

Basic Course Workbook Series Student Materials

**Learning Domain 12
Controlled Substances
Version 7.0**

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Student Materials
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Controlled Substances
Version 7.0**

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THE ACADEMY TRAINING MISSION

The primary mission of basic training is to prepare students mentally, morally, and physically to advance into a field training program, assume the responsibilities, and execute the duties of a peace officer in society.

FOREWORD

The California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training sincerely appreciates the efforts of the many curriculum consultants, academy instructors, directors and coordinators who contributed to the development of this workbook. We must also thank the California law enforcement agency executives who allowed their personnel to participate in the development of these training materials.

This student workbook is part of the POST Basic Course Training System. The workbook component of this system provides a self-study document for every learning domain in the Basic Course. Each workbook is intended to be a supplement to, not a substitute for, classroom instruction. The objective of the system is to improve academy student learning and information retention and ultimately contribute to you becoming a peace officer committed to safety, and to the communities you will serve.

The content of each workbook is organized into sequenced learning modules to meet requirements as prescribed both by California law and the POST Training and Testing Specifications for the Basic Course.

It is our hope that the collective wisdom and experience of all who contributed to this workbook will help you, the student, to successfully complete the Basic Course and to enjoy a safe and rewarding career as a peace officer.

MANUEL ALVAREZ, Jr.
Executive Director

LD 12: Controlled Substances

Table of Contents

Topic	See Page
Preface	iii
Introduction	iii
How to Use the Student Workbook	iv
Chapter 1: Drugs in the Body	1-1
Overview	1-1
Controlled Substances Terminology	1-2
Effects of Drugs on the Body	1-5
Workbook Learning Activities	1-9
Chapter 2: Drugs	2-1
Overview	2-1
Drug Categories	2-3
Stimulants	2-10
Hallucinogens	2-17
Narcotics Analgesics	2-22
Cannabis	2-26
Depressants	2-31
Inhalants	2-34
Dissociative Anesthetics	2-37
Peace Officer Safety Guidelines	2-42
Workbook Learning Activities	2-46

Continued on next page

Table of Contents, Continued

Topic	See Page
Chapter 3: Recognize Elements of Crimes Involving Controlled Substances	3-1
Overview	3-1
Probable Cause	3-3
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	3-4
Being Under the Influence of a Controlled Substance	3-6
Possession of a Controlled Substance	3-10
Possession of a Controlled Substance for Sale	3-14
Transporting/Selling/Furnishing, etc., of a Controlled Substance	3-17
Cultivating or Harvesting Marijuana	3-20
Manufacturing a Controlled Substance	3-21
Possession of Precursor Chemicals for Manufacturing	3-23
Possession of Marijuana/Concentrated Cannabis	3-25
Smoking/Ingesting Marijuana/Concentrated Cannabis in Public	3-28
Cultivating or Harvesting Marijuana	3-29
Possession of Marijuana/Concentrated Cannabis for Sale	3-31
Transporting/Selling/Furnishing, etc., of Marijuana/Concentrated Cannabis	3-32
Workbook Learning Activities	3-34
Chapter 4: Clandestine Laboratories	4-1
Overview	4-1
Identifying Characteristics of Clandestine Laboratories/Illegal Marijuana Cultivation	4-3
Types of and Detecting Clandestine Laboratories/Illegal Marijuana Cultivation	4-6
Hazards of Marijuana Cultivation	4-8
Workbook Learning Activities	4-9
Supplementary Materials	S-1
Glossary	G 1

How to Use the Student Workbook

Introduction

This workbook provides an introduction to the training requirements for this Learning Domain. It is intended to be used in several ways: for initial learning prior to classroom attendance, for test preparation, and for remedial training.

Workbook format

To use the workbook most effectively, follow the steps listed below.

Step	Action
1	Read the first two sections: How to Use the Workbook and Preface which provide an overview of how the workbook fits into the POST Instructional System and how it should be used.
2	Refer to the overview section at the start of each chapter to review the learning objectives.
3	Read the text.
4	Complete the Workbook Learning Activities at the end of each chapter. These activities reinforce the material taught in the chapter.
5	Refer to the Glossary section for a definition of important terms. The terms appear throughout the text and are bolded and underlined the first time they appear (e.g., <u>term</u>).

Preface

Introduction

Student workbooks

The student workbooks are part of the POST Basic Course Instructional System. This system is designed to provide students with a self-study document to be used in preparation for classroom training.

Regular Basic Course training requirement

Completion of the Regular Basic Course is required, prior to exercising peace officer powers, as recognized in the California Penal Code and where the POST-required standard is the POST Regular Basic Course.

Student workbook elements

The following elements are included in each workbook:

- chapter contents
 - supplementary material
 - a glossary of terms used in this workbook
-

Chapter 1

Drugs in the Body

Overview

Learning need Peace officers need to know how drugs can affect normal behavior. This information assists the peace officer in determining which controlled substance is influencing a person's conduct.

Learning objectives The chart below identifies the student learning objectives in this chapter.

After completing study of this chapter, the student will be able to:	Objective ID
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Discuss the impact of drugs on the body	12.01.14

In this chapter This chapter focuses on the effect of controlled substances on the human body. Refer to the chart below for a specific topic.

Topic	See Page
Controlled Substances Terminology	1-2
Effects of Drugs on the Body	1-5
Workbook Learning Activities	1-9

Controlled Substance Terminology

Introduction

The Uniform Controlled Substance Act regulates **drugs**, including possession, sales, transportation, manufacturing, etc. Peace officers need to understand what is covered by the law regarding use, possession or sales of a controlled substance. Peace officers should be familiar with the following terms when investigating a crime that involves controlled substances:

- drugs
 - controlled substances
 - narcotics
 - drug abuse
-

Drugs

Drugs are any substances which can impair a person's central nervous system.

NOTE: This is a law enforcement definition that applies to psychoactive drug abuse. Psychoactive means that a drug has specific effects on the brain.

Examples of drugs include:

- **marijuana**
 - toluene (often in model airplane glue)
 - heroin
 - methamphetamines
 - cocaine
-

Continued on next page

Controlled Substance Terminology, Continued

Controlled substances

Controlled substances are any one of a number of drugs or other substances which are strictly regulated because of their potential for abuse or addiction. These substances are included in the Health and Safety Code as Schedules I-V, refer to supplemental materials for drug schedule classifications. These include drugs classified as narcotics, depressants, stimulants, hallucinogens, and cannabis.

Examples of controlled substances include:

- stimulants (e.g., methamphetamines)
 - hallucinogens (e.g., LSD)
 - opiates (e.g., heroin)
 - depressants (e.g., Xanax and Valium)
-

Narcotics

Narcotics are opiates or synthetic opiates. Their major function is analgesic (pain suppressant). Use may produce a sense of euphoria.

Examples of narcotic drugs which have legitimate medical use are:

- Morphine
- Methadone
- Oxycontin
- Vicodin
- Fentanyl

NOTE: Heroin is an example of a narcotic drug that is not medicinal.

Drug abuse

Drug abuse is the illegal use of a controlled substance. Possession or use of controlled substances may be a crime. Addiction to drugs is a disease.

Examples of drug abuse include:

- injecting heroin
 - sniffing cocaine
 - smoking cocaine base/methamphetamine
-

Continued on next page

Controlled Substance Terminology, Continued

Leadership

Peace officers can influence young peoples' choices by being exemplary role models and by voicing a clear and consistent message regarding the illegal use of drugs. We need to continually reinforce the message that it is not OK to experiment with these substances in violation of the law.

Ethics

The world of narcotic investigations; dealing with narcotics users, dealers, and traffickers can be a particularly nasty one with high stakes in terms of peace officer safety, money and power. The lure of the easy money and power can be intoxicating. Deception and lying are particularly complex issues that will test a peace officer's integrity and cause severe consequences. The peace officer must demonstrate strong, ethical leadership, honesty, and integrity for career survival.

Effects of Drugs on the Body

Introduction

Before police officers can begin to identify the adverse reactions a drug may have on the body, it is necessary to have a general knowledge of what is considered the normal state of the body and how drugs affect the body.

How drugs work

Drugs work by artificially introducing into the body chemicals that mimic the body's natural hormones and **neurotransmitters**. They may mimic, block, speed up or slow down the body's natural state; they interfere with the messages transmitted by the neurotransmitters.

Methods for taking drugs into the body

Depending on the method selected, a person can increase the speed in which the drug enters the body and takes effect. The following chart lists the methods and the path into the body, starting with inhalation (the fastest method) and concluding with ingestion (the slowest).

If a drug is taken into the body via...	by...	then the drug...
inhalation,	smoking or inhaling,	enters the body through the tissue of the lower respiratory system (lungs).
injection,	using a syringe and hypodermic needle,	goes directly into a muscle or a vein into the circulatory system.
intranasal,	snorting or sniffing,	enters the body through the tissue of the upper respiratory system (nose).

Continued on next page

Effects of Drugs on the Body, Continued

Methods for taking drugs into the body
(continued)

If a drug is taken into the body via ...	by...	then the drug...
transdermal,	touching,	passes directly through the skin into the circulatory system.
Ingestion,	eating,	enters the body via the tissues of the digestive system into the circulatory system.

NOTE: Peace officers must be extremely cautious when processing drugs in order to avoid transdermal and intranasal ingestion (e.g., with Fentanyl)

How drugs travel through the body

No matter how a drug enters the body, it must go through the following process.

Step	Action(s)
1	The drug enters the blood stream (via inhalation, injection, ingestion, etc.).
2	The drug is metabolized by the body into several metabolites (substances resulting from metabolism). The metabolite continues in the bloodstream to different parts of the body.
3	Eventually, the metabolite is discharged from the body, usually in urine.

Continued on next page

Effects of Drugs on the Body, Continued

Use A person who uses a drug to seek temporary relief, usually achieves this by taking the correct dosage that the doctor and/or label prescribes. Over time a person can go from using a drug for therapeutic reasons (e.g., a pain killer), to becoming totally dependent on that drug in order to function.

Related terms To understand how drugs affect the body, peace officers need to understand the following terms.

Central Nervous System (CNS) is the system of nerves which make up the brain and spinal cord.

Polydrug use is when two or more substances are used which result in an effect that each substance could not reach on its own.

Neurotransmitters are chemicals in the brain which transmit nerve messages across synaptic gaps (gap between two neurons) throughout the nervous system in the body.

The effect of drugs on the body Introducing a drug into the body upsets the body's dynamic chemical balance (the body's natural tendency to **homeostasis**) such as the body regulating its temperature at 98.6 degrees. The body then alters its own supply of natural chemicals to accommodate the drug now in the system.

Drugs react with oxygen and other chemicals in the body; they are broken down from complex substances into simpler ones. Eventually they are eliminated from the body.

Long term drug use can cause permanent damage to the brain and can present itself as a mental health disorder.

Drug abuse Drug abuse results from taking an excess of prescription or illegal drugs. In more serious situations, the excessive use of certain prescribed or illegal drugs can lead to serious drug abuse and addiction and, in extreme circumstances, to death from an overdose.

Continued on next page

Effects of Drugs on the Body, Continued

Tolerance

Tolerance is building up resistance to a drug, requiring more of the substance to be ingested in order to cause the desired effects.

The brain accommodates the routine presence of a drug by turning off the supply of natural chemicals that correspond to the drug. Because the drug is artificially simulating the actions of certain hormones and transmitters, the body may come to rely on the drug to supply those actions and may simply cease producing those natural chemicals. This is sometimes called negative feedback.

Addiction

Addiction is the physical/psychological **dependence** on a drug. Addiction becomes apparent when:

- the body accommodates the routine presence of the drug
 - the body begins to rely on the drug
 - tolerance to the drug builds
 - more drug is needed to trigger the desired effect, and, finally
 - the body becomes physically addicted to the drug
-

Overdose

Overdose (also referred to as OD) is the excessive consumption of a drug and is often fatal.

Workbook Learning Activities

Introduction

To help you review and apply the material covered in this chapter, a selection of learning activities has been included. No answers are provided. However, by referring to the appropriate text, you should be able to prepare a response.

Activity questions

1. Describe the concept of homeostasis. How can a person's body, which is always changing, achieve this dynamic balance?

2. Complete the following chart.

Action	Method of Entering the Body	Pathway
	inhalation	
		muscle/vein to circulatory system
snorting or sniffing		
	ingestion	
touching		

Workbook Learning Activities

Student notes

Chapter 2

Drugs

Overview

Learning need To develop probable cause for possession of controlled substances, peace officers must be able to recognize what category of drug the person possesses.

Learning objectives The chart below identifies the student learning objectives for this chapter.

After completing the study of this chapter, the student will be able to:	Objective ID
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recognize the category, common name(s), symptoms, physical properties and packaging of the following controlled substances:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Stimulants- Hallucinogens- Narcotic analgesics- Cannabis- Depressants- Inhalants- Dissociative anesthetics (Phencylidine)	12.02.4 12.02.5 12.02.6 12.02.7 12.02.8 12.02.9 12.02.10
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recognize how the following substances are introduced into the body and general indicators of use:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Stimulants- Hallucinogens- Narcotic analgesics- Cannabis- Depressants- Inhalants- Dissociative anesthetics (Phencylidine)	12.02.11

Continued on next page

Overview, Continued

In this chapter This chapter focuses on the identification of controlled substances. Refer to the chart below for a specific topic.

Topic	See Page
Drug Categories	2-3
Stimulants	2-10
Hallucinogens	2-17
Narcotic Analgesics	2-22
Cannabis	2-26
Depressants	2-31
Inhalants	2-34
Dissociative Anesthetics	2-37
Peace Officer Safety Guidelines	2-42
Workbook Learning Activities	2-46

Drug Categories

Introduction

Peace officers need to be familiar with the major pharmacological classifications for drugs to better understand the effects of each class on the body.

Pharmacological classifications

The chart below describes the different pharmacological classes.

Class	Description	Effect on the Body	Examples
<u>Stimulants</u>	drugs that increase activity and promote a sense of well-being	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• impairment by overstimulating the brain, accelerating the heart rate and respiration, and elevating blood pressure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• cocaine• amphetamines• methamphetamines
<u>Hallucinogens</u>	drugs that induce intense emotional feelings characterized by a magnification of sensory and auditory perceptions and possible visual hallucinations at relatively low doses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• impairs the user's ability to perceive reality and often produces a dazed appearance• increases body temperature	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• LSD• MDMA (Ecstasy)• peyote (mescaline)• psilocybin• salvia divinorum

NOTE:

Steroid abuse can cause increased aggression, along with many other severe physical side effects. Steroid use is controlled by law. Law enforcement officers are seeing more abuse of steroids, especially by athletes and body builders.

Continued on next page

Drug Categories, Continued

Pharmacological
classifications
(continued)

Class	Description	Effect on the Body	Examples
Narcotic Analgesics	a category of drugs called narcotic analgesics which can be synthetic or natural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> used to relieve pain and effect a comparatively weak general CNS depression (sedation) very addictive; can produce withdrawal symptoms when stopped after chronic administration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> opiates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - morphine - codeine - heroin opioids: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demerol - Methadone - Darvon - Fentanyl Vicodin Percodan
<u>Cannabis</u>	dried leaves or buds of the marijuana plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> can lead to the impairment of the attention process produces as its most prominent effect changes in appetite, and a floating sensation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> marijuana synthetic (Marinol) Edibles Concentrated cannabis/ concentrated cannabis oil

Continued on next page

Drug Categories, Continued

Pharmacological
classifications
(continued)

Class	Description	Effect on the Body	Examples
<u>Depressants</u>	many different drugs, all of which are named for the most prominent property of dampening CNS activity while carrying relatively weak analgesic effects. Alcohol is a subcategory of depressants that affect the CNS; it is the most common depressant drug	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • slows the operation of the brain and other parts of the CNS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tranquilizers • barbiturates • anti-anxiety agents (e.g., Librium, Valium, Xanax, etc.) • GHB, GBL • distilled spirits • beer • wine

Continued on next page

Drug Categories, Continued

Pharmacological
classifications
(continued)

Class	Description	Effect on the Body	Examples
<u>Inhalants</u>	substances inhaled into the lungs (lower respiratory system)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• impairs performance by blocking the passage of oxygen to the brain, producing disorientation and slurred speech• most prominent psychological actions of these drugs at the usual doses are feelings of excitement and confusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• solvents• aerosols• nitrates• anesthetics (nitrous oxide, ether, chloroform)

Continued on next page

Drug Categories, Continued

Pharmacological
classifications
(continued)

Class	Description	Effect on the Body	Examples
<u>Dissociative Anesthetics</u>	synthetic drug has many unpredictable effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• changes in sensory perceptions and visual hallucinations similar to those described for hallucinogen drugs• can act as a stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogen, and can cause bizarre and sometimes violent behavior	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PCP• Ketamine• DXM

Continued on next page

Drug Categories, Continued

Designer/ Club drugs

Street Names	Method of Consumption	Effect on the Body	Examples of Packaging
MDMA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rolls • pills • beans • “X” • “E” • “XTC” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orally – pills and caplets • Snorted- Powder • Smoked • Injected • Suppository 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Euphoria • Hyper-excitability • Rapid pulse rate • Rise in body temperature • Teeth grinding • Panic attacks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plastic zip-lock baggies • Shampoo bottles • Packs of candy that are similar to MDMA tablets in shape and size • (Skittles & M&M’s)
GHB <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquid “E” • Grievous Bodily Harm • Georgia Home Boy • Easy Lay • Super G • Salty Water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inhaled • Injected • Swallowed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Euphoria • Anxiety • Loss of inhibition • Memory loss • Coma • Death 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tinfoil • Plastic baggies • Capsule • Water bottle • Small tins

Continued on next page

Drug Categories, Continued

Designer/
Club drugs
(continued)

Street Names	Method of Consumption	Effect on the Body	Examples of Packaging
Rohypnol <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roofies • Roach-2 / R-2 • Rope • Wheel • Landing Gear • Shay • Forget Me Pill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swallowed • Inhaled (Crushed into powder) • Injected • Smoked • Dissolved into drink 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of inhibition • Drunken state • Slurred speech • Memory loss • Blackouts • Coma • Death 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wrapped in bubble pack with clear front & silver peel away backing with “Roche” written on back • Average dose = 1 milligram
Ketamine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “K” • Special K • Cat Valium • Kat • “K” Head • “K” Hole • “K” Wave 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swallowed in capsule or liquid form • Injected • Inhaled in powder form • Smoked 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Euphoria • Loss of inhibition • Tunnel vision • Floating sensation • Seizures • Coma 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquid / glass vial from veterinary clinic • Powder / small plastic baggie • Tinfoil • Capsule • Cut-off straw

Stimulants

Introduction

Stimulants increase the activity of the brain and other parts of the central nervous system (CNS) by temporarily increasing the body's functional activity.

A *synthetic stimulant* is a controlled substance made from a combination of ingredients that are not of natural origin.

An *organic stimulant* is a controlled substance made from a plant. The principle active ingredient of cocaine is derived from the coca plant, grown primarily in Central and South America. Cocaine is the strongest stimulant of natural origin.

Common names

Stimulants have several common names, as shown in the following chart.

Type of Stimulant	Common "Street" Names	
Methamphetamine/ Amphetamine	- crank - meth - wire - water (aqua) - batu - tina	- crystal - speed - slim fast - glass - ice - shabu
Prescription Stimulants (i.e., Ritalin, Phentermine, Dexadrine, etc.)	- beans - whites - mini	- pink hearts - bennies
Cocaine: Crack/Free Base Powder	- rock - crack - blow - snow - 2 - nose candy - big C - lady	- free base (base) - 2-0 - white girl - blanca - coca - snow birds - flake

Continued on next page

Stimulants, Continued

Appearance and packaging of synthetic stimulants

The following chart lists the characteristics and typical packaging for synthetic stimulants.

Stimulant	Appearance	Packaging
Methamphetamine/ Amphetamine	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- powder, or- crystal forms	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- small plastic “baggies”- small paper bindles- tinfoil
Prescription Stimulants	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- various colored pills and tablets	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- baggies- tinfoil- vials- bottles

Continued on next page

Stimulants, Continued

Appearance and packaging of cocaine

Cocaine is frequently seen in a base form (rock) or as a powder (HCL). It is odorless. Its physical characteristics can vary within region or trend.

Cocaine can be packaged using a variety of methods depending on the amount. The most common quantities are shown in the chart below. (See the Supplementary Material section for a complete list of weights.)

Quantity	Packaging
Kilo or Half-Kilo (2.2 lbs. or 1.1 lbs.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- heat-sealed, clear, heavy plastic bags- gallon-size zip-lock plastic bags
Ounce (28.5 gr)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- smaller, heat-sealed packages- prophylactics- sandwich-size zip-lock plastic bags
Grams (package of artificial sweetener is one gram)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- small tins (e.g., breath mint container)- balloons- tinfoil- paper/plastic- bindles- small glass vials- various small containers purchased at “head shops”- small zip-lock plastic bags

Cocaine cutting agents

Pure cocaine is cut with a variety of substances. These include:

- Procaine
- lactose
- yeast
- flour
- vitamin B-12
- lidocaine
- mannitol
- baking soda
- vitablend
- inositol

Continued on next page

Stimulants, Continued

**Method
of use**

The common methods for taking stimulants are outlined in the table below.

Drug	Method of Use
Methamphetamine/ Amphetamine	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- intranasal- injected- inhalation (smoked with pipe)- orally (less common than other three methods)
Prescription Stimulants	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- intranasal- injected- inhalation (smoked with pipe)- orally (less common than other three methods)
Cocaine Base	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- inhalation (smoked)
Cocaine HCL (powder)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- intranasal (snorted)- injected (called a “speed ball” when mixed with heroin)

Continued on next page

Stimulants, Continued

Related terms

Dilated pupil

When pupils are larger than expected for given lighting conditions, resulting in a noticeably larger opening (circle) in the center of the eye

Pupil reaction

The speed, if any, at which one's pupils react to light stimulus is less than one second

Pupil size

The size to which one's pupils change in response to light stimulus. A normal size is between 2.5 and 6.5 mm depending on lighting conditions

Constricted pupil

When pupils are smaller than expected for given lighting conditions, resulting in a noticeably smaller opening in the center of the eye

Rebound Dilation

A period of pupillary constriction followed by a period of pupillary dilation where pupil steadily increases in size and does not return to its original constricted size

Nystagmus

The involuntary jerking motion (i.e., changing directions) of the eyeballs

Horizontal gaze nystagmus (HGN)

The involuntary jerking of the eyes horizontally (side-to-side)

Vertical gaze nystagmus (VGN)

The involuntary jerking of the eyes vertically (up and down)

Modified Romberg Balance test

A field sobriety test that uses an individual's estimate of elapsed time to determine whether the body clock is normal, too slow, or too fast.

Lack of convergence

The inability of the person's eyes to converge or cross as the person attempts to focus on a stimulus as it is pushed towards the bridge of the nose

Pulse rate

The speed at which one's heart beats (normal resting heart rate is 60-90 beats per minute (BPM))

Continued on next page

Stimulants, Continued

Signs and symptoms

Stimulants increase the activity of the body both internally and externally. Possible effects are shown in the chart below.

Vital Signs	How are they affected?
Horizontal Gaze Nystagmus (HGN)	not present
Vertical Gaze Nystagmus (VGN)	not present
Lack of Convergence	not present
Pupil Reaction	slowed
Pupil Size	dilated (may be normal or constricted with chronic use)
Pulse Rate	elevated
Modified Romberg Balance Test	fast

NOTE: Chronic users of stimulants may not have dilated pupils.

Continued on next page

Stimulants, Continued

General indicators of use

After taking a stimulant, a person may exhibit the following symptoms:

- paranoia
 - increased alertness
 - insomnia or restlessness
 - body tremors (including eyelids)
 - increased respiration
 - loss of appetite
 - rapid speech
 - agitation
 - dry mouth
 - euphoria
 - sweating
 - grinding teeth
 - residue or redness in nasal septum/under nose (if snorted)
 - bloody or running nose (if snorted)
 - blackened gums, (if smoked)
 - burned fingers and lips (if smoked)
 - a hacking cough (if smoked)
-

Hallucinogens

Introduction

Hallucinogens share the ability to induce intense emotional states characterized by a magnification of sensory perceptions and possible visual hallucinations.

A *synthetic hallucinogen* is a controlled substance that is made up of a combination of ingredients and manufactured in a laboratory.

Organic hallucinogens are derived from plant materials.

Common names

There are several types of hallucinogens with specific characteristics, as explained in the following chart.

Type	Characteristic
MDMA	hallucinogen with stimulant-like properties
Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD)	short-acting hallucinogen with possible long-term after effects
Peyote (mescaline)	derived from mescal button (dried disk-like top from mescal cactus); mescaline is the psychoactive ingredient
Psilocybin	organic compound derived from fungus (mushrooms)

Continued on next page

Hallucinogens, Continued

Street names

The following chart lists some of the street names for hallucinogens.

Synthetic Hallucinogens	
Drug	Street Name
MDMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- E- Ecstasy- X-TC- thizz
LSD	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- acid- tabs- purple haze- dots- micro dots- blotter paper- sheets- squares- window pane

Organic Hallucinogens	
Drug	Street Name
Peyote	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- button- cactus
Psilocybin	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- shrooms- magic mushrooms- caps

Continued on next page

Hallucinogens, Continued

Appearance and packaging

The appearance and packaging of synthetic and organic hallucinogens are listed in the chart below.

Type	Appearance	Packaging
LSD	liquid or powder form or tablet	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- wrappers/cellophane (called microdots)- tablets/microdots in baggies or vials- blotter paper/sheets- stamps/envelopes- sugar cubes
Peyote (mescaline)	buttons which are ground into a brown granular substance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- inserted into gelatin capsules
Psilocybin	fresh or dried mushroom caps or stems (with a light blue to iridescent violet ring around the top of the stem)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- clear plastic baggies
MDMA (Ecstasy)	crystallized powder or tablet form, numerous colors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- inserted into gelatin capsules- tablets stamped with popular logos (i.e., Nike, etc.)

Continued on next page

Hallucinogens, Continued

Method of use

The most common methods for taking hallucinogens are shown in the table below. While preferred methods of use vary between specific hallucinogens, overall, the most common method of using hallucinogens is ingestion by swallowing.

Drug	Method of Use
MDMA	- oral (swallowed)
LSD	- oral (licked from paper source or swallowed as pills, tablets, paper, liquid, or in food) - via eye in eye drops
Peyote	- oral (dried cactus buttons are chewed or eaten, drunk as bitter tea) - inhalation (smoked)
Psilocybin	- oral (most common) (mushrooms are eaten, or ground up and put into capsules to be swallowed, or made into tea) - inhalation (smoking)

Continued on next page

Hallucinogens, Continued

Signs and symptoms

Hallucinogens may cause the user to perceive things differently from the way they really are. Possible effects are shown in the chart below.

Vital Signs	How are they affected?
Horizontal Gaze Nystagmus (HGN)	not present
Vertical Gaze Nystagmus (VGN)	not present
Lack of Convergence	not present
Pupil Reaction	normal (certain psychedelic amphetamines may cause slowing)
Pupil Size	dilated
Pulse Rate	elevated
Modified Romberg Balance Test	fast

General indicators of use

After taking a hallucinogen, a person may exhibit the following symptoms:

- hallucinations (intensified visual images and/or illusions)
- irrational, bizarre behavior and/or paranoia
- insomnia
- loss of appetite
- dazed appearance
- impaired memory
- body tremors
- excessive sweating
- increased respiration
- restlessness
- possible flashbacks (with LSD)
- grinding of teeth (bruxism)

NOTE: **Synesthesia** is the transposing (crossing) of the senses (e.g., hearing colors and seeing sounds).

Narcotic Analgesics

Introduction

Opiates are narcotic pain relievers and very addictive drugs. They produce withdrawal signs and symptoms when the drug is stopped after chronic use and suppress withdrawal signs and symptoms when the drug is re-administered.

Sources

Opiates come from two sources:

- opium poppy plant (morphine, codeine, heroin)
- synthetic manufacturers (Demerol, Methadone, Fentanyl)

NOTE: The human body produces endorphins, which have similar qualities to opiates, i.e., relieves pain naturally.

One of the most commonly abused opiates is heroin. Heroin is made from morphine, which is made directly from opium.

Common names

The street names for heroin vary by region of the state. Some common street names for heroin include:

- negra
 - black
 - tar
 - boy
 - chiva
 - la blanca
 - white
-

Continued on next page

Narcotic Analgesics, Continued

Heroin appearance

Heroin can be identified by its color and other characteristics. The following chart identifies numerous types.

Variety	Characteristics
Varies (often white/tan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- consistency of a coarse face powder- little or no odor- color varies with exposure and adulterant (cutting agent)
Brown	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- consistency varies from tiny pebbles to coarse face powder- acetic acid (vinegar-like) odor- color varies from dark gummy brown to tan
Tar	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- consistency of black or brown tar- acetic acid (vinegar-like) odor

Packaging

Heroin packaging varies. The following chart describes the two methods.

Sales Method	Packaging
Wholesale	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- plastic bag (multi-ounces)- prophylactics (ounces)- wrapped in electrical tape (color is regional)
Retail	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- prophylactics (multi-grams)- balloons (multi- and partial grams)- paper, plastic, cellophane bags- tinfoil- preloaded syringes

Continued on next page

Narcotic Analgesics, Continued

Method of use

The common methods for taking heroin include:

- injection (most common)
 - intranasal (snorted as a powder or liquid)
 - inhalation (smoked)
 - orally (swallowed or mixed with water and consumed as a liquid)
 - eye drop container. (i.e., over-the-counter products)
-

Smoking

There are two ways a user smokes opiates:

- heroin is smoked by using tinfoil, referred to as “chasing the dragon”
 - opium is smoked by using an opium pipe
-

Injection equipment

The **paraphernalia** used for injecting heroin may include:

- matches or lighter
 - water
 - spoon, bottle cap, soda can bottom (or other instrument that can be used as a cooker)
 - hypodermic needle (e.g., insulin syringes)
 - small amount of cotton/cigarette filters (used as strainer)
 - tourniquet (e.g., a belt or necktie)
 - handkerchief (to wrap the outfit to conceal it)
 - pouch, glasses case or other container to conceal the above
 - eyedroppers
-

Snorting equipment

The paraphernalia used for snorting may include:

- straw
 - plastic pen casing
 - nasal sprayer
 - syringe (used to spray liquid)
-

Continued on next page

Narcotic Analgesics, Continued

Fentanyl Fentanyl is a synthetic opioid analgesic up to 100 times more powerful than morphine and 40 to 50 times stronger than street level heroin. As little as 2 milligrams of fentanyl can be lethal. It was legally manufactured in the late 1950's to treat extreme pain.

What does Fentanyl look like Clandestinely produced fentanyl is encountered either as an odorless white or off-white powder or in counterfeit tablets/pills and is sold alone or in combination with other drugs such as heroin, cannabis, or cocaine

How is Fentanyl used

- injected
- snorted/sniffed
- smoked
- taken orally by pill or tablet
- spiked onto blotter paper or other pills and even liquid placed on candy.

Fentanyl effects on the body

- intense euphoria
- drowsiness/respiratory depression and unrest
- nausea
- confusion
- constipation
- sedation
- unconsciousness/ coma
- addiction
- possible death

NOTE: In many known overdose cases the combination of fentanyl and heroin shut down the respiratory system of users.

NOTE: Overdosing on Fentanyl is common due to not knowing how much actual fentanyl is contained in powder, liquid, or pill form.

Continued on next page

Narcotic Analgesics, Continued

Signs and symptoms

Opiates are used to relieve pain and can effect a comparatively general CNS depression (sedation). Possible effects are shown in the chart below.

Vital Signs	How are they affected?
Horizontal Gaze Nystagmus (HGN)	not present
Vertical Gaze Nystagmus (VGN)	not present
Lack of Convergence	not present
Pupil Reaction	little or no visible reaction
Pupil Size	constricted
Pulse Rate	below normal
Modified Romberg Balance Test	slow

General indicators of use

After taking a narcotic analgesic, a person may exhibit the following symptoms:

- droopy eyelids (eyelids to top of pupils)
 - nodding off or drowsiness
 - slow breathing
 - slow deliberate speech or low raspy voice
 - injection sites/puncture wounds
 - profuse itching/scratching
 - dry skin and mouth
 - muscle tone relaxation
 - euphoria
 - cold extremities
-

Cannabis

Introduction

The biological name for the plant is *Cannabis Sativa L.* The three main street drugs that come from the plant are:

- marijuana
- concentrated cannabis
- concentrated cannabis oil

THC, is the active ingredient in cannabis. (**Delta-9-Tetrahydrocannabinol**)

Common names

Some of the street names for marijuana include:

- grass
 - weed
 - buds
 - pot
 - dope
 - purple
 - doobie
 - ganja
 - shake
 - mota
 - yerba
 - kush
 - sinsemilla
 - Mary Jane
 - “420”
 - blunt
 - reefer
-

Continued on next page

Cannabis, Continued

Appearance

Marijuana is derived from the cannabis plant. The following graphic depicts the characteristics of the plant.

Format	Characteristics
Plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- green leaves generally composed of an odd number (5 to 11) of leaflets or lobes- leaves are 2 to 6 inches long, pointed tips, saw-like edges- have a peculiar odor
Plant (dried for smoking)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- greenish- contains plant buds, bits of small stems, and possibly seeds- very distinct and peculiar odor
Concentrated Cannabis	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- a drug-rich resinous secretion from the flowers of the cannabis plant- processed by extraction to produce a more potent form of marijuana
Concentrated Cannabis Oil	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- produced by a process of chemical extraction to yield a dark, viscous liquid; oil is much more potent than marijuana

Continued on next page

Cannabis, Continued

Packaging

Marijuana is usually packaged according to its weight. The chart below lists the type of packaging for a particular weight.

Packaging	Weight
brick (vacuum sealed package)	1 kilo (2.2 pounds or greater)
plastic bag	1 pound
plastic baggie	1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8 ounce
joint	.25 to .35 grams

Method of use

The common methods for taking cannabis, in general, include:

- inhalation (smoking – most common)
 - orally
-

Continued on next page

Cannabis, Continued

Signs and symptoms

Marijuana is a plant which contains a chemical known as THC. This chemical can have the following effect on a person.

Vital Signs	How are they affected?
Horizontal Gaze Nystagmus (HGN)	not present
Vertical Gaze Nystagmus (VGN)	not present
Lack of Convergence	present
Pupil Reaction	normal with rebound dilation
Pupil Size	dilated or may be normal
Pulse Rate	elevated
Modified Romberg Balance Test	distorted

Continued on next page

Cannabis, Continued

General indicators of use

A person taking marijuana may experience reduced attention span and be slow to respond. The person may also exhibit some or all of the following symptoms:

- bloodshot or reddening of the eyes
- eyelid and body tremors
- debris residue in mouth
- dry mouth
- loss of sense of time and space
- diminished inhibitions
- difficulty in concentrating or disorientation
- increased appetite
- odor of burnt marijuana
- green or yellow coating on tongue

Frequent users may have a chronic cough.

Penal code section

If individuals are found in a public place under the influence of an intoxicating liquor, drug, or controlled substance, etc., and are in such condition that they are unable to exercise care for their own safety or for others, they are subject to arrest for disorderly conduct. (*Penal Code Section 647(f)*)

NOTE: Agency policy may vary, to ensure the proper process refer to *Penal Code 11362.5* through *11362.83* and agency guidelines (medicinal marijuana proposition 215).

NOTE: Mere possession of marijuana may not be illegal. Please refer to Chapter 3.

Depressants

Introduction Depressants slow brain functions and parts of the central nervous system, ultimately reducing functional activity. Alcohol is one of the most common depressant drugs. Because it is readily available and legal, it is the most commonly abused drug.

Common names Some of the most common illegally used depressants and their street names are shown in the table below. Depressants, in general, are called “downers.”

Drug	Street Name
Secobarbital Ativan	none
Rohypnol	- roofies
Halcyon	none
Librium	none
Valium (Diazepan)	none
Xanax	- Zannie (bars)
Gamma Hydroxy Butyrate (GHB)	- easy lay - G
Soma	Soma
Alcohol	- beer - distilled spirits - wine

NOTE: For information on drugs, medications, pill identifiers or drug interactions refer to drugs.com

Continued on next page

Depressants, Continued

General indicators of alcohol use

After consuming alcohol, a person may exhibit the following symptoms:

- bloodshot and watery eyes
 - odor of alcoholic beverage
 - loss of coordination
 - slurred speech
-

Appearance and packaging

Depressants can be found in a variety of forms. The following chart lists the different forms and the various packaging methods.

Appearance	Packaging
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- capsules- tablets- pills- powders- liquids	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- baggies- prescription bottles- vials- no packaging at all

Methods of use

The common methods for taking depressants include:

- orally (most common)
 - injection (either into vein, muscle, or under skin)
 - absorption as suppositories inserted into body cavities
 - intranasal (crushed and snorted)
-

Continued on next page

Depressants, Continued

Sign and symptoms

Depressants decrease the activity of the body both internally and externally. Possible effects are shown in the chart below.

Vital Signs	How are they affected?
Horizontal Gaze Nystagmus (HGN)	present
Vertical Gaze Nystagmus (VGN)	present (only in high doses)
Lack of Convergence	present
Pupil Reaction	slowed
Pupil Size	normal (SOMA, Quaaludes and some anti-depressants usually dilate pupils)
Pulse rate	down (Quaaludes, ETOH, and possibly some anti-depressants may elevate)
Modified Romberg Balance Test	slow

General indicators of use

After taking a depressant, a person may appear sluggish and somewhat disoriented. They may also exhibit:

- drunken behavior with or without the odor of alcohol
 - drowsiness
 - slurred speech
 - droopy eye lids
 - decreased inhibitions
 - impaired coordination or slowed reflexes
-

Inhalants

Introduction This broad category of drugs impairs performance by blocking the passage of oxygen to the brain.

Category There are three categories commonly used to classify inhalant products:

- volatile solvents
 - aerosols
 - anesthetic gases (e.g., nitrites)
-

Products and chemicals Inhalants are commonly in liquid form. Inhaled fumes from the liquid cause the effect. The following chart lists the commercial or household products associated with each type of inhalant.

Category	Commercial or household products	Controlled substance
Volatile Solvent	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- airplane glue- household cement- gasoline- paint/paint thinner- lacquer thinner- kerosene- spray paint- lighter fluid	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- toluene- acetone- isopropanol- methyl ethyl ketone- methyl isobutyl ketone
Aerosol	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- spray paint (especially blue, silver, and gold)- spray cooking oil, hairspray and other propellants used in aerosol cans (spray whipped cream)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- toluene- butane- propane- hydrocarbons

Continued on next page

Inhalants, Continued

Products and chemicals,
(continued)

Category	Commercial or household products	Controlled substance
Anesthetic Gases	- Whippits	- ether - chloroform - nitrous oxide
Nitrites	- Poppers	- amyl - butyl - isobutyl

Method of use

Inhalation of fumes is accomplished in ways shown in the table below.

Inhalant	Method
Glue, Household Cement, Paint and Spray Paint	Substance is often placed in paper or plastic bags, handkerchiefs or sprayed into a sock to contain fumes for inhaling to contain fumes for inhaling
Aerosols	Some aerosols can be inhaled directly from the container, such as nitrous oxide from whipped cream.
Other Inhalants	Substance is inhaled by pouring it into a cloth
Nitrous Oxide (laughing gas, whippits)	Balloon is filled with substance and inhaled from balloon (spray whipped cream)

Continued on next page

Inhalants, Continued

Signs and symptoms

Inhalants can cause a temporary sense of euphoria, yet at the same time can lead to severe damage of vital organs. Possible effects are shown in the chart below.

Vital Signs	How are they affected?
Horizontal Gaze Nystagmus (HGN)	present
Vertical Gaze Nystagmus (VGN)	present (in high doses)
Lack of Convergence	present
Pupil Reaction	slow
Pupil Size	normal (may be dilated)
Pulse Rate	elevated
Modified Romberg Balance Test	normal or slow

General indicators of use

A person using an inhalant may have a feeling of euphoria, exaggerated well-being, vigor, and high spirits. This may be replaced with drowsiness and distorted perception. Symptomology and effects are short term. In addition, the person may exhibit:

- double vision, slurred speech, and poor coordination
 - headache and nausea
 - sneezing and coughing
 - odor of substance on breath
 - substance around mouth or nose area
 - feeling of intoxication
 - possible unconsciousness
 - hallucinations
 - excess nasal secretions
 - watering eyes
-

Dissociative Anesthetics (Phencyclidine)

Introduction

Dissociative Anesthetics have the ability to alter sensory perceptions and cause hallucinations similar to those described for hallucinogens. It can also act as a visual stimulant or cause extreme mood swings.

Phencyclidine (PCP) is the most encountered dissociative anesthetics.

Common names

PCP is known by a variety of street names, including:

- Angel dust
 - Shermans or Shermis
 - Dust
 - KJ (kool joint)
-

Appearance and packaging

The process of manufacturing PCP requires numerous chemicals, including ether. Liquid PCP has an odor similar to ether. The presence of this odor is a possible indication that the substance could be PCP. Powder PCP has little or no odor.

Continued on next page

Dissociative Anesthetics (Phencyclidine), Continued

Appearance and packaging (continued)

The following chart lists the common forms and their associated appearance and packaging.

Form	Appearance	Packaging
Liquid	clear or yellow-colored, but can be disguised by any color	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- eye drop container (i.e., over the counter eye drops)- baby or soft drink bottles or similar containers- small glass vials
Crystal	loose powder to lumps, usually in any color from off-white to yellowish-tan to brown	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- zip-lock plastic baggies- wrapped in aluminum foil bindles- joints (parsley, oregano, tobacco)- blunts
Tablets, Capsules	pale yellow or pink in color	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- in vials or bottles

Continued on next page

Dissociative Anesthetics (Phencyclidine), Continued

Method of use

PCP can be taken several ways:

Method	Technique
Inhalation (most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- commercial cigarettes are dipped in PCP, dried then smoked- vegetable material treated with PCP and smoked as a cigarette or in a pipe
Injection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- injected into vein
Intranasal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- powder form inhaled into the nose (like cocaine)
Orally	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- capsule or tablet form
Transdermal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- through mucus membranes and skin of the body

Cigarettes

Commercial cigarettes are usually dipped into liquid PCP. Popular cigarettes used are Shermans, Tijuana Smalls, Mores, and Kools.

Continued on next page

Dissociative Anesthetics (Phencyclidine), Continued

Powder

In a powder form, PCP may be sprinkled on tobacco, parsley, or marijuana.

Signs and symptoms

PCP can cause impairments and a combination of effects produced by depressants, stimulants, and hallucinogens. Possible effects are shown in the chart below.

Vital Signs	How are they affected?
Horizontal Gaze Nystagmus (HGN)	present
Vertical Gaze Nystagmus (VGN)	present
Lack of Convergence	present
Pupil Reaction	normal
Pupil Size	normal
Pulse Rate	elevated
Modified Romberg Balance Test	distorted

Continued on next page

Dissociative Anesthetics (Phencyclidine), Continued

General indicators of use

A person taking PCP may exhibit the following symptoms:

- disorientation, sensory distortions and paranoia
 - loss of memory or loss of a sense of personal identity
 - noncommunicative or slow, slurred, repetitive, and/or fragmented speech
 - blank or catatonic stare
 - hallucinations
 - chemical odor on person
 - feeling of extreme heat or profuse perspiration
 - high tolerance to pain
 - cyclic behavior
 - convulsions
 - muscle rigidity or an unusual gait
-

Analogues

There are a number of **analogues** (drugs chemically similar) which produce the same effects as PCP.

One of these is Ketamine Hydrochloride, an anesthetic, which is widely and legitimately used in pediatric surgery. This analogue is marketed under the trade name “Ketalar” for human use and “Vetalar” for veterinary use.

Dextromethorphan (DXM) is not an analog but has similar effects. The active ingredient in most over-the-counter cough and cold remedies (e.g. Robitussin, NyQuil, Coricidin and Vicks.) The user may experience euphoric, psychedelic, and/or dissociative effects similar to those experienced with use of Ketamine or Phencyclidine. Introduced into body orally (ingestion is most common) via pills, gel capsules or as a syrup.

Slang terms include:

- Robo
 - Triple C (CCC)
 - Dex
 - Skittles
 - Tussin
 - Velvet
-

Peace Officer Safety Guidelines

Introduction Peace officers may encounter drug users. Drug users may behave differently based on the type of drug the user has taken. Drugs affect on a body may cause the user to become dangerous and violent. Peace officers should always exercise special caution in situations involving drugs.

Peace Officer safety In the identification and apprehension of drug users under the influence of stimulants, some situations require special caution. Peace officers should be aware that:

- clandestine labs where certain stimulants are manufactured are extremely dangerous
 - many chemicals are dangerous to touch or breathe
 - drug-induced psychotic behavior can be dangerous
 - stimulant users are often armed
 - they should avoid touching any substance with their hands and avoid sniffing the drugs (use appropriate personal protective equipment)
 - they need to watch for exposed syringes and blood from fresh puncture wounds
-

Safety precautions The apprehension of drug users under the influence of any drug may require special caution. Peace officers should be aware that suspects could have suicidal tendencies.

Peace Officer safety When dealing with suspected controlled substances, peace officers:

- should NOT taste, smell, or touch any substance that may appear to be LSD, PCP or Fentanyl (wear appropriate personal protective equipment). They can be absorbed through the pores of the skin, cuts, mucus membranes (transdermal), or inhaled by a person in the vicinity.)

Continued on next page

Peace Officer Safety Guidelines, Continued

Safety precautions

In the identification and apprehension of drug users under the influence of heroin and/or fentanyl, some situations require special caution. Peace officers should:

- check for indications of overdose that may lead to death of the subject while in custody
- recognize that subjects going through withdrawal can be very agitated and violent
- wear appropriate personal protective equipment

NOTE: If your department issues Narcan® or any other type of opioid blocker, it is your responsibility to ensure that you have been properly trained on the administering of the drug as well as follow departmental policy and any applicable laws.

Peace Officer safety

When dealing with incidents involving heroin and/or fentanyl, peace officers should:

- watch for exposed or uncapped syringes
 - watch for unknown white powders
 - watch for unidentified pills
 - refrain from sniffing, smelling, or tasting the drug
-

Safety precautions

The apprehension of drug users under the influence of marijuana may require special caution. Peace officers should:

- watch for foods that may be tainted with marijuana or other drugs (i.e., edibles)
 - consider that normal looking cigarettes may actually contain marijuana or other drugs (e.g., PCP or fentanyl laced)
-

Continued on next page

Peace Officer Safety Guidelines, Continued

Safety precautions

The apprehension of people using alcohol may require special caution. Peace officers should:

- be careful that subjects do not fall or injure themselves while performing divided attention tests

NOTE: Alcohol can mask the presence of other controlled substances.

Peace Officer safety

When dealing with suspected alcohol situations, peace officers should be aware that:

- reduced inhibitions of intoxicated subjects with alcohol may result in unexpected episodes of violence
 - alcohol combined with other controlled substances may lead to unpredictable violent reactions (synergism)
-

Safety precautions

The apprehension of drug users under the influence of depressants may require special caution. Peace officers should be aware of indicators of overdose.

Continued on next page

Peace Officer Safety Guidelines, Continued

Peace Officer safety

When dealing with suspected inhalants situations, peace officers should not:

- smoke around solvents or in the vicinity of any inhalable substances (they may be volatile and can explode)
 - sniff inhalants in an attempt to identify the substance
-

Safety precautions

The apprehension of drug users under the influence of PCP may require special caution. Peace officers need to recognize that:

- the person may appear agitated and exhibit a combative behavior
 - the individual experiences heightened sensitivity to auditory and visual stimuli such as lightbars, flashlights, sharp voice commands, and display of weapon
 - the person has a high tolerance to pain (PCP has analgesic qualities)
 - exposures to PCP are cumulative and can cause long term ill effects. Some evidence suggests that PCP can be passed from mother to unborn child
 - chemicals used in manufacturing are very volatile
-

Peace Officer safety

When dealing with potential PCP situations, peace officers should avoid touching or sniffing PCP to evaluate it (wear appropriate personal protective equipment).

Continued on next page

Workbook Learning Activities, Continued

**Activity
questions**
(continued)

3. What are the common ways for a person to use heroin? Why are addicts often thought of as having a spoon as part of their “outfit”?

4. Peace officers are called to a scene where a woman is walking down the middle of the road in a “robot-like” manner. The woman does not respond to verbal commands to get off the road. As the peace officers approach the woman, they notice that she has a blank stare and is sweating profusely. What controlled substance may the woman have taken? What should the peace officers do to protect the woman and themselves?

Continued on next page

Workbook Learning Activities, Continued

**Activity
questions**
(continued)

5. Describe what LSD commonly looks like for street sale.

6. A peace officer responds to a call of a male passed out on someone’s lawn. When she arrives, she makes several attempts to waken the man. He finally wakes up, but has great difficulty standing up on his own. The peace officer begins to question the man and observes that he has slurred speech, a slightly rapid pulse, and is displaying both vertical and horizontal nystagmus, but there seems to be no apparent odor on his breath. What kind of controlled substance may the man have taken? How should the peace officer proceed, both medically and legally?

Continued on next page

Workbook Learning Activities, Continued

**Activity
questions**
(continued)

7. Describe a Modified Romberg Balance test.

8. Describe the characteristics of a person who is under the influence of “magic mushrooms.”

Continued on next page

Workbook Learning Activities, Continued

**Activity
questions**
(continued)

9. A peace officer is dispatched to an unresponsive 19-year-old female at a hotel. Upon arrival the female displays signs of an overdose. There is an unknown white powdery substance, a thin rolled up dollar bill, and a box of Narcan on top of the dresser. The female is still unresponsive what should you do. What safety precautions should the peace officer consider. What should the peace officer look for and consider seizing for evidence. Who, if anyone, should the peace officer consider contacting.

Workbook Corrections

Suggested corrections to this workbook can be made by going to the POST website at: www.post.ca.gov

Chapter 3

Recognizing Elements of Crimes Involving Controlled Substances

Overview

Learning need Arrest and successful prosecution depend on the development of probable cause. Peace officers must know the elements required to arrest for violations of controlled substances statutes, and to categorize these crimes as infractions, misdemeanors or felonies.

Learning objectives The chart below identifies the student learning objectives for this chapter.

After completing study of this chapter, the student will be able to...	Objective ID
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Recognize the crime elements required to arrest for:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Possession of drug paraphernalia- Being under the influence of a controlled substance- Possession of a controlled substance- Possession of a controlled substance for sale- Transporting/selling/furnishing, etc., of a controlled substance- Manufacturing a controlled substance- Possession of precursor chemicals for manufacturing	12.03.13 12.03.14 12.03.15 12.03.16 12.03.17 12.03.19 12.03.20
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Recognize the crime elements to arrest for:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Possession of marijuana/concentrated cannabis- Smoking/ingesting marijuana/concentrated cannabis in public- Cultivating or harvesting marijuana- Possession of marijuana/concentrated cannabis for sales- Transporting/selling/furnishing, etc. of marijuana/concentrated cannabis	12.03.22 12.03.24 12.03.18 12.03.23 12.03.25
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Recognize the crime classification as an infraction, misdemeanor, or felony	12.03.21

Continued on next page

Overview, Continued

In this chapter This chapter focuses on identifying and classifying crimes involving controlled substances. Refer to the chart below for specific topics.

Topic	See Page
Probable Cause	3-3
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	3-4
Being Under the Influence of a Controlled Substance	3-6
Possession of a Controlled Substance	3-10
Possession of a Controlled Substance for Sale	3-14
Transporting/Selling/Furnishing, etc., of a Controlled Substance	3-17
Cultivating or Harvesting Marijuana	3-20
Manufacturing a Controlled Substance	3-21
Possession of Precursor Chemicals for Manufacturing	3-23
Possession of Marijuana/Concentrated Cannabis	3-25
Smoking/Ingesting Marijuana/Concentrated Cannabis in Public	3-28
Cultivating or Harvesting Marijuana	3-29
Possession of Marijuana/Concentrated Cannabis for Sale	3-31
Transporting/Selling/Furnishing, etc., of Marijuana/Concentrated Cannabis	3-32
Workbook Learning Activities	3-34

Probable Cause

Observable behavior

Peace officers will be able to establish elements of probable cause based on the following factors:

Observation of behavior and physical signs and symptoms of drug impairment and/or use.

Signs may be:

- hyperactivity
- impaired gait
- paranoia
- blank stare
- profuse sweating
- odor

Symptoms may be:

- excessive or constant scratching
 - physiological conditions
 - slurring
 - dry mouth
 - pupil size
 - pulse rate
 - red watery eyes
-

Associated paraphernalia

Recognition of paraphernalia associated with a controlled substance (drug):

Some examples are:

- crack/meth pipe (converted air freshener tube, light bulb, test tube)
- needles (medical grade syringes possibly containing drugs or blood)
- spoons (usually bent with burn marks on the bottom and the bowl portion)
- eyedroppers (medical grade or converted eye drop bottle)
- stash canisters (mint tins, false bottom cans/storage containers)
- pill bottle with coins inside
- opened/cut straws
- tin foil (usually multiple small pieces wadded or folded, can have burn marks)

Recognition of the existence of controlled substances and/or evidence indicating transporting or sales of controlled substances.

Possession of Drug Paraphernalia

Introduction

It is unlawful to possess *an opium pipe or any device, contrivance, instrument, or paraphernalia* used for unlawfully injecting or smoking specific controlled substances.

Health and safety code section

Possession of drug paraphernalia is covered by *Health and Safety Code Section 11364*.

NOTE: It is legal to possess paraphernalia until it is used or intent to use is shown. To show specific intent to use, there must be the presence of evidence of prior use.

Classification

Crime	Classification	<i>Health and Safety Code</i>
Possessing a device for injecting or smoking a controlled substance other than marijuana.	misdemeanor	11364

NOTE: Possession of syringe for needle exchange exception (*Health and Safety Code 11364.7*).

Continued on next page

Possession of Drug Paraphernalia, Continued

Example

- (1) A legal search revealed the person was in possession of a bent spoon with residue, rubber tie-off strap, and cotton balls. The residue showed specific intent, and the person was in actual physical possession. The person had committed the crime of possession of drug paraphernalia, a misdemeanor.
 - (2) A person had a glass pipe with cocaine residue. The residue showed specific intent and there was actual physical possession. The person had committed the crime of possession of drug paraphernalia, misdemeanor.
 - (3) A person was seen smoking a substance that appeared to be cocaine base out of a make-shift pipe made from an aluminum can. Intent, possession, and knowledge were clear. If the substance was actually cocaine base, or another controlled substance, the person had committed the crime of possession of drug paraphernalia, misdemeanor. (The person had also committed the crimes of possession of a controlled substance and use or being under the influence of a controlled substance.)
-

Being Under the Influence of a Controlled Substance

Introduction

No person shall *use or be under the influence* of certain specified controlled substances except when administered by or under the direction of a person licensed by the state to dispense, prescribe, or administer controlled substances. Examples include opiates, phencyclidine, methamphetamine, cocaine hydrochloride, cocaine base, peyote, mescaline, and amphetamines.

Health and safety code section

Being under the influence of certain specified controlled substances is covered by *Health and Safety Code Section 11550*.

Crime elements

To arrest for being under the influence of a controlled substance, the necessary crime elements must include that a person has:

- knowledge of its presence
 - control or willfully takes into his or her body a controlled substance
 - specific intent to inhale, inject, ingest, etc., a controlled substance
-

Under the influence vs. use

As per *Health and Safety Code Section 11550*, both *being under the influence* and *use* of a controlled substance are considered violations. However, case law has established the meanings of the two terms differently.

- A person is considered to be *under the influence* if the controlled substance is affecting the central nervous system, brain, muscles, or other parts of that person's body or if the substance is creating an abnormal mental or physical condition.
 - To establish *use*, it must be shown that, the suspect had recently used one of the controlled substances.
-

Classification

Using or being under the influence of a controlled substance is classified as a misdemeanor.

Continued on next page

Being Under the Influence of a Controlled Substance,

Continued

Intent to inhale volatile poisonous substances

Penal Code Section 381 covers any substance or material containing toluene, including, but not limited to, glue, cement, dope, paint thinner, paint, etc., and any combination thereof.

The elements of the crime include:

- any person who possesses or willfully ingests, inhales, or breathes fumes
- of any poison as defined in *Schedule D of Section 4160 of the Business and Professions Code*
- with intent to cause intoxication, elation, euphoria, dizziness, stupefaction, intoxication, or dulling of the senses

Classification

Crime	Classification	Penal Code Section
Possessing or using certain inhalants defined in Section D of Section 4160 of the Business and Professions Code with intent to cause intoxication et al.	Misdemeanor	381

NOTE: *Schedule D of Section 4160 of the Business and Professions Code* applies to other inhalants such as glue, cement, dope, paint thinner, and other hydrocarbons.

NOTE: *Penal Code Section 381b* has the same elements, but it refers to nitrous oxide.

Continued on next page

Being Under the Influence of a Controlled Substance,

Continued

Disorderly conduct

Penal Code Section 647(f) covers disorderly conduct while under the influence.

The elements of the crime include:

- any person
 - found in any public place
 - under the influence of intoxicating liquor, any drug, controlled substance, toluene, or any combination thereof
 - in such a condition that he or she is unable to exercise care for his or her own safety or the safety of others
 - who interferes with or obstructs or prevents the free use of any street, sidewalk, or any other public way
-

Classification

Crime	Classification	<i>Penal Code Section</i>
Every person who commits the act of disorderly conduct while under the influence.	Misdemeanor	647(f)

NOTE: A peace officer can lawfully release an individual from custody with no pending criminal charges if the arrest was made for public intoxication only (*Penal Code Section 849(b)(2)*).

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Being Under the Influence of a Controlled Substance,

Continued

Examples

The following examples illustrate the crime of being under the influence of a controlled substance.

- (1) A peace officer arrived at a bar and encountered a person inside who was intoxicated. This person reeked of an odor of marijuana, had bloodshot eyes, dry mouth, slow and deliberate speech. The subject was unable to care for self and admitted to using marijuana. This subject was arrested for public intoxication.
-

NOTE: Remember, marijuana is an exception to *Health and Safety Code Section 11550*, therefore *Penal Code Section 647(f)* is the appropriate section.

Possession of a Controlled Substance

Introduction

Every person who *possesses any controlled substance*, without the written prescription of a physician, dentist, podiatrist, or veterinarian licensed to practice in the state of California, has committed a crime.

Community policing

Law enforcement uses three distinct strategies to limit the illegal use and distribution of controlled substances. They are: enforcement methods, prevention and education techniques, and, in partnership with the community and other members of the criminal justice system, effective intervention programs.

Health and safety code section

Possession of a controlled substance is covered by a number of sections within the *Health and Safety Code*, depending on the controlled substance used and the amount.

Crimes noted by “**” in this workbook are wobblers and punishable as felonies pursuant to *Penal Code Section 1170(h)* when the requirements of *Penal Code Section 667(e)(2)(C)* are met. Generally, *Penal Code Section 667* specifies the crime is a felony if:

- 1) the loss is valued in excess of \$950.00 or
 - 2) the suspect is required to register pursuant to *Penal Code Section 290* or
 - 3) the suspect has a prior conviction for an offense listed in *Penal Code Section 667(e)(2)(C)*. *Penal Code Section 667(e)(2)(C)* includes sexually violent offenses, child molestation, homicide or attempted homicide, solicitation to commit murder, assault with a machine gun on a peace officer or firefighter, possession of a weapon of mass destruction, and any serious or violent felony punishable by life imprisonment or death.”
-

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Possession of a Controlled Substance, Continued

Health and safety code section
(continued)

The following chart lists the crimes related to possession of controlled substances with the classifications and the corresponding *Health and Safety Code* sections.

Substance and/or Quantity	Classification	<i>Health and Safety Code Section</i>
Heroin and other Opiates Cocaine	wobbler **	<i>11350(a)</i>
Unlawful possession of specified substances (methamphetamine, PCP, LSD, Rohypnol, etc.)	wobbler **	<i>11377(a)</i>

Continued on next page

Possession of a Controlled Substance, Continued

Crime elements

To arrest a subject for the crime of possession of a controlled substance, the necessary crime elements include:

- actual control or constructive possession
- any amount (usable quantity)

NOTE: Usable quantity is a sufficient amount of the substance to be used as a controlled substance.

Possession

Possession is the act of having or taking control.

Constructive possession does not require actual possession but does require that a person knowingly exercises control or the right to control an object, either directly or through another person or persons.

Supporting an arrest

Some circumstances that could support an arrest for the possession of a controlled substance are:

- statements from the subject
 - drug residue in clothing (i.e., pockets) on person or in close proximity
 - user paraphernalia (e.g., straws, syringe, spoons, razor blades, etc.)
 - objective signs and symptoms of drug use
-

Control or constructive control

Control or constructive control is when a person shows ownership of a controlled substance or object. This is corroborated by:

- actual physical possession
 - presence in house, vehicle, purse, etc., of subject who is owner, renter, or lessee
 - evidence supporting constructive control (e.g., keys, clothing, utility bills, vehicle registration, rental agreements, etc.)
 - fingerprints
-

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Possession of a Controlled Substance, Continued

Examples

- (1) During a pedestrian stop, a 19-year-old woman opened her purse in front of a peace officer to look for her identification. In the open purse, the peace officer observed approximately 4 grams of concentrated cannabis. The substance was confirmed to be concentrated cannabis. The woman committed the crime of possession of less than 8 grams of concentrated cannabis, an infraction.

 - (2) Peace officers called to the scene of a domestic dispute discovered two lines of cocaine and a straw in plain sight on a coffee table. The cohabitants were both in the room. One or both parties (depending upon control of the substance) committed the crime of possession of a controlled substance, a misdemeanor.
-

Possession of a Controlled Substance for Sale

Introduction

Every person who possesses or purchases a controlled substance for sale or for the purpose of sale has committed a crime. **Possession for Sale** differs from possession for personal use.

Health and safety code section

Possession or purchase of a controlled substance for sale is covered by a number of sections within the *Health and Safety Code*.

The following chart lists the crimes related to possession of controlled substances for sale, and the corresponding *Health and Safety Code* sections.

Crime	Classification	<i>Health and Safety Code Section</i>
Possession or purchase for sale of controlled substance (heroin, cocaine, etc.)	felony	11351
Possession of cocaine base for sale	felony	11351.5
Possession for sale of specified prescription drugs (Valium, Lorazepam, etc.)	wobbler	11375
Possession for sale: amphetamine or methamphetamine, LSD, Rohypnol, etc.	felony	11378
Possession for sale of designated substances: PCP	felony	11378.5

Continued on next page

Possession of a Controlled Substance for Sale, Continued

Crime elements

To arrest a subject for the crime of possession of a controlled substance for sale, the necessary crime elements include:

- actual control or constructive possession
 - specific intent, to sell
 - any amount available for sale
-

Related terms

To understand the crime of possession of a controlled substance for sale, peace officers need to become familiar with the following terms.

Specific intent to sell indicates a person plans to receive money or any other consideration in exchange for a controlled substance. This is corroborated by:

- observation of subject's movements, behavior, characteristics, associates, and high volume of vehicle and pedestrian traffic at a specified location
 - evidence such as packaging, scales, calculator, notebook, mathematical notations, cutting agents, denominations and location of U.S. currency, etc.
 - any amount available for sale
-

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Possession of a Controlled Substance for Sale, Continued

Examples

- (1) A drug sniffing dog alerted peace officers to the gym bag of an attendee at a large outdoor rock concert. The contents of the bag included two zip-lock plastic bags full of a white powdery substance, apparently cocaine. The amounts within the bags were more than what would be reasonable for personal use. Based on the large quantity in each bag, if the substance was shown to be cocaine, the person committed the crime of possession of a controlled substance for sale, a felony.

 - (2) Peace officers were called to a college dorm room by one of two roommates. The occupant reported that his 19-year-old roommate had a dresser drawer full of bags of marijuana. Along with the marijuana in the drawer, peace officers found scales and concentrated cannabis. If the roommate owning the dresser had knowledge of the marijuana, he committed the crime of possession of marijuana for sale, a misdemeanor.
-

Transporting/Selling/Furnishing, etc., of a Controlled Substance

Introduction

Every person who *transports, sells, imports, furnishes, offers, administers, or gives away* any controlled substance in the state of California, unless upon the written recommendation of a physician, dentist, podiatrist, or veterinarian licensed to practice in this state, has committed a crime.

Health and safety code section

Transporting/selling/furnishing/offering of a controlled substance is covered by numerous sections within the *Health and Safety Code*.

The following chart lists the crimes related to transportation/sales/furnish, etc., of controlled substances and the corresponding *Health and Safety Code* sections.

Crime	Classification	<i>Health and Safety Code Section</i>
Transport, sale, give away, etc., of controlled substances: heroin, cocaine, etc.	felony	11352
Transport, sale, furnish controlled substances: amphetamine and methamphetamine, LSD, ecstasy, etc.	felony	11379
Transport, sale, furnish controlled substances: PCP	felony	11379.5
Substance provided in lieu of controlled substance	misdemeanor/ felony	11355

NOTE: For the purpose of *Health and Safety Code 11360*, “transport” means to transport for sale (*Health and Safety Code 11360(c)*).

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Transporting/Selling/Furnishing, etc., of a Controlled Substance, Continued

Crime elements

To arrest a subject for the crime of transporting/selling/furnishing, etc., of a controlled substance, the necessary crime elements include:

- actual control or constructive possession
 - specific intent to transport, sell, furnish, or offer
 - any amount (i.e., usable quantity)
-

Related term

To understand the crime of transporting/selling/furnishing/offering a controlled substance, peace officers need to become familiar with the following term:

Intent to transport a controlled substance specifically involves a vehicle, motorized scooter, bicycle and any other similar forms of transportation, or aircraft. Some factors worth noting might be:

- vehicle registration
 - maps or notes bearing destination
 - indicators of cash purchases, such as, common carrier tickets receipts (i.e., airline or bus)
 - hidden compartments
-

Trafficking

There are many methods for smuggling controlled substances, shown in the following chart. Smuggling methods are only limited by the imagination.

If it is:	Some common trafficking methods might include:
Commercial or Wholesale Quantities (multi-pounds)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- private aircraft, vessel, vehicles- commercial cargo- body packs- false bottom suitcases
Personal or Smaller Quantities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- attached to or in body cavities

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Transporting/Selling/Furnishing, etc., of a Controlled Substance, Continued

False compartments

False compartment crimes are covered by *Health and Safety Code Section 11366.8 (wobbler)*.

Possession of a false compartment occurs when:

- any person possesses, uses, or controls a false compartment
 - intent to store, conceal, smuggle, or transport
 - a controlled substance
-

Examples

(1) A person was stopped as she tried to board a plane. Peace officers found more than 25 rocks of crack cocaine. The woman has committed the crime of transporting a controlled substance, a felony.

NOTE: The quantity is sufficient also to arrest her for possession with intent to sell. (She cannot be arrested for selling the cocaine, since no sale was completed.)

(2) A man with a previous record of dealing drugs was seen passing out small paper tabs outside a local high school. He told peace officers that he was not “selling” anything; it was free. Analysis showed that the tabs contained LSD. The man has committed the crime of furnishing a controlled substance, a felony. He may be arrested even though no money changed hands.

Continued on next page

Transporting/Selling/Furnishing, etc., of a Controlled Substance, Continued

Loitering with intent

Loitering with the intent to use or sell controlled substances (*Health and Safety Code 11532*)

- loitering in a public place
 - high crime neighborhood
 - act as “lookout”
 - use hand signals or other forms of communication to summon purchasers of illegal drugs (Nextel walkie talkies)
 - transfer of small objects or packages for currency in a furtive fashion
 - impedes traffic (vehicular/pedestrian)
 - prior controlled substances convictions (within last 5 years)
 - attempts to conceal self or any object that could be used for drug activity
-

Being present where controlled substance is used

Health and Safety Code 11365: Presence in room or place where designated controlled substances smoked or used; aiding or abetting

Unlawful to visit or to be in any room or place where any controlled substances are being unlawfully smoked or used with knowledge that such activity is occurring.

NOTE: This section shall apply only where the defendant aids, assists, or abets the perpetration of the unlawful smoking or use of a controlled substance(s).

NOTE: Some of the exceptions are cannabis, concentrated cannabis or concentrated cannabis oil.

Operating any place where controlled substances are being used or sold

Health and Safety Code 11366: Operating, opening, or maintaining a drug house.

Any place for the purpose of unlawfully selling, giving away, or using any controlled substance which is a narcotic drug classified in Schedule III, IV, V shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than one year or the state prison.

Manufacturing a Controlled Substance

Introduction Every person who *manufactures, compounds, converts, produces, derives, processes, or prepares, either directly or indirectly by chemical extraction or independently by means of chemical synthesis*, any controlled substance has committed a crime.

Health and safety code section Manufacturing a controlled substance is covered by *Health and Safety Code Section 11379.6(a)*.

Crime elements To arrest a subject for the crime of manufacturing a controlled substance, the necessary crime elements include that a person:

- has knowledge of its presence
- is engaged, either directly or indirectly, in the manufacturing, conversion, production, extraction, or preparation of a controlled substance

Classification Manufacturing a controlled substance is classified as a felony.

Manufacturing Evidence of manufacturing or preparing a controlled substance by chemical synthesis may come from:

- precursor chemicals used to make controlled substances
- solvents (e.g., butane, propane, rubbing alcohol, hexane, acetone etc.)
- laboratory equipment (i.e., chemicals, glassware, electrical devices, extraction tubes, turbo molecular oven, etc.)
- receipts, literature, or formulas
- associates
- prior arrests
- statements of admission/consciousness of guilt

Continued on next page

Manufacturing a Controlled Substance, Continued

Examples

- (1) Peace officers found individuals attempting to make methamphetamine by combining muriatic acid with iodine and pseudoephedrine. Since the individuals were actively engaged in manufacturing, they had committed the crime of manufacturing a controlled substance.
 - (2) Peace officers serving a search warrant at a residence found a supply of glassware, filter papers, tubing, chemicals, and a bi-layered solution containing methamphetamine. The equipment and chemicals were evidence of manufacturing a controlled substance. It was reasonable to believe that a resident of the home had committed the crime of manufacturing a controlled substance, though not all residents may have had knowledge of the activity.
 - (3) While responding to a disturbance at a residence, peace officers located in plain view a case of butane, a large amount of marijuana, and an extraction device. The subjects admitted to attempting to make butane honey oil (BHO) (*Health and Safety Code 11379.6(d)*).
-

Possession of Precursor Chemicals for Manufacturing

Introduction

Any person who possesses certain *precursor chemicals with the intent to manufacture* controlled substances has committed a crime.

Health and safety code section

Possession of precursor chemicals for manufacturing is covered by *Health and Safety Code Section 11383*.

Crime elements

To arrest a subject for the crime of possession of precursor chemicals for manufacturing, the necessary crime elements include:

- knowledge of their presence
 - possesses specified precursor chemicals
 - intent to manufacture controlled substances
-

Classification

Possession of precursor chemicals for manufacturing purposes is classified as a felony.

Related term

To understand the crime of possession of precursor chemical for manufacturing, peace officers must understand the following term.

Precursor chemical is a substance from which another substance is formed.

Continued on next page

Possession of Precursor Chemicals for Manufacturing, Continued

Examples

- (1) During a “knock and talk,” the suspect was found to be in possession of ephedrine and hydrogen gas as well as glassware, electrical equipment, and chemical formulas for methamphetamine. Since ephedrine is the key precursor chemical for methamphetamine, the suspect had committed the crime of possession of precursor chemicals for manufacturing.

 - (2) During a traffic stop a subject was found to be in possession of several boxes of pseudoephedrine and a recipe for manufacturing methamphetamine. Again, ephedrine is the key precursor to methamphetamine, and the recipe showed the subject’s knowledge of its purpose and intent. The subject had committed the crime of possession of precursor chemicals for manufacturing.
-

Possession of Marijuana/Concentrated Cannabis

Introduction Every person who possesses marijuana and/or **concentrated cannabis**, except as authorized by law, has committed a crime.

Health and safety code section Unlawful possession of marijuana and/or concentrated cannabis is covered in *Health and Safety Code Section 11357*.

Crime elements To arrest a subject for the crime of possession of marijuana and/or concentrate cannabis, the necessary crime elements include:

- Actual control or constructive possession
 - Age of the subject
 - Quantity and type (marijuana or concentrated cannabis)
 - Lack of physician’s recommendation
-

NOTE: Existing medical marijuana statutes and case law (e.g., Proposition 215-Compassionate Use Act (CUA), Senate Bill 420-Medical Marijuana Program Act (MMPA), Assembly Bill 266-Medical Marijuana Regulation and Safety Act (MMRSA), and local ordinances) provide additional considerations in dealing with marijuana investigations.

Continued on next page

Possession of Marijuana/Concentrated Cannabis, Continued

Crime elements
(continued)

Age	Quantity	Classification	<i>Health and Safety Code Section</i>
Under 18 years of age	Not more than one ounce (28.5 grams) and/or 8 grams of concentrated cannabis	infraction	<i>11357(a)(1)</i>
From 18-20 years of age	Not more than one ounce (28.5 grams) and/or 8 grams of concentrated cannabis	infraction	<i>11357(a)(2)</i>
Under 18 years of age	More than one ounce (28.5 grams) and/or 8 grams of concentrated cannabis	infraction	<i>11357(b)(1)</i>

Continued on next page

Possession of Marijuana/Concentrated Cannabis, Continued

Crime elements (continued)	Age	Quantity	Classification	<i>Health and Safety Code Section</i>
	Over 18 years of age	More than one ounce (28.5 grams) and/or 8 grams of concentrated cannabis	misdemeanor	<i>11357(b)(2)</i>
	Over 18 years of age on school grounds	Not more than one ounce (28.5 grams) and/or 8 grams of concentrated cannabis	misdemeanor	<i>11357(c)</i>
	Under 18 years of age on school grounds	Not more than one ounce (28.5 grams) and/or 8 grams of concentrated cannabis	infraction	<i>11357(d)</i>

Health and Safety Code Section 11362.1 allows for adults 21 years of age or older to legally possess up to 8 grams of concentrated cannabis and up to one ounce (28.5 grams) of marijuana.

NOTE: Possession of more than one ounce (28.5 grams) and/or 8 grams of concentrated cannabis on school grounds for any age is a violation of *Health and Safety Code Section 11357(b)(1)* or *11357(b)(2)*.

Continued on next page

Smoking/ingesting Marijuana/Concentrated Cannabis in Public

Introduction Every person who smokes or ingests marijuana or marijuana products in any public place, except those locations in accordance with *Business and Professions Code 26200*, in the State or California, has committed a crime.

Health and safety code section Smoking or ingesting marijuana or marijuana products in any public place is covered in *Health and Safety Code Section 11362.3*.

Crime elements To arrest any person for smoking or ingesting marijuana or marijuana products in any public place, the necessary crime elements must include:

- in a public place or vehicle where smoking tobacco is prohibited
- or within 1000 feet of a school, day care, or youth center while children are present
- or who smokes or possesses marijuana or an open container or package of marijuana or marijuana products while driving, operating, or riding in the passenger seat or compartment of a motor vehicle, boat, vessel, aircraft, or other vehicle used for transportation.

Classification Every person who smokes or ingests marijuana or marijuana products in any public place, except those locations in accordance with *Business and Professions Code 26200*, in the State or California, has committed an infraction.

Cultivating or Harvesting Marijuana

Introduction

Every person who *plants, cultivates, harvests, dries, or processes* any marijuana or any part thereof, except as otherwise provided by the law, has committed a crime.

Health and safety code section

The unlawful cultivation or harvesting marijuana is covered by *Health and Safety Code Section 11358*.

- The lawful cultivation or harvesting of marijuana is covered by *Health and Safety Code Section 11362 et al.*
-

The following chart lists the crimes related to the cultivation of marijuana and the corresponding health and safety code violations.

Crime	Classification	Health and Safety Code Section
Any person <u>under the age of 18</u> who cultivates any amount of marijuana	infraction	<i>11358(a)</i>
Any person <u>between the ages of 18 to 20</u> who cultivates not more than 6 marijuana plants.	infraction	<i>11358(b)</i>
Any person <u>18 years of age or older</u> who cultivates more than 6 marijuana plants.	misdemeanor	<i>11358(c)</i>
Any person <u>18 years of age or older</u> who cultivates more than 6 marijuana plants (specified priors).	wobbler***	<i>11358(d)</i>

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Cultivating or Harvesting Marijuana, Continued

Health and safety code section (continued)

Crimes noted by “***” in this workbook are wobblers and punishable as felonies pursuant to *Penal Code Section 1170(h)* if:

- the suspect has one or more prior convictions for an offense listed in *Penal Code Section 667(e)(2)(C)* includes sexually violent offenses, child molestation, homicide, or attempted homicide, solicitation to commit murder, assault with a machine gun on a peace officer or firefighter, possession of a weapon of mass destruction, and any serious or violent felony punishable by life imprisonment or death.
 - the suspect is required to register pursuant to *Penal Code Section 290* or
 - the suspect has two or more prior convictions of *Health and Safety Code section 11358(c)*
 - other aggravating circumstances exist (NOTE: refer to *Health and Safety Code Section 11358(d)(3)*).
-

Crime elements

To arrest a subject for the crime of cultivating or harvesting marijuana, the necessary crime elements include that a person:

- has knowledge of its presence
 - physically plants, cultivates, harvests, dries, or processes marijuana outside the provisions of the law
-

Peace Officer safety

Peace officers need to be aware that growers:

- have been known to use booby traps
 - are often armed
 - often have vicious dogs
 - use early detection systems such as alarms and/or video cameras
 - have fortified locations
 - have CO2 tanks
 - have sulfur pots
 - have pesticides (may be harmful or hazardous)
-

Examples

- (1) An individual had a roommate who was growing seven marijuana plants. When the roommate went on vacation, she asked the person to water the plants. Because the person had knowledge of the plants and helped to cultivate them, she had committed the crime of cultivating or harvesting marijuana.
-

Possession of Marijuana /Concentrated Cannabis for Sale

Introduction Every person who possess marijuana for sale or for the purpose of sale has committed a crime.

Health and safety code section

Age	Crime	Classification	<i>Health and Safety Code Section</i>
Under 18 years of age	Possession for sale	infraction	<i>11359(a)</i>
18 years of age and older	Possession for sale	misdemeanor	<i>11359(b)</i>
Over the age of 21 with specified priors	Possession for sale	wobbler***	<i>11359(c)(3)</i>
Over the age of 21	knowingly employ or use person 20 years of age or younger	wobbler***	<i>11359(d)</i>

Crimes noted by “***” in this workbook are wobblers and punishable as felonies pursuant to *Penal Code Section 1170(h)* if:

- the suspect has one or more prior convictions for an offense listed in *Penal Code Section 667(e)(2)(C)* includes sexually violent offenses, child molestation, homicide, or attempted homicide, solicitation to commit murder, assault with a machine gun on a peace officer or firefighter, possession of a weapon of mass destruction, and any serious or violent felony punishable by life imprisonment or death.
 - the suspect is required to register pursuant to *Penal Code Section 290 or*
 - the suspect has two or more prior convictions of *Health and Safety Code section 11358(c)*
 - other aggravating circumstances exist (NOTE: refer to *Health and Safety Code Section 11358(d)(3)*).
-

Transporting/Selling/Furnishing, etc. of Marijuana/Concentrated Cannabis

Introduction

Every person who *transports, sells, imports, furnishes, offers, administers, or gives away* any marijuana in the state of California, unless upon the written prescription of a physician, dentist, podiatrist, or veterinarian licensed to practice in this state, has committed a crime.

Health and safety code section

Transporting/selling/furnishing/offering of marijuana is covered by numerous sections within the *Health and Safety Code*.

The following chart lists the crimes related to transportation/sales/furnish, etc., of marijuana and the corresponding *Health and Safety Code* sections.

Age	Crime	Classification	<i>Health and Safety Code Section</i>
Under 18 years of age	Transport, sale, import, giveaway of marijuana	infraction	<i>11360(a)(1)</i>
18 years of age and older	Transport, sale, import, giveaway of marijuana	misdemeanor	<i>11360(a)(2)</i>
18 years of age and older	Transport, sale, import, giveaway of marijuana	wobbler****	<i>11360(a)(3)</i>
Any person	Offers to giveaway/offers to transport or transports or attempt to transport less than one ounce (28.5 grams)	infraction	<i>11360(b)</i>

Continued on next page

Transporting/Selling/Furnishing, etc. of Marijuana/Concentrated Cannabis, Continued

**Health and
safety code
section**
(continued)

Crimes noted by “***” in this workbook are wobblers and punishable as felonies pursuant to *Penal Code Section 1170(h)* if:

- the suspect has one or more prior convictions for an offense listed in *Penal Code Section 667(e)(2)(C)* includes sexually violent offenses, child molestation, homicide, or attempted homicide, solicitation to commit murder, assault with a machine gun on a peace officer or firefighter, possession of a weapon of mass destruction, and any serious or violent felony punishable by life imprisonment or death.
 - the suspect is required to register pursuant to *Penal Code Section 290 or*
 - the suspect has two or more prior convictions of *Health and Safety Code Section 11358(c)*
 - other aggravating circumstances exist (NOTE: refer to *Health and Safety Code Section 11358(d)(3)*).
-

Workbook Learning Activities

Introduction

To help you review and apply the material covered in this chapter, a selection of learning activities has been included. No answers are provided. However, by referring to the appropriate text, you should be able to prepare a response.

Activity questions

1. How can a peace officer tell whether to arrest a person for possession of a controlled substance or possession of a controlled substance for sale?
When should a peace officer arrest a person for possession of a controlled substance for sale instead of for selling a controlled substance?

2. A peace officer makes a vehicle stop for a traffic infraction. While talking with the driver, the peace officer sees a razor blade, a round tube, and a “Brillo” pad sitting on the passenger seat. Upon closer examination, the peace officer sees that the tube has burn marks at one end and has some of the “Brillo” pad with a residue on the burned end. What, if any, crime has the driver committed?

Continued on next page

Workbook Learning Activities, Continued

**Activity
questions**
(continued)

3. Peace officers are driving down a dirt road and observe a van that appears to be abandoned. They approach the van, look inside, and see several jars that look like chemicals. They also observe a young male pouring liquid into a glass jar that is resting in a metal heating unit. What might the peace officers conclude from these activities? What actions should they take? What precautions should they take?

4. A young woman renting a car is stopped by peace officers on a tip from a person who almost overdosed. The informant indicated that the woman was a heroin dealer and had bragged that she was going to help a friend set up shop in a town about an hour away. The woman's luggage is found to contain three kilos of heroin as well as related paraphernalia. What crimes has the woman committed? If the woman denies knowing how the heroin got in her bag, what additional types of evidence could illustrate knowledge or control of the heroin and paraphernalia?

Continued on next page

Workbook Learning Activities, Continued

**Activity
questions**
(continued)

5. A peace officer sees a young male (late teens or early twenties) purchase a water pipe in a music and comic shop that also sells drug-related paraphernalia. What, if any, crime has been committed? What should the peace officer do?

6. A peace officer stops a young man for illegally crossing a roadway. Upon contacting the male subject, the peace officer detects a strong odor of marijuana coming from the subject's person. In checking the subject's identification, the peace officer determines the man is 21 years old. Does the peace officer have probable cause to search the male subject? What crime, if any, has been committed? What crime classification would it be?

Continued on next page

Chapter 4

Clandestine Laboratories

Overview

Learning need Peace officers need to recognize the existence of an illegal manufacturing and/or cultivating site for controlled substances based on observations, upon discovery, and take the appropriate actions. They need to know how to protect themselves and the public from the potential problems associated with a clandestine laboratory/illegal marijuana cultivation.

Learning objectives The chart below identifies the student learning objectives for this chapter.

After completing study of this chapter, the student will be able to:	Objective ID
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify the characteristics of a clandestine laboratory/illegal marijuana cultivation	12.04.2
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify types of clandestine laboratory/illegal marijuana cultivation	12.04.4
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify the required safety precautions when securing a clandestine laboratory/illegal marijuana cultivation	12.04.3

Continued on next page

Overview, Continued

In this chapter

This chapter focuses on identifying clandestine laboratories and illegal marijuana cultivation. Refer to the chart below for a specific topic.

Topic	See Page
Identifying Characteristics of Clandestine Laboratories/Illegal Marijuana Cultivation	4-3
Types of and Detecting Clandestine Laboratories/Illegal Marijuana Cultivation	4-6
Hazards of Marijuana Cultivation	4-8
Workbook Learning Activities	4-9

Identifying Characteristics of Clandestine Laboratories/ Illegal Marijuana Cultivation

Introduction

Indoor or outdoor illegal marijuana cultivation is an operation that produces marijuana plants. These operations grow marijuana plants with fertilizers and chemicals.

Dangers associated with identifying illegal marijuana cultivation

It is essential that peace officers understand the inherent danger surrounding any laboratory investigation. The following chart lists these dangers.

Source of danger	Result of danger
Electrical Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- illegal bypass of electrical panel- exposed wiring- large amounts of water near electrical outlets- high voltage lighting
Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- electrical fires (overloaded circuits)- light ballasts fires (extremely hot)- open flamed heaters
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- high levels of CO2 gasses- toxic mold and fungus (structural mold and plant mold)- butane
Chemicals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- fertilizers and chemicals

Continued on next page

Identifying Characteristics of Clandestine Laboratories/ Illegal Marijuana Cultivation, Continued

Dangers associated with identifying illegal marijuana cultivation
(continued)

It is essential that peace officers understand the inherent danger surrounding any laboratory investigation. The following chart lists these dangers.

Source of danger	Result of danger
Suspect's Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fortified residence - reinforced doors - booby traps - weapons - surveillance systems - vicious dogs
Legal Justifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - civil litigation (reference departmental policy and jurisdictional tolerance)

Location of illegal marijuana cultivation

Illegal indoor marijuana cultivation can be found in any structure. The locations are usually determined so they will least likely be detected (e.g., residences, [vacant home, apartments, etc.], businesses, any location with access to a power source).

Illegal outdoor marijuana cultivation can be found in any location. The locations are usually determined so they will least likely be detected (e.g., open areas, state/national parks, residences [backyards]).

Continued on next page

Identifying Characteristics of Clandestine Laboratories/ Illegal Marijuana Cultivation, Continued

Initiating an investigation into illegal marijuana cultivation

An investigation involving illegal indoor/outdoor marijuana cultivation can be initiated by multiple sources.

If the sources are...	their reasons for calling may be because they...
the public,	noticed a very distinct and peculiar odor and noticed unusual car/foot traffic.
criminals,	wanted to provide information on drug dealers and illegal marijuana grows.
public utilities	unusual activity and evidence of bypass
peace officers,	noticed a very distinct and peculiar odor, observed activity associated with illegal marijuana cultivation.
fire department	responded to an explosion or fire.

Types of and Detecting Clandestine Laboratories/ Illegal Marijuana Cultivation

Introduction

Peace officers need to be aware of the different types of illegal marijuana cultivation.

Types of marijuana cultivations

Clandestine laboratories (labs) may be categorized into three general types:

Type of Laboratory	Description
Outdoor	Public lands, backyards, farms, any location the plants can be grown and is least likely to be detected (must have a water source).
Indoor	Foreclosed homes, rental properties, warehouses, unethical businesses, mobile homes, motel rooms (any location with access to a power source).

NOTE: No matter what type of marijuana cultivation there are potential dangers. Peace officers need to be aware of the possibility of explosion, atmospheric contamination, exposure to chemicals, booby traps, or armed subjects.

Continued on next page

Types of and Detecting Clandestine Laboratories/ Illegal Marijuana Cultivation, Continued

Marijuana cultivation configuration

There are a variety of types of illegal indoor marijuana cultivation operations. The following charts describe the two most common types.

For:	the equipment may include:
Sophisticated	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• high voltage high output lights• hydroponics watering systems• charcoal filters• exhaust systems• walls lined with reflective lining• CO2 generator• air conditioning units• humidifiers• timers• water pumps• grow cubes• fertilizers and special soils
Rudimentary	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• standard fluorescent or UV lighting• common fertilizers and soils• hand watered (usually not controlled)

Hazards of Marijuana Cultivation

Introduction

Responsibility for the safety of our communities demands that peace officers have a thorough understanding of the dangers associated with marijuana cultivation.

Responding personnel

Responding peace officers are responsible for the detection of possible dangerous chemicals, dangerous electrical connections/equipment and necessary ventilation. Peace officers should be aware of hazmat dangers (structural and plant mold).

Workbook Learning Activities

Introduction

To help you review and apply the material covered in this chapter, a selection of learning activities has been included. No answers are provided. However, by referring to the appropriate text, you should be able to prepare a response.

Activity questions

1. A peace officer on patrol is flagged down by an approximately 40-year-old woman. She explains she has seen strange people behind her apartment building at all hours of the night, and she is worried. She also said that she has noticed some strange smells she thinks may be giving her daughter headaches. What actions should the peace officer take, based on this neighbor's information? What precautions should the peace officer take while conducting any investigation?

Continued on next page

Supplementary Materials

Controlled Substances Weight Conversions

Weight conversions

The following chart lists the metric, Standard American Equivalents (S.A.E.), and the street names for different weights of controlled substances.

Metric weight	S.A.E.	Street names
.25 grams	1/114 oz	quarter
.50 grams	1/57 oz	half
.85 grams	1/32 oz	half tenth
1.0 grams	1/28.5 oz	gram
1.75 grams	1/16 oz	sixteenth/tenth/teeners
3.5 grams	1/8 oz	8-ball
7 grams	1/4 oz	Q-oz
14 grams	1/2 oz	Half oz
28.5 grams	ounce	Oz, zipper, onion
114 grams	1/4 pound	Q-lb, QP
227 grams	half pound	1/2-lb
454 grams	one pound	1 lb, P, elbow

Principal Narcotic & Drug Enforcement Sections

H.S. = Health and Safety Code B.P. = Bus. & Prof. Code P.C. = Penal Code F = Felony M = Misdemeanor F/M = Wobbler I = Infraction DRUG TRADE NAME and Generic	Possession	For Sale	Transport for Sale	Adult inducing a minor	Forgery	Sales in lieu of
AMPHETAMINES Biphedamine Dexedrine Dexamyl Eskatrol	H.S.11377 F/M	H.S.11378 F	H.S.11379 F	H.S.11380 F	B.P.4324 F/M	H.S.11382 F/M

Continued on next page

Principal Narcotic & Drug Enforcement Sections, Continued

H.S. = Health and Safety Code B.P. = Bus. & Prof. Code P.C. = Penal Code F = Felony M = Misdemeanor F/M = Wobbler I = Infraction DRUG TRADE NAME and Generic	Possession	For Sale	Transport for Sale	Adult inducing a minor	Forgery	Sales in lieu of
CODEINE 1. Codeine - Pure 2. Codeine Compounds a. Tylenol w/ codeine b. Empirin w/ codeine c. Phenaphen w/ codeine 3. Cough Syrups w/ Codeine a. Robitussin A.C. b. Terpin Hydrates	H.S.11350 F/M H.S.11350 F/M H.S. 11350 F/M	H.S.11351 F H.S.11351 F H.S. 11351 F	H.S.11352 F H.S.11352 F H.S. 11352 F	H.S.11353 F H.S.11353 F H.S. 11353 F	H.S.11368 F/M H.S.11368 F/M H.S. 11368 F/M	H.S.11355 F H.S.11355 F H.S. 11355 F
COCAINE 1. HCL 2. Base	H.S.11350 F/M	H.S.11351 F H.S. 11351.5 F	H.S.11352 F	H.S.11353 F	H.S.11368 F/M	H.S.11355 F
DARVON	H.S. 11350 F/M	H.S. 11351 F	H.S. 11352 F	H.S. 11353 F	H.S. 11368 F/M	H.S. 11355 F
DEMEROL	H.S. 11350 F/M	H.S. 11351 F	H.S. 11352 F	H.S. 11353 F	H.S. 11368 F/M	H.S. 11355 F
DILAUDID	H.S. 11350 F/M	H.S. 11351 F	H.S. 11352 F	H.S. 11353 F	H.S. 11368 F/M	H.S. 11355 F
GHB	H.S.11377 F/M	H.S.11378 F	H.S.11379 F	H.S.11380 F	N/A	H.S.11382 F

Continued on next page

Principal Narcotic & Drug Enforcement Sections, Continued

H.S. = Health and Safety Code B.P. = Bus. & Prof. Code P.C. = Penal Code F = Felony M = Misdemeanor F/M = Wobbler I = Infraction DRUG TRADE NAME and Generic	Possession	For Sale	Transport for Sale	Adult inducing a minor	Forgery	Sales in lieu of
HEROIN	H.S.11350 F/M	H.S. 11351 F	H.S.11352 F	H.S.11353 F	N/A	H.S.11355 F
L.S.D.	H.S.11377 F/M	H.S.11378 F	H.S.11379 F	H.S.11380 F	N/A	H.S.11382 F/M
MESCALINE	H.S.11350 F/M	H.S.11351 F	H.S.11352 F	H.S.11353 F	N/A	H.S.11355 F
METHAMPHET-AMINE	H.S.11377 F/M	H.S.11378 F	H.S.11378 F	H.S.11380 F	B.P.4324 F/M	H.S.11382 F/M
MORPHINE	H.S.11350 F/M	H.S.11351 F	H.S.11352 F	H.S.11353 F	H.S.11368 F/M	H.S.11355 F
OXYCONTIN/ VICODIN						
PHENCYCLIDINE "PCP"	H.S.11377 F/M	H.S. 11378.5 F	H.S. 11379.5 F	H.S. 11380.F F	N/A	H.S.11382 F/M
PERCODAN	H.S.11350 F/M	H.S.11351 F	H.S.11352 F	H.S.11353 F	H.S.11368 F/M	H.S.11355 F
PEYOTE	H.S.11350 F/M	H.S.11351 F	H.S.11352 F	H.S.11353 F	N/A	H.S.11355 F
PSILOCYBIN	H.S.11377 F/M	H.S.11378 F	H.S.11379 F	H.S.11380 F	N/A	H.S.11382 F/M
PSILOCYBIN Cultivation of	H.S.11390 F/M	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Continued on next page

Principal Narcotic & Drug Enforcement Sections, Continued

H.S. = Health and Safety Code B.P. = Bus. & Prof. Code P.C. = Penal Code F = Felony M = Misdemeanor F/M = Wobbler I = Infraction DRUG TRADE NAME and Generic	Possession	For Sale	Transport for Sale	Adult inducing a minor	Forgery	Sales in lieu of
ROHYPNOL	H.S.11377 F/M	H.S.11378 F	H.S.11379 F	H.S.11380 F	N/A	H.S.11382 F/M
RITALIN	H.S.11377 F/M	H.S.11378 F	H.S.11379 F	H.S.11380 F	B.P.4324 F/M	H.S.11382 F/M
TRANQUILIZERS i.e., LIBRIUM VALIUM	H.S. 11377(b) B.P.4060 M	H.S. 11375(b) F/M	Sales only H.S. 11375(b)	N/A	B.P.4324 F/M	H.S.11382 F/M

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Drug Schedule Classifications

Schedule	Description	Examples
I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drugs with no current medical use and a high potential for abuse. They are the most dangerous drugs of all the drug schedules with potentially severe psychological or physical dependence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heroin Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) Methaqualone Peyote Ecstasy
II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drugs with a high potential for abuse, with use potentially leading to severe psychological or physical dependence. These drugs are also considered dangerous. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cocaine Vicodin Methadone Oxycodone Fentanyl Adderall
III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drugs with a moderate to low potential and psychological dependence. Schedule 3 drugs abuse potential is less than Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 but more than Schedule 4. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ketamine Anabolic steroids Testosterone Products containing less than 90 mg of codeine per dosage unit (tylenol)
IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drugs with a low potential potential for abuse and low risk of dependence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Xanax Soma Valium Daroved Ambien Tramadol
V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drugs with lower potential for abuse than Schedule 4 and consist of preparations containing limited quantities of certain narcotics. Schedule 5 drugs are generally used for antidiarrheal, antitussive, and analgesic purposes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cough preparations with less than 200mg of codeine per 100ml (Robitussin AC) Motofen Lyrica Parepectolin Lomotil

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration

Glossary

Introduction **The following glossary terms apply only to Learning Domain 12: Controlled Substances.**

addiction The physical/psychological dependence on a drug

analogs Drugs that are chemically similar

central nervous system (CNS) Central nervous system is the system of nerves which make up the brain and spinal cord; they send messages to and from the brain

clandestine laboratory A secretive, illegal operation that produces a controlled substance through a chemical process

constricted pupil The narrowing of the pupil diameter to a width less than 3.0 mm

control or constructive control An indication of ownership of a controlled substance or an object

constructive possession Control that does not require *actual possession*, but does require that a person knowingly exercises control, or the right to control an object, either directly or through another person or persons

Continued on next page

Glossary, Continued

controlled substances Drugs whose general availability is restricted; any one of a number of drugs or other substances which are strictly regulated or unlawful because of their potential for abuse or addiction

dependence The psychological or physiological state resulting from the interaction between the body and a drug that may alter, over time, the production of certain hormones or neurotransmitters

depressants A category of drugs that suppresses central nervous system activity

Dextromethorphan (DXM) The active ingredient in most over the counter cough and cold remedies

dilated pupil The widening of the pupil diameter to a width greater than about 6.5 mm

dissociative anesthetics A category of analgesic drugs that affect changes in sensory perceptions and visual hallucinations (like hallucinogens)

drugs Any substance which can impair a person's ability to function normally or operate a motor vehicle safely

drug abuse The illegal use of a controlled substances or excessive use of any other drug

hallucinogen A category of drugs that induces intense emotional states characterized by distortions of sensory perceptions

Butane Honey Oil Concentrated cannabis manufactured using a volatile solvent (e.g., butane, gasoline, hexane, rubbing alcohol, etc.)

concentrated cannabis Marijuana that has under gone a process whereby the plant material has been transformed into a concentrate (e.g., hash, hash oil, edibles, etc.)

Continued on next page

Glossary, Continued

homeostasis	The dynamic balance or steady state involving levels of salt, water, sugars, and other materials in the body fluids
horizontal gaze nystagmus (HGN)	The involuntary jerking of the eyes horizontally (side-to-side)
inhalants	A category of drugs that, introduced into the body via the respiratory system, can produce a feeling of excitement and intoxication
intent to transport	An intent to transport a controlled substance using a vehicle, vessel, or aircraft
lack of convergence	The eyes do not converge or cross in order to focus on an object as it moves toward the subject's face
marijuana	All parts of the cannabis plant
narcotics (analgesics)	A category of drugs including either opiates or opioids. Their major medicinal function is to be used as an analgesic (pain suppressant); "illicit use" may produce a sense of euphoria
neuro-transmitters	Chemicals which transmit nerve messages across synaptic gaps (gap between two neurons)
nystagmus	The involuntary jerking motion (i.e., changing directions) of the eyeballs
overdose (OD)	The excessive consumption of a drug; many times this can be fatal

Continued on next page

Glossary, Continued

paraphernalia An opium pipe or any device, contrivance, instrument, or paraphernalia used for unlawfully injecting or smoking specific controlled substances (*Health and Safety Code 11364*)

polydrug use Is when two or more substances are used which result in an effect that each substance could not reach on its own

possession The act of having or taking into control

possession for sale A large quantity of controlled substances or a useable amount with a set of circumstances which indicate an intent to sell

precursor chemical A substance from which another substance is formed

pulse rate The speed at which one's heart beats

pupil reaction The speed, if any, at which one's pupils react to light stimulus

pupil size The size to which one's pupils change in response to light stimulus

Modified Romberg Balance test A field sobriety test that uses an individual's estimate of elapsed time to determine whether the body clock is normal, too slow, or too fast

stimulants A category of drugs that enhances or stimulates the central nervous system

Continued on next page

Glossary, Continued

synesthesia

The transposing (crossing) of the senses (e.g., hearing colors and seeing sounds)

**THC
(delta-9
tetrahydro-
cannabinol)**

The active ingredient in cannabis. Marinol and dronabinol are synthetic forms of THC

tolerance

Building up a resistance to a drug

**vertical
gaze
nystagmus
(VGN)**

The involuntary jerking of the eyes vertically (up and down)
