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 the 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 and Aveda Institute Chicago have established the following policy to insure a drug–free learning environment.

The Douglas J Aveda Institutes and Aveda Institute of Chicago prohibit 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 campus Admissions Coordinator or 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 campus Admissions Coordinator or 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 Aveda Institute Chicago 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 Director of Administration. 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

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attendance and dismissal policies 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**THIRD INFRACTION** – The student will be administratively withdrawn from the Institute.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:

**FIRST INFRACTION** – Immediate administrative withdrawal and referral to the proper authorities for prosecution.

The Douglas J Aveda and Aveda Institute Chicago reserve the right, in extreme cases, to immediately dismiss any student in violation of the Drug and Alcohol Prevention Policy, the above outlined procedure not withstanding. The Douglas J Aveda and Aveda Institute Chicago further reserve the right to refer students to proper legal authorities for prosecution.

**Legal Sanctions**
The Douglas J Aveda Institute and Aveda Institute Chicago are 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 attached information carefully.

**Health Risks**
As a portion of the DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE PREVENTION POLICY, the Douglas J Aveda Institute has included information on the health risks of using and abusing drugs. Please see the attached information.

**Voluntary Treatment, Counseling, or Rehabilitation**
Douglas J Aveda and Aveda Institute Chicago encourage 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. The 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 are located in the Admissions Office or Student lounge. Students are encouraged to take this information and share it with others.
EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMING
Drug abuse prevention is a vital program to the health and safety of us all. Douglas J Aveda and Aveda Institute Chicago are 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.

BIENNUAL 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 school’s drug and alcohol abuse policy will be made available upon requests.

Substance Abuse Treatment Resources (not an exclusive list)

- **A Safe Haven**  
  Primary Focus: Substance abuse treatment services  
  Services Provided: Substance abuse treatment, Halfway house  
  Type of Care: Residential long-term treatment (more than 30 days)  
  3821 West Wrightwood Street  
  Chicago IL 60647  
  (773) 395-6841

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

- **Alpha Counseling Center Inc**  
  Primary Focus: Mix of mental health and substance abuse services  
  Services Provided: Substance abuse treatment  
  Type of Care: Outpatient

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1112 South Washington Street Suite 14
Naperville IL 60540
(630) 983-4577

• **Anixter Center**
  **Schwab Rehabilitation Center**
  Primary Focus: Substance abuse treatment services
  Services Provided: Substance abuse treatment
  Type of Care: Outpatient
  1401 South California Avenue
  Chicago IL 60608
  (773) 522-2010x5221

• **Association House of Chicago**
  Primary Focus: Mix of mental health and substance abuse services
  Services Provided: Substance abuse treatment
  Type of Care: Outpatient
  1116 North Kedzie Avenue
  Chicago IL 60651
  (773) 772-8009

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

• **Ben Gordon Center**
  Primary Focus: Mix of mental health and substance abuse services
  Services Provided: Substance abuse treatment, Halfway house
  Type of Care: Outpatient
  12 Health Services Drive
  Dekalb IL 60115
  (815) 756-4875
• **Breaking Free Inc**
  **Family Support**
  Primary Focus: Substance abuse treatment services
  Services Provided: Substance abuse treatment
  Type of Care: Outpatient
  120 Gale Street
  Aurora IL 60506
  (630) 897-1003

• **Care Clinics Inc**
  Primary Focus: Substance abuse treatment services
  Services Provided: Substance abuse treatment
  Type of Care: Outpatient
  121 North Washington Street
  Naperville IL 60540
  (630) 896-4650

• **Cathedral Shelter of Chicago**
  **Adult Outpatient Program**
  Services Provided: Substance abuse treatment
  Type of Care: Outpatient, Partial hospitalization/day treatment
  1668 West Ogden Street
  Chicago IL 60612
  (312) 997-2222

• **Catholic Charities**
  **Alcohol & Drug Assessment Services**
  Primary Focus: Substance abuse treatment services
  Services Provided: Substance abuse treatment
  Type of Care: Outpatient
  641 West Lake Street
  Chicago IL 60661
  (312) 655-7530

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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.

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). 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). 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).

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 ILCS570/401seq.). 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.

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

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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.