

WHAT'S NEW

Nov
2022

for sophomores



IMPORTANT DATES

- Nov. 9 Early Dismissal/Fundraiser Money Due
- Nov. 11 Pep Assembly- Sophomores Wear **ORANGE!**
- November 21-25- Thanksgiving Break!!!

LOOKING AHEAD

- Dec. 13-15 Semester Exams
- Dec. 15- Winter Semi-Formal Dance
- Dec.19-Jan 2- No School- CHRISTMAS BREAK!!



SOPHOMORE FUNDRAISER

- **MONIES RAISED WILL BE USED TOWARDS OUR JUNIOR PROM AND SENIOR BANQUET**
- **ALL SHOPHOMORES NEED TO SELL 15 ITEMS**
- **MONEY IS DUE WEDNESDAY. NOVEMBER 9**
- **SEE COACH PULIDO FOR MORE DEATILS**

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
		1	2 AHS Blood Drive	3	4	5 SAT (not offered at AHS)
6	7	8 Election Day	9 Early Dismissal @ 1:24 Sophomore fundraiser money due!	10 Bulldogs on Revue 7:00 @ Faith Baptist	11 Pep Assembly @ 10:42 SOPHOMORES WEAR ORANGE	12 Bulldogs on Revue 7:00 @ Faith Baptist
13	14	15	16 PLCs Assembly Schedule	17	18 Written in Red StuCo Activities	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
THANKSGIVING BREAK!!!						
27	28	29	30			



CONTACT:

- Office Hours: 8:00 am-4:00 p.m.
- Email: dkinnibrugh@bulldogs.org
- Teams: Debbie Kinnibrugh
- Parent Remind: @ahs25par
- Student Remind: @dogs2025

WEBSITE



APPOINTMENT



NOVEMBER NEWS

SOPHOMORE
SCOOP

DEA Warns of Brightly-Colored Fentanyl Used to Target Young Americans

WASHINGTON - The Drug Enforcement Administration is advising the public of an alarming emerging trend of colorful fentanyl available across the United States. Since August 2022, DEA and our law enforcement partners seized brightly-colored fentanyl and fentanyl pills in 26 states. Dubbed "rainbow fentanyl" in the media, this trend appears to be a new method used by drug cartels to sell highly addictive and potentially deadly fentanyl made to look like candy to children and young people.

"Rainbow fentanyl—fentanyl pills and powder that come in a variety of bright colors, shapes, and sizes—is a deliberate effort by drug traffickers to drive addiction amongst kids and young adults," said DEA Administrator Anne Milgram. "The men and women of the DEA are relentlessly working to stop the trafficking of rainbow fentanyl and defeat the Mexican drug cartels that are responsible for the vast majority of the fentanyl that is being trafficked in the United States."

Brightly-colored fentanyl is being seized in multiple forms, including pills, powder, and blocks that resembles sidewalk chalk.

Despite claims that certain colors may be more potent than others, there is no indication through DEA's laboratory testing that this is the case. Every color, shape, and size of fentanyl should be considered extremely dangerous.

Fentanyl is a synthetic opioid that is 50 times more potent than heroin and 100 times more potent than morphine. Just two milligrams of fentanyl, which is equal to 10-15 grains of table salt, is considered a lethal dose. Without laboratory testing, there is no way to know how much fentanyl is concentrated in a pill or powder.

Fentanyl remains the deadliest drug threat facing this country. According to the CDC, 107,622 Americans died of drug overdoses in 2021, with 66 percent of those deaths related to synthetic opioids like fentanyl. Drug poisonings are the leading killer of Americans between the ages of 18 and 45. Fentanyl available in the United States is primarily supplied by two criminal drug networks, the Sinaloa Cartel and the Jalisco New Generation Cartel (CJNG).

In September 2021, DEA launched the One Pill Can Kill Public Awareness Campaign to educate Americans about the dangers of fake pills. Additional resources for parents and the community can be found on DEA's Fentanyl Awareness page.

If you encounter fentanyl in any form, do not handle it and call 911 immediately.

"Dea warns of brightly-colored fentanyl used to target young Americans. DEA. (2022, August 30). Retrieved November 1, 2022, from <https://www.dea.gov/press-releases/2022/08/30/dea-warns-brightly-colored-fentanyl-used-target-young-americans>"

Fentanyl Facts

OPIOIDS AFFECT YOUR BRAIN. Opioids are a class of drugs that include the illegal drug heroin, synthetic opioids such as fentanyl, and pain relievers available legally by prescription, such as oxycodone, hydrocodone, codeine, morphine, and many others. They affect both the spinal cord and brain to reduce the intensity of pain-signal perception as well as brain areas that control emotion. They can also affect the brain to cause euphoria or "high".

OPIOIDS AFFECT YOUR BODY. Opioids slow down the actions of the body, such as breathing and heartbeat. Even a single dose of an opioid can cause severe respiratory depression (slowing or stopping of breathing), which can be fatal; taking opioids with alcohol or sedatives increases this risk.

OPIOIDS ARE ADDICTIVE. Even though heroin is highly addictive, more people struggle with addiction to prescription pain relievers. Many young people who inject heroin report misuse of prescription opioids before starting to use heroin.

OPIOIDS CAN KILL YOU. Drug overdose is the leading cause of accidental death in the United States, with 68,690 drug overdose deaths between March 2017 and March 2018. More than 46,000 of those deaths involved opioids.

OPIOID ADDICTION IS TREATABLE. Methadone, buprenorphine, and naltrexone are medications that are FDA-approved to treat opioid use disorder. For more information, visit <https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/research-reports/medications-to-treat-opioidaddiction/efficacy-medications-opioid-use-disorder>.

"<https://store.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/d7/priv/pep19-08.pdf>"

Resources



RECOVERY IS POSSIBLE.
Help is Available.

- ☎ SAMHSA's National Helpline
1-800-662-HELP (4357)
- 📍 Substance Use Treatment Locator
findtreatment.gov
- 📍 Behavioral Health Treatment Services Locator
findtreatment.samhsa.gov



One Pill Can Kill

As part of the One Pill Can Kill initiative, the DEA and its law...

dea.gov

"I THINK GRATITUDE IS A BIG
THING. IT PUTS YOU IN A
PLACE WHERE YOU'RE
HUMBLE."