

Annual Policy Notification in accordance with Federal Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Regulations [EDGAR Part 86]

Fall 2024

INTRODUCTION

As a requirement of the Federal Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Regulations [EDGAR Part 86], Cleveland State University distributes this Annual Notification of the university's alcohol and drug prevention programs to all students and employees on an annual basis. To ensure that all members of the campus community receive the Annual Notification document it is directly emailed to all student and employee university email addresses. Questions about the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act or alcohol and other drug programs, interventions and policies may be directed to communitystandards@csuohio.edu.

Below you will find information including:

- Standards of conduct that prohibit the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees;
- A list of application legal sanctions for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol;
- A description of the health risks associated with the abuse of alcohol or the use of illicit drugs;
- A list of available drug and alcohol programs; and
- Possible sanctions for students and employees for violation of standards of university conduct regarding drugs and alcohol, including possible expulsion and termination.

Information in this notification is directly derived from university policies. No information in this notification is meant to supersede the policies.

POLICIES & EXPECTATIONS

The following section outlines the policies that have been adopted by the university for its students and employees. Students and employees are subject to the university policies, as well as all applicable local, state, and federal laws. The university will impose appropriate sanctions on any member of the campus community who is found responsible for violating the law and/or university policy.

ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS POLICY

Cleveland State University is subject to the Drug-Free Workplace Act and thus the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited at any CSU location or activity.

ATHLETICS DRUG EDUCATION AND SCREENING PROGRAM POLICY

The Department of Athletics has an additional policy set forth in the Student-Athlete Handbook, which encompasses mandatory drug testing, sanctions as a result of positive tests, programs of education relative to drug and alcohol use and abuse, and counseling.

TABACCO FREE CAMPUS POLICY 3344-44-01

Tobacco use, including the sale, advertising, sampling and distribution of tobacco products and tobacco related merchandise is prohibited in all university facilities, on all university grounds, whether leased or owned, and at university-sponsored events, regardless of the venue.

OHIO TOBACCO LAW

Ohio residents under the age of 21 are no longer able to purchase tobacco products. Ohio's new law, in effect as of October 17, 2019, raises the minimum age to buy tobacco, including cigarettes and ecigarettes, from 18 to 21. See Ohio Revised Code 2927.02 for additional information.

SANCTIONS & PENALTIES

STUDENT SANCTIONS – ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

Student Code of Conduct 3344-83-01

“(G) Sanctions

(1) Reprimand: a written notice to a student that informs them they have violated a standard of conduct. The warning informs the student that the misconduct must cease and/or not reoccur, and that further misconduct will likely result in more severe sanctions.

(2) Developmental and educational requirements: Educational and developmental requirements are designed to educate the student about why the conduct was inappropriate. Examples of such activities include, without limitation, offering a formal apology (in writing and/or in person); attending an educational class, training, or workshop; giving or attending a presentation; preparing and submitting a research project or paper on a designated topic; or offering a written reflection responding to a prompt given by the conduct officer or conduct board. The student may be held responsible for the payment of reasonable expenses relating to the educational activity.

(3) Parent/guardian notification: The conduct officer will notify the parent(s)/guardian(s) of a student under the age of twenty-one who has been found responsible for an alcohol or drug violation of the Code. Parent(s)/guardian(s) shall be notified by regular and certified mail at the student's permanent address on file in the registrar's office.

(4) Restitution: Restitution is compensation for loss, damage, and/or injury incurred as a result of the student's conduct. Compensation may take the form of money, service, and/or material replacement. Restitution may be required to be made to the university, a specific individual, or a specific organization.

(5) Loss or restriction of privileges: Specified student privileges are lost or restricted. Such privileges include, without limitation, representing the university in any official manner, the use of or access to university-controlled property, university parking privileges, or participation in university-affiliated activities (e.g., extracurricular activities).

(6) University housing reassignment or removal: A student may be assigned to a different residence hall or residence hall room. A student's residence hall contract also may be terminated, and the student may be prohibited from residing in university housing for a definite or indefinite period of time.

(7) Disciplinary probation: Disciplinary probation is imposed for a designated period of time during which the student may continue to be enrolled but must demonstrate conduct that conforms to the standards of conduct. Conditions may be placed on the student's continued enrollment. A student may be placed on disciplinary probation for moderate misconduct or in the case of repeated minor misconduct. Also, a student allowed to re-enroll following a suspension could be placed on disciplinary probation. Subsequent violations of the standards of conduct during a period of disciplinary probation may result in more serious sanctions such as suspension or expulsion from the university.

(8) Deferred suspension: Deferred suspension is a designated period of time during which a student, while continuing to be enrolled, is given an opportunity to demonstrate the ability to abide by the standards of conduct. A student may be placed on deferred

suspension for serious misconduct or in the case of repeated misconduct. If the student is found responsible for any additional violation(s) of the standards of conduct while the student is on deferred suspension, then the sanction of suspension will be the minimum sanction that will be imposed on the subsequent misconduct. Students who are placed on deferred suspension generally also receive disciplinary probation and developmental and educational requirements.

(9) Suspension: Suspension is an official separation of a student from the university for a designated period of time and/or until certain conditions are met. A suspension may be imposed for serious misconduct, repeated misconduct, and/or for a violation of deferred suspension. Suspension may include conditions that must be satisfied prior to a student being allowed to re-enroll and/or conditions that will be in place if the student is allowed to re-enroll. The effective date of a suspension may be imposed retroactively to the date that the misconduct occurred. While suspended, the student loses all university rights and privileges (e.g., enrollment privileges), shall not represent the university in any official manner, and shall not be present on university-controlled property without the prior approval of the conduct officer. The student may be required to meet with an assigned staff member periodically while suspended to ensure the student is making satisfactory progress regarding the developmental sanctions issued. The conduct officer will determine whether the student is eligible for consideration for re-enrollment by the university's admissions office(s). Prior to re-enrollment, the student must satisfy the terms and conditions of all sanction(s) that are required to be completed prior to re-enrollment. Students who are permitted to return to the university following a period of suspension will automatically be placed on disciplinary probation by the conduct officer for a designated period of time, which is designed to facilitate a smooth transition back to the university community. A student on post-suspension disciplinary probation must abide by the standards of conduct and all terms and conditions placed on the student's re-enrollment.

(10) Expulsion: Expulsion is a sanction that permanently bars a person from reenrolling as a student at the university. This sanction generally is imposed when the student's misconduct is deemed so serious as to warrant total and permanent disassociation from the university community without the possibility of re-enrollment; and/or when, by the student's repeated misconduct, a student has exhibited a blatant disregard for the health, safety, or welfare of other members of the university community or the university's right to establish rules of conduct. The effective date of a suspension may be imposed retroactively to the date that the misconduct occurred. A person who has been expelled shall not be present on university-controlled property without the prior approval of the conduct officer.

(11) Withholding of degree: The university may withhold a degree as a disciplinary sanction for a designated period of time or until the student's completion of all other sanctions imposed, whichever occurs later."

EMPLOYEE SANCTIONS – ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

Employees who violate policies regarding drugs and alcohol are subject to discipline, up to and including termination, according to the applicable personnel policy and/or collective bargaining agreement as well as possible referral to law enforcement authorities. In appropriate circumstances, employees maybe be referred to a substance use treatment program and/or receive a last chance agreement.

FEDERAL AND OHIO PENALTIES – ALCOHOL

- I. State of Ohio Alcohol Law Criminal Sanctions
 - a. Underage drinking: The Federal Uniform Drinking Age Act of 1984 sets the minimum legal drinking age to 21. Ohio Revised Code (O.R.C.) 4301.63 provides that no person under the age of 21 shall purchase beer or intoxicating liquor. Penalty for violation: Violation of O.R.C. 4301.63 will result in a fine of not less than \$25 but not more than \$100. The court may order that the fine be paid by the performance of public work at a reasonable hourly rate established by the court and may specify the designated time in which the public work shall be completed.
 - b. False identification used to purchase alcohol for someone under 21: O.R.C. 4301.633 provides that no person shall knowingly furnish any false information as to the name, age, or other identification of any person under 21 years of age for the purpose of obtaining or with the intent to obtain, beer or intoxicating liquor for a person under 21 years of age, by purchase, or as a gift. Penalty for violation: Violation of O.R.C. 4301.633 is a 5 misdemeanor of the first degree. The maximum penalty is imprisonment for not more than six months and a fine not more than \$1,000.
 - c. False identification used to purchase alcohol by someone under 21: O.R.C. 4301.634 provides that no person under the age of 21 years shall knowingly show or give false information concerning the same person's name, age, or other identification for the purpose of purchasing or otherwise obtaining beer or intoxicating liquor in any place in this state where beer or intoxicating liquor is sold under a permit issued by the division of liquor control or sold by the division. Penalty for violation: Violation of O.R.C. 4301.634 is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable by up to six months imprisonment and fines up to \$1,000. If a false or altered state identification

card was used in commission of a violation of O.R.C. 4301.634, the punishment is a first degree misdemeanor with a fine of not less than \$250 but not more than \$1,000 and up to six months imprisonment.

- d. Open container in a motor vehicle: O.R.C. 4301.64 prohibits the consumption of beer or intoxicating liquor in a motor vehicle. Penalty for violation: Violation of O.R.C. 4301.64 is a misdemeanor of the fourth degree punishable by up to 30 days in jail and a fine up to \$250.
- e. Furnishing or selling alcohol to someone under 21: O.R.C. 4301.69(A) prohibits any person from selling or furnishing beer or intoxicating liquor to an person under 21 years of age, or buying it for any person under the age of 21. Penalty for violation: Violation of O.R.C. 4301.69(A) is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of at least \$500 but not more than \$1,000, and up to six months imprisonment.
- f. Underage purchase, possession or consumption of alcohol: O.R.C. 4301.69(E) provides that no underage person shall knowingly order, pay for, share the cost of, attempt to purchase, possess, or consume any beer or intoxicating liquor in any public or private place or knowingly be under the influence of any beer or intoxicating liquor unless he or she is accompanied by a parent, spouse, or legal guardian who is not an underage person, or unless the beer or intoxicating liquor is given for religious purposes or by a physician for medical purposes. Penalty for violation: Violation of O.R.C. 4301.69(E) is a misdemeanor of the first degree. The maximum penalty is imprisonment for not more than six months and a fine up to \$1,000.
- g. Driving while intoxicated: O.R.C. 4511.19 prohibits any person from driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Penalty for violation: A violation of O.R.C. Section 4511.19 is a misdemeanor of the first degree, the maximum penalty for which is a jail term of up to six months and a fine up to \$1,000. The court may also impose additional fines, community rehabilitation or intervention programs, and suspend or revoke the offender's driver's license. Additional penalties exist for repeat offenders of O.R.C. 4511.19.
- h. Selling or distributing illicit drugs: O.R.C. 2925.03 prohibits any person from selling or offering to sell any controlled substance, preparing or packaging any controlled substance for sale, or distributing any controlled substances. Penalty for violation: Anyone who violates this statute is guilty of drug trafficking. Violation of this statute is a felony, the level of which depends on the specific criteria set forth in O.R.C. 2925.03(C), including type and weight of drug. The minimum penalty for a fifth degree felony can include six to 12 months in jail and/or a fine up to \$2,500. The maximum penalty for a first degree felony can include imprisonment up to 10 years and a fine up to \$20,000.

FEDERAL AND OHIO PENALTIES – DRUGS

- I. State of Ohio Drug Law Criminal Sanctions
 - a. Possessing or using illicit drugs: O.R.C. 2925.11 prohibits any person from knowingly obtaining, possessing, or using a controlled substance. Penalty for violation: Violation of O.R.C. 2925.11 is drug abuse, which may be a misdemeanor or a felony depending on the specific criteria set forth in O.R.C. 2925.11(C), including type and weight of drug. The minimum penalty, a fourth degree misdemeanor, is punishable by imprisonment of up to 30 days and a fine up to \$250. The maximum penalty, a first degree felony, is punishable by up to 10 years in prison and a fine up to \$20,000.
 - b. A complete list of Ohio drug prohibitions can be found in Chapter 2925 of the Ohio Revised Code.
- II. Federal Drug Laws
 - a. Federal law prohibits the trafficking and illegal possession of controlled substances as outlined in 21 United States Code, Sections 841 and 844.
 - b. Depending on the amount possessed, first offense maximum penalties for trafficking marijuana range from five years' imprisonment with a \$250,000 fine to imprisonment for life with a \$10 million fine for an individual, and from five years imprisonment with a \$1 million fine to imprisonment for life with a \$50 million fine if not an individual. Also depending on the amount possessed, first offense maximum penalties for trafficking Class I and Class II controlled substances (methamphetamine, heroin, cocaine, cocaine base, PCP, LSD, fentanyl analogue) range from five years' imprisonment with a \$5 million fine to imprisonment for life with a \$10 million fine for an individual, and from five years' imprisonment with a \$25 million fine to imprisonment for life with a \$50 million fine if not an individual. First offense penalties for simple possession, 21 USC §844, range from at most one years' imprisonment or at least a \$1,000, fine or both; to at most 20 years' imprisonment and a fine of at least a \$1,000.
 - c. For the most current and complete information regarding Federal penalties for drug trafficking, visit the [U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration Federal Trafficking Penalties](#).

HEALTH RISKS

Alcohol and other drugs affect the health and safety of students, faculty, staff, volunteers, and campus visitors, and are very costly in relationship to campus crime and interference with the learning environment. Cleveland State University is committed to providing a safe, healthy learning community.

The following information from the National Institute of Health includes health risks associated with the use of alcohol and other drug as found in the Alcohol and Other Drugs policy:

ALCOHOL

Risk	Possible Health Effect
Alcohol Use Disorders: Alcoholism & Alcohol Abuse	• Alcohol withdrawal syndrome • Cardiomyopathy • Certain types of cancer (oral, pharynx, esophagus, larynx, and lung) • Cirrhosis • Deficiency in thiamine • Gastrointestinal disorders • Heart Disease • Korsakoff's psychosis • Learning and memory problems • Nerve damage • Pancreatitis • Permanent damage to brain and liver • Wernicke's encephalopathy
Birth Defects	• Fetal Alcohol Syndrome • Miscarriage • Physical and mental birth defects • Stillbirth
Chronic Heavy Drinking or Binge Drinking Heavy: 14 drinks/week for men; 7 drinks/week for women Binge: 5+ drinks for men in 2 hours; 4+ drinks for women in 2 hours	• Alcohol poisoning • Anemia • Cancer (correlated with mouth, throat, larynx, esophagus, liver, breast, and colon) • Cardiovascular disease • Dementia • Depression • Gout • High blood pressure • Liver disease, heart disease • Nerve damage • Pancreatitis • Sleep disorders • STDs and unwanted pregnancy from unsafe sex • Stroke

Intoxication	• Decreased ability to analyze sensory information resulting in disturbed balance, slurred speech, blurred vision, heavy sweating, and dulled sensation of pain • Dehydration • Disrupted balance of minerals in the blood • Disrupted judgment • Gastritis • Hangovers consisting of headache, thirst, nausea and dizziness as well as fatigue • Impaired brain function • Impaired judgment • Impaired motor skills • Increased chances of death, accidents, and injuries, falls, sexual victimization, suicide • Increased lethargy • Inflammation of esophagus • Interference with sleep rhythms
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COMMONLY MISUSED DRUGS

Category	Possible Health Effect
Anabolic Steroids	• Aggression or rage • Blood clotting and cholesterol changes • Delusions • Extreme irritability • Extreme mood swings • Fluid retention • For men—shrinkage of the testicles (testicular atrophy), reduced sperm count or infertility, baldness, development of breasts (gynecomastia), increased risk for prostate cancer • For women—growth of facial hair, male-pattern baldness, changes in or cessation of the menstrual cycle, enlargement of the clitoris, deepened voice • Hypertension • Impaired judgment stemming from feelings of invincibility • Increased risk of contracting HIV/AIDS or hepatitis • Kidney cancer

	• Liver cysts • Paranoid jealousy • Severe acne
Bath Salts	• Agitation • Altered mental state • Chest pain • Extreme paranoia and delusions • Hallucinations • Highly addictive • Hypertension • Increased blood pressure and heart rate • Kidney injury • Panic attacks • Seizures • Violent behavior, self-injury, self-mutilation, suicide
Cannabinoids (Hashish, Marijuana)	• Anxiety, paranoia and panic attacks • Asthma • Bloodshot eyes • Cancer of the lungs • Difficulty speaking, listening, thinking, and problem solving • Distorted perception (sight, sound, time, touch) • Dry mouth and throat • Impaired complex motor skills • Impaired concentration • Impaired judgment • Increased risk of damaging the lungs and reproductive system • Increased heart rate • Linked to heart attacks • Loss of coordination • Lowered sperm production • Problems with memory and learning • Psychological dependence • Respiratory problems: bronchitis, emphysema and bronchial asthma
Depressants	• Fatigue; confusion; impaired coordination, memory, judgment; addiction; respiratory depression and arrest; death • Barbiturates ○ Depression

	○ Dizziness ○ Fever; irritability ○ Life-threatening withdrawal ○ Poor judgment ○ Slurred speech ○ Unusual excitement • Benzodiazepines ○ Dizziness • Flunitrazepam ○ Memory loss for the time under the drug's effects ○ Urinary retention ○ Visual and gastrointestinal disturbances • GHB ○ Coma ○ Death ○ Drowsiness ○ Loss of consciousness ○ Loss of reflexes ○ Nausea/vomiting, headache ○ Seizures • Methaqualone ○ Depression
Dextromethorphan (DXM)	• Body rash/itching • Closed-eye hallucination • Difficulty breathing • Dizziness • Drowsiness • Gastrointestinal disturbances • Memory loss • Nausea • Numbness
Dissociative Anesthetics	• Ketamine ○ Altered body image ○ Altered hearing ○ Aphasia ○ Blunted affect ○ Blurred vision ○ Delirium ○ Diplopia ○ Dizziness ○ Erythema ○ Euphoria

	○ Hallucinations ○ Hypersalivation ○ Hypertension ○ Illusions ○ Impaired attention, memory and judgment ○ Nausea and vomiting ○ Nightmares ○ Nystagmus ○ Pain at injection site ○ Psychomimetic phenomenon ○ Psychomotor retardation ○ Tachycardia ○ Vivid dreams ● PCP and analogs ○ Aggression ○ Decrease in blood pressure and heart rate ○ Depression ○ Loss of appetite ○ Panic ○ Violence
Hallucinogens	● LSD, Mescaline, & Psilocybin ○ Delusions and hallucinations ○ Increased body temperature, heart rate, and blood pressure ○ Loss of appetite ○ Numbness, weakness ○ Sleeplessness ○ Tremors ○ Unpredictable psychological effects, with "trips" lasting about 12 hours ● Mental Disorders ● Nervousness, Paranoia
Inhalants	● Aspiration of vomit ● Birth defects if pregnant ● Damage to central nervous system and brain ● Depression ● Frostbite ● Hearing loss ● Heart failure ● Hypoxia ● Kidney damage ● Limb spasms

	• Memory impairment • Muscle weakness • Unconsciousness
Opioids	• Fentanyl ○ Blurred vision ○ Cold flashes and goosebumps ○ Confusion ○ Constipation ○ Depressed breathing so overdose can be fatal ○ Drowsiness and general weakness ○ Gastrointestinal distress ○ Highly addictive and tolerance builds up rapidly ○ Irregular heartbeat ○ Lightheadedness ○ Mood changes ○ Muscle and bone pain ○ Nausea and vomiting ○ Numbness or tingling (hands, feet, lips) ○ Sedation ○ Severe cravings ○ Sleep problems ○ Unconsciousness ○ Uncontrollable leg movements • Heroin ○ Coma, unconsciousness ○ Confusion ○ Constipation ○ Depressed breathing (can be fatal) ○ Highly addictive and tolerance builds up rapidly ○ Increased risk of infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS and hepatitis ○ Nausea ○ Sedation ○ Staggering gait
Stimulants	• Amphetamines ○ Aggression, erratic behavior ○ Bad feelings as drug wears off ○ Convulsions, coma, death ○ Depression ○ Extreme exhaustion

	○ Hallucinations ○ Headache ○ Loss of coordination ○ Low blood pressure ○ Nausea ○ Panic and paranoia ○ Physical effects: hyperactivity, dilated pupils, vasoconstriction, blood shot eyes, flushing, restlessness, dry mouth, bruxism, headache, tachycardia, bradycardia, tachypnea, hypertension, hypotension, fever, diaphoresis, diarrhea, constipation, blurred vision, aphasia, dizziness, twitching, insomnia, numbness, palpitations, arrhythmias, tremors, dry and/or itchy skin, acne, pallor, convulsions, and with chronic and/or high doses, seizure, stroke, coma, heart attack and death can occur ○ Psychological effects: euphoria, anxiety, increased libido, alertness, concentration, energy, self-esteem, self-confidence, sociability, irritability, aggression, psychosomatic disorders, psychomotor agitation, grandiosity, repetitive and obsessive behaviors, paranoia, and with chronic and/or high doses, amphetamine psychosis can occur ○ Reduced performance at work ○ Disruption of relationships ○ Twitching/tremors ● Cocaine ○ Abdominal pain ○ Anxiety, panic attacks, paranoia ○ Chest pain ○ Highly addictive; many users quickly develop a strong dependence ○ Damage to the veins, leading to ulcers and gangrene, and increased risk of ○ blood-borne infections such as hepatitis or HIV ○ Damage to the lungs ○ Damage to the nasal septum as the drug causes vasoconstriction
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	○ Feeling constantly run-down when not taking cocaine ○ Headaches ○ Heart attacks ○ Increased body temperature ○ Long-term changes to the brain, particularly in the brain's 'reward' circuits, ○ which control sense of pleasure, and personality changes ○ Loss of libido ○ Malnutrition ○ Nausea ○ Raised heart rate and blood pressure ○ Respiratory failure ○ Strokes or seizures ○ Tolerance builds quickly ● MDMA ○ Anxiety, panic, confusion ○ Cardiac/liver toxicity ○ Depression as drug wears off ○ Dry mouth ○ Hyperthermia ○ Impaired memory and learning ○ Increased heart rate and blood pressure ○ Increased liver and kidney problems in later life ○ Interferes with body's fluid control mechanisms and salt balance, making it easy to overhydrate and cause the brain to swell ○ Long-term brain changes such as depletion of serotonin, leading to chronic depression, memory impairment, and personality changes ○ Mild hallucinogenic effects ○ Raised body temperature, leading to dehydration ○ Renal failure ● Nicotine ○ Adverse pregnancy outcomes ○ Cardiovascular disease ○ Chronic bronchitis and emphysema ○ Heart disease
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	○ Increased risk of cancer in almost every organ and tissue of the body, especially cancer of the lung, throat, and stomach ○ Lung disorders and disease ○ Stroke
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PROGRAMS & RESOURCES

ON-CAMPUS RESOURCES

- Counseling Center (<https://www.csuohio.edu/counseling>)
- Employee Assistance and Work/Life Program (<https://mycsubenefits.com/employee-assistance-work-life-program/>)

OFF-CAMPUS RESOURCES

- Crisis hotlines
 - United Way 211 (<https://www.211oh.org/#>)
 - Frontline (216-623-6888 and they have a Crisis Stabilization Unit)
- Detox centers
 - Stella Maris (<https://www.stellamariscleveland.com/>)
 - Cleveland Clinic Lutheran Hospital - Hospital-based (<https://my.clevelandclinic.org/locations/lutheran-hospital/specialties/alcohol-and-drug-recovery-center>)
 - Highland Springs (https://highlandspringshealth.com/substance-abuse-treatment/?utm_source=localiq&utm_medium=cpc&utm_campaign=hs_ipsu)
 - HarborLight
- Al-Anon (www.adultchildren.org/)
 - <https://www.clevelandal-anon.org/>
- Alcoholics Anonymous (www.aa.org/)
 - (<https://www.aacle.org/>)
- Group Counseling and Therapy (ADAMHS Contracted services don't require insurance for cuyahoga county residents over 18and they will assist clients with getting on Medicaid to cover services - so I would recommend prioritizing those and more resources can be found using www.drughelp.care)
 - Key Decisions/Positive Choices (mostly if under 18)
 - Recovery Resources
 - MetroHealth
 - Signature Health
 - Stella Maris
 - Highland Springs

- Individual Counseling/Support
 - Recovery Resources
 - Signature Health
 - Highland Springs
 - LifeStance
 - Moore Counseling
- Community Medical Services (<https://communitymedicalservices.org>)
- Inpatient Treatment
 - Northern Ohio Recovery Association (They take pregnant and parenting women)
 - Stella Maris
 - Hitchcock (I would only send pregnant or parenting women there)
 - Highland Springs
 - New Directions (if under 18)
- Outpatient Treatment
 - Stella Maris
 - Recovery Resources
 - Signature Health
 - Highland Springs
 - LifeStance
 - Moore Counseling
 - MetroHealth
 - Cleveland Clinic (if they have good commercial insurance)
- Narcotics Anonymous
 - <https://wordpress.naohio.org/>
- Peer Recovery/Support
 - Thrive Recovery Support Services
- Recovery Housing
 - B. Riley House
 - Stella Maris
 - Edna House
 - Frontline Services (can help with many different kinds of housing)
 - Mommy and Me Too (recovery housing for women with children)
 - Hitchcock (women with children)
 - Briermost Foundation (for women)
 - Jordan Community Resource Center
 - Scarborough House
 - YMCA of Greater Cleveland
- Substance Abuse Counseling
 - Key Decisions/Positive Choices/New Directions (mostly if under 18)
 - Recovery Resources
 - MetroHealth
 - Signature Health
 - Stella Maris
 - Highland Springs
 - Cleveland Clinic (if they have good commercial insurance)
- Substance Abuse Education/Prevention
 - Project DAWN

- Prevention Action Alliance
 - MetroHealth
 - Recovery Resources
- Veterans Support
 - VA.gov
 - Stella Maris
 - Veteran's Service Commission Cuyahoga County

DFSCA NOTIFICATION

As mandated by the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, this information is distributed to all students and employees on an annual basis, and during every even year, a biennial review of the comprehensive alcohol and other drug program is conducted.