

DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE PREVENTION STUDENT CONDUCT POLICY

POLICY DISTRIBUTION

All students receive a *Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Student Conduct Policy* handout at the time of their tour of the Institute and when they sign an enrollment agreement. It is reviewed during orientation. Students verify that they have received a copy and read the policy by signing off on their orientation packet.

POLICY STATEMENT

Douglas J Aveda Institute and Douglas J Aveda Institute Chicago (herein known as "Douglas J Aveda Institute") have established the following policy to insure a drug free learning environment.

Douglas J Aveda Institute prohibits students and employees from the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, sale or use of illicit drugs and alcohol, or being under the influence of the same while at the institution or while attending/ participating in school related activities on or off school grounds.

INSTITUTE SANCTIONS

ALCOHOL

The following sanctions will be imposed on a student in violation of the policy regarding use, possession or being under the influence:

- **FIRST INFRACTION** – The student and Institute Director will have a counseling session, which will be documented and become part of the student's permanent record. The student will be advised to voluntarily seek professional counseling.
- **SECOND INFRACTION** – The student and Institute Director will have a counseling session, which will be documented and become part of the student's permanent record.

At this time, Douglas J Aveda Institute will require the student to seek professional counseling. The student must attend counseling for a minimum of eight weeks. Each week, the student must submit written proof from the counselor verifying the student's attendance during at least one counseling session, to the Institute Director. A student will not be permitted to resume attendance until the Institute has received proof of any initial counseling session. The student will be denied admittance for any subsequent week, during the eight-week period, when written confirmation for the counselor is not available. The School's attendance policy will remain in effect throughout the mandatory counseling period.

- **THIRD INFRACTION** – The student will be administratively withdrawn from the Institute.

ILLICIT DRUGS

The following sanctions will be imposed on a student in violation of the policy regarding unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, sale or use of illicit drugs:

Immediate administrative withdrawal and referral to the proper authorities for prosecution

Note: Douglas J Aveda Institute (the Institute) as written in this document refers to the following locations, unless otherwise stated
Douglas J Aveda Institute Michigan Locations – Ann Arbor, East Lansing, Grand Rapids, Royal Oak
Douglas J Aveda Institute Tennessee Location – Knoxville
Douglas J Aveda Institute Chicago

LEGAL SANCTIONS

Douglas J Aveda Institute is required to include in its Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Student Conduct Policy information regarding local, state, and Federal legal sanctions. Students are encouraged to read the attached information carefully.

HEALTH RISKS

Douglas J Aveda Institute has included information on the health risks of the use and abuse of drugs. Please see the attachment, Health Effects and Laws.

VOLUNTARY TREATMENT, COUNSELING, OR REHABILITATION

Douglas J Aveda Institute encourages any student who feels that he/she may have a problem with drugs or alcohol to seek treatment, counseling, or rehabilitation. Students are encouraged to meet with a staff member they feel comfortable with, in strictest confidence, for assistance in locating appropriate sources of help. Douglas J Aveda Institute will make every effort to work with any student who voluntarily seeks treatment to assist them in completing their course of study.

Information on alcohol and drug use and abuse is located in the Admissions Office and/or student lounge. For the state of Illinois, a list of substance abuse treatment centers has been included with this policy. Students are encouraged to take this information and share it with others.

Douglas J Aveda Institute reserves the right in extreme cases to immediately dismiss any student in violation of the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Student Conduct Policy, the above outlined procedure notwithstanding. Douglas J Aveda Institute further reserves the right to refer students to proper legal authorities for prosecution.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMING

Drug abuse prevention is a vital program to the health and safety of us all. Douglas J Aveda Institute is dedicated to providing our students with information on drug abuse prevention. Our efforts may include the use of information brochures obtained through federal and private websites, local agencies and published articles. Samples of drug prevention materials are available in the tour room and/or student lounge for easy access.

BIENNIAL REVIEW

A team of administrative staff and faculty will review the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Student Conduct Policy at least once every two years, to determine effectiveness and to implement changes to the program as necessary.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Results of the school's biennial review and copy of the school's drug and alcohol abuse policy will be made available upon request.

Substance Abuse Treatment Resources in Illinois
(This is not an all-inclusive or exclusive list.)

A Safe Haven
3821 West Wrightwood Street, Chicago IL 60647
(773) 395-6841

Primary Focus: Substance abuse treatment services
Services Provided: Substance abuse treatment, Halfway house
Type of Care: Residential long-term treatment (more than 30 days)

Alexian Brothers Behavioral Health Hospital
1650 Moon Lake Boulevard, Schaumburg IL 60194
(847) 882-1600

Primary Focus: Mix of mental health and substance abuse services
Services Provided: Substance abuse treatment, Detoxification
Type of Care: Hospital inpatient, Outpatient, Partial hospitalization/day treatment

Alpha Counseling Center Inc.
1112 South Washington Street, Suite 14, Naperville IL 60540
(630) 983-4577

Primary Focus: Mix of mental health and substance abuse services
Services Provided: Substance abuse treatment
Type of Care: Outpatient

Anixter Center
Schwab Rehabilitation Center
1401 South California Avenue, Chicago IL 60608
(773) 522-2010 x5221

Primary Focus: Substance abuse treatment services
Services Provided: Substance abuse treatment
Type of Care: Outpatient

Association House of Chicago
1116 North Kedzie Avenue, Chicago IL 60651
(773) 772-8009

Primary Focus: Mix of mental health and substance abuse services
Services Provided: Substance abuse treatment
Type of Care: Outpatient

Behavioral Health Services of Central DuPage Hospital
27 West 350 High Lake Road, Winfield IL 60190
(630) 653-4000

Primary Focus: Mix of mental health and substance abuse services
Services Provided: Substance abuse treatment, Detoxification
Type of Care: Hospital inpatient, Residential short-term treatment (30 days or less), Outpatient, Partial hospitalization/day treatment

Ben Gordon Center
12 Health Services Drive, Dekalb IL 60115
(815) 756-4875

Primary Focus: Mix of mental health and substance abuse services
Services Provided: Substance abuse treatment, Halfway house
Type of Care: Outpatient

Breaking Free Inc. Family Support
120 Gale Street, Aurora IL 60506
(630) 897-1003

Primary Focus: Substance abuse treatment services
Services Provided: Substance abuse treatment
Type of Care: Outpatient

Care Clinics Inc.
121 North Washington Street, Naperville IL 60540
(630) 896-4650

Primary Focus: Substance abuse treatment services
Services Provided: Substance abuse treatment
Type of Care: Outpatient

Cathedral Shelter of Chicago
Adult Outpatient Program
1668 West Ogden Street, Chicago IL 60612
(312) 997-2222

Services Provided: Substance abuse treatment
Type of Care: Outpatient, Partial hospitalization/day treatment

Catholic Charities
Alcohol & Drug Assessment Services
641 West Lake Street, Chicago IL 60661
(312) 655-7530

Primary Focus: Substance abuse treatment services
Services Provided: Substance abuse treatment
Type of Care: Outpatient

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HEALTH EFFECTS AND LAWS
ATTACHMENT TO
DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE PREVENTION STUDENT CONDUCT POLICY

HEALTH EFFECTS

Alcohol

Alcohol is the most commonly abused/misused drug today. It is a central nervous system depressant that can produce relaxed euphoric sensations. Large amounts of alcohol can cause respiratory and cardiac failure resulting in death. Many problems attributed to the over consumption of alcohol are often brought on by binge-drinking practices. Alcohol abuse directly correlates with lower academic performance, sexual assault, driving under the influence, increased accidents, legal difficulties, financial difficulties and injuries.

Cannabis

Some immediate physical effects of marijuana, along with intoxication, include red, bloodshot eyes, confusion and anxiety, loss of coordination, increased appetite, hallucinations, and a dry mouth and throat. Someone high on marijuana may seem giggly or silly for no reason and have trouble walking. Studies of marijuana's mental effects show that the drug can impair or reduce short-term memory, alter sense of time, and reduce ability to do things which require concentration, swift reactions, and coordination. Users often have a lowered immune system and an increased risk of lung cancer. The active ingredient in cannabis, THC, is stored in the fatty tissues of the brain and reproductive system for approximately 30 days.

Club Drugs

Club drugs are used for their psychoactive properties and their euphoric effects. These drugs are often associated with use at raves, dance clubs and bars. Examples of club drugs are: MDMA, GHB, rohypnol, ketamine, methamphetamine, and LSD. Variations in purity and potency of these drugs make them especially dangerous and can cause serious injury or death. Mixing the drug with alcohol can have serious consequences. Club drugs are sometimes used in connection with sexual assault.

Hallucinogens

Hallucinogens may cause the user to experience panic, confusion, suspicion, anxiety, and loss of control. Flashbacks may occur even after use has ceased. An overdose can cause heart failure, lung failure, coma, and death.

Narcotics

Narcotics are very addictive physically and psychologically. Anxiety, mood swings, nausea, confusion, constipation, and respiratory depression are among the health effects of narcotics. An overdose may lead to convulsions, coma, and death. The risk of HIV infection and other diseases increases significantly when individuals inject drugs and share needles.

Stimulants

Use of cocaine and crack is physically and psychologically addictive and extremely dangerous. An overdose can result in seizures and death. Health effects of stimulants include agitation, loss of appetite, irregular heartbeat, chronic sleeplessness, and hallucinations.

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LAWS

State of Illinois Laws on Alcohol

It is a violation of state law:

- for any person under the age of 21 to possess alcohol in any public place (235 ILCS 5/6-16).
- to sell or deliver alcohol to anyone under 21, or to an intoxicated person (235 ILCS 5/6-16).
- to possess alcohol in a motor vehicle with the seal broken (625 ILCS 5/11-502).
- for a person under 21 to represent that s/he is over 21 for the purpose of obtaining alcohol (235 ILCS 5/10-1).
- to sell or give a false ID to any person under the age of 21 (235 ILCS 5/6-16).
- for a person under 21 to use a false ID or an ID which is not actually one's own in attempting to purchase any alcoholic beverage (25 ILCS 5/6-16).
- for a person under 21 to consume, possess, transfer, or purchase alcohol, or to receive alcohol as a gift (235 ILCS 5/6-16 and 235 ILCS 5/6-20). This is a Class A Misdemeanor.
- for a person to knowingly permit a gathering where alcohol is being consumed by those under age 21 (235 ILCS 5/6-16c). This is a Class A Misdemeanor.

Violations of these laws can result in fines of up to \$2,500 and one year in jail and/or felony charges or license suspended/revoked.

Effective January 1, 2003, the driver's license of a person under 21 may be suspended or revoked without a hearing when that person has purchased or attempted to purchase alcohol from a duly licensed establishment or who has consumed alcohol on licensed premises. Persons convicted of violating local ordinances prohibiting a person under 21 years of age from purchasing, accepting, possessing, or consuming alcohol and prohibiting the transfer or alteration of ID cards, the use of the ID card of another or a false or forged ID card, or the use of false information to obtain an ID card may have their driver's licenses suspended or revoked and can be a felony charge.

Operation of a motor vehicle by a driver under the age of 21 with ANY alcohol present in the blood or breath which is not above the level of .08 will receive a Zero Tolerance Suspension of their driving privileges; the suspension is for 3 months for cooperating with testing and 6 months for a refusal to submit to testing. Operation of a motor vehicle by a driver with a blood or breath concentration of .08 or more, or the presence of illegal (and sometimes prescription) drugs, or intoxicating compounds detected in blood or urine, results in a suspension of the driving privileges of 6 months (if the driver cooperates with testing) or 12 months upon a refusal of testing. The maximum fine for the first offense DUI is \$2,500 and up to one year in the county jail, along with a revocation of driving privileges if convicted. An additional administrative sanction of a DUI Assessment Fee is mandatory; minimum of \$750, for each DUI offense. In addition to fines of up to \$2,500 and court costs, offenders are required to attend and provide written proof to the Court of alcohol education classes, and attendance at a Victim Impact Panel. DUI offenders may also be sentenced to perform 100 hours of community service, depending upon the level of alcohol present in the driver's body at the time of the arrest.

Effective January 1, 2008, the driving privileges of any person under 21 shall be suspended for a minimum of 3 months without a hearing when that person's name is reported to the Illinois Secretary of State, following a conviction OR a sentence of Court Supervision for consumption or possession of alcohol by a minor, whether the sentencing stems from a violation of State law OR from a violation of a local municipal ordinance. A second offense/sentencing results in a 6-month suspension, and a third offense results in a 12-month suspension (Public Act 095-0166).

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State of Illinois Laws on Illicit Drugs

Possession and delivery of illicit drugs are prohibited in Illinois under the Cannabis Control Act (740 ILCS 40/0.01 et seq.) and the Controlled Substances Act (720-ILCS 570/100 et seq. and 720 ILCS570/401 seq.). Penalties vary according to the type of drug, the amount of the drug, previous offenses of offender, and whether the offender intended to manufacture, deliver, sell, or use the drug. A person who commits a first-offense for possession of a controlled substance may receive a prison sentence of one-three years, plus a fine of up to \$25,000. More severe penalties are imposed for repeat offenders and persons involved in the manufacture or delivery of controlled substances including longer prison terms and fines up to \$500,000.

Federal Laws on Illicit Drugs

Simple possession of controlled substances can result in a one year prison term and a \$1,000 fine for first offenders found guilty in a federal court. Subsequent convictions can result in significantly greater penalties (21 U.S. C. 844(a)). A conviction for possession of a controlled substance that results in death or bodily injury can result in life imprisonment. A penalty of ten to sixteen years in prison can be the result of a conviction for possession of more than five grams of cocaine (U.S.S.G.S. 2D2.1 (b) (1)).

Denial of Federal Aid (20 USC 1091)

Under the Higher Education Act of 1998, students convicted under federal or state law for the sale or possession of drugs will have their federal financial aid eligibility suspended. This includes all federal grants, loans, federal work study programs, and more. Students convicted of drug possession will be ineligible for one year from the date of the conviction of the first offense, two years for the second offense, and indefinitely for the third offense. Students convicted of selling drugs will be ineligible for two years from the date of the first conviction, and indefinitely for the second offense. Those who lose eligibility can regain eligibility by successfully completing an approved drug rehabilitation program.