

# DRUG EDUCATION UPDATE

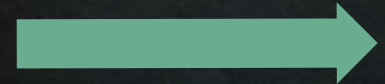
Act 171  
2023-2024



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# The Horrors of It All



**1. THE  
DRUG  
PIPELINE**

**2. DRUG  
CLASSES &  
SCHEDULES**

**3. WHY  
DO WE  
CARE**

**4. THE  
SCARY  
SIDE –  
NEW STREET/  
NOVELTY  
DRUGS**

**5. SIGNS &  
SIGNALS**

**6. LAWS**



# 1. THE DRUG PIPELINE

## What Pushes the Desire to Destroy Others?

### 1. Easy Answer: Money, Money, Money

- ❑ Drug trafficking is the most widespread and profitable organized crime enterprise in the United States.
- ❑ It accounts for nearly 40 percent of this country's organized crime activity and generates an annual income estimated as high as \$110 billion.
- ❑ Traffickers are characterized by a significant level of violence and corruption.
- ❑ It begins with the marginalized and moves into all demographic groups (OCNP)



# Drug Abuse in the United States


Reported BY The U.S. National Center for Drug Abuse Statistics (NCDAS) in February 2023


- ▶ 12% of global drug users come from the USA - three times the proportion of the U.S. population to that of the world.
- ▶ In 2023 - 50.0% of people 12 and older have used illicit drugs at least once.
- ▶ In 2021 - 19.1% (31.9 million)
- ▶ In 2020 - 11.7 % on illegal substances and 19.4 percent either having consumed illicit drugs or misused prescription drugs



- ▶ Most commonly used: alcohol, cannabis, cocaine, fentanyl, opioids (mainly referring to psychotropic substances under control), prescription stimulants, methamphetamine and heroin.
- ▶ 46% of U.S. drug users report having used cannabis and prescription stimulants
- ▶ 36 % opioids and methamphetamine
- ▶ 31 % prescription stimulants
- ▶ 15 % heroin
- ▶ 10 % cocaine



- 
- ▶ During the past 12 months, 10.1 million Americans have consumed **opium** at least once.
  - ▶ Opioid is the primary driver of the spike in drug-related deaths. Between April 2020 and April 2021, 75,000 Americans died from opium overuse
    - more than 75 % of the total deaths from drug overdose
    - a 50 % rise year to year
  - ▶ Drug overdose deaths in the US since 2000 are nearing one (1) million.

- 
- ▶ During a 12 month period of 2021-2022, 48.2 million Americans over the age of 18 consumed **cannabis** at least once.
  - ▶ Between 2018 and 2019, the use of the cannabis increased by 15.9 percent.
  - ▶ Though outlawed by the federal authorities, cannabis is legal in 15 states for recreational use.




- ▶ Each year, 95,000 people in the United States die from **alcohol abuse**.
- ▶ During the COVID-19 pandemic, over 60% of Americans increased their consumption of alcohol.
- ▶ According to the latest 2022 data, 25.8% of those aged 18 and older reported binge drinking in the past month. And on any given day, 261 Americans die from excessive drinking, 80 percent of whom are adults over the age of 35.





# MONEY, MONEY, MONEY

- ▶ The federal budget for drug control in 2020 was \$35 billion. The drug problem continues to increase without results even with shared international agencies fighting the drug epidemic.

- 
- ▶ The cannabis industry in the country surged despite the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic.
  - ▶ When many businesses closed in March 2020 amid the pandemic, cannabis pharmacies in the eight states that legalized the substance were able to maintain their "essential businesses" because sales were allowed to continue during the period of mass home quarantine. As a result, legal cannabis sales in the United States hit a record 17.5 billion U.S. dollars in 2020, a 46 percent jump from that of 2019, according to BDSA, a platform providing cannabis sales data.



- ▶ Since the 2014 legalization of cannabis in Colorado, cumulative sales of cannabis have exceeded one billion U.S. dollars, and the number of deaths from various kinds of drug abuse in the state has reached record highs. The legalization of cannabis has further boosted the black market, which in turn puts great pressure on the judicial system and threatens social security. A large number of criminal organizations grow cannabis in Colorado and then smuggle it into other states where it is illegal, making the cannabis trade more active and enforcement of laws more difficult.

# SOCIAL PROBLEMS

- ▶ Social problems linked to the legalization of cannabis have increased.



# *The Drug Pipeline – Easy Prey*

## **DRUG PIPELINE INVESTIGATION**

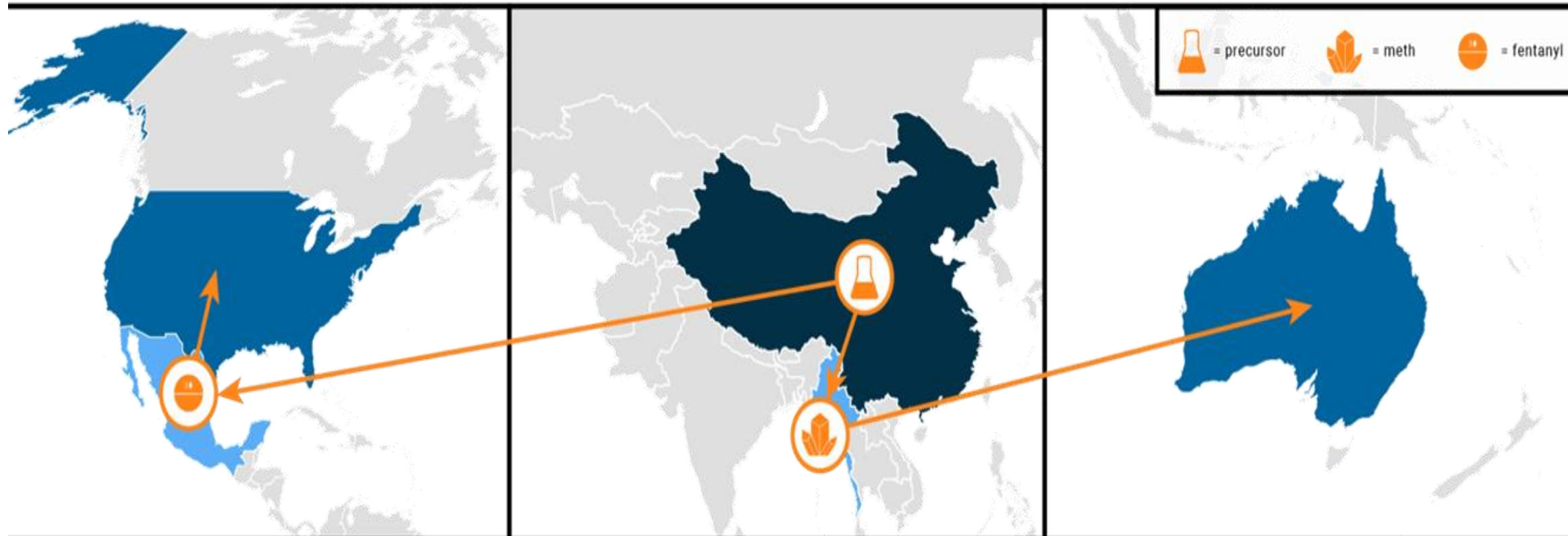
DRUGS TRANSPORTED FROM DETROIT TO NORTH DAKOTA ACCORDING TO FEDERAL PROSECUTORS

- **22 ARRESTED FROM MICHIGAN**
- **8 ARRESTED FROM NORTH DAKOTA**
- **FENTANYL SOLD AT 3 NATIVE AMERICAN RESERVATIONS**

**CW50**  
DETROIT

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3EgCXJrCnfU>

## China and synthetic drugs: Geopolitics trumps counternarcotics cooperation



### UNITED STATES

**Epidemic.** Opioids are the cause of the deadliest U.S. drug epidemic ever. Since 1999, approximately 1 million Americans have died from drug overdose. Between October 2020 and September 2021, 104,288 Americans died of drug overdose, with opioids accounting for 78,388 deaths.

**Cooperation.** Prior to 2018, China was the main direct supplier of fentanyl to the United States. Facing intense U.S. diplomacy, Beijing moved to regulate fentanyl analogs and two fentanyl precursors, but cooperation remains limited. The deteriorated geopolitical bilateral relationship reduces China's interest in counternarcotics cooperation with the U.S.

### MEXICO

**Drug cartels.** Since China's scheduling of fentanyl analogs, precursors and pre-precursors from China is sold to Mexican drug cartels which then produce fentanyl and smuggle it to the United States.

### CHINA

**Landscape.** More than 5,000 firms make up China's pharmaceutical industry for an annual revenue of more than \$100 billion. China also has between 160,000 and 400,000 chemical manufacturers and distributors.

**The reality.** China's large pharmaceutical industry are politically powerful and government-supported and protected and its many chemical manufacturers and distributors often operate without legal approval. While Beijing takes counternarcotics diplomacy seriously, its operational law enforcement cooperation tends to be highly selective, self-serving, limited, and subordinated to its geopolitical interests.

### MYANMAR

**Drug smuggling.** While China may have shut down domestic production of methamphetamines, meth precursors and pre-precursors continue to head to illicit drug producers in Southeast Asia, such as Myanmar. From there, Chinese drug smuggling networks then distribute meth across Asia and to Australia and New Zealand.

### AUSTRALIA

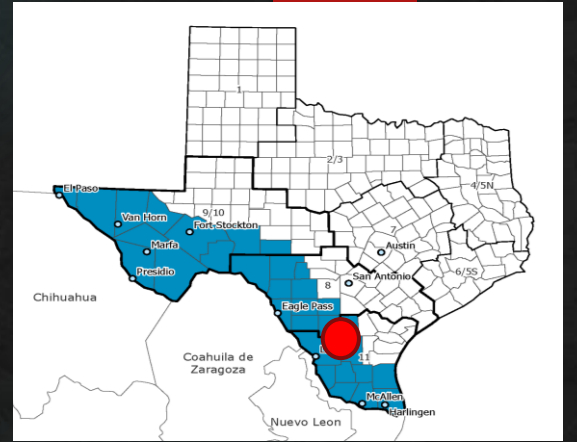
**The epidemic.** Since 2017, over a quarter million Australians are considered to be using methamphetamines, making it the highest addiction rate in the world for the stimulant.

**Cooperation.** Prior to 2016, China was the direct supplier of meth to Australia. Cooperation between China and Australia culminated with the formulation in 2015 of Task Force Blaze, a joint bilateral counternarcotics task force. In addition, Beijing shut down domestic production of meth. Much like with the United States, Sino-Australian law enforcement cooperation has withered due to a fraught geopolitical relationship between the two countries.



# The PIPELINE Gets CLOSER

- South Texas border area - principal drug smuggling corridor from Mexico
- San Antonio serves as a transshipment center
- Cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine & marijuana are main drugs with fentanyl increasing
- San Antonio● is a significant consumer market for these drugs.




# **The PIPELINE is CLOSE to HOME**


**What is the overdose rate in Louisiana?**

- ▶ **Louisiana has one of the highest** per capita overdose rates in the nation, raking 11th overall. Last year alone, 15 out of every 100,000 persons in Louisiana died due to accidental overdose.
- ▶ The Port of New Orleans is a transportation hub and distribution center for licit and illicit commodities. Containerized cargo, cruise ship circuit, and drilling rigs become drop off points.





- 
- ▶ **Overdose deaths rose 56% during the pandemic in Louisiana according to the CDC reports** ([Mykal Vincent](#) and [Olivia Vidal](#) *Published: Oct. 15, 2021 at 10:25 AM CDT*)
  - ▶ NEW ORLEANS (WVUE) - Louisiana drug overdose deaths surpassed a record-high; 2,100 in the 12 months leading to March 2021 (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ).
  - ▶ Overdose mortality increased statewide by over 56% from March 2020

- 
- ▶ Louisiana, with 397 miles of Gulf Coastline, includes the Mississippi delta, gateway to the vast Mississippi River system – gateway to distribution.
  - ▶ United States Coast Guard (USCG) and USCS intelligence officials, local law enforcement agencies along the Gulf Coast, are confident it is occurring. And is underscored by the fact that the Louisiana Gulf Coast is closer to the port of Cartagena, Colombia, than it is to Boston, Massachusetts.
  - ▶ Drug trafficking groups use modern electronic devices for improved countersurveillance and counterintelligence capabilities.



- ▶ Advanced Cellular telephones and global positioning systems (GPS) ... give rise to precision meeting points with Louisiana's portions of I-10, I-20, and I-55 making moves from Houston and Dallas, both major drug distribution hubs, easy.
- ▶ Law enforcement personnel in Louisiana point to Houston and Dallas as the main source of cocaine in their areas.
- ▶ Interstate highways 10 and 20 also connect Louisiana to major drug distribution hubs in Los Angeles, San Diego, Phoenix, Miami, and Atlanta.
- ▶ High-grade marijuana from growers in California makes its way into Louisiana on I-20.



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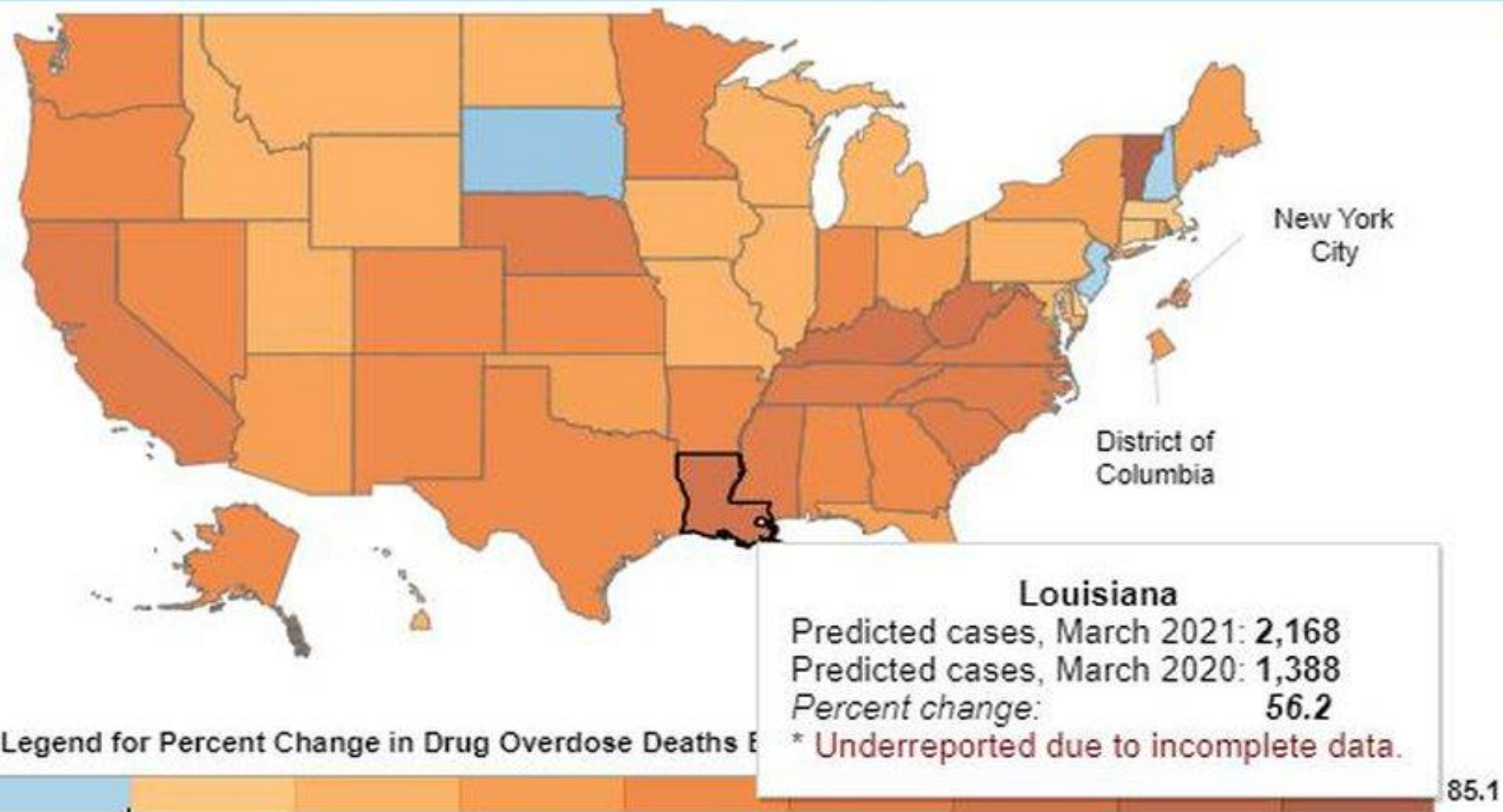
Change in number of trafficking offenders from FY 2016 to FY 2020:

- Methamphetamine increased 13.9%;
- Crack Cocaine decreased 22.8%;
- Powder Cocaine decreased 30.3%;
- Heroin decreased 33.2%;
- Fentanyl increased 1,946.0%;
- Oxycodone decreased 47.5%;
- Marijuana decreased 67.3%.





Figure 1b. Percent Change in Predicted 12 Month-ending Count of Drug Overdose Deaths, by Jurisdiction:  
March 2020 to March 2021




# 2023 STATISTICS

## Louisiana

- ▶ Teenagers in Louisiana are 23.76% less likely to have used drugs in the last month than the average American teen.
- ▶ 23,000 or 6.35% of 12- to 17-year-olds report using drugs in the last month.
- ▶ Among them, 78.26% report using marijuana in the last month.
- ▶ 8.56% of all 12- to 17-year-olds report using marijuana in the last year.
- ▶ 0.28% reported using cocaine in the last year.
- ▶ 0.28% report using methamphetamines.
- ▶ Up to 0.14% used heroin (data is limited).



- 
- ▶ **107,622** died of drug overdoses in the U.S. in 2021. **Fentanyl was responsible for two-thirds of those deaths.**
  - ▶ The number of Americans killed by the drug has jumped 94 percent since 2019. **On average, one person dies of a fentanyl overdose in the United States every seven minutes.**
  - ▶ Fentanyl kills more people than **automobile accidents, gunshots, or suicides.** Washington Post, June 29
  - ▶ According to Antony J. Blinken, Secretary of State, “Foreign-sourced illicit synthetic opioids, such as fentanyl, remain the deadliest drug threat to the American people. JANUARY 30, 2023

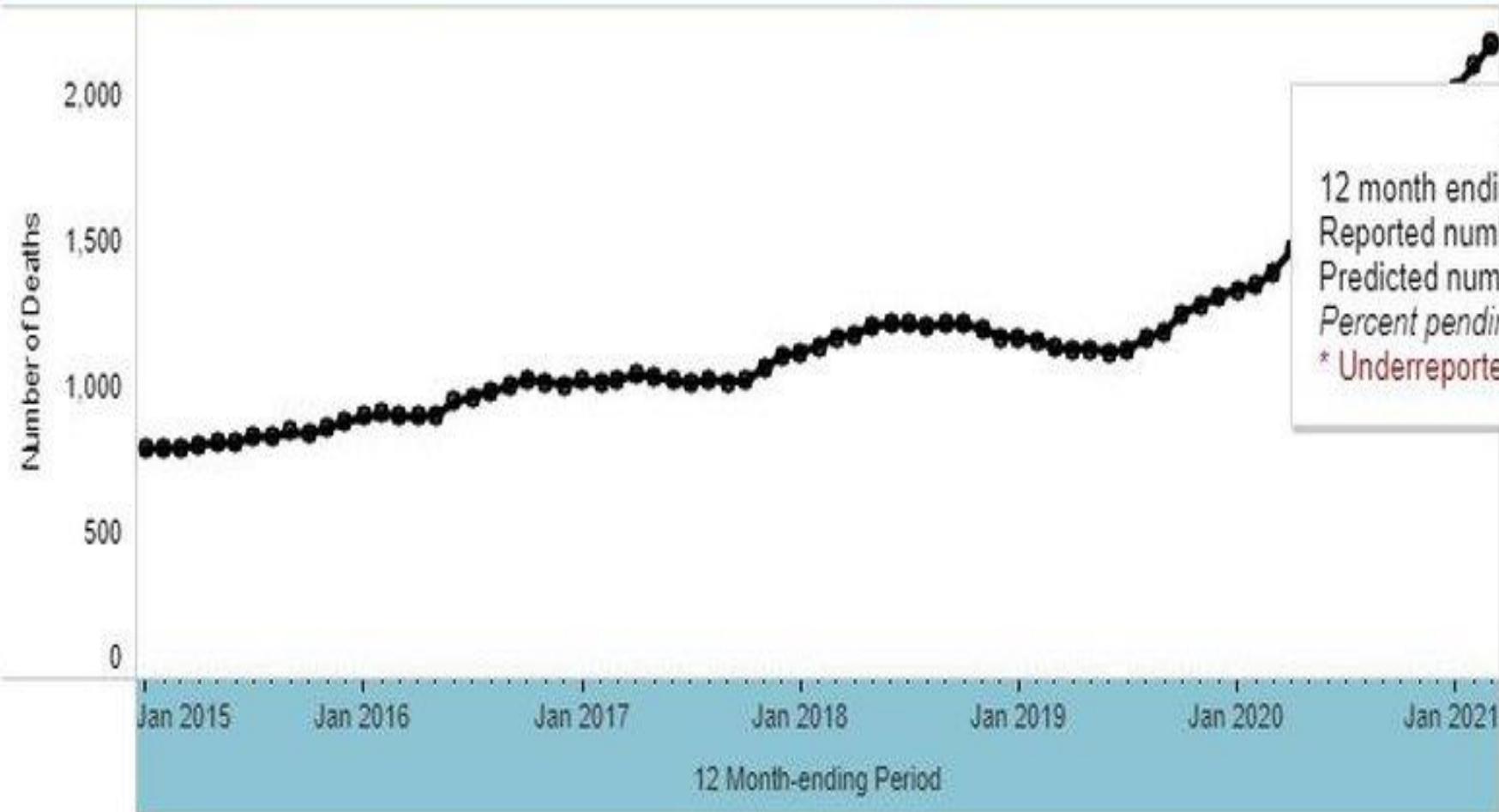
Based on data available for analysis on:

10/3/2021

Figure 1a. 12 Month-ending Provisional Counts of Drug Overdose Deaths: Louisiana

Select Jurisdiction

Louisiana ▼



Louisiana

12 month ending period: March 2021


Reported number of deaths: 2,168

Predicted number of deaths: 2,168

Percent pending investigation: 0.00

\* Underreported due to incomplete data.

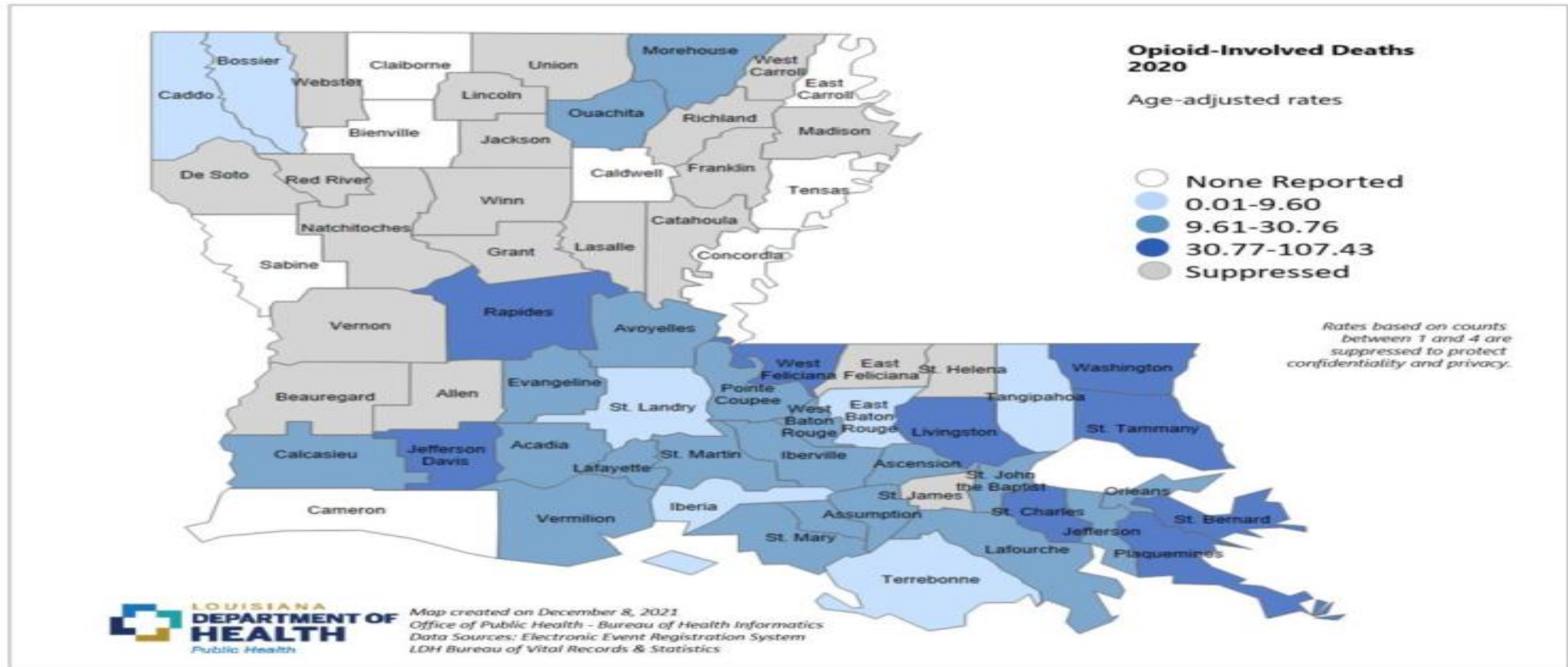


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- ▶ 2.49% report misusing pain relievers.
  - ▶ 9.94% of all 12- to 17-year-olds used alcohol in the last month.
  - ▶ They're 8.64% more likely to use alcohol than the average American in their age group.
  - ▶ 129,000 adults aged 18- to 25-years-old used drugs in the last month.
  - ▶ 18- to 25-year-olds in Louisiana are 22.27% less likely to use drugs than the average American in the same age group.
  - ▶ 2.49% of teenagers aged 12- to 17-years-old met the criteria for Substance Use Disorder in the last year (Illicit Drugs).
  - ▶ 1.38% of teenagers aged 12- to 17-years-old met the criteria for Substance Use Disorder in the last year (alcohol).

# CADDO-BOSSIER PARISH STATS

Louisiana Opioid-Involved Deaths, 2020 Rates per 100,000 by Parish: Figure 1 below shows age-adjusted opioid-involved deaths by parish, expressed as rates per 100,000. The highest rates in Jefferson Davis, Livingston, Plaquemines, Rapides, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. Tammany, Washington, and West Feliciana parishes.

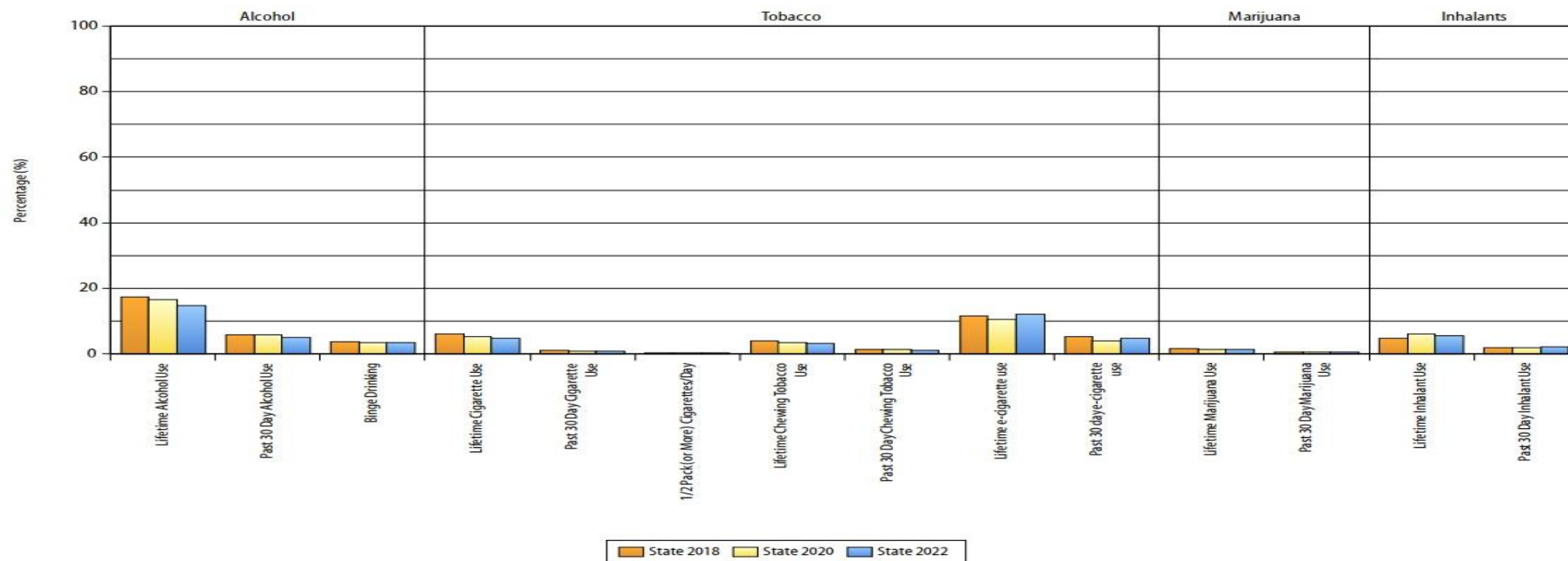
Figure 1. Louisiana Opioid-Involved Deaths, 2020 Rates per 100,000



# CADDO SCHOOL DATA

## Drug Use Profiles

Gateway Drug Use Profile  
2022 State of Louisiana Student Survey, 6th

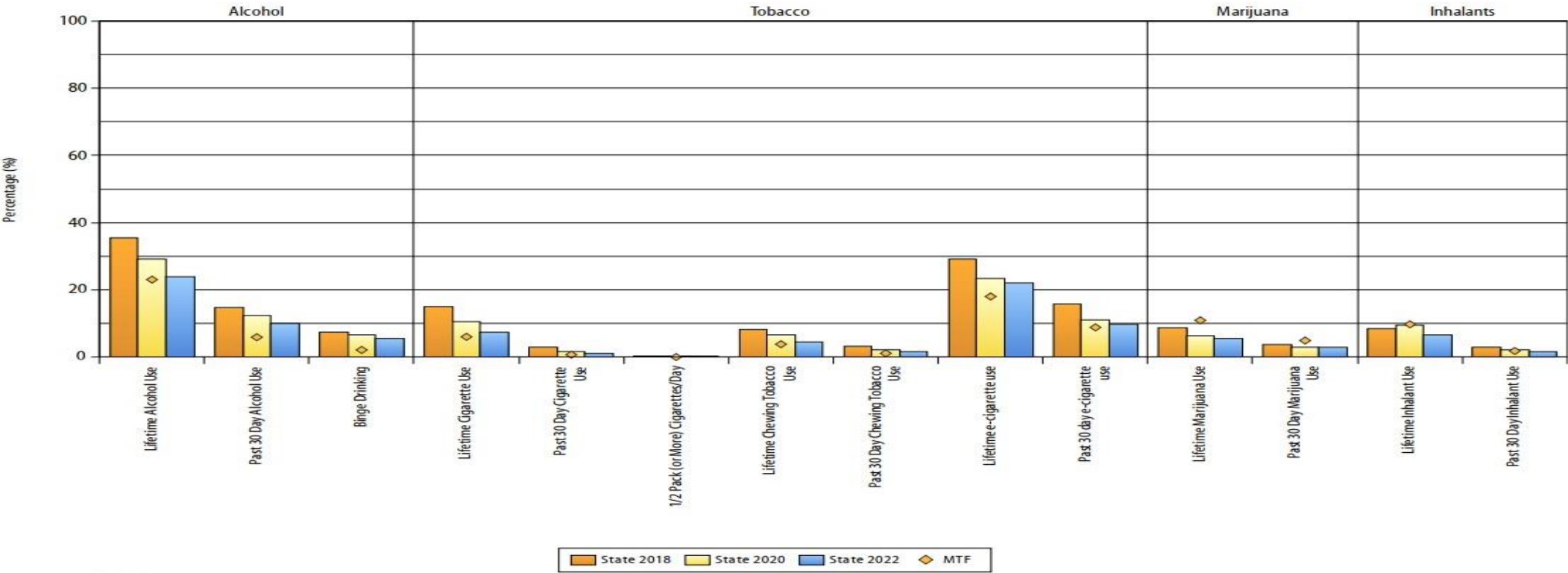




# CADDO SCHOOL DATA

## Drug Use Profiles

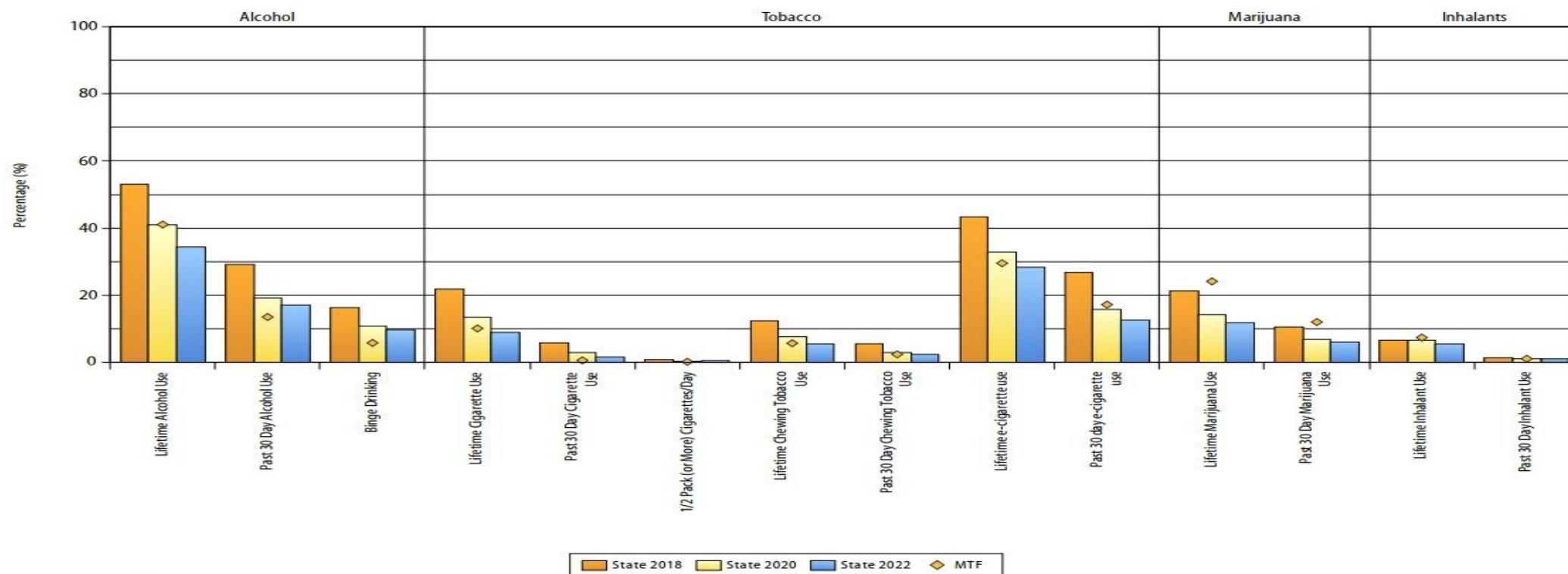
Gateway Drug Use Profile  
2022 State of Louisiana Student Survey, 8th



# CADDO SCHOOL DATA

## Drug Use Profiles

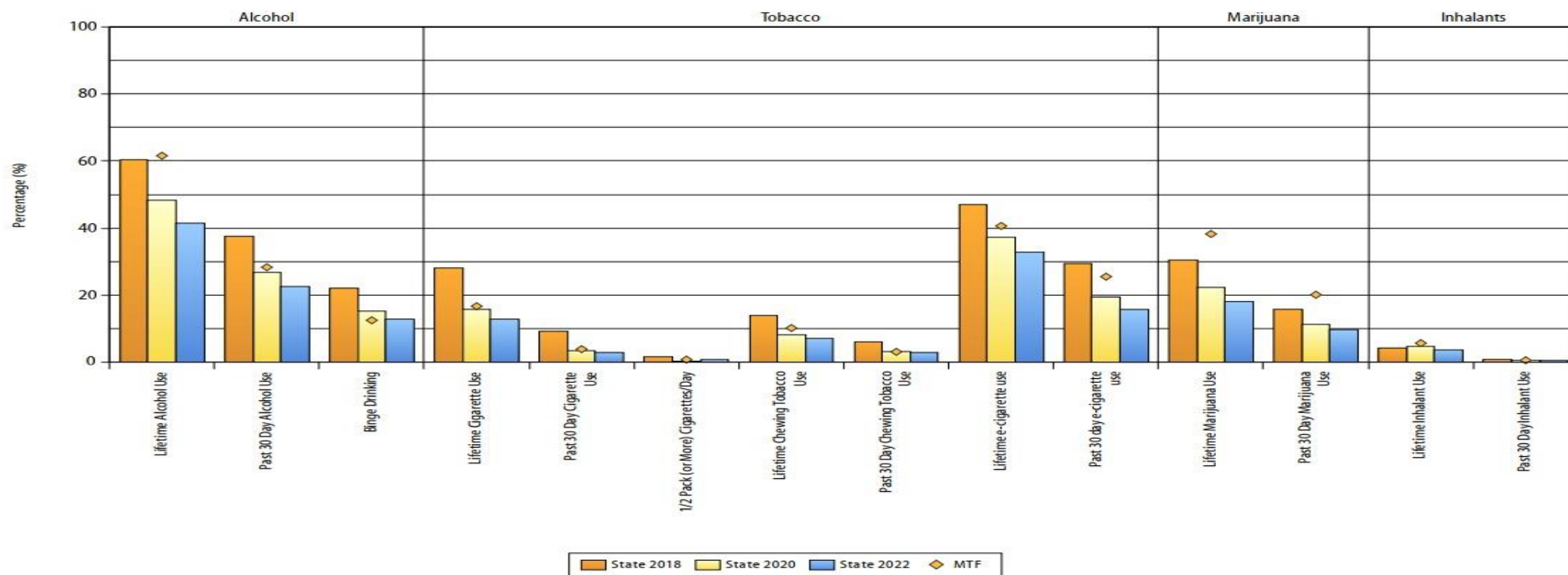
Gateway Drug Use Profile  
2022 State of Louisiana Student Survey, 10th



# CADDO SCHOOL DATA

## Drug Use Profiles

Gateway Drug Use Profile  
2022 State of Louisiana Student Survey, 12th





## **2 - DRUG CLASSIFICATIONS & SCHEDULES**

### **– a Review**

<b>CHEMICAL CLASSIFICATION</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>EXAMPLES OF COMMONLY ABUSED SUBSTANCES</b>
<b>Cannabis</b>	These drugs are made from the hemp plant and contain THC, which is a mind-altering chemical.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Bhang</li><li>•Hashish</li><li>•Hashish oil</li></ul>
<b>Depressants</b>	These drugs slow down brain activity and provide a calming and sedating effect. Prescription medications in this class are particularly useful for treating anxiety and sleep disorders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•<u>Phenobarbital</u></li><li>•Alprazolam</li><li>•Diazepam</li><li>•Lorazepam</li><li>•Clonazepam</li><li>•<u>Alcohol</u></li><li>•<u>GHB</u></li></ul>

<b><u>Hallucinogens</u></b>	These drugs severely distort the user's sense of reality by affecting the central nervous system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•<u>Magic mushrooms</u></li><li>•<u>LSD</u></li><li>•Peyote</li><li>•<u>DMT</u></li></ul>
<b><u>Inhalants</u></b>	Many inhalants are household products. These substances are most often abused by teenagers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Paint/paint thinners</li><li>•Glue</li><li>•Gasoline</li><li>•Markers</li><li>•Pen ink</li></ul>
<b>New Psychoactive Substances (NPS)</b>	These drugs may also be referred to as "legal highs," "bath salts," or "research chemicals" and are designed to evade the law.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•<u>Synthetic cannabinoids</u></li><li>•Synthetic cathinones</li><li>•<u>Ketamine</u></li><li>•Khat</li><li>•<u>Kratom</u></li></ul>

## Opioids

These drugs are frequently prescribed by doctors to treat cough and pain. They work by binding to opioid receptors in the brain, spinal cord, and other areas of the body to relieve pain and provide an overall calming effect.

- Heroin
- Codeine
- Morphine
- Fentanyl
- Hydrocodone
- Oxycodone
- Buprenorphine
- Methadone

## Stimulants

These drugs affect the central nervous system and increase alertness, attention, energy, blood pressure, heart rate, and breathing rate.

- Cocaine
- Crack cocaine
- Amphetamine
- Methamphetamine



# SCHEDULE 1

..no current medical use with high potential for abuse and/or addiction. ...considered the most dangerous by the DEA, have no current medical use, ...also carry a high potential for abuse and addiction.

- ▶ Heroin
- ▶ LSD
- ▶ Marijuana
- ▶ Ecstasy
- ▶ Quaaludes
- ▶ Synthetic cannabinoids & cathinones
- ▶ **Fentynal** (agencies differ on class; temporarily classified – under Schedule II for medical purposes)



# SCHEDULE II

...some medically acceptable uses, but high potential for abuse and/or addiction. These drugs can be obtained through prescription.

- ▶ Methadone (Dolophine) ←
- ▶ Demerol (Meperidine)
- ▶ Vicodin
- ▶ OxyCodone (OxyContin, Percocet)
- ▶ Fentanyl
- ▶ Morphine
- ▶ Codeine
- ▶ hydromorphone (Dilaudid®)
- ▶ **Fentanyl** (agencies differ on class; temporarily classified – under Schedule II for medical purposes)



# SCHEDULE III

Drugs with low to moderate potential for abuse and/or addiction, but less dangerous than Schedule I or II. These drugs can be obtained by prescription, but generally are not available OTC. Products containing not more than 90 milligrams of codeine

- ▶ Phendimetrazine
- ▶ Benzphetamine (Didrex) ←
- ▶ Benzenediamine
- ▶ Chlorphentermine
- ▶ clortermine
- ▶ Tylenol with Codeine
- ▶ Suboxone (buprenorphine)
- ▶ Ketamine ←
- ▶ Anabolic steroids (such as Depo-Testosterone)





# SCHEDULE IV

Drugs with viable medical use and low probability of use or misuse.

- ▶ Xanax
- ▶ Soma
- ▶ Klonopin
- ▶ Valium
- ▶ Ativan
- ▶ Tramadol
- ▶ temazepam (Restoril®)
- ▶ triazolam (Halcion®).



# SCHEDULE V

Drugs with low potential for abuse (lower than Schedule IV).

- ▶ lower potential for abuse than Schedule IV; consist of preparations containing limited quantities of certain narcotics, generally used for antidiarrheal, antitussive, and analgesic purposes.

- ▶ Robitussin AC

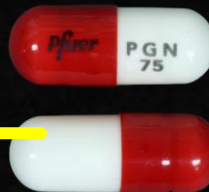
- ▶ Lomotil

- ▶ Gabapentin

- ▶ Parepectolin

- ▶ Motofen

- ▶ Lyrica





# 3 - WHY DO WE CARE

BEFORE



2008

AFTER



2012

BEFORE



2004

AFTER



2013

BEFORE



2009

AFTER



2014



# ***This is Why We Care: A FAMILY in CRISIS***

US overdose deaths top 100,000 in one year - YouTube



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KXQX2SFEHcg>

## Why it matters

Fentanyl overdoses are the No. 1 cause of death in people ages 18-49 nationwide, according to an [analysis by The Washington Post](#). Two-thirds of overdose deaths in 2021 involved the painkiller.

John Walters, who served as drug czar during the Clinton and George W. Bush administrations, [told The Washington Post](#) it's

"like tracking the epidemic by visiting cemeteries."



- ▶ Traffickers, once relied on plant-based drugs such as heroin, cocaine and marijuana, but now use chemicals to manufacture fentanyl powder and pills to meet an ever-increasing demand in the United States.
- ▶ Fentanyl is **50 times more potent** than heroin, and its compactness makes it far easier to smuggle. The synthetic opioid is so powerful that a year's supply of pure fentanyl powder for the U.S. market would fit in the beds of two pickup trucks.
- ▶ Since July 2022, the volume of fentanyl seized coming across the Mexico border each month has doubled from earlier in the year.

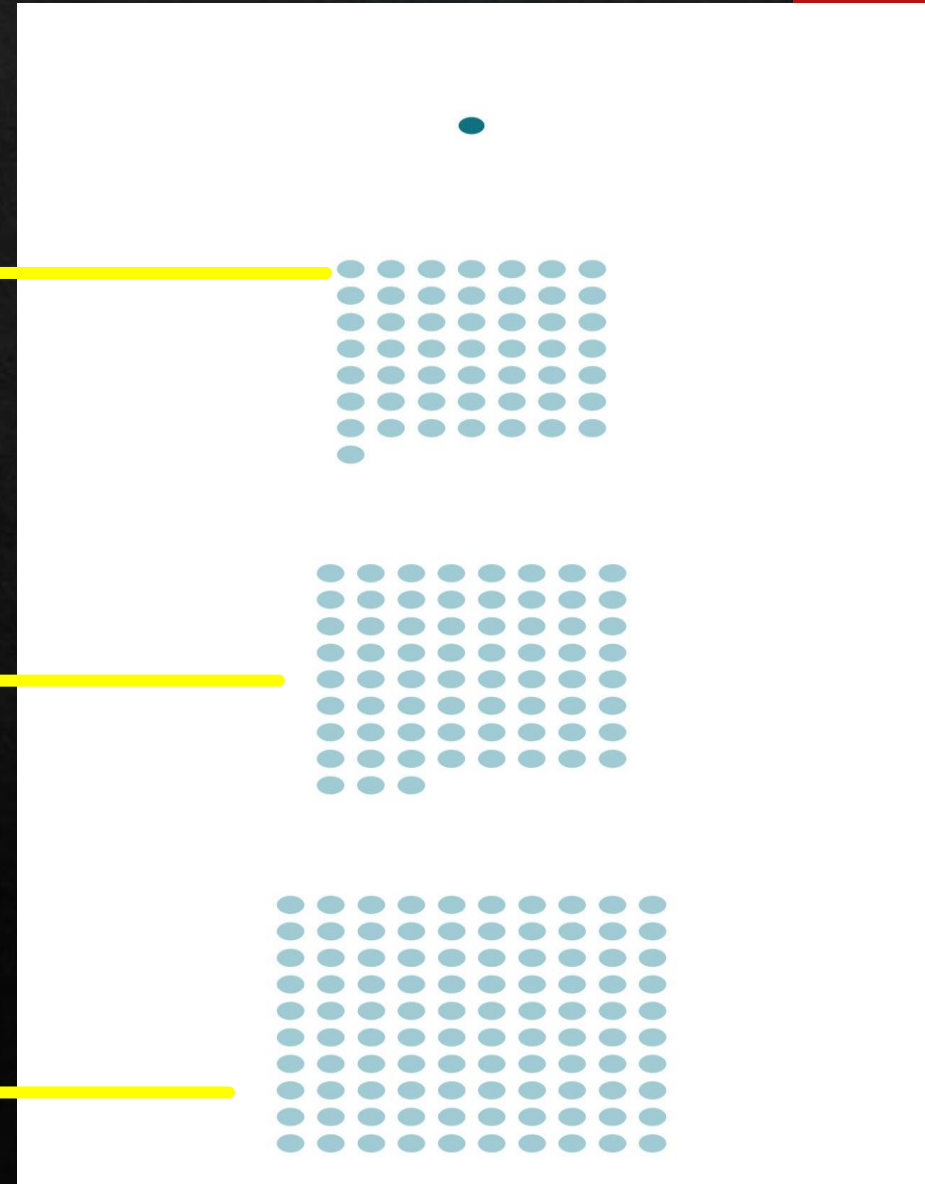


# How fentanyl compares with other opioids

*1mg fentanyl has the same potency of 50mg of heroin*

*1mg fentanyl has the same potency of 67 mg of oxycodone*

*1mg fentanyl has the same potency of 100 milligrams morphine*



## 4. THE SCARY SIDE – NEW OR RESTRUCTURED STREET/ NOVELTY DRUGS

### CARFENTANIL

- ▶ Synthetic opioid approximately **10,000 times more potent than morphine and 100 times more potent than fentanyl.**
- ▶ Relative strength of this drug could lead to an increase in overdoses and overdose-related deaths, even among opioid-tolerant users.
- ▶ Poses a significant threat to first responders and law enforcement personnel
- ▶ Must carefully follow safety protocols to avoid accidental exposure.

# NEW FACE of FENTYNAL



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BG70kTLfS7w>



# TRANQ DOPE

*Animal Sedative called XYLAZINE Mixed With Fentanyl*

- ▶ **Xylazine** causes wounds that erupt with a scaly dead tissue called eschar
- ▶ It can lead to amputation
- ▶ It induces a blackout stupor for hours, rendering users vulnerable to rape and robbery.
- ▶ When people come to, the high from the fentanyl has long since faded and they immediately crave more. Because xylazine is a sedative and not an opioid, it resists standard opioid overdose reversal treatments. A lot of first responders do not know how to treat this drug overdose.

# NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES (NPS)

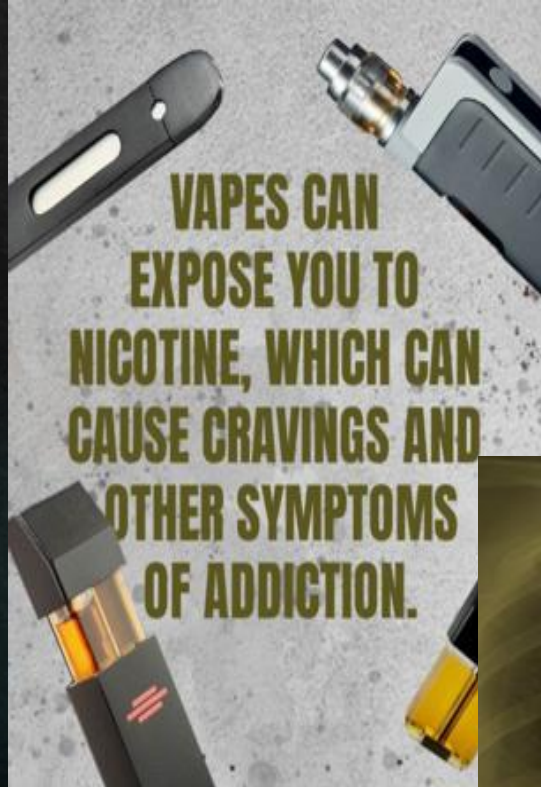
Although familiar with synthetic cannabinoids and cathinones, bath salts, etc.; developers continually are mixing new combinations that stay one step ahead of the legal system. Even today, you can purchase items in various locations. ***The mixtures never stay the same.*** Contaminants of all types are mixed together, with recent fentanyl mixes.

**Medical personnel and researchers say that the manufacturers merely change one chemical which produces a new product that is not on the “forbidden” illegal list**

- ▶ 26+ different types of synthetic marijuana, “K2,” or “Spice”, continue to be sold in legal retail outlets as “herbal incense” or “potpourri”, and synthetic cathinones are often sold as “bath salts” or “jewelry cleaner”. They are labeled “not for human consumption” to mask their intended purpose and avoid Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulatory oversight of the manufacturing process.

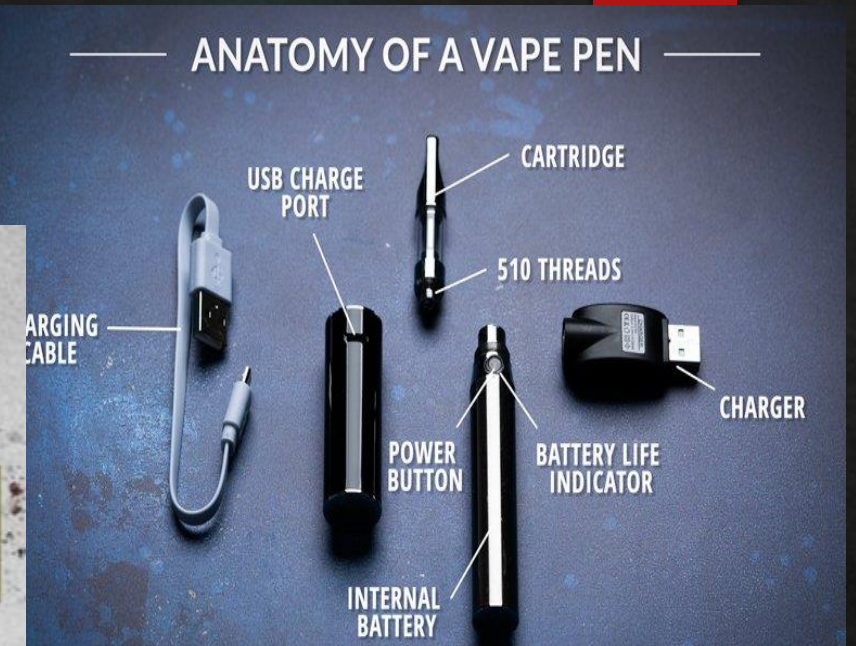


# VAPING is still here!



VAPING COULD EXPOSE YOUR LUNGS TO TOXIC METALS LIKE NICKEL, LEAD, CHROMIUM, TIN & ALUMINUM.

VAPES CAN CONTAIN **ACROLEIN** WHICH CAN CAUSE IRREVERSIBLE LUNG DAMAGE.



**VAPE AEROSOL ISN'T 'HARMLESS WATER VAPOR.'**

If you vape you could inhale dangerous chemicals.





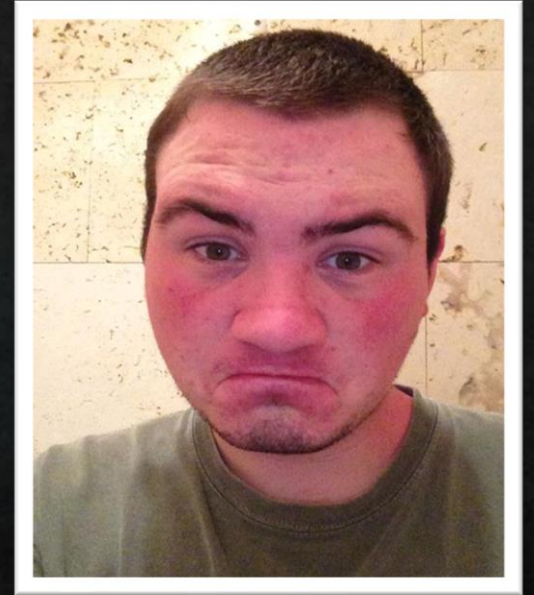
## 5. SIGNS & SIGNALS of DRUG ABUSE

### Substance Abuse Early Warning Signs


- ▶ Not being able to recall events
- ▶ Repeated conflicts with family members, friends or co-workers;
- ▶ Recurring episodes of mood swings, depression or feeling irritable;
- ▶ Using alcohol OR any drug on a regular basis to relax;
- ▶ Using alcohol or any drug to improve mood and sleep;
- ▶ Using alcohol or any drug to deal with problems or feel “normal”;



- ▶ Having troublesome physical symptoms like headaches, anxiety, sleeplessness or stomach issues when not drinking or using drugs
- ▶ Having a red-faced and ruddy complexion which is caused by broken capillaries
- ▶ Sudden weight loss or gain
- ▶ Trembling hands
- ▶ Bloodshot eyes, pinpoint or enlarged pupils
- ▶ Nosebleeds that could be caused by snorting drugs
- ▶ Appetite or sleeping pattern changes
- ▶ Bloody or black and tarry stools, vomiting blood or frequent diarrhea





- 
- ▶ Seizures
  - ▶ Deterioration of personal grooming habits;
  - ▶ Loss of coordination resulting in unexplained injuries, accidents or visible bruising;
  - ▶ Unusual odors on breath, person or clothes;
  - ▶ Shakiness, trembling, incoherent or slurred speech;
  - ▶ Drinking or doing drugs alone or in secret
  - ▶ Performance in school or work has be negatively affected
  - ▶ Responsibilities at home are being neglected
  - ▶ Participating in dangerous or high-risk behaviors

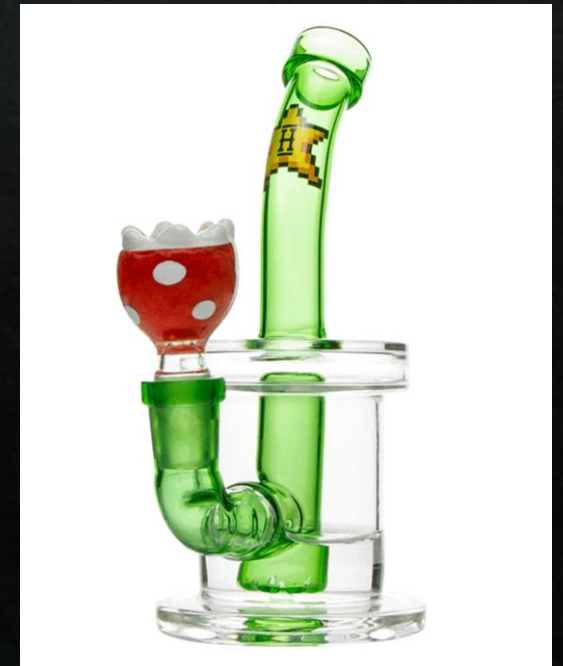


- ▶ Secretive behavior
- ▶ No longer participating in extracurricular activities, hobbies, sports or exercise
- ▶ Missing prescription drugs
- ▶ Constantly borrowing money
- ▶ Isolation
- ▶ Fixation with music and clothing related to drugs or alcohol
- ▶ Legal problems like DUI arrests, disorderly conduct and so on



# DRUG PARAPHANALIA

- ▶ Often are marketed as though they were designed for legitimate purposes.
- ▶ Marijuana pipes and bongs, for example, frequently carry a misleading disclaimer indicating that they are intended to be used only with tobacco products.
- ▶ Bongs, pipes, and other paraphernalia are manufactured in bright, trendy colors and bear designs such as skulls, devils, dragons, and wizards.





- ▶ Manufacturers attempt to glamorize drug use and make their products attractive to teenagers and young adults. Pipes (metal, wooden, acrylic, glass, stone, plastic, or ceramic) Water pipes, Roach clips, Miniature spoons, **Chillums** (cone-shaped marijuana/hash pipes) Bonges, Cigarette papers, Cocaine freebase kits



- ▶ RECOGNIZE other factors such as the manner in which items are displayed for sale, descriptive materials or instructions accompanying the items, and the type of business selling the items. It varies depending upon the manufacturer and intended purpose.





➤ A critical part of understanding teen drug use is awareness about drug paraphernalia—the items kids use to hide or consume drugs. You may find these items in your child's bedroom, car or backpack.

➤ Plastic baggies or small paper bags

➤ Cigarette packages

➤ Electronic-cigarettes

➤ Small glass vials

➤ Pill bottles

➤ Candy or gum wrappers

➤ Make-up bags



➤ Baseball cap/ski cap

➤ Belt buckle

➤ Felt tip marker

➤ Lipstick dispensers

- ▶ Items hidden in eyeglass cases, joy sticks, computer mouse,
- ▶ Shoes, pens, pencils,
- ▶ Bags of candy, lollipops, pacifiers

### **Items used to cover up drug use.**

- Mouth wash, mints, and breathe sprays
- Eye drops for bloodshot eyes
- Sun glasses for red eyes, changes in pupil size, or eye movements

### **Items or associations that may indicate interest in illegal drugs or drug use.**

- Clothing, jewelry, tattoos, teen slang with drug culture messages.
- Websites, music, or publications that glamorize drug use.







- Cans of fruit or vegetables
- Perfume bottles
- Water or soda bottles
- Hairbrushes
- Lint rollers
- Shaving cream cans
- Hairspray cans

**MANDATORY REPORTING:** Caddo Parish Schools' policy is IMMEDIATE REPORTING TO ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF for formal evaluation of student and any possession of possible drug/alcohol related items.



# One child's experience with tainted Percocet----

## You never know what you are buying



# NALOXONE – Saving Lives

Suggested that all families & school administration have access

- ▶ Used in the video just seen to save the child's life
- ▶ Naloxone is an antidote for opioid overdose. Immediately administering naloxone **can reverse an overdose of carfentanil, fentanyl, or other opioids, although multiple doses of naloxone may be required.** Continue to administer a dose of naloxone every 2-3 minutes until the individual is breathing on his/her own for at least 15 minutes or until EMS arrives.
- ▶ **FREE NARCAN KITS** (naloxone) may be available from your state or local health department, community syringe exchange program, your insurance with a \$0 copay, or from some local pharmacies, such as large chain drug stores or college campus pharmacies. Drug manufacturers may also offer patient assistance programs. Mar 29, 2023

# What Happens When You Overdose



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jAZbn7tkvbK>



## 6. LAWS

**FENTANYL - LOUISIANA ACT 412-HB586** Provides for civil liability for actions related to fentanyl.

- ▶ LA Distribution of fentanyl is a felony in Louisiana that carries a sentence of 5-40 years at hard labor.
- ▶ LA 2022 -- Millie's Law, states that if a person unlawfully distributes heroin or fentanyl, or a mixture containing either, which is the direct cause of serious bodily injury, they face a prison sentence of 5 to 40 years. At least five of the years of the sentence must be served without the benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence. There could also be a fine of up to \$50,000. The offense is also now classified as a crime of violence.

# LA SCHOOL LAWS RELATED TO DRUGS, TOBACCO excerpts....

- ▶ §14:403.1. Substance abuse in schools; definitions; confidential reports; immunity; penalty.
- ▶ A. The purpose of this Section is to protect teachers, administrators, school support personnel, and employees of the public school systems of this state from liability for damages as a result of reporting substance abuse on school campuses. It is intended that as a result of such reporting, the children attending schools in this state shall not be exposed to substance abuse while on campus, and law enforcement shall be aided in efforts to eradicate substance abuse by students.

(5) "Controlled dangerous substance" is any substance regulated or defined in the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substance Law, Part X, Chapter IV of Title 40 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, except where prescribed by a physician and possessed and consumed by the person for whom prescribed.

(6) "Substance Abuse Prevention Team," hereafter sometimes referred to as "the team," is a panel of not less than six members consisting of at least one (a) administrator, (b) teacher, (c) guidance counselor, (d) parent representative, and (e) school support person. The team shall be trained by personnel from the Substance Abuse Prevention Education Program of the Louisiana Department of Education.



C. (1) Any person having reasonable cause to believe that a student possesses a controlled dangerous substance or an alcoholic beverage on a school campus, .... shall report such fact to the principal of the school or to the chairman of the Substance Abuse Prevention Team on a report form prepared by the Department of Education or on a substantially similar form.

Meet with parents – SBLC -- EXPULSION

(2) Any person having factual knowledge that a student has manufactured, distributed, or possessed with intent to distribute a controlled dangerous substance shall report such fact to the principal of the school who, ....shall report such information to the appropriate law enforcement agency.

Meet with parents – SBLC -- EXPULSION

- ▶ (2) The provisions of Subsection C of this Section shall not preclude any person from making a report of conduct to a law enforcement agency when that person has reasonable cause to believe that a student on campus is under the **influence of alcoholic beverages** and that delay would jeopardize or impair the ability to operate the school or result in the student's being a danger to himself or others.
- ▶ (3) A law enforcement agency receiving a report under the provisions of this Subsection may conduct an investigation of the report. Such investigation may include the administering, upon the school grounds and after consent has been obtained from student's parent or legal tutor, of a breath or urine test for the presence of alcohol or a controlled dangerous substance, if the investigating officer has reasonable cause to believe the student is or recently was on campus while under the influence of alcoholic.



- ▶ Regarding beverages or a controlled dangerous substance. The methods for the administration and analysis of a breath or urine test under the provisions of this Subsection shall be the same as for chemical testing and analysis authorized under R.S. 32:663. The results of a breath or urine test authorized under this Subsection shall be provided solely to the student, the parent or legal tutor of the student, the principal of the school, and the chairman of the Substance Abuse Prevention Team, and shall not be used as the basis for any disciplinary proceeding against the student.
- ▶ G. The willful failure by a person with permanent status to make a report required by Subsection C of this Section shall constitute willful neglect of duty which may subject the person to dismissal .....as appropriate. Any person without permanent status may be dismissed for willful neglect of duty under this Section after a hearing .....



► **§17:240. Prohibition against use of tobacco in schools; prohibition against smoking on school bus; rules and regulations.**

B. (1) ....., no person shall smoke, chew, inhale, ingest, absorb, or otherwise consume any tobacco or tobacco product in any elementary or secondary school building nor shall any student or school employee smoke, chew, inhale, or absorb, or otherwise consume any tobacco product on any other school property; ...

(2) No person shall smoke or carry a lighted cigar, cigarette, pipe, or any other form of smoking object or device, including but not limited to e-cigs, e-cigarettes, electronic cigarettes, advanced personal vaporizers, vape pens, and vape mods on any school property.

- ▶ (3) The use of tobacco or any tobacco product is hereby prohibited on any school bus or school vehicle transporting students attending any elementary or secondary school.
- ▶ C. (1) The governing authority of each public elementary or secondary school shall and any governing authority of any nonpublic elementary or secondary school may adopt necessary rules and regulations to assure compliance with the provisions of this Section.
- ▶ (2) The governing authority of each public elementary or secondary school and each nonpublic elementary or secondary school may provide for appropriate penalties for violators, including but not limited to disciplinary action or a fine not to exceed two hundred dollars, or both.



- ▶ (3) The provisions of this Section shall be enforced by the local Superintendents of Education or their designees pursuant to any rules, regulations, and penalties promulgated pursuant to this Section.
- ▶ **§17:402. Findings and purpose.**
- ▶ ....
- ▶ B. The purpose of this Part is to create a comprehensive program of alcohol, drug, and substance abuse prevention and education, which brings together the education system and the criminal justice system to educate, prevent, and punish such abuses, culminating in a drug free zone in and around the public schools in the state. The existence of such zones should enhance the whole community by bringing a clear-minded student into an environment more conducive to learning.



# CADDO PARISH SCHOOLS PROTOCOLS – DRUGS, ALCOHOL, TOBACCO

DRUGS/ALCOHOL possession or use of an illegal narcotic drug or other controlled substance or alcoholic beverage on school property, school bus, or at a school sponsored event is prohibited. If found in violation ...that individual will be required to submit to a mandatory drug/alcohol screen before being readmitted. If ...found in possession of illegal drugs or alcohol, parent(s) of the student and law enforcement officials shall be contacted and criminal charges will be filed .... Moreover, the principal or designee shall arrange and conduct a conference with parent(s) and student to determine additional consequences. Report to Administration immediately!

- ▶ Investigate
- ▶ Parent Contacted
- ▶ Drug Screen
- ▶ Immediate Suspension
- ▶ SBLC – Possible Expulsion

# Contact Information

- ▶ Dr. Barzanna White-Brown
- ▶ 318-603-6484
- ▶ [bwhite@caddoschools.org](mailto:bwhite@caddoschools.org)





# REFERENCES

- ▶ American Association of Poison Control Centers: <http://www.aapcc.org/dnn/default.aspx>
- ▶ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
- ▶ Congressional Research Service: <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R42066.pdf>
- ▶ Drug Enforcement Administration: <http://www.justice.gov/dea/divisions/hq/2013/hq062613.shtml>
- ▶ <https://www.dea.gov/drug-scheduling>



- National Institute on Drug Abuse: <http://www.drugabuse.gov/infofacts/Spice.html>
- National Conference of State Legislators: <http://www.ncsl.org/issues-research/justice/synthetic-drug-threats.aspx>
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- U.S. National Center for Drug Abuse Statistics (NCDAS)
- [Ussc.govpubaffairs@ussc.gov](mailto:Ussc.govpubaffairs@ussc.gov)
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