Basic Course Workbook Series

Student Materials

Learning Domain 12
Controlled Substances
Version 5.0

Basic Course Workbook Series
Student Materials
Learning Domain 12
Controlled Substances
Version 5.0

Published 1998
Revised August 2001
Revised January 2006
Revised January 2007
Workbook Update April 26, 2011

POST COMMISSIONERS

Robert T. Doyle, Chair	Sheriff Marin County
Lai Lai Bui, Vice Chair	Sergeant Sacramento Police Department
Walter Allen	Mayor City of Covina
Thomas Anderson	Public Member
Robert Cooke	Special Agent in Charge CA Department of Justice
Bonnie Dumanis	District Attorney San Diego County
Floyd Hayhurst	Deputy Sheriff Los Angeles County
Ron Lowenberg	Dean/Director Criminal Justice Training Center Golden West College
Jeff Lundgren	Deputy Sheriff Riverside County Sheriff's Department
Jim McDonnell	Chief Long Beach Police Department
John McGinness	Sheriff (Retired) Sacramento County
Laurie Smith	Sheriff Santa Clara County
Michael Sobek	Sergeant San Leandro Police Department
Linda Soubirous	Public Member
Larry Wallace Representing Kamala Harris Attorney General Ex-Officio Member	Director of Division of Law Enforcement

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. The Commission extends its thanks to California law enforcement agency executives who offered 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.

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 serving the communities of California.

PAUL CAPPITELLI
Executive Director

LD 12: Controlled Substances

Table of Contents

Continued on next page

Table of Contents, Continued

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, including a synopsis of key points
- supplementary material
- a glossary of terms used in this workbook

How to Use the Student Workbook

Introduction

This workbook provides an introduction to the training requirements for this Learning Domain. You may use the workbook in several ways: for initial learning, for test preparation, and for remedial training.

Workbook format

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

Step	Action
1	Begin by reading the: Preface and How to Use the Workbook, which provide an overview of how the workbook fits into the POST training program and how it should be used.
2	Refer to the Chapter Synopsis section at the end of each chapter to review the key points that support the chapter objectives.
3	Begin reading 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 (e.g., **term**).

Chapter 1

Drugs in the Body

Overview

Learning need

Peace officers need to know how drugs can affect normal behavior. This information assists the 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:	E.O. Code
• Discuss the impact of drugs on the body	12.01.EO14

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.

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 ability to function normally.

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**. 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
- Oxzcontin
- Vicadin

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 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 an officer's integrity and cause severe consequences. The peace officer has to demonstrate strong, ethical leadership, honesty, and integrity for career survival.

Effects of Drugs on the Body

[12.01.EO14]

Introduction

Before peace 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.**

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**). 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.

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; often fatal.

Chapter Synopsis

Learning need	Peace officers need to know how drugs can effect normal behavior. This information assists the officer in determining which controlled substance is influencing a person's conduct.
Effects of controlled substances on the body [12.01.EO14]	Introducing a drug into the body upsets the body's dynamic chemical balance (the body's homeostasis). The body then alters its own supply of natural chemicals to accommodate the outside drug now in the system.

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? What are the key functions of the 10 major body systems?

2. Complete the following chart.

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

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:	E.O. Code
• Recognize the category, common name(s), symptoms, physical properties and packaging of the following controlled substances: - Stimulants - Hallucinogens - Narcotic analgesics - Cannabis - Depressants - Inhalants - Dissociative anesthetics (Phencylidine)	 12.02.EO4 12.02.EO5 12.02.EO6 12.02.EO7 12.02.EO8 12.02.EO9 12.02.EO10
• Recognize how the following substances are introduced into the body and general indicators of use: - Stimulants - Hallucinogens - Narcotic analgesics - Cannabis - Depressants - Inhalants - Dissociative anesthetics (Phencylidine)	12.02.EO11

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.

Drug Categories

[12.02.EO4, 12.02.EO5, 12.02.EO6, 12.02.EO7, 12.02.EO8, 12.02.EO9, 12.02.EO10]

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
Stimulants	drugs that increase activity and promote a sense of well-being	• impairment by overstimulating the brain, accelerating the heart rate and respiration, and elevating blood pressure	• cocaine • amphetamines • methamphe-tamines
Hallucinogens	drugs that induce intense emotional feelings characterized by a magnification of sensory and auditory perceptions and possible visual hallucinations at relatively low doses	• impairs the user's ability to perceive reality and often produces a dazed appearance • increase body temperature	• LSD • MDMA (Ecstasy) • peyote (mescaline) • psilocybin • salivia divinorum

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	• used to relieve pain and effect a comparatively weak general CNS depression (sedation) • very addictive; can produce withdrawal symptoms when stopped after chronic administration	• opiates: - Demerol - Methadone - Darvon • opioids: - morphine - codeine - heroin • Vicodin • Percodan
Cannabis	dried leaves or buds of the marijuana plant	• can lead to the impairment of the attention process • produces as its most prominent effect changes in appetite, and a floating sensation	• marijuana • hashish/hash oil • synthetic (Marinol)

Continued on next page

Drug Categories, Continued

Pharmacological classifications (continued)

Class	Description	Effect on the Body	Examples
Depressants	a large number of 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	• slows the operation of the brain and other parts of the CNS	• 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
Inhalants	substances inhaled through the lungs (lower respiratory system)	• 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	• 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
Dissociative Anasthetics	synthetic drug has many unpredictable effects	• changes in sensory perceptions and visual hallucinations similar to those described for the hallucinogens • can act as a stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogen, and can cause bizarre and sometimes violent behavior	• PCP and its analogs • Ketamine

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

Designer/ Club drugs

Street Names	Method of Consumption	Effect on the Body	Examples of Packaging
MDMA • rolls • pills • beans • "X" • "E" • "XTC"	• Orally – pills and caplets • Snorted-Powder • Smoked • Injected • Suppository	• Euphoria • Hyperexcitability • Rapid pulse rate • Rise in body temperature • Teeth grinding • Panic zttacks	• Plasitc ziplock baggies • Shampoo bottles • Packs of candy that are similar to MDMA tablets in shape and size • (Skittles & M&M's)
GHB • Liquid "E" • Grievous Bodily Harm • Georgia Home Boy • Easy Lay • Super G • Salty Water	• Inhaled • Injected • Swallowed	• Euphoria • Anxiety • Loss of inhibition • Memory loss • Coma • Death	• Tinfoil • Plastic baggies • Capsule • Water bottle • 35MM film canister

NOTE: Club drugs are being used by young adults at all night parties, such as raves, dance clubs and bars. www.clubdrugs.gov

Continued on next page

Drug Categories, Continued

Designer/ Club drugs (continued)

Street Names	Method of Consumption	Effect on the Body	Examples of Packaging
Rohypnol • Roofies • Roach-2 / R-2 • Rope • Wheel • Landing Gear • Shay • Forget Me Pill	• Swallowed • Inhaled (Crushed into powder) • Injected • Smoked • Dissolved into drink	• Loss of inhibition • Drunken state • Slurred speech • Memory loss • Blackouts • Coma • Death	• Wrapped in bubble pack with clear front & silver peel away backing with "Roche" written on back • Average dose = 1 milligram
Ketamine • "K" • Special K • Cat Valium • Kat • "K" Head • "K" Hole • "K" Wave	• Swallowed in capsule or liquid form • Injected • Inhaled in powder form • Smoked	• Euphoria • Loss of inhibition • Tunnel vision • Floating sensation • Seizures • Coma	• Liquid / glass vial from veterinary clinic • Powder / small plastic baggie • Tinfoil • Capsule • Cut-off straw

Stimulants

[12.02.EO4, 12.02.EO11]

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 - shabu - crystal - speed - go fast - glass - ice
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	- powder, or - crystal forms	- small plastic "baggies" - small paper bindles - tinfoil
Prescription Stimulants	- various colored pills and tablets	- baggies - tinfoil - vials - bottles

Continued on next page

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)	- heat-sealed, clear, heavy plastic bags - gallon-size zip-lock plastic bags
Ounce (28.5 gr)	- smaller, heat-sealed packages - prophylactics - sandwich-size zip-lock plastic bags
Grams (package of artificial sweetener is one gram)	- film canisters - 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	- intranasal - injected - inhalation (smoked with pipe) - orally (less common than other three methods)
Prescription Stimulants	- intranasal - injected - inhalation (smoked with pipe) - orally (less common than other three methods)
Cocaine Base	- inhalation (smoked)
Cocaine HCL (powder)	- intranasal (snorted) - injected (called a "speed ball" when mixed with heroin)

Continued on next page

Stimulants, Continued

Related terms

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

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

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

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

Horizontal gaze nystagmus (HGM)
The involuntary jerking of the eyes horizontally (side-to-side)

Vertical gaze nystagmus (VGM)
The involuntary jerking of the eyes vertically (up and down)

Romberg 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 eyes do not converge or cross in order to focus on an object as it moves toward the subject's face

Pulse rate
The speed at which one's heart beats

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 (HGM)	not present
Vertical Gaze Nystagmus (VGM)	not present
Lack of Convergence	not present
Pupil Reaction	slowed
Pupil Size	dilated (may be constricted with chronic use)
Pulse Rate	elevated
Romberg Test	fast

NOTE: Pupil size can be indicator of drug use. The sizes mean:

constricted = pupil size below 3.0 mm
dilated = pupil size above 6.5 mm
normal = pupil size between 3.0 and 6.5 mm

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

[12.02.EO5, 12.02.EO11]

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	- E - Ecstasy - X-TC
LSD	- acid - tabs - purple haze - dots - micro dots - blotter paper - sheets - squares - window pane

Organic Hallucinogens	
Drug	**Street Name**
Peyote	- button - cactus
Psilocybin	- shrooms - magic mushrooms

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	- 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	- 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)	- clear plastic baggies
MDMA (Ecstasy)	crystalized powder or tablet form, numerous colors	- 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; mescaline is swallowed in capsule form) - 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 (HGM)	generally not present
Vertical Gaze Nystagmus (VGM)	not present
Lack of Convergence	not present
Pupil Reaction	normal
Pupil Size	dilated
Pulse Rate	elevated
Romberg 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

[12.02.EO6, 12.02.EO11]

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 readministered.

Sources

Opiates come from two sources:

- opium poppy plant (morphine, codeine, heroin)
- synthetic manufacturers (Demerol, Methadone, Dilaudid, Vicodin, Percodan)

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

Heroin appearance

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

Variety	Characteristics
Varies (often white/tan)	- consistency of a coarse face powder - little or no odor - color varies with exposure and adulterant (cutting agent)
Brown	- consistency varies from tiny pebbles to coarse face powder - acetic acid (vinegar-like) odor - color varies from dark gummy brown to tan
Tar	- 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	- plastic bag (multi-ounces) - prophylactics (ounces) - wrapped in electrical tape (color is regional)
Retail	- 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 equipment 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 equipment used for snorting may include:

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

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 (HGM)	not present
Vertical Gaze Nystagmus (VGM)	not present
Lack of Convergence	not present
Pupil Reaction	little or no visible reaction
Pupil Size	constricted below 3.0 mm
Pulse Rate	below normal
Romberg 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

[12.02.EO7, 12.02.EO11]

Introduction

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

- marijuana
- hashish
- hash oil

THC, is the active ingredient in cannabis. (Delta-9-Tetrahydro Cannabinol)

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	- 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)	- greenish - contains plant buds, bits of small stems, and possibly seeds - very distinct and peculiar odor
Hashish (concentrated cannabis)	- a drug-rich resinous secretion from the flowers of the cannabis plant - processed by extraction to produce a more potent form of Marijuana
Hashish Oil (concentrated cannabis)	- 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, ½, ¼, ⅛ ounce
joint	.25 to .35 grams

NOTE: Dime bags ($10) and nickel bags ($5) are commonly packaged quantities of marijuana. It is also sold in an ounce quantity called an OZ.

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?
Horizonal Gaze Nystagmus (HGM)	not present
Vertical Gaze Nystagmus (VGM)	not present
Lack of Convergence	present
Pupil Reaction	normal with rebound dilation
Pupil Size	dilated or may be normal
Pulse Rate	elevated
Romberg 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).

Depressants

[12.02.EO8, 12.02.EO11]

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.

Depressants are categorized as:

- tranquilizers - Xanax, Valium, Librium, and Halcyon
- sedatives - barbiturates and Rohypnol

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

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
- capsules - tablets - pills - powders - liquids	- 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 (HGM)	present
Vertical Gaze Nystagmus (VGM)	present (only in high doses)
Lack of Convergence	present
Pupil Reaction	slowed
Pupil Size	near normal (possibly dilated with Quaalude and Soma, Alcohol)
Pulse rate	down (can be less than 60 bpm, but possibly up with Methaqualone, Prozac, or Alcohol)
Romberg 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

[12.02.EO9, 12.02.EO11]

Introduction

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

Common names

The common form of inhalants include:

- volitol
- solvents
- aerosols
- anesthetic gases

Appearance and packaging

Inhalants are commonly in liquid form. Inhaled fumes from the liquid cause the effect. The following chart lists the different packaging associated with each type of inhalant.

Appearance	Packaging
Volitol Solvent	- airplane glue - household cement - gasoline - paint/paint thinner - lacquer thinner - kerosene - toluene - acetone - isopropanol - methyl ethyl ketone - methyl isobutyl ketone - lighter fluid
Aerosol	- spray paint (especially blue, silver, and gold) - spray cooking oil, hair spray and other propellants used in aerosol cans (spray whipped cream)
Anesthetic Gases	- ether - chloroform - nitrous oxide (whippits) - amyl nitrite (poppers) - butyl nitrite (poppers)

Continued on next page

Inhalants, Continued

Method of use

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

Inhalant	Method
Glue, Household Cement	Substance is often placed in paper or plastic bags or handkerchiefs to contain fumes for inhaling
Aerosols	Aerosols are sprayed directly into the nose
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)

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 (HGM)	present
Vertical Gaze Nystagmus (VGM)	present (in high doses)
Lack of Convergence	present
Pupil Reaction	normal to slow
Pupil Size	near normal
Pulse Rate	elevated
Romberg Test	normal or slow

Continued on next page

Inhalants, Continued

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 (Phencylidine)

[12.02.EO10, 12.02.EO11]

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
- Dust
- Shermans or Sherms
- 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 (Phencylidine), 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	- 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	- zip-lock plastic baggies - wrapped in aluminum foil bindles - joints (parsley, oregano, tobacco) - blunts
Tablets, Capsules	pale yellow or pink in color	- in vials or bottles

Continued on next page

Dissociative Anesthetics (Phencylidine), Continued

Method of use

PCP can be taken several ways:

Method	Technique
Inhalation (most common)	- commercial cigarettes are dipped in PCP, dried then smoked - vegetable material treated with PCP and smoked as a cigarette or in a pipe
Injection	- injected into vein
Intranasal	- powder form inhaled into the nose (like cocaine)
Orally	- capsule or tablet form
Transdermal	- through mucus membranes and skin of the body

Cigarettes

Commercial cigarettes are usually dipped into liquid PCP. The most popular cigarettes are Shermans, Tijuana Smalls, Mores, and Kools.

Continued on next page

Dissociative Anesthetics (Phencylidine), Continued

Powder

In a powder form, PCP may be sprinkled on tobacco, parsley, tobacco, 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 (HGM)	present
Vertical Gaze Nystagmus (VGM)	present
Lack of Convergence	present
Pupil Reaction	normal
Pupil Size	normal
Pulse Rate	elevated
Romberg Test	distorted

Continued on next page

Dissociative Anesthetics (Phencylidine), 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

Analogs

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.

Another is **Dextromethorphan (DXM)**, the active ingredient in most over the cuonty 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

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. Officers should always exercise special caution in situations involving drugs.

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 *(always wear rubber gloves),* and avoid sniffing the drugs
- 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.

Officer safety

When dealing with suspected controlled substances, peace officers:

- should NOT taste, smell, or touch any substance that may appear to be LSD (wear rubber gloves). (It can be absorbed through the pores of the skin, cuts, mucus membranes (transdermal), or inhaled when a person is in the vicinity of a LSD lab)

- should *always* wait for hazmat specialists

Continued on next page

Officer Safety Guidelines, Continued

Safety precautions

In the identification and apprehension of drug users under the influence of heroin, 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

Officer safety

When dealing with incidents involving heroin, peace officers should:

- watch for exposed syringes
- 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
- consider that normal looking cigarettes may actually contain marijuana or other drugs

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.

Continued on next page

Officer Safety Guidelines, Continued

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.

Safety precautions

The apprehension of drug users under the influence of inhalants may require special caution. Peace officers need to confirm the medical condition of subjects and look for indicators of overdose.

Officer safety

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

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

Continued on next page

Officer Safety Guidelines, Continued

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

Officer safety

When dealing with potential PCP situations, peace officers should avoid touching or sniffing PCP to evaluate it *(always wear rubber gloves)*.

Chapter Synopsis

Learning need	To develop probable cause for possession of controlled substances, peace officers must be able to recognize what drug the person possesses.
Stimulants [12.02.EO4, 12.02.EO11]	Stimulants can appear as a powder or crystal (methamphetamine/ amphetamines), various colored pills or tablets (prescription stimulants), or a cocaine base (rock) or cocaine powder.
Hallucinogens [12.02.EO5, 12.02.EO11]	Hallucinogens can be in a liquid or powder form and, if organic, in the original form of fresh or dried caps or stems, buttons, or seeds.
Narcotic analgesics [12.02.EO6, 12.02.EO11]	Heroin and opiates are some of the most commonly abused narcotic analgesics. Its appearance varies.
Cannabis [12.02.EO7, 12.02.EO11]	Marijuana is the dried leaves or buds of the cannabis plant. Hashish and hash oil are also products of the plant.
Depressants [12.02.EO8, 12.02.EO11]	Depressants can be in the form of capsules, tablets, liquid or pills. They are usually packaged in baggies, bottles, or vials. The most commonly abused depressant is alcohol.
Inhalants [12.02.EO9, 12.02.EO11]	Inhalants can be found in solvents (e.g., gasoline, paint thinner, airplane glue), aerosols (e.g., spray paint), and anesthetic gases (e.g., ether, chloroform).

Continued on next page

Dissociative anesthetics (phencyclidine) [12.02.EO10, 12.02.EO11]

PCP is the most common of dissociative anesthetics and can appear in the form of a:

- liquid - clear or yellow-colored
- crystal - off-white to yellowish-tan
- tablet - pale yellow or pink

PCP can be packaged using eyedroppers, bottles, ziploc baggies, aluminum foil, vials, or joints.

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. In what forms is cannabis usually found on the street? What is the appearance of each?

2. Toward dusk, a peace officer is walking through a park and notices a man sitting on a park bench. He appears to be drowsy and "nodding off." The officer begins talking to the man and asking some basic questions. He answers in a low, raspy voice. The officer notices that his pupils are too constricted for the time of day, his eyelids are droopy, and he keeps scratching his face. What controlled substance may be influencing the subject's behavior? What safety precautions should the officer take as when attempting to remove the subject from the park?

Continued on next page

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 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 officers do to protect the woman and themselves?

Continued on next page

Activity questions (continued)

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

6. An 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 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 officer proceed, both medically and legally?

Continued on next page

Activity questions (continued)

7. Describe a Romberg test.

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

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 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...	E.O. Code
• Recognize the crime elements required to arrest for:	
- Possession of drug paraphernalia	12.03.EO13
- Being under the influence of a controlled substance	12.03.EO14
- Possession of a controlled substance	12.03.EO15
- Possession of a controlled substance for sale	12.03.EO16
- Transporting/selling/furnishing, etc., of a controlled substance	12.03.EO17
- Cultivating or harvesting marijuana	12.03.EO18
- Manufacturing a controlled substance	12.03.EO19
- Possession of precursor chemicals for manufacturing	12.03.EO20
• Recognize the crime classification as a misdemeanor or felony	12.03.EO21

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.

Probable Cause

Observable behavior

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
- Paranoria
- Blank stare
- Profuse sweating

Symptoms may be:
- excessive or constant scratching
- physiological conditions
- slurring
- dry mouth
- pupil size
- pulse rate

Associated paraphernalia

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

Some examples are:
- crack/meth pipe
- needles
- spoons
- eyedroppers
- film canisters
- stash canisters

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

Possession of Drug Paraphernalia

[12.03.EO13, 12.03.EO21]

Introduction

It is unlawful to possess *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	*Health and Safety Code*
Possessing a device for injecting or smoking a controlled substance other than marijuana	misdemeanor	*11364*

NOTE: Possession of a syringe without a prescription is a misdemeanor *(Business and Professional Code 4140)*.

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

[12.03.EO14, 12.03.EO21]

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*
- 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	*Penal Code Section*
Every person who commits the act of disorderly conduct while under the influence	Misdemeanor	*647(f)*

Continued on next page

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) An 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.

(2) An officer stopped a vehicle for a traffic violation. While writing the ticket, the officer saw a shotgun on the back seat of the vehicle. After the officer determined the firearm was loaded, she continued to search the vehicle and found a bindle of cocaine. The officer arrested the man for the felony offense of possession of certain controlled substances while armed with a firearm.

(3) An undercover officer arrested a person for possession of methamphetamine. During the search, the officer found a loaded pistol in the man's sock. The person was arrested for possession of a controlled substance and possession of certain controlled substances while armed with a firearm, both felony offenses.

Possession of a Controlled Substance

[12.03.EO15, 12.03.EO21]

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.

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	*Health and Safety Code Section*
Heroin and other Opiates Cocaine	felony	*11350*
Any usable amount of hash/hash oil (concentrated cannabis)	felony	*11357(a)*
One ounce (28.5 grams) or less of marijuana *	infraction	*11357(b)*

Continued on next page

Possession of a Controlled Substance, Continued

Health and safety code section (continued)

Substance and/or Quantity	Classification	*Health and Safety Code Section*
Over one ounce (28.5 grams) of marijuana *	misdemeanor	*11357(c)*
Less than one ounce (28.5 grams) of marijuana on school grounds and person is 18 years of age or older *	misdemeanor	*11357(d)*
Less than one ounce (28.5 grams) of marijuana on school grounds and person is *under* 18 years of age *	misdemeanor	*11357(e)*
Unlawful possession of specified substances (methamphetamine, PCP, LSD, Rohypnol, etc.)	felony	*11377*

* for personal use only

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

Continued on next page

Possession of a Controlled Substance, Continued

Examples

(1) During a traffic stop a woman opened her purse in front of an officer to hunt for her driver's license. In the open purse, the officer observed approximately ½ ounce of marijuana. A record check revealed the woman had a previous arrest(s) for possession of controlled substances. The substance was confirmed to be marijuana. The woman committed the crime of possession of a controlled substance, a misdemeanor.

(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 felony.

Possession of a Controlled Substance for Sale

[12.03.EO16, 12.03.EO21]

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	*Health and Safety Code Section*
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: marijuana or concentrated cannabis	felony	*11359*
Possession for sale of specified prescription drugs (Valium, Lorazepam, etc.)	felony	*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

Continued on next page

Possession of a Controlled Substance for Sale, Continued

Examples

(1) A drug sniffing dog alerted 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, one full of a white powdery substance, apparently cocaine, and the other full of marijuana. 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 substances were shown to be cocaine and/or marijuana, 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 roommate had a dresser drawer full of bags of marijuana. Along with the marijuana in the drawer, officers found scales and hash. If the roommate owning the dresser had knowledge of the marijuana, he committed the crime of possession of a controlled substance for sale, a felony.

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

[12.03.EO17, 12.03.EO21]

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 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 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	*Health and Safety Code Section*
Transport, sale, give away, etc., of controlled substances: heroin, cocaine, etc.	felony	*11352*
Transport, sale, furnish controlled substances: amphetamine and methamphetamine, LSD, ecstacy, etc.	felony	*11379*
Transport, sale, furnish controlled substances: PCP	felony	*11379.5*
Transport, sale, import, giveaway of marijuana and concentrated cannabis	felony	*11360*
Substance provided in lieu of controlled substance	misdemeanor/ felony	*11355*

NOTE: Giveaway of less than one ounce of marijuana is a misdemeanor. *(Health and Safety Code 11360(b))*

Continued on next page

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)	- private aircraft, vessel, vehicles - commercial cargo - body packs - false bottom suitcases
Personal or Smaller Quantities	- attached to or in body cavities

Continued on next page

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

False compartments

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

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. 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 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 substance 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, hash, or hash oil.8

Operating any place where controlled substance 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.

Cultivating or Harvesting Cannabis

[12.03.EO18, 12.03.EO21]

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

Cultivating or harvesting marijuana is covered by *Health and Safety Code Section 11358*.

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 any amount of marijuana

Classification

Any unauthorized planting, cultivating, or harvesting of marijuana is classified as a felony.

Officer safety

Peace officers need to be aware that growers:

- have been known to use booby traps
- are often armed
- often have vicious dogs
- early detection systems: alarms and/or video cameras

Continued on next page

Cultivating or Harvesting Cannabis, Continued

Firearm violation

Every person who unlawfully possesses any amount of substance containing:

- cocaine
- heroin
- methamphetamine
- phencyclidine that is crystalline, liquid, or a hand-rolled cigarette treated with phencyclidine

An individual armed with (i.e., having available for immediate offensive or defensive use) a loaded, operable firearm is guilty of a felony. (*Health and Safety Code Section 11370.1*)

Examples

(1) The individual had a roommate who was growing 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.

Manufacturing a Controlled Substance

[12.03.EO19, 12.03.EO21]

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, 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
- laboratory equipment (i.e., chemicals, glassware, electrical devices, 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) The individuals were discovered attempting to make methamphetamine by combining muriatic acid with iodine and pseudoephedrine. Since they were actively engaged in manufacturing, they had committed the crime of manufacturing a controlled substance.

(2) A search warrant served at a residence revealed 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.

Possession of Precursor Chemicals for Manufacturing

[12.03.EO20, 12.03.EO21]

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.

Chapter Synopsis

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 misdemeanors or felonies.
Possession of drug paraphernalia [12.03.EO13, 12.03.EO21]	It is unlawful to *possess an opium pipe or any device, contrivance, instrument, or paraphernalia* used for unlawfully injecting or smoking a controlled substance. Possession of drug paraphernalia is covered by *Health and Safety Code Section 11364*.
Being under the influence of a controlled substance [12.03.EO14, 12.03. EO21]	Being under the influence of a controlled substance is covered by *Health and Safety Code Section 11550*.
Possession of a controlled substance [12.03.EO15, 12.03.EO21]	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.
Possession of a controlled substance for sale [12.03.EO16, 12.03.EO21]	Possession or purchase of a controlled substance for sale is covered by a number of sections within the *Health and Safety Code*.

Continued on next page

Chapter Synopsis, Continued

Transporting/ selling/ furnishing of a controlled substance [12.03.EO17, 12.03.EO21]	Transporting, selling, furnishing or offering of a controlled substance is covered by numerous sections within the *Health and Safety Code*.
Cultivating or harvesting marijuana [12.03.EO18, 12.03.EO21]	Cultivating and harvesting marijuana is covered by *Health and Safety Code Section 11358*.
Manufacturing a controlled substance [12.03.EO19, 12.03.EO21]	Manufacturing a controlled substance is covered by *Health and Safety Code Section 11379.6*.
Possession of precursor chemicals for manufacturing [12.03.EO20, 12.03.EO21]	Possession of precursor chemicals for manufacturing is covered by *Health and Safety Code Section 11383.*

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 an officer tell whether to arrest a person for possession of a controlled substance or possession of a controlled substance for sale? When should an 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 officer sees a razor blade, a round tube, and a "Brillo" pad sitting on the passenger seat. Upon closer examination, the 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

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 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 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

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 officer do?

6. Describe an instance in which a landlord would be arrested for the crime of cultivating or harvesting marijuana even though it was actually a tenant who was growing the plant.

Continued on next page

Student notes

Chapter 4

Clandestine Laboratories

Overview

Learning need

Peace officers need to recognize the existence of an illegal manufacturing site of illegal cannabis cultivation and 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 and an illegal cannabis cultivation site.

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:	E.O. Code
• Identify the characteristics of a clandestine laboratory/illegal cannabis cultivation	12.04.EO2
• Identify types of clandestine laboratory/illegal cannabis cultivation	12.04.EO4
• Identify the required safety precautions when securing a clandestine laboratory/illegal cannabis cultivation	12.04.EO3

Continued on next page

Overview, Continued

In this chapter

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

Identifying Characteristics of Clandestine Laboratories/ Illegal Cannabis Cultivation

[12.04.EO2]

Introduction

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

Dangers associated with identifying illegal cannabis 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	- illegal bypass of electrical panel - exposed wiring - large amounts of water near electrical outlets - high voltage lighting
Fire	- electrical fires (overloaded circuits) - light ballasts fires (extremely hot) - open flamed heaters
Inhalation	- high levels of CO2 gasses - mold (structural mold and plant mold)
Chemicals	- fertilizers and chemicals

NOTE: Unless an emergency exists, there is no valid reason for peace officers to enter illegal indoor cannabis cultivation.

Continued on next page

Identifying Characteristics of Clandestine Laboratories/ Illegal Cannabis Cultivation, Continued

Dangers associated with identifying illegal cannabis 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	- fortified residence - reinforced doors - booby traps - weapons - surveillance systems - vicious dogs
Legal Justification (prop 215 considerations)	- civil litigation (reference departmental policy and jurisdictional tolerance)

Location of illegal cannabis cultivation

Illegal indoor cannabis 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 cannabis 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 Cannabis Cultivation, Continued

Initiating an investigation into illegal cannabis cultivation

An investigation involving illegal indoor/outdoor cannabis 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 trafic.
criminals,	wanted to provide information on drug dealers and illegal cannabis grows.
public utilities	unusual activity and evidence of bypass
peace officers,	noticed a very distinct and peculiar odor, observed activity associated with illegal cannabis cultivation.
fire department	responded to an explosion or fire.

Types of and Detecting Clandestine Laboratories/ Illegal Cannabis Cultivation

[12.04.EO4]

Introduction

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

Types of cannabis 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 cannabis 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 Cannabis Cultivation, Continued

Cannabis cultivation configuration

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

For:	the equipment may include:
Sophisticated	• 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	• standard fluorescent or UV lighting • common fertilizers and soils • hand watered (usually not controlled)

Hazards of Illegal Cannabis Cultivation

[12.04.EO3]

Introduction

Responsibility for the safety of our communities demand that peace officers have a thorough understanding of the dangers associated with illegal cannabis 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).

Chapter Synopsis

Learning need	Peace officers need to recognize the existence of an illegal manufacturing site for controlled substances based on observations, and upon discovery, take the appropriate actions. They need to know how to protect themselves and the public from the potential problems associated with a clandestine laboratory.
Characteristics of clandestine laboratories [12.04.EO2]	Clandestine laboratories are mostly small-time operations which process an unsophisticated product; the operator usually does not have a chemistry background and is often a controlled substance abuser.
Identifying types of clandestine laboratories [12.04.EO4]	Officers need to be aware of the different types of clandestine laboratories that may be categorized into three general types.
Required safety precautions when securing a clandestine laboratory [12.04.EO3]	It is the peace officers' responsibility to protect the scene and preserve evidence.

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 that 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 that she thinks may be giving her daughter headaches. What actions should the officer take, based on this neighbor's information? What precautions should the officer take while conducting any investigation?

Continued on next page

Activity questions (continued)

2. Peace officers receive a tip that there may be a clandestine laboratory on the outskirts of town. A quick scan of the premises leads them to be suspicious. What are some of the characteristics of a clandestine laboratory that may have led to the officers' suspicion? Consider the characteristics of the building itself as well as the surrounding area and any activities that might be noteworthy. Once a clandestine laboratory is suspected, what actions should the officers take next? Why?

3. What are some of the key hazards that might be associated with a clandestine laboratory?

Continued on next page

Student notes

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 teenth
1.0 grams	1/28.5 oz	gram
1.75 grams	1/16 oz	sixteenth/teenth/teeners
3.5 grams	1/8 oz	8-ball
7 grams	1/4 oz	Q-oz
14 grams	½ oz	Half oz
28 grams	ounce	Oz, zipper, onion
114 grams	1/4 pound	Q-lb, QP
227 grams	half pound	½-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 Biphetamine 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
CANNIBUS Concentrated a. Hashish b. Hashish Oil 1 ounce or less More than 1 ounce	H.S. 11357a F/M H.S. 11357b I cite rel. H.S. 11357c M	H.S.11359 F H.S.11359 F H.S.11359 F	H.S.11360 a F Give away H.S.11360 b M H.S.11360 a F H.S.11360 a F Give away H.S.11360 b M	H.S.11361 F H.S.11361 F H.S.11361 F	N/A N/A	H.S.11355 F H.S.11355 F
CANNIBUS Cultivation of	H.S.11358 F	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**
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. Robutussin A.C. b. Terpin Hydrates	H.S.11350 F H.S.11350 F H.S. 11350 F	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	H.S.11378 F	H.S.11379 F	H.S.11380 F	N/A	H.S.11382 F/M
MESCALINE	H.S.11350 F	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	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	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	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	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	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

Continued on next page

Principal Narcotic & Drug Enforcement Sections, Continued

This page was intentionally left blank.

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
cannabis	The dried leaves or buds of the cannabis plant
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 anasthetics	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
homeostasis	The dynamic balance or steady state involving levels of salt, water, sugars, and other materials in the body fluids

Continued on next page

Glossary, Continued

horizontal gaze nystagmus (HGM)	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
narcotics (analgesics)	A category of drugs including either opiates or opioids. Their major medicinal function is to be used as an analgesics (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
Romberg 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 (VGM)	The involuntary jerking of the eyes vertically (up and down)