



Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program
2022-2023

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Table of Contents

I.	Executive Summary	3
II.	Introduction to Liberty University.....	3
III.	Description of Drug and Alcohol Programs and Services	4
	a. Student Policy and Discipline	4
	b. Employee Policy and Discipline	5
	c. Federal Drug Laws.....	6
	d. Virginia Drug and Alcohol Laws	11
	e. City of Lynchburg Ordinances.....	19
	f. Prevention and Education Programs	24
IV.	Intervention, Treatment, and Recovery.....	25
V.	Health Risks Associated with Drug and Alcohol Use.	27

I. Executive Summary

Background: The Education Department General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR) Part 86 requires institutions of higher education, that receive funds or any other form of financial assistance under any Federal program, to adopt and implement a drug prevention program in compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act. The Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program (DAAPP) must include the following for annual notification to all students and employees:

1. Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit, at a minimum, the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on Liberty University's property or as part of any of its activities;
2. A description of applicable legal sanctions under local, state, or federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol;
3. A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol.
4. A description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, rehabilitation, or re-entry programs that are available to employees or students; and
5. A clear statement that Liberty University will impose disciplinary sanctions on students and employees (consistent with local, state, and federal law) for violations of the standards of conduct, and a description of those sanctions, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution.

II. Introduction to Liberty University

Liberty University is located in Lynchburg, Virginia, and has an enrollment of more than 115,000 students in the residential and online academic programs (approximately 16,000 Residential Students and approximately 100,000 Online students). Since 1971, the mission of Liberty University has been to provide a world-class educational experience with a solid Christian foundation to equip men and women with the values, knowledge, and skills essential for success in every aspect of life.

Liberty University is committed to maintaining a safe and drug-free campus and provides its students and employees with preventative education and resources. Given the objective outlined by the Education Department General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR) Part 86, and in accordance with the University's mission statement, the University:

Prohibits the possession, use, manufacture, or distribution of alcoholic beverages, marijuana/THC, tobacco, nicotine, illegal drugs (including drugs that are illegal under federal law but may be lawful under state law), and non-prescribed controlled substances by its students. Also prohibited is the possession, use, or distribution of prescription medication not prescribed to the student by a licensed medical physician and the abuse or distribution of medication prescribed to the student by a licensed medical physician. Possession of drug paraphernalia is also prohibited. All the foregoing applies on and off campus.

III. Description of Drug and Alcohol Programs and Services

Policy and Regulations: Liberty University's students and employee policies concerning drug and alcohol use is as follows:

A. Student Policy and Discipline:

By virtue of a student's enrollment at Liberty University, he/she consents to follow the university policies and procedures. All students may access the full version of the Honor Code online via the following link to review university policies:

- The Liberty Way (Student Honor Code) <https://www.liberty.edu/students/wp-content/uploads/sites/89/2022/10/The-Liberty-Way.pdf>

The Office of Community Life is responsible for the adjudication of student conduct cases involving students in violation of the Liberty Way. All student conduct proceedings, including appeals, are decided by using a preponderance of the evidence standard (the greater weight of the evidence; what is more likely than not) based upon available information and evidence.

All Liberty University conduct codes, which are based on The Liberty Way, prohibit unlawful alcohol, tobacco, and drug use.

1. Substance Use Policy (Undergraduate and Graduate, Residential Students)-

Liberty University prohibits the possession, use, manufacture, or distribution of alcoholic beverages, marijuana/THC, tobacco, nicotine, illegal drugs (including drugs that are illegal under federal law but may be lawful under state law), and non-prescribed controlled substances by its students. Also prohibited is the possession, use, or distribution of prescription medication not prescribed to the student by a licensed medical physician and the abuse or distribution of medication prescribed to the student by a licensed medical physician. Possession of drug paraphernalia is also prohibited. All the foregoing applies on and off campus.

Violations under this section may result in disciplinary action, including a sanction of Non-Return, Suspension, or Expulsion. Moreover, the possession, use, manufacture, or distribution of illegal drugs and non-prescribed controlled substances, as well as the possession, use, manufacture, or distribution of alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and nicotine by underage students, may also be crimes. Liberty University will cooperate with law enforcement authorities who are charged with enforcing the relevant laws.

2. Substance Use Policy (Online Students – All Levels)-

Liberty University prohibits the possession, use, manufacture, or distribution of alcoholic beverages, marijuana/THC, tobacco, nicotine, illegal drugs (including drugs that are illegal under federal law but may be lawful under state law), and non-prescribed controlled substances by its students. Also prohibited is the possession, use, or distribution of prescription medication not prescribed to the student by a licensed medical physician and the abuse or distribution of medication prescribed to the

student by a licensed medical physician. Possession of drug paraphernalia is also prohibited. All the foregoing applies on and off campus.

Violations under this section may result in disciplinary action, including a sanction of Non-Return, Suspension, or Expulsion. Moreover, the possession, use, manufacture, or distribution of illegal drugs and non-prescribed controlled substances, as well as the possession, use, manufacture, or distribution of alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and nicotine by underage students, may also be crimes. Liberty University will cooperate with law enforcement authorities who are charged with enforcing the relevant laws.

NOTE: Students enrolled in an online program (meaning they are specifically enrolled in the Liberty University Online program, as opposed to being enrolled in online classes through the residential program) are not prohibited under the Student Honor Code from lawful possession, use, manufacture, or distribution of alcoholic beverages, tobacco, or nicotine off campus. However, any lawful possession, use, manufacture, or distribution of alcoholic beverages, tobacco, or nicotine off campus by a student enrolled in an online program that causes another student (e.g., a residential student) to violate the Student Honor Code is prohibited and may result in disciplinary action.

3. Sanctioning:

The violations of "Possession, use, manufacture, or distribution of illegal drugs or non-prescribed controlled substances or involvement with another person engaged in any of these acts" and "Possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages" are 30-point violations. These violations traditionally would be accompanied by a \$300 fine and 30 hours of community service. These violations may come with traditional sanctions (\$300 fine and/or 30 hours of community service) or education sanctions (Pathways or Restorative Conference programs). In instances where amnesty or a self-report is given, no violations or sanctions are implemented.

B. Employee Policy and Discipline*

The welfare and success of the University depends on the physical and psychological health of all its employees. The abuse of drugs and alcohol poses a serious threat to the University, its students, and other employees. The University is committed to providing a drug-free, healthy, safe, and efficient workplace for its employees. For that purpose, the University has adopted these policies:

- a. The unlawful manufacture, sale, purchase, transfer, dispensation, distribution, possession, and use of any controlled substance (including alcohol) while on University business at the office, on the premises of any of its property, while operating a University vehicle/equipment, or while representing the University is prohibited and will constitute grounds for termination.
- b. Reporting to work under the influence of any illegal substance or alcohol will be subject to discipline, up to and including termination.

- c. Nothing in this policy is meant to prohibit the appropriate use of over-the-counter medication or other medication that can legally be prescribed under both federal and state law (and that has been prescribed by a physician for the employee's medical use), to the extent that it does not impair an employee's job performance, safety, or the safety of others. Employees who take over-the-counter medication or other medication prescribed by a physician for their personal medical use that can legally be prescribed under both federal and state law should inform their supervisor if they believe the medication will impair their job performance, safety, or the safety of others. The University retains the right to determine if an employee's performance has been seriously impaired or affects the workplace adversely.

Pursuant to University policy, employees are directed to notify Human Resources immediately of any criminal charge for a drug-related (including alcohol) activity occurring in the workplace, while on University business, or at any other time. Failure to inform the University of any criminal charge (including criminal charges other than drug-related or alcohol-related charges) may lead to disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment.

Based on the mission and reputation of the University, any employee who is charged with a felony may be placed on administrative leave without pay and may be terminated based on conviction of such charges or receipt of other evidence that the University, in its discretion, deems sufficient. Employees are required to notify their supervisor/department head and Human Resources in the event they receive a DUI traffic violation charge. The report must be made the next working day after receiving such charge prior to beginning work.

NOTE: Current Liberty University Employee Handbook states: The unlawful manufacture, sale, purchase, transfer, dispensation, distribution, possession, and use of any controlled substance (including alcohol and marijuana) while on University business either at the office - or on the premises of any of its property or while operating a University vehicle/equipment, or while representing the University is prohibited and will constitute grounds for termination.

- i. Drug and Alcohol Testing:

The University does not conduct pre-employment or random drug testing with the exception of certain designated positions as required under law in the Transit and Transportation Departments as well as certain positions requiring Commercial Drivers Licenses (CDL). The University reserves the right to conduct additional drug and alcohol testing in a non-discriminatory manner as prescribed by state and federal law.

- C. Federal Drug Laws:

Federal Laws regarding drugs and other substances fall under the Controlled Substances Act (CSA). The Controlled Substances Act places substances that have some regulation under

existing federal law into one of five sections. Substances are placed in each class based on the substance's medical use, the potential for abuse, and the safety of the substance or the dependence liability. A complete and updated list of all the schedules is published annually in the Title 21 United States Code (USC) Controlled Substances Act.

The CSA provides the mechanism for which substances are classified as controlled or decontrolled. The procedure for these actions is listed out in Section 201 (c), [21 U.S.C. § 811 (c)]. Proceedings to add, delete, or change the schedule of a drug may be initiated by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), or by petition from an interested party, including the manufacturer of a drug, medical society or association, public interest group concerned with drug use, a state or local government agency or an individual citizen.

In determining which schedule a drug or substance is placed in, decontrolled, or rescheduled the following factors are required to be considered [Section 201 (c), [21 U.S.C. § 811 (c)]]:

- a. Actual or relative potential for abuse
- b. Scientific evidence of pharmacological effects
- c. State of current scientific knowledge
- d. History or current pattern of abuse
- e. Scope, duration, and significance of abuse
- f. What risk there is to the public if any
- g. Whether the substance is an immediate precursor of a substance already controlled under a specific subchapter

Source: <https://www.dea.gov/drug-information/csa>

After considering all the factors listed above, the administration that ruling on the substance places the drug or substance into one of the following schedules:

1. Schedule I: A substance classifies as Schedule I when it has a high potential for abuse, has no current medical use in the US, and lacks accepted safety for use under medical supervision.
 - a. *Examples: heroin, gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB), lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), marijuana, and methaqualone.*
2. Schedule II: A substance classifies as Schedule II when it has a high potential for abuse, has medical use in the US for treatment with strict guidelines in place, and abuse of the drug has the potential to lead to severe psychological or physical dependence.
 - a. *Examples: morphine, phencyclidine (PCP), cocaine, methadone, hydrocodone, fentanyl, and methamphetamine*
3. Schedule III: A substance classifies as Schedule III when it has less potential for abuse than drugs in Schedule I and II, has accepted use for medical treatment in the US, and abuse of the drug has moderate or low physical dependence or a high psychological dependence.

- a. Examples: anabolic steroids, codeine products with aspirin or acetaminophen, and some barbiturates*
4. Schedule IV: A substance classifies as Schedule IV when it has a low potential for abuse relative to the drugs in Schedule III, the drug is currently accepted for medical use in the US, and abuse of the drug may lead to limited physical dependence or psychological dependence related to those in
 - a. Examples: alprazolam, clonazepam, and diazepam*
5. Schedule V: A substance classifies as Schedule V when it has a low potential for abuse relative to drugs in Schedule IV, is currently accepted for medical use in the US, and may lead to limited physical dependence or psychological dependence relative to the drugs in Schedule IV.
 - a. Examples: cough medicine with Codeine*

The CSA while determining how to schedule drugs, it also lays out five specific classifications of drugs based on a shared number of common features. The following are the drug classifications:

1. Narcotics: known as “opioids” referring to opium, opium derivatives, and their semi-synthetic substitutions
 - a. Examples: Fentanyl, Heroin, Hydromorphone, Methadone, Morphine, Opium, Oxycodone*
2. Stimulants: speed up the body’s systems
 - a. Examples: Amphetamines, Cocaine, Khat, Methamphetamines*
3. Depressants: substances that can induce sleep, relieve anxiety, and muscle spasms, and prevent seizures.
 - a. Examples: Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines, GHB, Rohypnol*
4. Hallucinogens: found in plants and fungi or are synthetically produced and are among the oldest group of known drugs that are used for their ability to alter perception and mood.
 - a. Examples: Ecstasy/MDMA, Ketamine, LSD, Peyote and Mescaline, Psilocybin*
5. Anabolic steroids: synthetically produced variants of the naturally occurring male hormone testosterone that can be abused in an attempt to promote muscle growth, enhance athletic or physical performance, and improve physical appearance.
6. Other substances of concern: while these drugs do not fall into the other 5 categories, the following substances fall into various Schedules:
 - a. Marijuana: psychoactive drug produced by the Cannabis sativa plant with the main ingredient being THC.*

- i. Marijuana concentrates (highly potent concentrated forms of THC), vape
 - b. *Inhalants: invisible substances found in common household products that can produce chemical vapors that can be inhaled for psychoactive or mind-altering effects*
7. Designer drugs: are illicitly produced with the intent of developing substances that differ slightly from
- a. *Bath Salts (synthetic stimulants mimicking effects produced by MDMA, Cocaine, and Methamphetamines)*
 - b. *K2/Spice (synthetic marijuana)*
 - c. *Synthetic Opioids*
8. Drugs of concern: substances are not controlled by the CSA, but they pose a risk to those who abuse them.
- a. *DXM (cold medicine mixed with analgesics, decongestants, or expectorants that produce a feeling of euphoria and visual/auditory hallucinations)*
 - b. *Kratom (an herbal substance that can produce opioid- and stimulantlike effects)*
 - c. *Salvia Divinorum (herbal plant used as a psychedelic)*
- Source: <https://www.dea.gov/documents/2020/2020-04/2020-04-13/drugs-abuse>
Drugs of Abuse DEA resource guide PDF

Federal Trafficking Penalties

DRUG/SCHEDULE	QUANTITY	PENALTIES	QUANTITY	PENALTIES
Cocaine (Schedule II)	500-4999 grams mixture	First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs, and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. A fine of no more than \$5 million if an individual, and \$25 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 10 years, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. A fine of no more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual	5 kgs or more mixture	First Offense: Not less than 10 years, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. A fine of no more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 15 years, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. A fine of no more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual. 2 or More Prior Offenses: Not less than 25 years. A fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.
Cocaine Base (Schedule II)	28-279 grams mixture		280 grams or more mixture	
Fentanyl (Schedule II)	40-399 grams mixture		400 grams or more mixture	
Fentanyl Analogue (Schedule I)	10-99 grams mixture		100 grams or more	
Heroin (Schedule I)	100-999 grams mixture		1 kg or more mixture	
LSD (Schedule I)	1-9 grams mixture		10 grams or more mixture	
Methamphetamine (Schedule II)	5-49 grams pure or 50-499 grams mixture		50 grams or more pure or 500 grams or more mixture	
PCP (Schedule II)	10-99 grams pure or 100-99 grams mixture	100 gm or more pure or 1 kg or more mixture		
PENALTIES				

Other Schedule I & II drugs (and any drug product containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid)	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual.
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	1 gram	
Other Schedule III drugs	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 10 years. If death or serious injury, not more than 15 yrs. A fine of no more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2.5 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not more than 30 yrs. A fine of no more than \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.
All other Schedule IV drugs	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 5 yrs. A fine of no more than \$250,000 if an individual, and \$1 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual.
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	Other than 1 gram or more	First Offense: Not more than 1 year. A fine of no more than \$100,000 if an individual, and \$250,000 if not an individual.
All Schedule V drugs	Any amount	Second Offense: Not more than 4 years. A fine of no more than \$200,000 if an individual, \$500,000 if not an individual.

Federal Trafficking Penalties- Marijuana

DRUG	QUANTITY	1 ST OFFENSE	2 ND OFFENSE*
Marijuana (Schedule I)	1,000 kg or more marijuana mixture; or 1,000 or more marijuana plants	Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine not more than life. Fine not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 15 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. A fine of no more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if other than an individual.

Marijuana (Schedule i)	100 kg to 999 kg marijuana mixture;	Not less than 5 years. Or more than 40 years. If death	Not less than 10 years. Or more than life. If death or serious bodily
	or 100 to 999 marijuana plants	or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years., or more than life. Fine not more than life. A fine of no more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if other than an individual.	Injury, life imprisonment. A fine of no more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule i)	More than 10 kgs hashish; 50 to 99 kg marijuana mixture More than 1 kg of hashish oil; 50 to 99 marijuana plants	Not less than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule i)	Less than 50 kg of marijuana (except 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight); 1 to 49 marijuana plants;	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual
Hashish (Schedule I)	10 kg or less	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual
Hashish Oil (Schedule I)	1 kg or less	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual

*The minimum sentence for a violation after two or more prior convictions for a felony drug offense has become final is not less than 25 years imprisonment and a fine up to \$20 million if an individual and \$75 million if other than an individual.

Source: <https://www.dea.gov/drug-information/drug-policy> Federal Drug Trafficking PDF

D. Virginia State Drug and Alcohol Laws:

Title 18.2 Crimes and Offenses Generally- Chapter 7. Crimes involving Health and Safety: VA code section 18.2 deals with laws relating to health and safety. The following chapters involve Drug and Alcohol related codes:

1. Article 1: Drugs

<u>§ 18.2-247</u>	Use of terms "controlled substances," "marijuana," "Schedules I, II, III, IV, V, and VI," "imitation controlled substance," and "counterfeit controlled substance" in Title 18.2
<u>§ 18.2-248</u>	Manufacturing, selling, giving, distributing, or possessing with intent to manufacture, sell, give, or distribute a controlled substance or an imitation controlled substance is prohibited; penalties
<u>§ 18.2-248.01</u>	Transporting controlled substances into the Commonwealth; penalty
<u>§ 18.2-248.02</u>	Allowing a minor or incapacitated person to be present during the manufacture or attempted manufacture of methamphetamine is prohibited; penalties
<u>§ 18.2-248.03</u>	Manufacturing, selling, giving, distributing, or possessing with intent to manufacture, sell, give, or distribute methamphetamine; penalty
<u>§ 18.2-248.04</u>	The Methamphetamine Cleanup Fund established
<u>§ 18.2-248.1</u>	Penalties for sale, gift, distribution, or possession with intent to sell, give or distribute marijuana
<u>§ 18.2-248.3</u>	Professional use of imitation controlled substances
<u>§ 18.2-248.4</u>	Advertisement of imitation controlled substances prohibited; penalty
<u>§ 18.2-248.5</u>	Illegal stimulants and steroids; penalty
<u>§ 18.2-250</u>	Possession of controlled substances unlawful
<u>§ 18.2-251</u>	Persons charged with the first offense may be placed on probation; conditions; substance abuse screening, assessment treatment, and education programs or services; drug tests; costs and fees; violations; discharge
<u>§ 18.2-251.01</u>	Substance abuse screening and assessment for felony convictions
<u>§ 18.2-251.02</u>	Drug Offender Assessment and Treatment Fund

<u>§ 18.2-251.03</u>	Arrest and prosecution when experiencing or reporting overdoses
<u>§ 18.2-251.1</u>	Possession or distribution of marijuana for medical purposes permitted
<u>§ 18.2-251.1:1</u>	(Effective until January 1, 2024) Possession or distribution of cannabis oil; public schools
<u>§ 18.2-251.1:2</u>	(Effective until January 1, 2024) Possession or distribution of cannabis oil; nursing homes and certified nursing facilities; hospice and hospice facilities; assisted living facilities
<u>§ 18.2-251.1:3</u>	Possession or distribution of cannabis oil, or industrial hemp; laboratories; Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Department of Law employees
<u>§ 18.2-251.2</u>	Possession and distribution of flunitrazepam; enhanced penalty
<u>§ 18.2-251.3</u>	Possession and distribution of gamma-butyrolactone; 1, 4-butanediol; enhanced penalty
<u>§ 18.2-251.4</u>	Defeating drug and alcohol screening tests; penalty
<u>§ 18.2-252</u>	Suspended sentence conditioned upon substance abuse screening, assessment, testing, and treatment or education
<u>§ 18.2-254</u>	Commitment of convicted person for treatment for substance abuse
<u>§ 18.2-254.1</u>	Drug Treatment Court Act
<u>§ 18.2-254.2</u>	Specialty dockets; report
<u>§ 18.2-254.3</u>	Behavioral Health Docket Act
<u>§ 18.2-255</u>	Distribution of certain drugs to persons under 18 is prohibited; penalty
<u>§ 18.2-255.1</u>	Distribution, sale, or display of printed material advertising instruments for use in administering marijuana or controlled substances to minors; penalty

<u>§ 18.2-255.2</u>	Prohibiting the sale or manufacture of drugs on or near certain properties; penalty
<u>§ 18.2-256</u>	Conspiracy
<u>§ 18.2-257</u>	Attempts
<u>§ 18.2-258</u>	Certain premises deemed common nuisance; penalty
<u>§ 18.2-258.01</u>	Enjoining nuisances involving illegal drug transactions
<u>§ 18.2-258.02</u>	Maintaining a fortified drug house; penalty
<u>§ 18.2-258.1</u>	Obtaining drugs, procuring administration of controlled substances, etc., by fraud, deceit, or forgery
<u>§ 18.2-258.2</u>	Assisting individuals in unlawfully procuring prescription drugs; penalty
<u>§ 18.2-259</u>	Penalties to be in addition to civil or administrative sanctions
<u>§ 18.2-260</u>	Prescribing, dispensing, etc., drug except as authorized in the article and Drug Control Act; violations for which no penalty provided
<u>§ 18.2-260.1</u>	Falsifying patient records
<u>§ 18.2-261</u>	Monetary penalty
<u>§ 18.2-262</u>	Witnesses are not excused from testifying or producing evidence because of self-incrimination
<u>§ 18.2-263</u>	Unnecessary to negative exception, etc.; burden of proof of exception, etc.
<u>§ 18.2-264</u>	Inhaling drugs or other noxious chemical substances or causing, etc., others to do so

2. Article 1.1 Drug Paraphernalia

a. Code section detailing the codes and laws around “drug paraphernalia” meaning all equipment, products, and materials that are designed for use or intended by the person charged with a violation for any of the following:

- (i) planting, propagating, cultivating, growing, harvesting, manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, preparing, strength testing, analyzing, packaging, repackaging, storing, containing, concealing, injecting, ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing into the human body marijuana or a controlled substance

<u>§ 18.2-265.1</u>	Definitions
<u>§ 18.2-265.2</u>	Evidence to be considered in cases under this article
<u>§ 18.2-265.3</u>	Penalties for sale, etc., of drug paraphernalia
<u>§ 18.2-265.5</u>	Advertisement of drug paraphernalia prohibited; penalty

3. Article 1.2 Sale of Ephedrine or Related Compounds

a. This code section details the quantity of ephedrine that can be sold at one time due to the substance being a precursor to the manufacturing of Methamphetamines.

<u>§ 18.2-265.6</u>	Definitions
<u>§ 18.2-265.7</u>	Sale of the methamphetamine precursors ephedrine or related compounds; penalty
<u>§ 18.2-265.8</u>	Real-time electronic recording of sales of ephedrine or related compounds; memorandum of understanding
<u>§ 18.2-265.9</u>	Stop sales alerts; interruption of electronic system
<u>§ 18.2-265.10</u>	Exemption from participation in the electronic system; requirement to maintain a log
<u>§ 18.2-265.11</u>	Exemption from participation in electronic system and maintenance of a written log
<u>§ 18.2-265.12</u>	Authority to access data, records, and reports
<u>§ 18.2-265.13</u>	Confidentiality of data in possession of the Department

<u>§ 18.2-265.14</u>	Prohibition on disclosure of information by the entity operating the system
<u>§ 18.2-265.15</u>	Prohibition on disclosure of information by pharmacy or retail distributor; civil immunity
<u>§ 18.2-265.16</u>	Compliance with statutory provisions; civil immunity
<u>§ 18.2-265.17</u>	Exemption of information systems from provisions related to the Virginia Information Technologies Agency
<u>§ 18.2-265.18</u>	Failure to report certain sales; penalty

4. Article 1.3 Dextromethorphan Distribution Act

- a. *This code section outlines the guidelines for which the substance Dextromethorphan can be purchased and distributed.*

<u>§ 18.2-265.19</u>	Definitions
<u>§ 18.2-265.20</u>	Sale or distribution of dextromethorphan to minors; purchase by minors; civil penalty
<u>§ 18.2-265.21</u>	Possession or distribution of unfinished dextromethorphan; penalty

- b. *The following codes detail the use, possession, distribution, and penalties associated with alcohol and cannabis*

(i) Article 2 Driving Motor Vehicle, Etc., While Intoxicated

<u>§ 18.2-266</u>	Driving motor vehicle, engine, etc., while intoxicated, etc.
<u>§ 18.2-266.1</u>	Persons under age 21 driving after illegally consuming alcohol; penalty
<u>§ 18.2-267</u>	Preliminary analysis of breath to determine alcoholic content of blood
<u>§ 18.2-268.1</u>	Chemical testing to determine alcohol or drug content of blood; definitions

<u>§ 18.2-268.2</u>	Implied consent to post-arrest testing to determine drug or alcohol content of blood
<u>§ 18.2-268.3</u>	Refusal of tests; penalties; procedures
<u>§ 18.2-268.4</u>	Trial and appeal for refusal
<u>§ 18.2-268.5</u>	Qualifications and liability of persons authorized to take blood samples; procedure for taking samples
<u>§ 18.2-268.6</u>	Transmission of blood samples
<u>§ 18.2-268.7</u>	Transmission of blood test samples; use as evidence
<u>§ 18.2-268.8</u>	Fees
<u>§ 18.2-268.9</u>	Assurance of breath-test validity; use of breath-test results as evidence
<u>§ 18.2-268.10</u>	Evidence of violation of driving under the influence offenses
<u>§ 18.2-268.11</u>	Substantial compliance
<u>§ 18.2-268.12</u>	Ordinances
<u>§ 18.2-269</u>	Presumptions from alcohol or drug content of blood
<u>§ 18.2-270</u>	Penalty for driving while intoxicated; subsequent offense; prior conviction
<u>§ 18.2-270.01</u>	Multiple offenders; payment to Trauma Center Fund
<u>§ 18.2-270.1</u>	Ignition interlock systems; penalty
<u>§ 18.2-270.2</u>	Ignition interlock system and remote alcohol monitoring device; certification by Commission on VASAP; regulations; sale or lease; monitoring use; reports
<u>§ 18.2-271</u>	Forfeiture of driver's license for driving while intoxicated
<u>§ 18.2-271.1</u>	Probation, education, and rehabilitation of a person charged or convicted; a person convicted under the law of another state or federal law

<u>§ 18.2-271.2</u>	Commission on VASAP; purpose; membership; terms; meetings; staffing; compensation and expenses; chairman's executive summary
<u>§ 18.2-271.4</u>	Oath of office
<u>§ 18.2-271.5</u>	Restricted permits to operate a motor vehicle; ignition interlock systems
<u>§ 18.2-272</u>	Driving after forfeiture of license
<u>§ 18.2-273</u>	Report of conviction to the Department of Motor Vehicles

Source: <https://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacode/title18.2/chapter7/>

5. Title 4.1 Alcoholic Beverage and Cannabis Control

a. Subtitle I: Alcoholic Beverage Control Act

- (i) Outlines the definitions and provisions of alcohol use, and licenses required for obtaining and selling alcohol.

b. Subtitle II: Cannabis Control Act

- (i) Outlines the general provisions for how Cannabis can be obtained and administrative licenses for the sale.

Source: <https://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacodefull/title4.1/subtitleI/>

6. According to Virginia ABC-Related Legislation, the following are the most recent legislative updates that went into effect on July 1, 2023:

- a. *Alcoholic Product Display Rules (HB 1979 and SB 809)*- These bills establish guidelines for licensing regarding how to display alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages of the same branding, logo, or packaging. This allows for there to be less consumer confusion and/or appeal to an underage audience.
- b. *Employment Restrictions Relaxed (HB 1730)* - This streamlines the process for licensees to hire individuals with a felony conviction, with all terms of probation or parole completed.
- c. *Seasonal Marketplace License Fee (HB 2336)*- This lowers the annual state license fee.
- d. *Local Alcohol Safety Action Board (HB 2370 and SB 841)*- Both modify the jurisdiction and composition of local alcohol safety action boards.
- e. *Winery and Farm Winery Requirements and Privileges (SB 983)*- This law allows for changes to the privileges and requirements for winery and farm winery licenses related to characteristics and tasks to be performed on the premises, licensing qualifications, manufacturing and sale requirements/limitations, and utilization of contract winemaking services.
- f. *Restricted Wholesale Beer License (HB 2258)*- This creates a restricted wholesale beer license to provide no more than 500 barrels of beer shall be distributed by each licensee in one calendar year.

Source: <https://www.abc.virginia.gov/enforcement/virginia-codes-and-regulations/legislative-update>

E. City of Lynchburg Ordinances:

The following are ordinances for the City of Lynchburg having to do with alcohol and drugs:

I. Chapter 6- Amusements

- a. *Section 6-48: Any person owning, managing, or operating a billiard room in which any alcoholic beverage is sold or consumed in the billiard room or in any other area or place accessible from the billiard room, shall not allow minors under the age of 16 years to play or watch the play of billiards in such billiard room unless the billiard room meets the same conditions and circumstances under which minors between the ages of 16 and 18 years are allowed to play or watch the play of billiards in a billiard room and unless each minor is accompanied by one of his or her parents or person in loco parentis or legal guardian. The person accompanying a minor under the age of 16 years shall be solely responsible for establishing the age of the minor and the relationship of the minor to such person. It shall be unlawful for any person owning, managing, or operating a billiard room to permit any minor under the age of 16 years to enter the billiard room unless the foregoing provisions of this subsection are complied with.*
- b. *Section 6-61: As used in this article, a "commercial recreation center" is defined as any establishment where foosball, table tennis, shuffleboard, or any other game of recreation or amusement is displayed for public patronage, where the insertion of a coin, slug or token or the payment of a fee is required and where three or more such game machines are in use.*
 - (i) There is excepted from this article and the regulations contained herein game machines operated as an incident to a club or business establishment duly licensed and regulated by the state alcoholic beverage control board; however, such club or business establishment shall obtain a permit as required by section 6-71 of this chapter and shall comply with the provisions of sections 6-72 through 6-80 of this chapter.
- c. *Section 6-76: The following factors shall constitute grounds for the denial of a permit required by the provisions of this division:*
 - (i) A finding by the city manager or his authorized designee that the applicant has falsified his application in a material manner.
 - (2) A finding by the city manager or his authorized designee that the applicant or any of his designated managerial employees has a criminal record that reveals any convictions for violations of any drug control law or any other pattern of criminal misconduct involving moral turpitude.
 - (3) A finding by the city manager or his authorized designee that the applicant consistently fails to cooperate with law enforcement personnel in the exercise of their official duties.
 - (4) A finding by the city manager or his authorized designee that the application is not properly completed as required herein.
 - (5) A finding by the city manager or his authorized designee that the proposed center fails to comply with the provisions of this article. No other factors shall be sufficient grounds for denial of an application for a permit.
- d. *Chapter 10- Bicycles and Mopeds*

(i) Prohibited activities Section 10-56: No person operating a shared mobility device on the public ways of the city shall text or use a handheld mobile telephone while operating such device. No person shall operate a shared mobility device while wearing headphones on or in both ears. No person shall operate a shared mobility device on the public ways of the city (i) while such person has a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or more by weight by volume or 0.08 grams or more per 210 liters of breath as indicated by a chemical test, (ii) while such person is under the influence of alcohol, (iii) while such person is under the influence of any narcotic drug or any other self-administered intoxicant or drug of whatsoever nature, or any combination of such drugs, to a degree which impairs his or her ability to operate a shared mobility device safely. Any person who violates this section shall be guilty of a class 3 misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not more than \$500.00.

e. *Chapter 22.1- Regulations of Smoking*

(i) 22.1-6 Exceptions: Those health care facilities or portions thereof which engage primarily in the treatment of patients suffering from alcohol and other chemical dependency or abuse, or psychiatric disorders or illnesses when the implementation of the smoking prohibitions contained in this ordinance would, in the written opinion of attending physicians, produce a significant risk of worsening a patient's mental health.

f. *Chapter 25- Division 3: Driving while Under the Influence*

(i) Sec. 25-162: It shall be unlawful for any person to drive or operate any motor vehicle, engine or train (i) while such person has a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or more by weight by volume or 0.08 grams or more per 210 liters of breath as indicated by a chemical test administered as provided in this division, or (ii) while such person is under the influence of alcohol, or (iii) while such person is under the influence of any narcotic drug or any other self-administered intoxicant or drug of whatsoever nature, or any combination of such drugs, to a degree which impairs his ability to drive or operate any motor vehicle, engine or train safely, or (iv) while such person is under the combined influence of alcohol and any drug or drugs to a degree which impairs his ability to drive or operate any motor vehicle, engine or train safely. For this section, the term "motor vehicle" shall include mopeds, while operated on the public streets, highways, alleys, and rights-of-way within the city.

(a) (Code 1959, § 20-84; Ord. No. O-82-146, § 1, 7-13-82; Ord. No. O-85-292, § 1, 11-26-85; Ord. No. O-86-146, § 1, 7-8-86; Ord. No. O-88-184, § 1, 8-9-88; Ord. No. O-89-136, § 1, 6-13-89; Ord. No. O-92-201, 6-23-92, eff. 7-1-92; Ord. No. O-94-117, 6-14-94, eff. 7-1-94)

(b) State Law reference— Authority to prohibit driving while intoxicated, Code of Virginia, § 15.1-132; similar provisions, Code of Virginia, § 18.2-266.

(2) Sec. 25-162.1.: It shall be unlawful for any person to drive or operate any commercial motor vehicle (i) while such person has a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or more by weight by volume or 0.08 grams or more per 210 liters of breath as indicated by a chemical test administered as provided in this division or (ii) while such person is under the influence of alcohol or (iii) while such person is under the influence of any narcotic drug or any other self-administered intoxicant or drug of whatsoever nature,

or any combination of such drugs, to a degree which impairs his ability to drive or operate any commercial motor vehicle safely, or (iv) while such person is under the combined influence of alcohol and any drug or drugs to a degree which impairs his ability to drive or operate any commercial motor vehicle safely.

(a) It shall be unlawful and a lesser included offense of an offense under provision (i), (ii), or (iv) of subsection (a) of this section for a person to drive or operate a commercial motor vehicle while such person has a blood alcohol concentration of 0.04 percent or more by weight by volume or 0.04 grams or more per 210 liters of breath as indicated by a chemical test administered in accordance with the provisions of this division.

(b) (Ord. No. O-92-201, 6-23-92, eff. 7-1-92; Ord. No. O-94-117, 6-14-94, eff. 7-1-94)

(3) Sec. 25-162.2.: It shall be unlawful for any person under the age of 21 to operate any motor vehicle after illegally consuming alcohol. Any such person with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.02 percent or more by weight by volume or 0.02 grams or more per 210 liters of breath but less than 0.08 by weight by volume or less than 0.08 grams per 210 liters of breath as indicated by a chemical test administered as provided in this article shall be in violation of this section.

(a) A violation of this section shall be punishable by forfeiture of such person's license to operate a motor vehicle for a period of six months from the date of conviction and by a fine of not more than \$500.00. The penalties and license forfeiture provisions set forth in Sections 16.1-278.9, 18.2-270, and 18.2-271 of the Code of Virginia, shall not apply to a violation of this section.

(b) Any person convicted of a violation of this section shall be eligible to attend an alcohol safety action program under the provisions of section 18.2-271.1 of the Code of Virginia and shall be eligible for a restricted license during the term of license suspension.

(c) Notwithstanding section 16.1-278.8 and section 16.1-278.9 of the Code of Virginia, upon adjudicating a juvenile delinquent based upon a violation of this section, the juvenile and domestic relations district court shall order disposition as provided in subsection (b).

(d) (Ord. No. O-94-117, 6-14-94, eff. 7-1-94)

g. *Chapter 27- Offenses*

(i) Sec. 27-10: Intoxication in Public Places: If any person is intoxicated in public, whether such intoxication results from alcohol, narcotic drug, or other intoxicant or drug of whatever nature, such person shall be guilty of a class 4 misdemeanor, and shall be taken and held in custody by the police or in the city jail until sober, or until no longer under the influence of such intoxicant. Further, a law enforcement officer may authorize the transportation, by police or deputy or otherwise, of public inebriates to a court-approved detoxification center in lieu of arrest; however, no person shall be involuntarily detained in such center.

- (a) A person is guilty of disorderly conduct if, with the intent to cause public inconvenience, annoyance or alarm, or recklessly creating the risk thereof, he: In any street, highway, public building, or while in or on a public conveyance, or public place, engages in conduct tending to cause acts of violence by the person or persons at whom, individually, such conduct is directed; or
- (b) Willfully or being intoxicated, whether willfully or not, and whether such intoxication results from self-administered alcohol or another drug of whatever nature disrupts any meeting of the governing body of the City of Lynchburg or any division or agency thereof or of any school, literary society or place of religious worship if the disruption (i) prevents or interferes with the orderly conduct of the meeting or (ii) has a direct tendency to cause acts of violence by the person or persons at whom, individually, the disruption is directed; or
- (c) Willfully or while intoxicated, whether willfully or not, and whether such intoxication results from self-administered alcohol or another drug of whatever nature, disrupt the operation of any school or any activity conducted or sponsored by any school if the disruption (i) prevents or interferes with the orderly conduct of the operation or activity or (ii) has a direct tendency to cause acts of violence by the person or persons at whom, individually, the disruption is directed.
- (d) However, conduct prohibited under subsections (a), (b), or (c) shall not be deemed to include the utterance or display of any words or to include conduct otherwise made punishable under other provisions of the City Code or the Code of Virginia.

h. Chapter 28- Public Parks and Places

- (1) Sec. 28-3: Any person who shall take a drink of an alcoholic beverage or who shall tender a drink thereof to another, whether accepted or not, or who possesses any uncapped or open container of any kind which contains an alcoholic beverage, at or in any public park, public playground, public street, public school ground or within any vehicle located on or in any public park, public playground, public school ground or public street shall be guilty of a class 4 misdemeanor.
- (2) Sec. 28-7.1: If any person shall commit any of the following activities within the city stadium shall be guilty of a class 4 misdemeanor.
 - (a) No one shall use, operate, or permit to be played, used, or operated any radio, receiving set, tape player, musical instrument, phonograph, loudspeaker, sound amplifier, or any other machine or device for the producing or the recording of sound in such a manner as to be audible at a distance of 50 feet from the location of such device unless such person has obtained prior written permission from the director of public works or his designee.
 - (b) No person shall take a drink of any alcoholic beverages or tender a drink thereof to another, whether accepted or not, in any portion of the stadium facilities except those areas of the city stadium that have been specifically designated for the consumption of alcohol.

(c) No one shall leave a motor vehicle or other vehicle standing or parked in any established parking area or elsewhere in the stadium facilities during the hours that the city stadium is closed.

(d) No person shall commit any other activity in the city stadium in which activity has been prohibited by a sign or signs posted by the city.

i. *Chapter 37- Taxicabs, Rental Cars*

(1) Sec. 37-90: No applicant for original or renewal registration required by this division shall be registered by the chief of police if such applicant:

(a) Does not have in force a valid license issued by the Department of Motor Vehicles of the state; or,

(b) Has, within the past three years before the date of application, been convicted of a felony or petit larceny under the laws of the United States or any state; or,

(c) Has, within three years before the date of application, been convicted of driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicants or any narcotic drug under the laws of any state or municipality; or,

(d) Has, within one year before the date of application, been convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of the Code of Virginia, Title 4, relating to the transportation or sale of alcoholic beverages, or has, within one year before the date of the application, been convicted of a violation of any state law or municipal ordinance relating to the sale, transportation, possession or distribution of intoxicating liquors or relating to the sale, transportation, possession or distribution of any other controlled substance; or

(e) Has, within one year before the date of application, been convicted of using or allowing the use of a vehicle to aid or promote prostitution or illicit sexual intercourse, or of violating any of the provisions of the Code of Virginia, Section 18.2-349, or any amendment thereof.

(f) Has, any pending charges for any of the criminal offenses identified in paragraphs (b), (c), (d), or (e) of this section.

(2) Sec. 37-93: The chief of police or the chief's designee shall forthwith revoke and seize the registration of any taxicab driver upon ascertaining that such driver:

(a) Has, within the preceding three years, been convicted of a felony or petit larceny under the laws of the United States or any state; or,

(b) Has, within the preceding three years, been convicted of driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicants or any narcotic drug under the laws of any state or municipality; or,

(c) Has, within the preceding year, been convicted of any of the provisions of the Code of Virginia, Title 4.1, relating to the transportation or sale of alcoholic beverages, or has been convicted of violating any state law or municipal ordinance relating to the sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors or relating to the sale, transportation, possession or distribution of any other controlled substance; or,

- (d) Has, within the preceding year, been convicted of using or allowing the use of a vehicle to aid or promote prostitution or illicit sexual intercourse, or of violating any of the provisions of Code of Virginia, Section 18.2-349; or,
- (e) Has, within the preceding year, been convicted of two offenses of reckless driving under the laws of any state or municipality; or,
- (f) Has, within the preceding year, been convicted of one offense of reckless driving and two offenses of exceeding the speed limit under the laws of any state or municipality; or,
- (g) Has, within the preceding year, been convicted of three offenses of exceeding the speed limit under the laws of any state or municipality.
- (h) Does not have in force a valid operator's license issued by the Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles.
- (i) When any taxicab driver is charged with any criminal offense that would result in the mandatory revocation of the driver's registration, if convicted, the chief of police or the chief's designee shall suspend the driver's registration until the criminal charges have been resolved.

(i) (Ord. No. O-96-136, 5-14-96; Ord. No. O-19-036, § 1, 5-28-19)

Source: https://library.municode.com/va/lynchburg/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=CH27OF

F. Prevention and Education Programs:

1. Choices: Choices is an educational program with three components:

- a. *Classroom time and discussion*
- b. *Hands-on service*
- c. *Final written assignment*

The curriculum will help each participant consider the relationship between their values, purpose, and decision-making. The students will discuss the impact their choices have on themselves, their relationship with the Lord, the University, and others. Each topic will be considered from a biblical worldview perspective. The curriculum then focuses on specific areas applicable to those students who are in attendance.

The Choices program helps students identify the values and convictions that shape their decision-making skills and assists them in reaching their goals.

The University has found Choices to be an effective means of communicating pertinent information to new students concerning the standards of The Liberty Way (Student Honor Code) and resources available to students.

2. Substance Abuse Awareness

It is our goal to encourage students to develop personal, biblical values regarding the consumption of alcoholic beverages and to provide knowledge regarding the dangers of alcohol consumption.

The Office of Community Life provides numerous educational resources related to alcohol. These resources include:

- a. *Interactive seminars*
- b. *Educational resources*
- c. *Social Media campaigns*

Substance Abuse Awareness is a component of Liberty's Christian Life Education program that addresses the standards of the university, the top substances currently being used by college students, the harms of substance abuse, and the campus and community resources offered for those struggling with substance abuse.

Liberty University provides the following services and avenues for students who are struggling with substance abuse.

- a. *All students have access to counseling services through the Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS).*
- b. *Self-reporting is encouraged for all students when they have knowingly violated the Student Code of Honor. The University provides discreet counseling and support to these students who are seeking to acknowledge wrongdoing and acknowledge their intentions to correct that behavior.*
- c. *The **Center for Student Thriving** webpage works to create programs and provide life skills coaching to power students to become Champions for Christ. It provides multiple educational resources for students with **Substance Abuse Awareness**.*

3. Convocation:

Liberty University Convocation is the assembling of our student body and staff leadership to inform, inspire, and sometimes simply entertain. With over 13,000 in attendance and thousands more watching online and on television, Liberty University's Convocation is the largest weekly gathering of college students in the world. Convocation is held each semester at 10:30 am on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, in the Vines Center on Liberty University's campus. The University often brings in guest speakers who share their experiences with substances, including the dangers of drugs and alcohol. Those in attendance and those able to watch online can see how substances pose a risk in the lives of these speakers and are exposed to the resources that are available to overcome substance addiction.

IV. Intervention, Treatment, and Recovery

A. Student Resources

1. Student Counseling Services <https://www.liberty.edu/studentaffairs/studentcounseling/>

Student Counseling Services is a confidential counseling center on Liberty University's campus. To best serve the needs of Liberty University students, Student Counseling Services offers Individual Counseling, Group Counseling, and Substance Abuse Treatment. Student Counseling Services is also able to provide referrals for students seeking additional counseling services.

2. LU Shepherd Office <https://www.liberty.edu/osd/lushepherd/>
LU Shepherd exists to develop Champions for Christ by fostering a holistic community through peer mentorships, pastoral care, and life-skills training.

B. Employee Resources

1. Liberty University provides employees with an Employee Assistance Program (linked to our LU page) through the Hartford Insurance Company, at no cost to the employee. This program offers assistance to employees in several categories, including professional drug and alcohol counseling and rehabilitation services. To utilize this benefit call – 1 (800) 964-3577 or visit guidanceresources.com.
2. **AA in Central Virginia** (434) 847-4733
3. **Celebrate Recovery** Heritage Baptist Church 219 Breezewood Dr. Lynchburg, VA 24502. To find a meeting location near you, visit <https://locator.crgroups.info/>
4. **Counseling Services at Thomas Road Baptist Church** (434) 592-5630
5. **Roads to Recovery** (434) 455-0053

V. Health Risks Associated with Drug and Alcohol Use

1. **Alcohol** -Alcohol slows down the heart, nervous system, and brain, and high doses of alcohol can cause someone to stop breathing. Prolonged immoderate use can cause artery disease, heart failure, and liver damage including cancer, cirrhosis, and hepatitis. Women may develop alcohol-related health problems sooner than men and from drinking less alcohol than men. Because alcohol affects nearly every organ in the body, long-term heavy drinking increases the risk for many serious health problems.
2. **Marijuana**- Marijuana has various risks associated with use, whether inhaled or ingested with food. Evidence indicates it can affect brain development in teens and young adults. In the short term, it causes problems with short-term memory and learning, distorts perception (sights and sounds), and causes poor coordination and decision-making. It has been known to contain more than 400 chemicals and has 2.5 times as much tar as tobacco. Because it decreases concentration and learning abilities, marijuana is particularly detrimental to students. Research shows that marijuana users experience the same health problems as tobacco smokers, such as bronchitis, emphysema, bronchial asthma, and throat and lung cancer; tend to have more chest colds than non-users; and are at greater risk of getting lung infections like pneumonia. Studies show that someone who smokes five joints per day may be taking in as many cancer-causing chemicals as someone who smokes a full pack of cigarettes every day. Other effects include increased heart rate, dryness of the mouth, reddening of the eyes, and impaired motor skills. Long-term use is associated with depression, anxiety, and loss of motivation.
3. **Anabolic Steroids** -Steroids have side effects ranging from insomnia to death. Using them increases the risk of cancer and cardiovascular, kidney, and liver disease. Users may exhibit mood swings that include aggressive, combative behavior, and use may cause impotence, sterility, or fetal damage.
4. **Amphetamines** -Amphetamines can cause acute psychoses and malnutrition. They also can make a user nervous, hyperactive, and sleepless and can elevate pulse rate and blood pressure as well as exacerbate symptoms of anxiety.
5. **Methamphetamines** -Meth is a highly addictive drug that targets the functioning of the central nervous system. Short-term effects include increased wakefulness, increased physical activity, decreased appetite, increased respiration, rapid heartbeat, irregular heartbeat, increased blood pressure, hypothermia, irritability, paranoia, insomnia, confusion, tremors, and aggressiveness. Long-term health effects include irreversible damage to blood vessels in the brain, stroke, severe reduction in motor skills with symptoms similar to those of Parkinson's disease, impaired verbal learning, memory impairment, and decreased ability to regulate emotions. Many of the long-term effects persist after the use of the drug is discontinued.
6. **Barbiturates** -Both physiologically and psychologically addictive, these drugs can cause death in high doses. Infants born to barbiturate users may suffer congenital deformities. Other effects include nausea, dizziness, lethargy, allergic reactions, and possible breathing difficulties.

7. **Cocaine** -Anyone who uses cocaine – even a first-time user – may have seizures, heart fibrillation, and strokes that can result in death. Habitual users experience irritability, paranoia, and hallucinations. Use causes tumors, chronic fatigue, dangerous weight loss, sexual impotence, and insomnia and affects respiration, blood pressure, and blood sugar levels.
8. **Heroin and Opium** -An overdose of these psychologically and physiologically addictive drugs can cause death through suppression of central nervous systems including breathing. Heroin and opium users feel sluggish and fall asleep at inappropriate and dangerous times. Intravenous users risk contracting hepatitis, HIV, and other infections.
9. **LSD** -LSD causes hallucinations, perception distortions, and anxiety. Users cannot function normally and are accident-prone. LSD also can cause elevated body temperature and respiration and a rapid heartbeat.
10. **MDMA (Ecstasy/Molly)** -MDMA produces both stimulant and psychedelic effects including increased heart rate, elevated blood pressure, nervousness, and hyperactivity. Because users may experience feelings of increased confidence, sensitivity, arousal, and confusion, the use of ecstasy makes them more vulnerable to crime, especially robbery, sexual assault, and other unwanted sexual encounters.
11. **Oxycodone and Other Narcotics** -Oxycodone and other narcotics are chemically similar to heroin and opium. Although they can be safe and effective treatments for pain when prescribed by a doctor and used as directed, they are psychologically and physiologically addictive, and overdose and death through misuse are possible. Because of their medical uses, these drugs are frequently manufactured in a time-release (sustained-release, long-acting, extended-release) form. If users circumvent the time-release formulation, they may take a larger dose than intended, overdose, and suffer serious complications or death. Combining opioids with alcohol or other drugs significantly increases the risk to life and well-being.
12. **Psilocybin** -Psilocybin, found in certain mushrooms, causes hallucinations and perception distortions. Users cannot function normally and are accident-prone. This drug also can produce anxiety, elevated body temperature, rapid heartbeat, and elevated respiration.
13. **Ritalin (methylphenidate), Concerta, and Adderall** -Ritalin, Concerta, and Adderall are chemically similar to amphetamines. Although they are safe and effective treatments for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder when prescribed by a doctor and used as directed, they are powerful stimulants and can be addictive. Because of their medical uses, these drugs are frequently manufactured in a time-release (sustained-release, long-acting, extended-release) form. If users circumvent the time-release formulation, they may take a larger dose than intended, overdose, and suffer complications or death.