



THE UNIVERSITY OF
TOLEDO

Fall 2025

Notification of Alcohol and Other Drug Information

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The University of Toledo is committed to providing a safe and healthy environment for all students, faculty, and staff. We strive to maintain an academic and work setting free from the illegal use and misuse of alcohol and drugs, in compliance with all federal, state, and local laws, including the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act and related regulations. The misuse of alcohol and illicit drugs poses significant health risks to members of our community.

As required by law, The University of Toledo annually notifies students, faculty and staff of policies, sanctions and health risks associated with alcohol and drug use.

This notification provides the campus community with the following information:

- A. Alcohol and drug programs available.
- B. Health risks associated with alcohol abuse and illicit drug use.
- C. Standards of conduct and conduct sanctions regarding alcohol and drug use.
- D. Federal and state legal sanctions.

A. Alcohol and drug programs available

The University of Toledo is committed to providing awareness, education, and programming regarding the risks associated with alcohol and drug use. Through comprehensive programming and social awareness initiatives, we aim to reduce misuse and promote healthy choices. Listed below are key University offices and their roles in providing education and support for faculty, staff and students regarding alcohol, tobacco and other drug prevention education.

Student resources

Information for students regarding health and safety concerns from substance use and/or alcohol abuse and information regarding campus and community services are available from the [Division of Student Affairs](#) and a variety of campus services, including:

- [Main Campus - University Health Center](#) — 419.530.3451
- [Health Science Campus - Student Health and Wellness Center](#) — 419.383.5000
- [University Counseling Center](#) — 419.530.2426
- [Center for Advocacy and Student Experience](#) — 419.530.4357;
- [Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards](#) — 419.530.1258
- [University Police](#) — 419.530.2600

Faculty and staff resources

The UToledo Employee Assistance Program (EAP), AllOne Health company, has a [member portal](#), [monthly newsletters](#), well-being resources and work-life services that are available to eligible UToledo employees, their dependents and household members. [The Employee Assistance Program](#) offers a wide range of benefits to help improve mental health, reduce stress and make life easier.

Sessions are strictly confidential and can assist with both personal and work-related issues. Counseling can be provided via telephone, video, chat or in-person at a location convenient for you near home or work. Call **800-227-6007** any time, any day for unlimited in-the-moment phone consultation with a licensed mental health professional

Community resources

Additional community resources are available for support, information and treatment, including:

- [UTMC Emergency Medicine and Trauma Services](#) — 419.383.3888
- [UTMC Adult Psychiatry Outpatient Clinic](#) — 419.383.5695
- [UTMC Inpatient Adult Detox Unit](#) — 419.383.5695
- [Al-Anon/Alateen](#) — 855.607.5223
- [Alcoholics Anonymous](#) — 419.380.9862
- [Midwest Recovery Center](#) — 833.657.0858
- [Ohio Guidestone](#) — 844.622.5564
- [Racing for Recovery](#) — 419.824.8462
- [Empowered for Excellence](#) — 567.316.7253
- [Harbor Behavioral Health](#) — 419.475.4449
- [Urban Minority Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Outreach Program](#) — 419.255.4444

B. Health risks associated with alcohol abuse and illicit drug use

There are many health risks associated with using alcohol and drugs, including:

Alcohol: Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses impair judgment and coordination and increase the incidence of aggressive behavior. Very high doses can cause respiratory depression and death. Alcohol intoxication is equivalent to a drug overdose. Repeated use of alcohol can lead to a change in tolerance and dependence. Cessation of alcohol intake can produce withdrawal symptoms, including tremors, hallucinations, convulsions and death. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol can lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver. Women who drink even small amounts of alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. Children of alcoholic parents have a 40% greater risk of developing alcoholism than children of non-alcoholic parents.

Marijuana: The mood-altering effects of marijuana are the result of a chemical delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol (THC). THC is fat-soluble and remains in the body up to four weeks after smoking one marijuana cigarette. Consequently, even the occasional use can be detected through urinalysis. Research indicates that regular use may have long-term effects on the user's brain, heart and reproductive organs. The numerous carcinogenic chemicals found in marijuana smoke make it particularly harmful to the lungs.

Depressants: The use of depressants can result in a change in tolerance and physical and psychological dependency. Combining multiple depressants (e.g., Xanax and alcohol) will intensify the depressant effects, exacerbating the health risk. Withdrawal symptoms include anxiety, vomiting, acute psychotic episodes, seizures, coma and death.

Stimulants: High doses of stimulant drugs result in intense personality disturbances, including visual and auditory hallucinations, delusions and paranoia. Tolerance develops rapidly. Cross-tolerance does develop among stimulant drugs (e.g., methamphetamines and cocaine). The use of cocaine can cause death by cardiac arrest or respiratory failure. Stimulants are addictive, and withdrawal from them may cause depression and suicidal ideation in some individuals.

Narcotics: Tolerance, especially to the euphoric effects of narcotics, and physical dependence develop rapidly. To avoid intense drug cravings, the addict becomes preoccupied with acquiring the drug. Withdrawal symptoms are extremely uncomfortable; however, they are seldom life-threatening.

Hallucinogens: Large doses of Phencyclidine (PCP) may result in convulsive seizure, coma and death. Mood disorders occur, and the user may become violent, irrational and potentially harmful to self and others. Lysergic acid (LSD), mescaline and psilocybin cause sensations and feelings to change rapidly. The user may experience panic, confusion, anxiety, depersonalization and spontaneous reappearance, which is flashbacks of the drug experience after use has ceased.

Anabolic-androgenic steroids: Steroid users can experience serious cardiovascular, liver, central nervous system, gastrointestinal and reproductive disorders. In males, use can result in testicular atrophy, sterility, impotence and arrested growth. Irreversible masculinization and sterility can result when women use steroids. Psychological impairments include mood swings, depression and very aggressive behavior.

For additional information about commonly abused drugs, visit drugabuse.gov.

C. Standards of conduct and disciplinary sanctions regarding alcohol and drug use

Students:

The University of Toledo is committed to maintaining a safe, healthy, and drug-free learning environment. Students are expected to comply with all University policies and applicable laws related to alcohol and drug use. The University's policies include:

- [Policy on Alcohol and Substance Abuse](#) - Establishes guidelines for responsible behavior and prohibits unlawful possession, use, or distribution of alcohol and controlled substances.
- [The University Student Code of Conduct](#) - Outlines standards of behavior and disciplinary procedures for violations involving alcohol or drugs.
- [Student Conduct Amnesty Policy](#) - Students who seek medical assistance for themselves or others during an alcohol or drug-related emergency will not face conduct action for personal use if the incident is reported solely because help was sought. Details are available in the policy.

The Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards (OSC&CS) enforces these policies through an equitable process focused on accountability and education. Sanctions may include educational programs, probation, suspension, or expulsion. Details are available on the [OSC&CS website](#).

Faculty and Staff:

The University of Toledo maintains a drug-free workplace and subscribes to a zero-tolerance policy the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession or use of a controlled substance while on University property or while conducting University business. This requirement applies to all University facilities and activities. The University's policies include:

- [Drug-Free Workplace Policy](#)
- [Alcohol and Substance Abuse Policy](#)

Violation of University policies may result in disciplinary action, up to and including termination, and may be reported to law enforcement. It is the responsibility of each staff and faculty member to familiarize themselves with the applicable laws and policies, and to conduct oneself in a responsible and prudent manner. Discipline is administered pursuant to the applicable Collective Bargaining Agreement. Current agreements are accessible through the [Human Resources Department webpage](#).

D. Federal and state legal sanctions

Local, state, and federal laws strictly prohibit the consumption, possession, or purchase of alcohol by individuals under 21, as well as furnishing alcohol to minors or using false identification to obtain it. Beyond age restrictions, it is illegal to possess open containers in public areas or vehicles, and to operate any motor vehicle while under the influence. Legal penalties also apply to disorderly conduct caused by intoxication, the unlicensed sale or distribution of alcohol, and the possession, sale, or distribution of illicit drugs or controlled substances without a prescription.

For more information, consult the [Ohio Department of Commerce Division of Liquor Control](#) and [United States Drug Enforcement Administration](#).

State of Ohio alcohol and drug law criminal sanctions under the Ohio Revised Code (O.R.C.)

While minor offenses may result in small fines or public work, most alcohol-related violations are first-degree misdemeanors punishable by significant fines and up to six months in jail. Drug offenses, including trafficking, distribution, and possession of controlled substances, carry even heavier penalties. Depending on the type and amount of the substance, these violations can escalate to first-degree felonies resulting in up to a decade of imprisonment and substantial financial penalties.

A complete list of Ohio drug prohibitions can be found in [O.R.C. 2925](#).

Federal drug laws

Federal law prohibits the trafficking and illegal possession of controlled substances as outlined in the Title 21 United States Code Controlled Substances Act [Section 811](#) and [Section 844](#). Depending on the amount, first offense maximum penalties for trafficking marijuana range from five years of imprisonment and a fine of \$250,000 to imprisonment for life and a fine of \$4 million. Again, depending on the amount, first offense maximum penalties for trafficking Class I and Class II controlled substances (including but not limited to marijuana, methamphetamine, heroin, cocaine, cocaine base, PCP, LSD and fentanyl analogue) range from five years to imprisonment for life, with maximum fines ranging from \$2 million to \$4 million. First offense penalties and sanctions for the illegal possession of a controlled substance range from up to one year in prison and a fine of at least \$1,000 but no more than \$250,000 to both.

Disclaimer

This information is provided as a general summary of applicable laws and policies. Laws are frequently amended and reinterpreted, and the application of law to specific situations generally requires an analysis of all the facts and circumstances. Updates to these laws and policies are generally reflected on the websites mentioned here, but individuals are ultimately responsible for knowing the laws. This information should not be substituted for specific legal advice.

The University of Toledo Student Code of Conduct (applicable to all students, student groups and student organizations) and University policies articulate campus behavior and safety standards that may result in sanctions independent of any criminal considerations. Violations of law also may be a violation of the University Student Code of Conduct and can result in conduct sanctions. Please note that the University's expectations for appropriate behavior may be higher than the minimums set forth under the law.

If you need assistance or would like a paper copy, contact Institutional Compliance, at institutionalcompliance@utoledo.edu.