



DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE PREVENTION POLICY

POLICY DISTRIBUTION

All students have access to the 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 and is included on the website at www.douglasj.edu under *Consumer Information*. Students verify that they have received a copy and read the policy by signing off on their orientation packet. In addition, it is distributed by October 1st of each year.

POLICY STATEMENT

Douglas J Aveda Institute and Douglas J School of Barbering (herein known as “Douglas J Schools”) have established the following policy to insure a drug free learning environment.

Douglas J Schools 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 of alcohol:

First Infraction	The student and Institute Director (or designee) 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. Because the training involves tools which could cause harm to the student, guests and others, the student will be sent home for the remainder of the day.
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Second Infraction The student and Institute Director (or designee) will have a counseling session, which will be documented and become part of the student’s permanent record. The student may be withdrawn for violation of the policy and will not be permitted to resume attendance until the Institute has received proof of any initial counseling session. The attendance and dismissal policies will remain in effect throughout the mandatory counseling period.

Douglas J Schools reserves the right in some cases to immediately dismiss any student in violation of the policy, the above outlined procedure notwithstanding. Douglas J Schools further reserves the right to refer students to proper legal authorities for prosecution.

ILLICIT/ILLEGAL DRUGS

A student in violation of the policy regarding unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, sale or use of illicit/illegal drugs will be immediately withdrawn and referred to the proper authorities for prosecution.

LEGAL SANCTIONS

Douglas J Schools is required to include in its Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Policy information regarding local, State, and Federal legal sanctions. Students are encouraged to read the information carefully.

ALCOHOL

- Illinois 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). 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).

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).

Michigan The legal drinking age in Michigan is 21.

No one in a vehicle may consume alcohol, so previously opened containers of alcohol must be carried in the trunk of a vehicle where the driver and passengers do not have access.

The highest legal BAC (blood-alcohol content) allowed by law is .08 percent. Over this level, a driver is considered to be 'per se intoxicated' and can be charged with DUI (driving under the influence) based on this evidence alone.

Drivers under the age of 21 are discouraged from drinking and driving by 'zero tolerance laws,' which do not allow the underage driver to have a BAC over .02 percent. The consequences of underage drinking and driving are DUI penalties.

Michigan does have 'enhanced penalty BAC' laws, which are harsher penalties for drivers who greatly exceed the legal limit of .08 percent. This is called the "Michigan super drunk law."

'Implied consent laws' require drivers who are suspected of driving under the influence (DUI) to cooperate with a law enforcement officer's request for chemical testing (breath, blood, or urine) for intoxication. Refusing to cooperate carries possible suspension of driving privileges for six months for the first DUI conviction and one year for the second offense.

Vehicle confiscation is a possibility in Michigan with the second DUI conviction. A second conviction can also gain a driver mandatory installation of an ignition interlock device at the driver's expense. Alcohol abuse education, treatment, or assessment can be required for DUI offenders.

Some DUI offenses are considered felonies under Michigan law.

Tennessee The legal drinking age in Tennessee is 21. You must be 21 years or older to legally purchase or consume any alcoholic beverage in the state.

In Tennessee individuals over age 21 operating a personal vehicle are considered legally drunk and unable to drive when your blood alcohol concentration is .08%. The limit is just .04% for commercial vehicles.

First time DUI offenders are required to spend at least 48 hours in jail upon arrest. Multi-time offenders receive stiffer penalties. But this is the minimum. A first time DUI can give you up to 11 months and 29 days in jail and a \$350-\$1,500 fine.

If you refuse to take a BAC test, you will have your license revoked for one year in addition to fees and penalties.

ILLICIT/ILLEGAL DRUGS

- Illinois 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 ILCS570/401seq.). 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.
- Michigan Michigan law requires driver license suspensions for drug convictions, even if you were not driving at the time of the offense. If there are no prior drug violations, your driver license is suspended for six months. No restricted license is allowed for the first 30 days. One or more prior drug convictions in seven years means your driver license will be suspended for one year. No restricted license is allowed for the first 60 days. The driver license reinstatement fee is \$125. This fee is separate from the reinstatement fee required for any other driving activity.

Excerpt from Michigan Public Health Code Act 368 of 1978

333.7403 Knowingly or intentionally possessing controlled substance, controlled substance analogue, or prescription form; violations; penalties; individuals exempt from violation; notification of parent, guardian, or custodian of minor; other criminal charges; discharge from probation; definitions.

Sec. 7403.

(1) A person shall not knowingly or intentionally possess a controlled substance, a controlled substance analogue, or a prescription form unless the controlled substance, controlled substance analogue, or prescription form was obtained directly from, or pursuant to, a valid prescription or order of a practitioner while acting in the course of the practitioner's professional practice, or except as otherwise authorized by this article.

(2) A person who violates this section as to:

(a) A controlled substance classified in schedule 1 or 2 that is a narcotic drug or a drug described in section 7214(a)(iv), and:

(i) That is in an amount of 1,000 grams or more of any mixture containing that substance is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for life or any term of years or a fine of not more than \$1,000,000.00, or both.

(ii) That is in an amount of 450 grams or more, but less than 1,000 grams, of any mixture containing that substance is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 30 years or a fine of not more than \$500,000.00, or both.

(iii) That is in an amount of 50 grams or more, but less than 450 grams, of any mixture containing that substance is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 20 years or a fine of not more than \$250,000.00, or both.

(iv) That is in an amount of 25 grams or more, but less than 50 grams of any mixture containing that substance is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 4 years or a fine of not more than \$25,000.00, or both.

(v) That is in an amount less than 25 grams of any mixture containing that substance is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 4 years or a fine of not more than \$25,000.00, or both.

(b) Either of the following:

(i) A substance described in section 7212(1)(h) or 7214(c)(ii) is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 10 years or a fine of not more than \$15,000.00, or both.

(ii) A controlled substance classified in schedule 1, 2, 3, or 4, except a controlled substance for which a penalty is prescribed in subparagraph (i) or subdivision (a), (c), or (d), or a controlled substance analogue is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 2 years or a fine of not more than \$2,000.00, or both.

(c) Lysergic acid diethylamide, peyote, mescaline, dimethyltryptamine, psilocyn, psilocybin, or a controlled substance classified in schedule 5 is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 1 year or a fine of not more than \$2,000.00, or both.

(d) Marihuana or a substance listed in section 7212(1)(d) is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 1 year or a fine of not more than \$2,000.00, or both.

(e) A prescription form is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 1 year or a fine of not more than \$1,000.00, or both.

(3) The following individuals are not in violation of this section:

(a) An individual who seeks medical assistance for himself or herself or who requires medical assistance and is presented for assistance by another individual if he or she is incapacitated because of a drug overdose or other perceived medical emergency arising from the use of a controlled substance or a controlled substance analogue that he or she possesses or possessed in an amount sufficient only for personal use and the evidence of

his or her violation of this section is obtained as a result of the individual's seeking or being presented for medical assistance.

(b) An individual who in good faith attempts to procure medical assistance for another individual or who accompanies another individual who requires medical assistance for a drug overdose or other perceived medical emergency arising from the use of a controlled substance or a controlled substance analogue that he or she possesses or possessed in an amount sufficient only for personal use and the evidence of his or her violation of this section is obtained as a result of the individual's attempting to procure medical assistance for another individual or as a result of the individual's accompanying another individual who requires medical assistance to a health facility or agency.

(4) A health facility or agency shall develop a process for notification of the parent or parents, guardian, or custodian of a minor under the age of 18 who is not emancipated under 1968 PA 293, MCL 722.1 to 722.6, and who voluntarily presents himself or herself, or is presented by another individual if he or she is incapacitated, to a health facility or agency for emergency medical treatment as provided in subsection (3). A health facility or agency shall not provide notification to a parent or parents, guardian, or custodian under this subsection for nonemergency treatment without obtaining the minor's consent.

(5) The exemption from prosecution under this section provided in subsection (3) does not prevent the investigation, arrest, charging, or prosecution of an individual for any other violation of the laws of this state or be grounds for suppression of evidence in the prosecution of any other criminal charges.

(6) If an individual was sentenced to lifetime probation under subsection (2)(a)(iv) as it existed before March 1, 2003 and the individual has served 5 or more years of that probationary period, the probation officer for that individual may recommend to the court that the court discharge the individual from probation. If an individual's probation officer does not recommend discharge as provided in this subsection, with notice to the prosecutor, the individual may petition the court seeking resentencing under the court rules. The court may discharge an individual from probation as provided in this subsection. An individual may file more than 1 motion seeking resentencing under this subsection.

(7) As used in this section:

(a) "Drug overdose" means a condition including, but not limited to, extreme physical illness, decreased level of consciousness, respiratory depression, coma, mania, or death, that is the result of consumption or use of a controlled substance or a controlled substance analogue or a substance with which the controlled substance or controlled substance analogue was combined, or that a layperson would reasonably believe to be a drug overdose that requires medical assistance.

(b) "Seeks medical assistance" means reporting a drug overdose or other medical emergency to law enforcement, the 9-1-1 system, a poison control center, or a medical

provider, or assisting someone in reporting a drug overdose or other medical emergency.

Michigan Recreational Marihuana Law Penalty Chart

Offense	Penalty
<p>A person who possesses not more than the amount of marihuana allowed, cultivates not more than the amount allowed, delivers without receiving remuneration to a person who is at least 21 years of age not more than the amount allowed, or possesses with intent to deliver not more than the amount allowed by section 5</p>	<p>Civil infraction and may be punished by a fine of not more than \$100 and forfeiture of marihuana</p>
<p>A person who possesses not more than twice the amount of marihuana allowed, cultivates not more than twice the amount of marihuana allowed, delivers without receiving any remuneration to a person who is at least 21 years of age not more than twice the amount of marihuana allowed, or possess with intent to deliver not more than twice the amount of marihuana allowed</p>	<p>First violation: civil infraction and may be punished by a fine of not more than \$1000 and forfeiture of marihuana</p> <p>Second violation: civil infraction and may be punished by a fine of not more than \$1000 and forfeiture of marihuana</p> <p>Third and subsequent violations: misdemeanor and may be punished by a fine of not more than \$2000 and forfeiture of marihuana</p>

<p>A person under 21 years of age who possesses not more than 2.5 ounces of marihuana or who cultivates not more than 12 marihuana plants</p>	<p>First violation: civil infraction and may be punished as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If less than 18 years of age, by a fine of not more than \$100 or community service, forfeiture of marihuana, and 4 hours of drug education or counseling • If at least 18 years of age, by a fine of not more than \$100 and forfeiture of marihuana <p>Second violation: civil infraction and may be punished as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If less than 18 years of age, by a fine of not more than \$500 or community service, forfeiture of marihuana, and completion of 8 hours of drug education or counseling • If at least 18 years of age, by a fine of not more than \$500 and forfeiture of marihuana
<p>A person who possess more than twice the amount of marihuana allowed, cultivates more than twice the amount allowed, or delivers without receiving any remuneration to a person who is at least 21 years of age more than twice the amount of marihuana allowed</p>	<p>Misdemeanor but a person shall not be subject to imprisonment unless the violation was habitual, willful, and for a commercial purpose or the violation involved violence</p>

Tennessee If you're caught with drugs, depending on the circumstances (the amount and type of the drugs involved), there are numerous of offenses that you can be charged with in Tennessee, such as:

- Simple possession;
- Possession with intent to sell;
- Sale of a controlled substance;

- Drug trafficking; or
- Drug manufacturing.

Possession of Marijuana in Tennessee

Although many states have legalized marijuana for both medicinal and recreational purposes, that's not the case in Tennessee, where cannabis remains illegal. Unlike other states that have convoluted drug possession laws where the amount, concentration, and type of drug are relevant in determining the penalties, Tennessee's drug possession laws don't work that way. This means that you can face identical charges for marijuana possession as you would face for the possession of heroin if it's your first drug offense. If it's a first-time drug possession charge, it's considered a misdemeanor, regardless of what drug is involved. This offense (simple possession) is punishable by up to 1 year in jail and fines up to \$2,500. However, if you possess half an ounce or more, or if it's a second offense, you can be charged with a felony.

Classification of Controlled Substances in Tennessee

Like many states, Tennessee classifies controlled substances by "schedules." The schedules are based on the drug's level of dangerousness and the connection between a high risk of addiction; in general, the higher the risk for addiction, the greater the danger level. The schedule ranges from Schedule I (drugs including heroin) to Schedule VII which only includes butyl nitrate substances including drugs, more commonly known as poppers.

What's Prohibited

In Tennessee, a simple possession charge is a misdemeanor, but all other violations of drug laws are felonies. It is an offense for a defendant to knowingly:

- Manufacture a controlled substance;
- Deliver a controlled substance;
- Sell a controlled substance; or
- Possess a controlled substance with intent to manufacture, deliver, or sell the controlled substance.

Possible Penalties

The actual penalties will depend on numerous factors including criminal history. Possible penalties include:

- Forfeiture of property
- Suspension of driver's license
- Jail and/or prison time
- Fines
- Probation

- Community service

Sentencing by Schedules

Schedule I (heroin, psychedelics), and II (opiates/opioids, cocaine, methamphetamines) substances

- Purchase or possession; first offense: incarceration ranging from 2-15 years
- Purchase or possession; second offense: incarceration ranging from 5-30 years
- Sale or intent to distribute; first offense: incarceration ranging for 5-30 years
- Sale or intent to distribute; second offense: incarceration ranging from 10-40 years or life

Schedule III (anabolic steroids), IV (Xanax, Valium) and V (Tylenol with Codeine) substances

- Purchase or possession; first offense: incarceration ranging from 1-5 years
- Purchase or possession; second offense: incarceration ranging from 1-10 years
- Sale or intent to distribute; first offense: incarceration ranging for 1-10 years

Federal 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)).

Effects on Federal Financial 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.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Drug abuse prevention is a vital program to the health and safety of everyone.

Douglas J Schools 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.

HEALTH EFFECTS AND RISKS

As a portion of the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Policy, the Douglas J Schools has included information on the health risks of using and abusing drugs.

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.

VOLUNTARY TREATMENT, COUNSELING, OR REHABILITATION

Douglas J Schools 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 source of help. Douglas J Schools 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 student lounge. Students are encouraged to view, take and share this information with others.

BIENNIAL REVIEW

A team of administrative staff and faculty will review the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention 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 Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Policy will be made available upon request.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT RESOURCES
This list is not all inclusive or exclusive

Illinois

New Hope Recovery Center
2835 N. Sheffield Ave, Suite 308
Chicago, IL 60657
Phone: 888.707.4673

New Hope Recovery Center applies a client-centered approach to addiction treatment, providing both holistic and traditional evidenced-based therapies to individuals struggling with substance abuse. New Hope features a comprehensive range of addiction treatment services, offering both residential and intensive outpatient programs as well as aftercare support services for those who have successfully completed treatment. New Hope Recovery Center also offers an Emerging Adults Program, providing young adults ages 18-26 with the recovery resources and education they need to navigate the difficult transition into adulthood while maintaining their sobriety. New Hope recognizes the need for a specialized LGBTQI program, and therefore offers additional resources for members of the LGBTQI community struggling with addiction.

Positive Sobriety Institute
680 N Lake Shore Dr Suite 800
Chicago, IL 60611
Phone: 888.770.4403

Positive Sobriety Institute specializes in expert-delivered addiction assessment, rehabilitation and recovery services to healthcare and other professionals. Positive Sobriety Institute offers professionals a Comprehensive Assessment Program that focuses on a compassionate advocacy-based evaluation while determining issues like fitness for duty and need for treatment interventions. Through our intensive partial and outpatient programs, independent living and mandatory after care, the Positive Sobriety Institute is able to get clients back to their careers and back to life.

Banyan Treatment Center
50 South Main Street, Suite 290
Naperville, IL 60540
Phone: 888.369.8796

Banyan Treatment Center's mission is to help struggling drug addicts and alcoholics reach their goal of a healthy, happy and productive sober life through an array of treatment services provided by our licensed clinical and medical professionals. Our drug and alcohol rehab programs provide an alternative to traditional inpatient / residential treatment or as a step down from a higher level of care. We emphasize and try to instill the importance of consistency, accountability, and responsibility



along with the vital importance of a 12-step program in everybody’s daily lives to achieve the goal of permanent sobriety. After going through his own difficulties battling the disease of addiction Bob Reynolds, Banyan's Director, spent many years working in the recovery community trying to give back by helping other suffering addicts and alcoholics. It was Bob’s vision to start an honest, clean and supportive community for people to recover in. This vision became a reality when he teamed up with a young investor who also had a passion for helping young adults gain the tools they need in order to succeed in life.

Gateway Foundation – Chicago
3828 W. Taylor St.
Chicago, IL 60624
Phone: 877.505.4673

Since 1968 our goal has been straightforward: help clients get their life back on track and achieve a life of sobriety, free from drug use and symptoms of mental illness. A life that is productive, socially responsible, and healthy. Gateway Foundation is the largest nonprofit treatment provider in the U.S. specializing in substance use disorders for men, women, adolescents, and clients diagnosed with co-occurring mental health disorders. Gateway's professional clinicians support over 6000 people a day to successfully complete treatment by developing a personalized plan to treat the underlying causes of substance use disorder —not just their addiction to drugs or alcohol.

Michigan

Workit Health
3300 Washtenaw Avenue
Suite 280
Ann Arbor, MI 48104
Phone: 734.292.4295

We are patients as designers who created the world’s first online addiction care program. Fighting the opioid crisis - starting in Michigan.

Our Hope
324 Lyon NE
Grand Rapids, MI 49503
Phone: 616.451.2039

Our Hope Association’s mission is to offer recovery to women who seek healing from the disease of addiction. Our Hope Association is a non-profit organization dedicated to guiding women to lifelong recovery from alcoholism, addiction and other mental health and emotional conditions related to those

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 Locations--Knoxville
Douglas J Aveda Institute – Chicago



Meridian Professional
Psychological Consultants
5031 Park Lake Road
East Lansing, MI 48823
Phone: 517.332.0811

diseases. Using our experience and expertise in women-centered recovery, we provide a comprehensive continuum of services that focus on healing the whole woman, upholding her dignity and helping her build strengths and resources for a life in recovery.

Meridian Professional Psychological Consultants specializes in the treatment of mental health, substance, drug and alcohol abuse. focuses on the evaluation, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of mental, emotional and behavioral health issues. A clinical psychologist uses psychotherapy and other counseling skills to improve emotional and mental health.

Rapid Drug Detox Center
5130 Coolidge Hwy, Suite 210
Royal Oak, MI 48073

RDD Center is a drug-addiction treatment facility treating with the most advanced, safe and effective drug detox procedure to detox patients from opiate dependence, greatly reducing pain and suffering while valuing confidentiality and privacy.

Tennessee

JourneyPure
9050 Executive Park Drive
Suite 100
Knoxville, TN 37923
Phone: 888.827.0397

As with all JourneyPure facilities and programs, the philosophy of JourneyPure Cedar Bluff is that addiction is a chronic mental health disorder, one that can be effectively treated. People who seek treatment for their addiction deserve to be treated as soon as possible, with the most appropriate services. Creating a structured program for treatment allows clients to maintain sobriety in the context of their existing support systems at home and in the community so as not to disrupt their work and family life. Through evidence-based services, highly trained clinicians treat patients and their families with a holistic range of recovery support, one that incorporates mental wellness. We also specialize in drug monitoring and the treatment of mental health issues, provide opportunities for emotional processing, and directly address depression, anxiety, grief, and trauma in transformative group settings.



Bradford Health Services
301 South Gallaher View Road SW
Suite 300
Knoxville, TN 37919
Phone: 888.577.0012

For 40 years, they have served thousands of people, of all ages and backgrounds. Yet we've never allowed ourselves to think narrowly about addiction, or treatment for it, or recovery from it. Instead, we continually innovate and improve ... to provide each patient the most effective care possible.

Tranquility Counseling
200 Prosperity Drive
Knoxville, TN 37923
Phone: 865.455.8048

Our focus is to help individuals heal, energize, and become aware of their inner strengths. We achieve this by providing a neutral safe space, listening to your concerns, and customizing a treatment plan.

Helping Heart Counseling
c/o Birch Tree Plaza
7119 Afton Rd., Ste# 102A
Knoxville, TN 37918
Phone: 865.250.2693

Helping Heart Counseling & Associates is a private rehab located in Knoxville, Tennessee. Helping Heart Counseling & Associates specializes in the treatment of mental health and substance abuse, opioid addiction, and alcoholism.