

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

Fall 2026

INTRODUCTION

In compliance with the Federal Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Regulations [EDGAR Part 86], Cleveland State University (CSU) distributes this Annual Notification of the University's alcohol and drug prevention programs, to all students and employees, on a yearly basis. All students and employees receive the Annual Notification directly to their Cleveland State University email address. The notification is also posted to the Cleveland State University website, on the [Community Standards and Compliance page](#). Questions regarding the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act or alcohol and other drug programs, interventions and policies may be directed to communitystandards@csuohio.edu.

CLEVELAND STATE UNIVERSITY POLICIES AND SANCTIONS

Cleveland State University has developed a variety of alcohol and other drug-related policies. The following section outlines the policies that the University has adopted for its students and employees. Students and employees are subject not only to University policy, but also to applicable local, state and federal laws, and the University has the right to issue appropriate sanctions members of the campus community who have been found in violation of campus policies and/or the law.

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

- **Student Code of Conduct:**

- 3344-83-01-D10 Drugs and paraphernalia: Using, manufacturing, possessing, distributing, selling, dispensing, or being under the influence of drugs, if prohibited by federal, state, or local law; using, manufacturing, possessing, distributing, or selling drug paraphernalia, if prohibited by federal, state, or local law; using or possessing a prescription drug if the prescription was not issued to the student; or distributing or selling a prescription drug to a person to whom the prescription was not originally issued.
- 3344-83-01-D11 Alcohol: Knowingly possessing, keeping, consuming, allowing to consume, serving, purchasing, selling, making available to another person or directly providing funding for alcoholic beverages in violation of state or local statutes, ordinances, laws, rules and regulations university rules and regulations.
- 3344-83-01-D19 Violation of law: Committing an act that is prohibited by local, state, or federal law.

- **Residence Life Handbook:**

- Section III Residential Community Policies, 1 Alcoholic Beverages: The Residence Life staff and other University representatives are authorized to dispose of any and all prohibited items immediately. The legal drinking age as established by the State of Ohio is 21 years of age.
 - FOR RESIDENTS WHO ARE NOT OF LEGAL DRINKING AGE AS ESTABLISHED BY THE STATE OF OHIO
 - You may not possess and/or consume alcoholic beverages.
 - You may not permit any guest(s), regardless of their age, to possess or consume alcoholic beverages in your room.
 - You are not permitted to be in the presence of an individual who is in possession of alcoholic beverages.
 - You are not permitted to possess any empty alcohol containers in your room as decorations or trash.
 - You may not exhibit disorderly conduct or inappropriate behavior as a result of your decision to consume alcoholic beverages.
 - FOR RESIDENTS WHO ARE OF LEGAL DRINKING AGE AS ESTABLISHED BY THE STATE OF OHIO

- The number of alcoholic beverages per person 21 and older cannot exceed:
 - Six (6) 12-ounce containers of beer/malt liquor; OR
 - One (1) 375 ml. bottle of liquor OR
 - One (1) standard bottle of wine, defined as 750 ml
- You may not possess, serve, or consume from a common source container (e.g. keg, containers with multiple servings).
- You may not possess and/or use any apparatus or engage in any drinking game to accelerate or intensify the consumption of alcoholic beverages (i.e., beer bong).
- You may not possess and/or consume alcoholic beverages from an open container (broken seal), glass, paper cup, or other receptacles in any area other than a student room, including areas outside of the residence hall.
- You may not provide alcoholic beverages to any individual who is not 21 years old.
- You may not possess or consume alcoholic beverages in the presence of an individual who is not 21 years old (including storage of alcohol in a common space of your unit with roommates who are under 21).
- You are not permitted to possess any empty alcohol containers in your room as decorations or trash.
- You may not exhibit disorderly conduct or inappropriate behavior as a result of your decision to consume alcoholic beverages.
- Section III Residential Community Policies, 6 Drugs: The Department of Residence Life and Housing, prohibits the use, possession, or sale of drugs or narcotics against local, state, federal law. You may not possess or use any drug-related paraphernalia. The Department of Residence Life and Housing is authorized to confiscate any prohibited items immediately. Any such item(s) will be turned over immediately to the Cleveland State University Police for storage and/or disposal.
 - Marijuana is prohibited.
 - While Ohio legalized the possession and use of limited amounts of marijuana in non-public places for individuals 21 and older, the possession or use of recreational or medical marijuana, in any form, including edibles and extracts,

remains prohibited on CSU property. Cleveland State University must comply with federal law, including the Controlled Substances Act, which continues to classify marijuana as a Schedule I drug, and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, which requires institutions receiving federal funding to prohibit the use and possession of illicit substances on campus.

- Section III Residential Community Policies, 25 Smoking: Smoking or tobacco use of any kind is prohibited in or around all residence halls. This policy is in accordance with the University's [Tobacco-Free Campus policy](#). The use of electronic cigarettes (whether they contain tobacco or not) and vape pens is also prohibited.
- **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.
- **Tobacco Free Campus Policy:** 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.
- **Employee Sanctions:** 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 may be referred to a substance use treatment program and/or receive a last chance agreement.
- **Student Sanctions:** 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 21 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.

- **Residential Handbook Sanctions:**

- Written warning: Written notification of a violation and informs the resident that their continued misconduct will result in further disciplinary action. A written warning is formal and official documentation of a resident's misconduct and is included in the resident's judicial file.
- Educational sanctions may include, but are not limited to, posting quiet hour signs during finals weeks; writing a letter of apology; taking a fire safety quiz; creating a theme-based bulletin board display; entering into a behavioral contract; attending an alcohol awareness program; participating in a formal discussion or interview with a staff person; and/or completing an academically sound, original paper on a specific topic.
- Meeting with a University office: Requires a resident to schedule and attend a session(s) with a qualified person(s) from a University department/office on the specific violations.
- Residential fine: Requires payment of an amount established by the Department of Residence Life and Housing for violation of any stated residential policy or procedure.
- Restitution: Requires payment of an amount established by the Department of Residence Life and Housing for damage and/or destruction to Cleveland State University property or property of any person. The amount established by the Department of Residence Life and Housing may include the actual cost of repair or replacement of such property including the administrative oversight of such work.

- Community service: Requires a resident to complete a specified type of work and hours to be served under the supervision of a community agency, Cleveland State University department, or member of the Cleveland State University's faculty or staff. The student will not be compensated for any community service.
- Residential probation: A specified period with a start date and end date during which the resident is not considered in "good standing" with the Department of Residence Life and Housing. The terms and conditions of residency may be altered, and any additional infraction may result in a suspension or revocation of residence hall privileges, without a refund. The duration of the probationary period and conditions imposed will be in direct proportion to the degree and nature of the violation(s).
- Restriction of privileges: May include but are not limited to the removal of guest privileges, prohibiting the use of common areas or equipment, or any other restriction deemed necessary for the given violation.
- Room transfer: A mandatory room change within the residence hall or to another residence hall.
- Residential removal: The suspension of residence hall privileges for a specified period of time or the permanent revocation of residence hall privileges. Removal will result in the resident being placed on "Person Not Allowed" status. Residents who face residential removal may also be subject to additional sanctions through Community Standards and Compliance, which may include disciplinary probation, suspension, or expulsion.

LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL LAWS

- Ohio Revised Code 4301.22 (A)(1): Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, no beer or intoxicating liquor shall be sold to any person under twenty-one years of age.
- Ohio Revised Code 4511.19: (A)(1) No person shall operate any vehicle, streetcar, or trackless trolley within this state, if, at the time of the operation, any of the following apply:
 - (a) The person is under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or a combination of them.
 - (b) The person has a concentration of eight-hundredths of one per cent or more but less than seventeen-hundredths of one per cent by weight per unit volume of alcohol in the person's whole blood.

(c) The person has a concentration of ninety-six-thousandths of one per cent or more but less than two hundred four-thousandths of one per cent by weight per unit volume of alcohol in the person's blood serum or plasma.

(d) The person has a concentration of eight-hundredths of one gram or more but less than seventeen-hundredths of one gram by weight of alcohol per two hundred ten liters of the person's breath.

(e) The person has a concentration of eleven-hundredths of one gram or more but less than two hundred thirty-eight-thousandths of one gram by weight of alcohol per one hundred milliliters of the person's urine.

(f) The person has a concentration of seventeen-hundredths of one per cent or more by weight per unit volume of alcohol in the person's whole blood.

(g) The person has a concentration of two hundred four-thousandths of one per cent or more by weight per unit volume of alcohol in the person's blood serum or plasma.

(h) The person has a concentration of seventeen-hundredths of one gram or more by weight of alcohol per two hundred ten liters of the person's breath.

(i) The person has a concentration of two hundred thirty-eight-thousandths of one gram or more by weight of alcohol per one hundred milliliters of the person's urine.

(j) Except as provided in division (K) of this section, the person has a concentration of any of the following controlled substances or metabolites of a controlled substance in the person's whole blood, blood serum or plasma, or urine that equals or exceeds any of the following:

(i) The person has a concentration of amphetamine in the person's urine of at least five hundred nanograms of amphetamine per milliliter of the person's urine or has a concentration of amphetamine in the person's whole blood or blood serum or plasma of at least one hundred nanograms of amphetamine per milliliter of the person's whole blood or blood serum or plasma.

(ii) The person has a concentration of cocaine in the person's urine of at least one hundred fifty nanograms of cocaine per milliliter of the person's urine or has a concentration of cocaine in the person's whole blood or blood serum or plasma of at least fifty nanograms of cocaine per milliliter of the person's whole blood or blood serum or plasma.

(iii) The person has a concentration of cocaine metabolite in the person's urine of at least one hundred fifty nanograms of cocaine metabolite per milliliter of the person's urine or has a concentration of cocaine metabolite in the person's whole blood or blood serum or plasma of at least

fifty nanograms of cocaine metabolite per milliliter of the person's whole blood or blood serum or plasma.

(iv) The person has a concentration of heroin in the person's urine of at least two thousand nanograms of heroin per milliliter of the person's urine or has a concentration of heroin in the person's whole blood or blood serum or plasma of at least fifty nanograms of heroin per milliliter of the person's whole blood or blood serum or plasma.

(v) The person has a concentration of heroin metabolite (6-monoacetyl morphine) in the person's urine of at least ten nanograms of heroin metabolite (6-monoacetyl morphine) per milliliter of the person's urine or has a concentration of heroin metabolite (6-monoacetyl morphine) in the person's whole blood or blood serum or plasma of at least ten nanograms of heroin metabolite (6-monoacetyl morphine) per milliliter of the person's whole blood or blood serum or plasma.

(vi) The person has a concentration of L.S.D. in the person's urine of at least twenty-five nanograms of L.S.D. per milliliter of the person's urine or a concentration of L.S.D. in the person's whole blood or blood serum or plasma of at least ten nanograms of L.S.D. per milliliter of the person's whole blood or blood serum or plasma.

(vii) The person has a concentration of marihuana in the person's urine of at least ten nanograms of marihuana per milliliter of the person's urine or has a concentration of marihuana in the person's whole blood or blood serum or plasma of at least two nanograms of marihuana per milliliter of the person's whole blood or blood serum or plasma.

▪ (viii) Either of the following applies:

(I) The person is under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or a combination of them, and the person has a concentration of marihuana metabolite in the person's urine of at least fifteen nanograms of marihuana metabolite per milliliter of the person's urine or has a concentration of marihuana metabolite in the person's whole blood or blood serum or plasma of at least five nanograms of marihuana metabolite per milliliter of the person's whole blood or blood serum or plasma.

(II) The person has a concentration of marihuana metabolite in the person's urine of at least thirty-five nanograms of marihuana metabolite per milliliter of the person's urine or has a concentration of marihuana metabolite in the person's whole blood or blood serum or

plasma of at least fifty nanograms of marihuana metabolite per milliliter of the person's whole blood or blood serum or plasma.

(ix) The person has a concentration of methamphetamine in the person's urine of at least five hundred nanograms of methamphetamine per milliliter of the person's urine or has a concentration of methamphetamine in the person's whole blood or blood serum or plasma of at least one hundred nanograms of methamphetamine per milliliter of the person's whole blood or blood serum or plasma.

(x) The person has a concentration of phencyclidine in the person's urine of at least twenty-five nanograms of phencyclidine per milliliter of the person's urine or has a concentration of phencyclidine in the person's whole blood or blood serum or plasma of at least ten nanograms of phencyclidine per milliliter of the person's whole blood or blood serum or plasma.

(xi) The state board of pharmacy has adopted a rule pursuant to section 4729.041 of the Revised Code that specifies the amount of salvia divinorum and the amount of salvinorin A that constitute concentrations of salvia divinorum and salvinorin A in a person's urine, in a person's whole blood, or in a person's blood serum or plasma at or above which the person is impaired for purposes of operating any vehicle, streetcar, or trackless trolley within this state, the rule is in effect, and the person has a concentration of salvia divinorum or salvinorin A of at least that amount so specified by rule in the person's urine, in the person's whole blood, or in the person's blood serum or plasma.

- (2) No person who, within twenty years of the conduct described in division (A)(2)(a) of this section, previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of this division, a violation of division (A)(1) of this section, or any other equivalent offense shall do both of the following:
 - (a) Operate any vehicle, streetcar, or trackless trolley within this state while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or a combination of them;
 - (b) Subsequent to being arrested for operating the vehicle, streetcar, or trackless trolley as described in division (A)(2)(a) of this section, being asked by a law enforcement officer to submit to a chemical test or tests under section 4511.191 of the Revised Code, and being advised by the officer in accordance with section 4511.192 of the Revised Code of the consequences of the person's refusal or submission to the test or tests, refuse to submit to the test or tests.

- (B) No person under twenty-one years of age shall operate any vehicle, streetcar, or trackless trolley within this state, if, at the time of the operation, any of the following apply:
 - (1) The person has a concentration of at least two-hundredths of one per cent but less than eight-hundredths of one per cent by weight per unit volume of alcohol in the person's whole blood.
 - (2) The person has a concentration of at least three-hundredths of one per cent but less than ninety-six-thousandths of one per cent by weight per unit volume of alcohol in the person's blood serum or plasma.
 - (3) The person has a concentration of at least two-hundredths of one gram but less than eight-hundredths of one gram by weight of alcohol per two hundred ten liters of the person's breath.
 - (4) The person has a concentration of at least twenty-eight one-thousandths of one gram but less than eleven-hundredths of one gram by weight of alcohol per one hundred milliliters of the person's urine.
- 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.
- Ohio Revised Code 4031.62: (B) No person shall have in the person's possession an opened container of beer or intoxicating liquor in any of the following circumstances:
 - (1) Except as provided in division (C)(1)(e) of this section, in an agency store;
 - (2) Except as provided in division (C) or (J) of this section, on the premises of the holder of any permit issued by the division of liquor control;
 - (3) In any other public place;
 - (4) Except as provided in division (D) or (E) of this section, while operating or being a passenger in or on a motor vehicle on any street, highway, or other public or private property open to the public for purposes of vehicular travel or parking;
 - (5) Except as provided in division (D) or (E) of this section, while being in or on a stationary motor vehicle on any street, highway, or other public or private property open to the public for purposes of vehicular travel or parking.
- Ohio Revised Code 4031.69: (2) No underage person shall knowingly engage or attempt to engage accommodations at any hotel, inn, cabin, or campground by

presenting identification that falsely indicates that the underage person is twenty-one years of age or older for the purpose of violating this section.

(E)(1) 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. No underage person shall knowingly be under the influence of any beer or intoxicating liquor in any public place. The prohibitions set forth in division (E)(1) of this section against an underage person knowingly possessing, consuming, or being under the influence of any beer or intoxicating liquor shall not apply if the underage person is supervised by a parent, spouse who is not an underage person, or legal guardian, or the beer or intoxicating liquor is given by a physician in the regular line of the physician's practice or given for established religious purposes.

- 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.
- Ohio Revised Code 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.
- Ohio Revised Code 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.

- Ohio Revised Code 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.
- Ohio Revised Code 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.
- Ohio Revised Code 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.
- Ohio Revised Code 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.
- Ohio Revised Code 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.
 - A complete list of Ohio drug prohibitions can be found in [Chapter 2925 of the Ohio Revised Code](#).

- The 1984 National Minimum Drinking Age Act, [23 U.S.C. § 158], requires that States prohibit persons under 21 years of age from purchasing or publicly possessing alcoholic beverages as a condition of receiving State highway funds.
- § 4.23 Operating under the influence of alcohol or drugs: (a) Operating or being in actual physical control of a motor vehicle is prohibited while:
 - (1) Under the influence of alcohol, or a drug, or drugs, or any combination thereof, to a degree that renders the operator incapable of safe operation; or
 - (2) The alcohol concentration in the operator's blood or breath is 0.08 grams or more of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood or 0.08 grams or more of alcohol per 210 liters of breath. Provided however, that if State law that applies to operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol establishes more restrictive limits of alcohol concentration in the operator's blood or breath, those limits supersede the limits specified in this paragraph.
- Controlled Substances Act of 1970 places drugs in five categories of classifications, labelled as Schedules I–V based on their medical uses, the potential for dependency, and potential for abuse.
- Federal law prohibits the trafficking and illegal possession of controlled substances as outlined in 21 United States Code, Sections 841 and 844.
 - 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.
 - 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

The use of alcohol and other drugs impact the health and safety of students, faculty, staff, volunteers and campus visitors, as well as the security of our campus community. Cleveland State University is committed to providing a safe, healthy learning community.

The following tables show information from the National Institute of Health (NIH) including health risks associated with the use of alcohol and other drugs, as found in the Alcohol and Other Drugs policy:

Alcohol:

RISK	POSSIBLE HEALTH EFFECT
Alcohol Use Disorders: Alcoholism and 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	• Alcohol poisoning • Anemia

Binge: 5+ drinks for men in 2 hours; 4+ drinks for women in 2 hours	• 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

Other Drugs:

CATEGORY	POSSIBLE HEALTH EFFECTS
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 menstrual cycle, enlargement of the clitoris, deepened voice • Hypertension • Impaired judgement 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 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 drugs' 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 • PCP and analogs ○ Aggression ○ Decrease in blood pressure and heart rate ○ Depression ○ Loss of appetite ○ Panic

	○ Violence
Hallucinogens	• LCDs, Mescaline and Psilocybin ○ Delusions and hallucinations ○ Increased body temperature, heart rate and blood pressure ○ Loss of appetite ○ Numbness, weakness ○ Sleeplessness ○ Tremors ○ Unpredictable psychology effects, "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 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 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 mount, 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
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	○ 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 ○ 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
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	○ Interferes with body's fluid control mechanisms and salt balance, making it easy to over-hydrate 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 ○ 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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ON CAMPUS RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

- [Counseling Center](#)
- [Employee Assistance and Work/Life Program](#)
- Campus Health and Safety Fair:
 - The Office of Community Standards and Compliance in partnership with the Cleveland State Police Department hosted a campus health and safety fair on Oct. 20, 2026, in recognition of National Collegiate Alcohol Awareness

Week. Fair participants included Recovery Resources, the Cleveland Rape Crisis Center, MetroHealth, and the CSU Counseling Center among others.

OFF CAMPUS RESOURCES

- Crisis hotlines
 - United Way 211
 - Frontline (216-623-6888 and they have a Crisis Stabilization Unit)
- Detox centers
 - [Stella Maris](#)
 - [Cleveland Clinic Lutheran Hospital - Hospital-based](#)
 - [Highland Springs](#)
 - [HarborLight](#)
- Al-Anon
 - [Al-Anon \(Adult & children\)](#)
- Alcoholics Anonymous
 - [Alcoholics Anonymous Cleveland](#)
- Group Counseling and Therapy (ADAMHS Contracted services don't require insurance for Cuyahoga County residents over 18 and they will assist clients with getting on Medicaid to cover services)
 - [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
- Inpatient Treatment
 - [Northern Ohio Recovery Association](#)
 - [Stella Maris](#)
 - [Hitchcock](#) (Pregnant or parenting women)

- [Highland Springs](#)
 - [New Directions](#) (if under 18)
- Outpatient Treatment
 - [Stella Maris](#)
 - [Recovery Resources](#)
 - [Signature Health](#)
 - [Highland Springs](#)
 - [LifeStance](#)
 - [Moore Counseling](#)
 - [MetroHealth](#)
 - [Cleveland Clinic](#)
- [Narcotics Anonymous](#)
- Peer Recovery/Support
 - [Thrive Peer Recovery Services](#)
- Recovery Housing
 - [B. Riley House](#) (LGBTQ+)
 - [Stella Maris](#)
 - [Edna House](#)
 - [Frontline Services](#) (can help with many 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](#) (for women)
 - [Scarborough House](#) (for women)
 - [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](#)
- Substance Abuse Education/Prevention
 - [Project DAWN](#)
 - [Prevention Action Alliance](#)
 - [MetroHealth](#)

- [Recovery Resources](#)
- Veterans Support
 - [VA.gov](#)
 - [Stella Maris](#)
 - [Veteran's Service Commission Cuyahoga County](#)