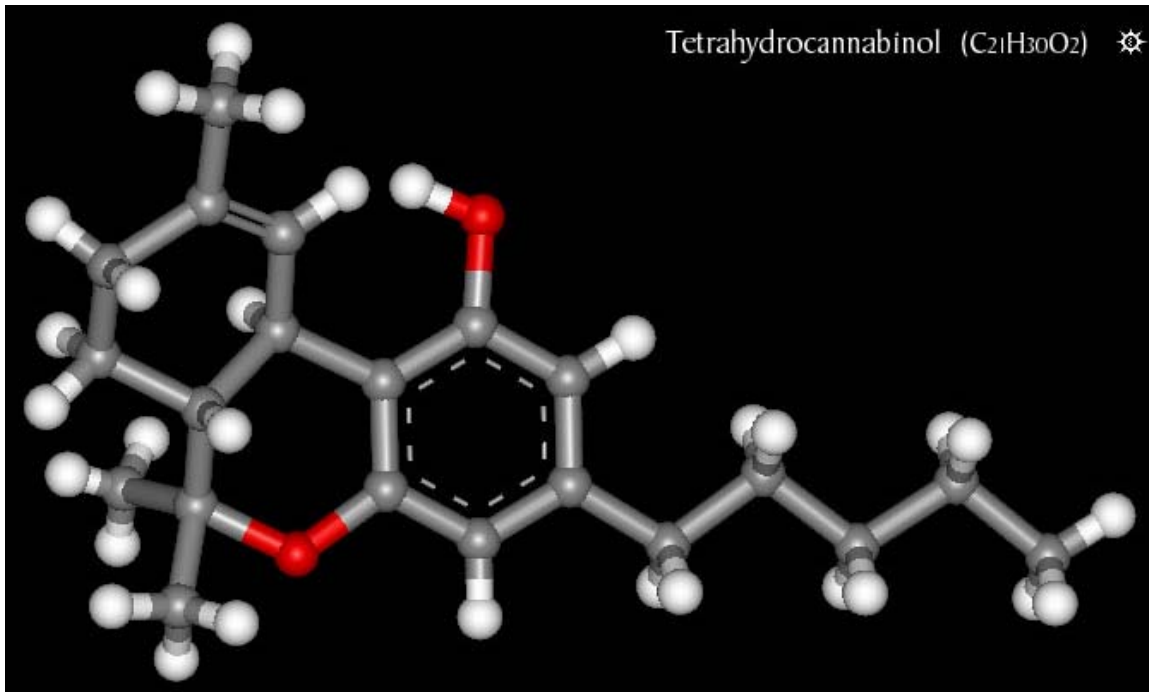
4.8% of high school seniors report to have used methamphetamine at least once during their life. Students in areas of easy availability have much greater rates of abuse (up to 1/3 of total school populations in the mid-west).

Methamphetamine has limited, authorized, medical uses in the U.S. including the treatment of ADHD (attention deficit hyperactivity disorder), narcolepsy, and weight control.

Abuse results in high psychological dependence and continued use causes a quick increase in tolerance.

Methamphetamine is CSA II.

Marijuana (THC)



The most commonly used illicit drug in America today.

The number of reported emergency room episodes has increased from 15,706 in 1990 to 87,150 in 1999.

The National Household Survey on Drug Abuse estimates that 11.2 million of Americans 12 or older were monthly marijuana users. This number has been as high as 25.1 million in 1979. 49.7% of high school seniors report using marijuana at least once.

THC causes moderate psychological dependence.

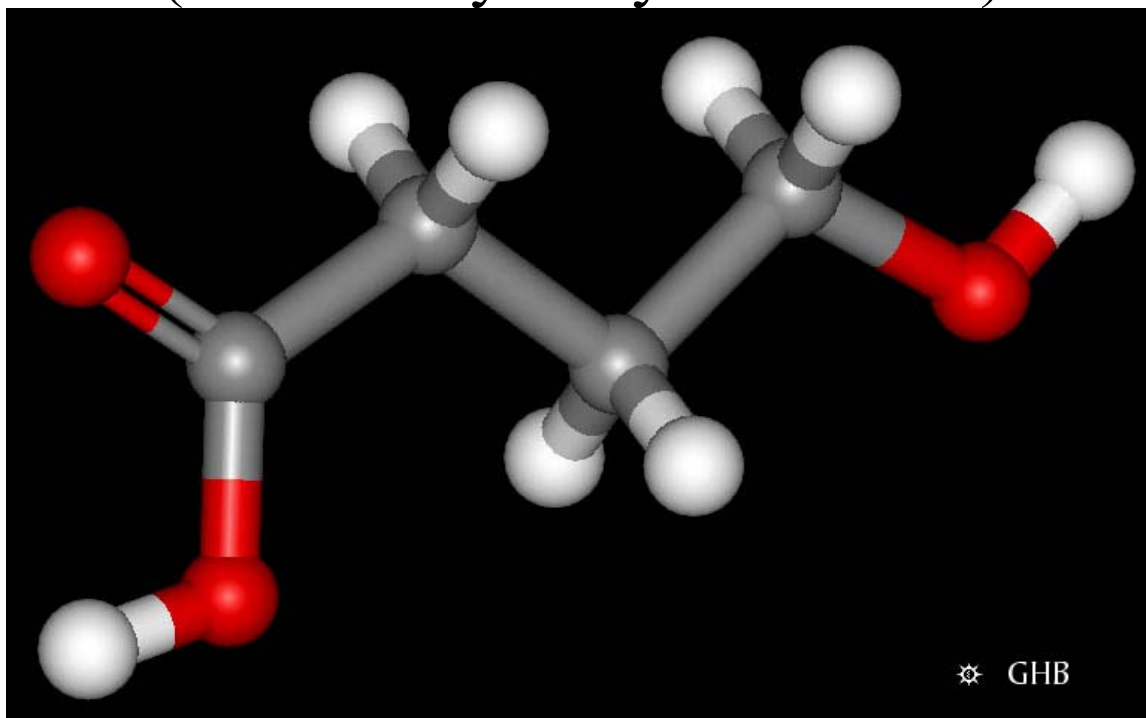
THC causes increased tolerance with continued use.

THC results in euphoria, relaxed inhibitions, increased appetite, and disorientation.

Marijuana (THC) is CSA Schedule I substance.

GHB

(Gamma Hydroxybutric Acid)



GHB is a solid substance commonly dissolved in a clear liquid abused to produce euphoric and hallucinogenic states.

In 1992, emergency room episodes related to GHB were reported as 20 events. By 2000, this rate had increased to 4969 events reported.

40% of GHB-related deaths occurred between 15 and 24 years old.

There are no medically approved uses of GHB in the U.S.

GHB can produce drowsiness, nausea, visual disturbances, severe respiratory depression and coma. Overdose usually requires emergency medical treatment.

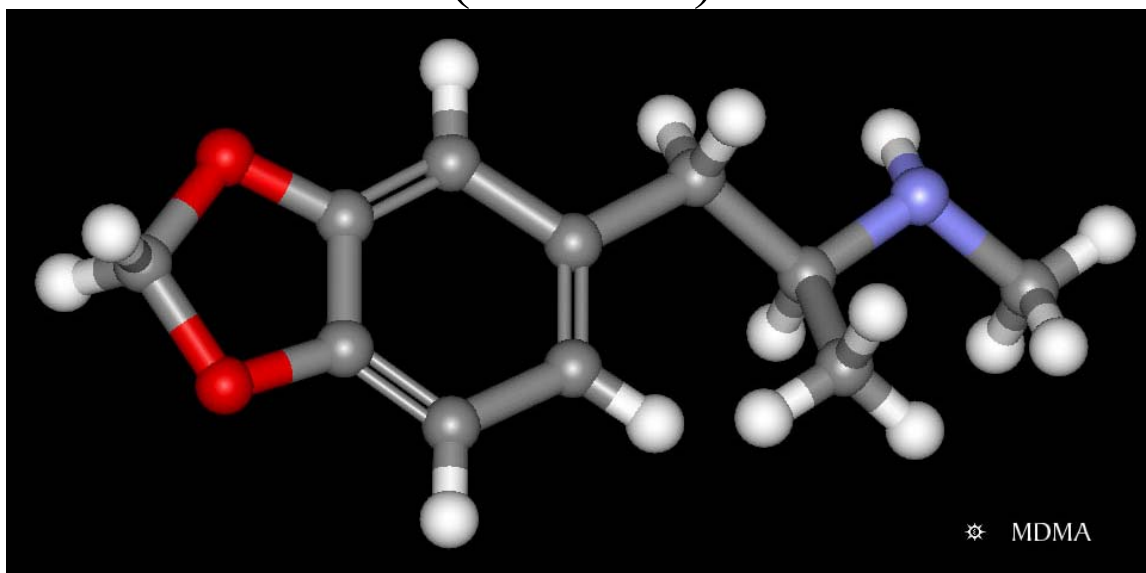
GHB is popular with high school and college students and has been used by bodybuilders for its anabolic properties and by criminals in the commission of sexual assaults.

GHB is a list I chemical and CSA scheduled IV.

Ecstasy

(3,4 Methylenedioxymethamphetamine)

(MDMA)



Ecstasy is a popular drug of abuse popular as a “party” drug among adolescents and young adults.

There is no accepted medical use for MDMA in the U.S.

Recent reports estimate that over 2 million tablets are smuggled into the U.S. each week.

Ecstasy reduces inhibitions and heightens sense of awareness, increases empathy and emotional closeness to others.

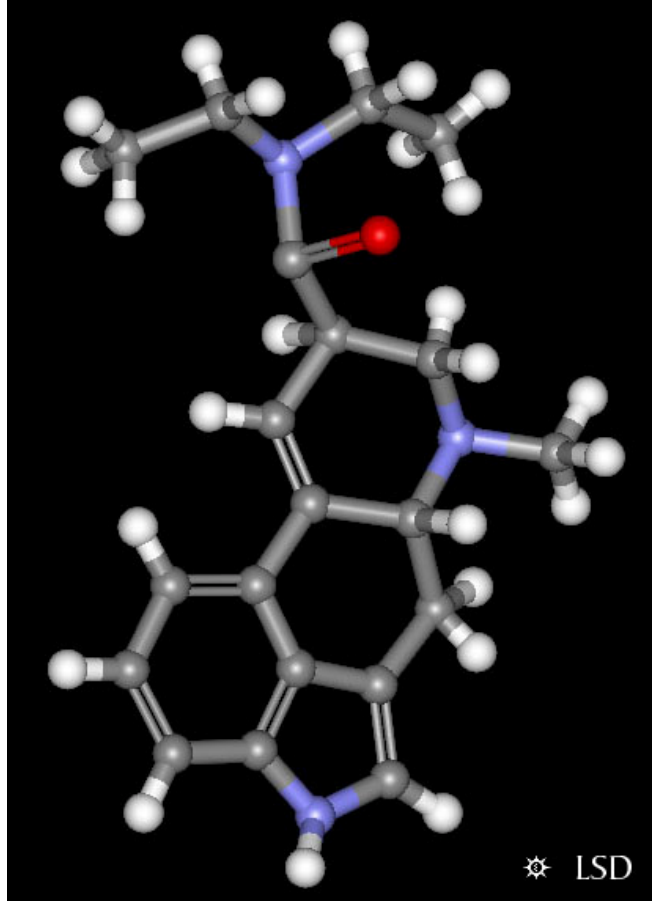
DAWN emergency room mentions increased 58% between 1999 and 2000.

MDMA causes severe hyperthermia, which is unresponsive to medical intervention leading to death. There is no window of safety between the recreational and neurotoxic doses of MDMA.

Ecstasy is CSA scheduled C1.

LSD

(d-lysergic acid diethylamide)



LSD is the most potent hallucinogen known to man.

LSD has no medical use.

LSD heightens awareness of sensory input.

One dose of LSD is enough to cause a long-term, permanent, neurotoxic response consisting of vivid hallucinations, altered time perception, and a fear of fragmentation. These events can recur in the future without the use of further doses.

Doses of LSD often cost \$2-\$5 per "hit".

LSD is CSA I.



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Drug Enforcement Administration



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Federal Trafficking Penalties*

As of January 1, 1996

CSA	2nd Offense	1st Offense	Quantity	Drug	Quantity	1st Offense	2nd Offense
I and II	- Not less than 10 years, Not more than life. - If death or serious injury, not less than life. - Fine of not more than \$4 million individual, \$10 million other than individual.	- Not less than 5 years, Not more than 40 years. - If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, or more than life. - Fine of not more than \$2 million individual, \$5 million other than individual.	10-99 gm pure or 100-999 gm mixture	Methamphetamine	100 gm or more pure or 1 kg or more mixture.	- Not less than 10 years, Not more than life. - If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, or more than life. - Fine of 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 of not more than \$8 million individual, \$20 million other than individual.
			100-999 gm mixture	Heroin	1 kg or more mixture		
			500-4,999 gm mixture	Cocaine	5 kg or more mixture		
			5-49 gm mixture	Cocaine Base	50 gm or more mixture		
			10-99 gm pure or 100-999 gm mixture	PCP	100 gm or more pure or 1 kg or more mixture		
			1-9 gm mixture	LSD	10 gm or more mixture		
			40-399 gm mixture	Fentanyl	400 gm or more mixture		
10-99 gm mixture	Fentanyl Analogue	100 gm or more mixture					
Others <small>(Law does not include marijuana, hashish, or hash oil)</small>	Any	- 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.	- Not more than 30 years. - If death or serious injury, life. - Fine \$2 million individual, \$10 million not individual.				
All <small>(Includes anabolic steroids as of 2-27-91.)</small>	Any	- Not more than 5 years. - Fine not more than \$250,000 individual, \$1 million not individual.	- Not more than 30 years. - If death or serious injury, life. - Fine \$2 million individual, \$10 million not individual.				
All	Any	- Not more than 3 years. - Fine not more than \$250,000 individual, \$1 million not individual.	- Not more than 30 years. - If death or serious injury, life. - Fine \$2 million individual, \$10 million not individual.				