

MISUSE OF PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

Misuse of a prescription drug includes, but is not limited to, taking a prescription drug that has not been legally prescribed to you personally, taking a prescription drug in a manner inconsistent with the prescription or labeling information or providing a prescription drug to another person knowing that the drug has not been legally prescribed to that individual.

Applicants who have been involved in the misuse of prescription drugs shall not be allowed to make application to attend a basic peace officer or dispatcher training program or receive POST certification for a period of time consistent with the current POST disciplinary guidelines for the specific crime involved.

Chart Details:

- *Illegitimate use means the prescription drug was not prescribed to the user for the purpose used, subject to the Emergency Medical Use exception. Recreational, experimental or performance enhancing use is illegitimate use.*
- *Emergency Medical Use means use of a prescription drug, not prescribed to the applicant, for what the applicant reasonably believed was a legitimate medical purpose. Reasonable and appropriate use of a prescription drug for a legitimate injury or acute medical illness prior to receiving a physician's diagnosis when:*
 - Extenuating circumstances made it impractical or impossible to see a physician within a reasonable period of time.
 - The use of the prescription drug was limited to a few doses over the short period of time during which it was impossible or impractical to seek a physician's care.
- *Medical Marijuana Use means prescribed use as defined in Utah Code Title 26 Chapter 61A Utah Medical Cannabis Act.*
- *Substance Schedule means a prescription drug or substance included in Schedules II, III, IV, or V of Section 58-37-4 or the Federal Controlled Substance Act (see below)*
 - *Note: Schedule I drugs are not included in this section because they cannot be prescribed; therefore, are illicit in nature. The applicant's eligibility will be assessed through the criminal violation the Schedule I drug warrants.*
- *Waiting Period means the time that must expire from the date of last use of the prescription drug until the applicant is eligible to attend peace officer or dispatcher training or until the applicant is eligible for certification.*

	Waiting Period	
	Substance Schedule 2	Substance Schedule 3, 4
Illegitimate use	4 Years	2 Years
Emergency Medical Use	Warning	Warning

Schedule I

Schedule I drugs, substances, or chemicals are defined as drugs with no currently accepted medical use and a high potential for abuse. Some examples of Schedule I drugs are: heroin, lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), marijuana (cannabis), 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (ecstasy), methaqualone, and peyote

Schedule II

Schedule II drugs, substances, or chemicals are defined as drugs with a high potential for abuse, with use potentially leading to severe psychological or physical dependence. These drugs are also considered dangerous. Some examples of Schedule II drugs are:

Combination products with less than 15 milligrams of hydrocodone per dosage unit (Vicodin), cocaine, methamphetamine, methadone, hydromorphone (Dilaudid), meperidine (Demerol), oxycodone (OxyContin), fentanyl, Dexedrine, Adderall, and Ritalin

Schedule III

Schedule III drugs, substances, or chemicals are defined as drugs with a moderate to low potential for physical and psychological dependence. Schedule III drugs abuse potential is less than Schedule I and Schedule II drugs but more than Schedule IV. Some examples of Schedule III drugs are:

Products containing less than 90 milligrams of codeine per dosage unit (Tylenol with codeine), ketamine, anabolic steroids, testosterone

Schedule IV

Schedule IV drugs, substances, or chemicals are defined as drugs with a low potential for abuse and low risk of dependence. Some examples of Schedule IV drugs are:

Xanax, Soma, Darvon, Darvocet, Valium, Ativan, Talwin, Ambien, Tramadol

Schedule V

Schedule V drugs, substances, or chemicals are defined as drugs with lower potential for abuse than Schedule IV and consist of preparations containing limited quantities of certain narcotics. Schedule V drugs are generally used for antidiarrheal, antitussive, and analgesic purposes. Some examples of Schedule V drugs are:

cough preparations with less than 200 milligrams of codeine or per 100 milliliters (Robitussin AC), Lomotil, Motofen, Lyrica, Parepectolin