



**Drug and Alcohol Prevention program
(DAAPP)**

The Drug Free Schools and Campuses Regulations (34 CFR Part 86) of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) require an Institution of Higher Education (IHE) such as East-West Healing Arts Institute (EWHAI), to certify that it has implemented programs to prevent the abuse of alcohol and use, and /or distribution of illicit drugs both by EWHAI students and faculty/staff either on its premises and as a part of any of its activities. At a minimum, an IHE must annually distribute the following in writing to all students and faculty/staff:

- I. Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and faculty/staff;
- II. A description of the legal sanctions under local, state, or federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol;
- III. A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and alcohol abuse;
- IV. A description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or reentry programs that are available to staff or students; and
- V. A clear statement that the institution will impose sanctions on students and faculty/staff and a description of those sanctions, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution, for violations of the standards of conduct or law.

I. Standards of Conduct

A. Faculty/Staff

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendment of 1989, enacted by Congress as Public Law 101-226, requires an institution of higher education to adopt and implement a program designed to prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol.

EWHAI is committed to providing education in an environment which is conducive to learning. EWHAI observes all laws and regulations governing the sale, purchase and serving of alcoholic beverages by all members of its community and expects that these laws, regulations and procedures are adhered to. As such, the manufacture, possession, distribution, or use of illegal drugs and the use of alcohol or tobacco is strictly prohibited on the premises of EWHAI. Sanctions for violating this policy are outlined in section V (A) below.

B. Students

Students attending East-West Healing Arts Institute are held responsible to our Student Code of Conduct. In addition to local, state and federal laws, our Student Code of Conduct prohibits:

Illegal or Unauthorized Possession/Use of Alcohol and Drugs on Campus

This includes the unauthorized use, possession, manufacturing or distribution of illegal drugs, controlled substances, narcotics or alcoholic beverages or being under the influence of drugs and/or

alcohol. Prohibited conduct includes the use of a prescription drug if the prescription was not issued to the student.

Sanctions for violating this standard of conduct are outlined in Appendix D below.

II. Legal Sanctions – Staff and Students

East-West Healing Arts Institute enforces all federal and state laws and local ordinances.

A. Federal

Federal law provides criminal and civil penalties for unlawful possession or distribution of a controlled substance. Under the Controlled Substance Act, as well as other related federal laws, the penalties for controlled substance violations include but are not limited to: incarceration, fines, potential for the forfeiture of property used in possession or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance (which may include homes, vehicles, boats, aircrafts and any other personal or real property), ineligibility to possess a firearm, and potential ineligibility to receive federal educational benefits (such as student loans and grants).

Federal Sanctions are listed in Appendix A & B

The Federal laws can be found at <https://www.federalcharges.com/drug-narcotics-laws-charges/>

B. State

The State of Wisconsin has various laws regulating the possession and use of controlled substances and alcohol. If an individual is found guilty of a violation of the state law, they may be subject to large fines and imprisonment.

A minor (defined as a person under the age of 21) may not “purchase or attempt to purchase alcoholic liquor, consume or attempt to consume alcoholic liquor, possess or attempt to possess alcoholic liquor, or have any bodily alcohol content.” Violations of the law may subject the individual to fines, participation in a substance abuse program, imprisonment, community service hours, and/or out of pocket expenses related to required substance abuse screenings.

The State of Wisconsin laws can be found at <https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/statutes/prefaces/toc>

III. Health Risks – Staff and Students

The health consequences of alcohol abuse and substance use may be immediate and unpredictable, such as fatalities associated with alcohol poisoning and drug overdose, or more subtle and long term, such as liver and brain damage associated with the prolonged use of alcohol. In addition to health related problems, alcohol abuse and substance use are associated with financial difficulties, interpersonal conflicts, domestic violence, deterioration of the family structure, accidental injuries or fatality, and may significantly impact academic and work performance.

1. **Alcohol and Other Depressants [barbiturates, sedatives, and tranquilizers]** – “Alcohol, tranquilizers, and sedatives are all considered depressants. These drugs depress the central nervous system by mimicking either the brain’s natural sedating chemicals or by diminishing the brain’s natural ability to produce stimulating chemicals.”

Short-term effects- “Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior; even low doses significantly impair judgment and coordination. Moderate to high doses cause significant impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses can cause respiratory depression and death. The effects of other depressants are similar to those of alcohol: large doses can cause slurred speech, poor motor coordination, altered perception, psychosis, hallucinations and paranoid delusions, coma, or death.”

Long-term effects- “Long-term effects of using alcohol include addiction, depression, accidents as a result of impaired ability, ulcers, gastritis, pancreatitis, fatty liver, alcoholic hepatitis, chronic active hepatitis, and cirrhosis. Long-term use of other depressants can also lead to addiction, including both physical and psychological dependence. Regular use over time may result in a tolerance to the drug. Withdrawal symptoms may range from restlessness, insomnia, and anxiety, to convulsions and death.”

2. **Nicotine** - “Nicotine, one of more than 4,000 chemicals found in the smoke from tobacco products, is the primary component in tobacco that acts on the brain. Nicotine is absorbed through the skin and mucosal lining of the mouth and nose or by inhalation in the lungs. Nicotine increases the levels of dopamine in the brain. The acute effects of nicotine dissipate in a few minutes, causing the smoker to continue dosing frequently throughout the day to maintain the drug’s pleasurable effects and prevent withdrawal. Effects of use include addiction, high blood pressure, emphysema, heart and lung disease, and cancer.”

1. **Marijuana**

“It stores itself in the fatty tissue of the brain, reproductive organs, liver, lungs, and spleen, where it causes tissue damage and hinders normal body function. In the brain, it widens the gaps between nerve cells causing decreased transmission of impulses. This can result in speech problems, memory and learning problems, physical impairment, and can interfere with judgment, and cause difficulty with thinking and solving problems. Use can also elevate anxiety and cause a panic reaction. Long-term use can cause permanent memory problems. There is also an increased risk of developing respiratory problems including, but not limited to, cancer.”

2. **Stimulants**

Cocaine use interferes with the reabsorption of dopamine causing euphoria, which constricts blood vessels, dilates pupils, and increases heart rate and blood pressure.

Effects: Acute cardiovascular or cerebro-vascular emergencies such as heart attack or stroke can result from use, regardless of frequency. Coca ethylene, created by the liver when cocaine and alcohol are used, increases the chance of sudden death. Addiction, lung damage,

depression, paranoia, and toxic psychosis are also possible. Similar risks are presented by the use of speed and uppers.

3. Ecstasy

“Ecstasy is a synthetic drug, and is similar to both methamphetamine and mescaline, which is a hallucinogenic. It mainly affects the body by affecting neurons that use the chemical serotonin, which can greatly affect mood, aggression, sexual activity, sleep, and sensitivity to pain. In high doses, Ecstasy can interfere with the body’s ability to regulate temperature, which can lead to a sharp increase in body temperature, resulting in liver, kidney, and cardiovascular system failure.”

4. Hallucinogens

“PCP is a white crystalline powder that is readily soluble in water or alcohol. LSD [lysergic acid diethylamide] is manufactured from lysergic acid, which is found in ergot, a fungus that grows on rye and other grains. The effects of these substances are unpredictable, and depend on the amount taken, the user’s personality and mood, and the surroundings in which the drug is used.”

Short-term effects: “These drugs alter user’s perception of time and space by changing the way the brain interprets stimulus. They also increase heart rate and blood pressure, which can lead to coma, or heart and lung failure. High doses can cause symptoms that mimic schizophrenia, such as delusions, hallucinations, paranoia, disordered thinking, a sensation of distance from one’s environment, and catatonia. Speech is often sparse and garbled. PCP can be addictive.”

Long-term effects: “Flashbacks can occur days, months, or even years after use. Users can also experience decreased motivation, prolonged depression, increased anxiety, increased delusions and panic, and psychosis such as schizophrenia or severe depression.”

5. Narcotics [Opium, morphine, codeine, heroin]

“Narcotics include opium, opium derivatives, and semi-synthetic substitutes of opium derivatives. Narcotic use is associated with a variety of unwanted effects including drowsiness, inability to concentrate, apathy, lessened physical activity, constriction of the pupils, dilation of the subcutaneous blood vessels causing flushing of the face and neck, constipation, nausea and vomiting, and most significantly, respiratory depression. As the dose is increased, the subjective, analgesic and toxic effects become more pronounced.

Short-term effects: Short term effects include restlessness, irritability, and loss of appetite, nausea, tremors, and drug craving.

Long-term effects: “Long term effects include addiction, accidental overdose, and risk of hepatitis and AIDS infection from contaminated needles.”

6. Prescription Drug Abuse

The most commonly misused prescription drugs are: Painkillers [Codeine, Oxytocin, Vicodin, Demerol]; CNS depressants [Nembutal, Valium, Xanax]; and stimulants [Ritalin, Dexedrine, Adderall].

Short-term effects: Stimulants and CNS depressants present risks for irregular heartbeat, greatly reduced heart rate, seizures, dangerously increased body temperature, and can cause aggressive or paranoid behavior.

Long-term effects: The greatest risk from these drugs is the significant chance for dependence. This can lead to greater doses and increased frequency of use. Attempting to cease use without proper medical help after dependence has been established can be dangerous and even fatal.

7. Inhalants [gas, aerosols, glue, nitrites, nitrous oxide]

“Inhalants are breathable chemical vapors that produce psychoactive effects. A variety of products common in the home and in the workplace contain substances that can be inhaled:

1. Solvents — paint thinners or removers, degreasers, dry-cleaning fluids, gasoline, and glue.
2. Art or office supply solvents- correction fluids, felt-tip marker fluid, and electronic contact cleaners.
3. Gases [used in household or commercial products] — butane lighters and propane tanks, whipped cream aerosols and refrigerant gases
4. Household aerosol propellants: contained in items such as spray paints, hair or deodorant sprays, fabric protector sprays, and aerosol computer cleaning products
5. Medical anesthetic gases — ether, chloroform, halothane, and nitrous oxide
6. Nitrites — volatiles including cyclohexyl, butyl, and amyl nitrites, and are commonly known as “poppers.” Volatile nitrites are often sold in small brown bottles and labeled as “video head cleaner,” “room deodorizer,” “leather cleaner or liquid aroma.”

Short-term effects: “These chemicals slow down the body’s functions, and can cause momentary intoxication which, if continued, can lead to stimulation, reduced inhibition, and ultimately loss of consciousness. Using solvents or aerosol sprays can induce heart failure and death, known as “sudden sniffing death.” This effect is mostly associated with butane, propane, and chemicals in aerosols.”

Long-term effects: “These chemicals can cause severe damage to the brain, liver, and kidneys. Specifically, they can cause hearing loss, peripheral neuropathies [limb spasms], central nervous system damage, and even bone marrow damage.”

- 8. GHB** [gamma hydroxybutyrate] is a central nervous system depressant. It is made from a gamma butyrolactone and sodium or potassium hydroxide, which means that it is essentially degreasing solvent or floor stripper combined with drain cleaner. In liquid form it is usually clear and looks like water. GHB and two of its precursors, gamma butyrolactone [GBL] and 1, 4 butanediol [BD] have been characterized as predatory drugs used to commit acts of sexual violence.”

Effects: Abuse of GHB can cause amnesia, coma and/or seizures, inability to move, or impaired speech. There is also a risk of death, especially when combined with alcohol or other drugs.

More information on the effects of using illegal substances can be found at

<https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/drugs-brains-behavior-science-addiction/addiction-health>

IV. Drug and Alcohol Programs to Inform & Educate

Twice per year, *during Mandatory Program Orientation* – which occurs a week before the first day of class, the school administrator reviews the student handbook, the Annual Security Report (ASR), and the DAAPP to each and every student going through Orientation. Each new Faculty and Staff will receive a Faculty and Staff Handbook, ASR, and DAAP as part of their new hire orientation. Furthermore, the ASR and DAAP will be e-mailed to each student and Faculty/Staff annually, and will be reviewed annually at a faculty meeting.

During this Orientation or Faculty Meeting and review of the DAAPP, the school will inform and educate students/faculty/staff on EWHAI's policies regarding the prohibition of the unlawful possession, use, and/or sale of alcoholic beverages and illegal drugs or misused/abused prescription medications on Campus, and the applicable legal sanctions under local, state and federal Law, as well as Institutional Sanctions. Furthermore, the health risks associated with alcohol abuse and the use of illicit drugs will be reviewed, as well as local resources for support with drug and alcohol addiction.

EWHAI affirms to students at orientation and faculty/staff upon hiring (and again via email on a yearly basis), that it does not tolerate smoking or the possession, usage, and/or sale or alcoholic beverages and illegal drugs or misused/abused prescription medications on its campus, and it will take action against those who are participating in such activities.

C. Local Resources

The following drug and alcohol related services and resources are available through local agencies:

Alcoholics Anonymous/AA/Madison Area Intergroup Office/ MAICO
2000 Engel Street, Suite 104
Madison, WI 53713
<http://www.aamadisonwi.org/> National: <http://www.aa.org/>
(608) 222-8989

Narcotics Anonymous/Badgerland Area
PO Box 2408
Madison, WI 53701
<http://www.badgerlandna.org/> National: <https://www.na.org/>
608-258-1747 (24 hours a day, 7 days a week)

Drug Information Hotline/Addiction Treatment Hotlines
<https://local.yelp.com/Service/Call-Addiction-Treatment-Hotline/13369627>
(866) 244-4986

V. Disciplinary Sanctions

East-West Healing Arts Institute does not tolerate the possession, usage, and/or sale of alcoholic beverages and illegal drugs or misused/abused prescription medications on its campus, and it will take action against those who are participating in such activities, including contacting law enforcement, as appropriate.

“The use of alcohol or illegal substances on East-West Healing Arts Institute campus is strictly prohibited and will not be tolerated. Any student who is found to be using or under the influence of alcohol or any illegal or controlled substance will be immediately dismissed from class. The School Administrator and Program Supervisor will be informed and meet with the student to discuss the student’s conduct. Any incident of on-campus alcohol or illegal substance use will be grounds for automatic dismissal from the program without the option to reapply.” (*Student Handbook pg. 15*)

For list of **Applicable Legal and Institutional Sanctions**, please see **Appendix A, B, C, D and E**.

VI. Notification of the DAAPP

A. Faculty/Staff Notification

Notification of the DAAPP is distributed to all current faculty/staff of EWHAI on an annual basis via an all-staff email. New faculty/staff will receive a copy of the DAAPP during their Orientation process. The DAAPP is also available for review on our website, at acupressureschool.com.

B. Student Notification

The DAAPP is distributed to students to all enrolled during mandatory student orientation at the beginning of their program. The DAAPP will also be provided annually to students by email. The DAAPP is also available for review on our website, at acupressureschool.com.

VII. Oversight Responsibility

The School Administrator shall serve as the main contact that will have oversight responsibility of the DAAPP including, but not limited to: updates, coordination of information required in the DAAPP, and coordination of the annual notification to faculty/staff and students and the biennial review.

Appendix A: Federal Trafficking Penalties for Schedules I, II, III, IV, and V (except Marijuana)

Schedule	Substance/Quantity	Penalty	Substance/Quantity	Penalty
II	Cocaine 500-4999 grams mixture	<p>First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs. and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine of not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if not an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.</p>	Cocaine 5 kilograms or more mixture	<p>First Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine of not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not less than 20 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.</p> <p>2 or More Prior Offenses: Life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.</p>
II	Cocaine Base 28-279 grams mixture		Cocaine Base 280 grams or more mixture	
IV	Fentanyl 40-399 grams mixture		Fentanyl 400 grams or more mixture	
I	Fentanyl Analogue 10-99 grams mixture		Fentanyl Analogue 100 grams or more mixture	
I	Heroin 100-999 grams mixture		Heroin 1 kilogram or more mixture	
I	LSD 1-9 grams mixture		LSD 10 grams or more mixture	
II	Methamphetamine 5-49 grams pure or 50-499 grams mixture		Methamphetamine 50 grams or more pure or 500 grams or more mixture	
II	PCP 10-99 grams pure or 100-999 grams mixture		PCP 100 grams or more pure or 1 kilogram or more mixture	
Substance/Quantity		Penalty		
Any Amount Of Other Schedule I & II Substances		First Offense: Not more that 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than Life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.		
Any Drug Product Containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid		Second Offense: Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual.		
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV) 1 Gram				
Any Amount Of Other Schedule III Drugs		<p>First Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not more that 15 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2.5 million if not an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not more than 30 yrs. Fine not more than \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.</p>		
Any Amount Of All Other Schedule IV Drugs (other than one gram or more of Flunitrazepam)		<p>First Offense: Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual.</p>		
Any Amount Of All Schedule V Drugs		<p>First Offense: Not more than 1 yr. Fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual, \$250,000 if not an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not more than 4 yrs. Fine not more than \$200,000 if an individual, \$500,000 if not an individual.</p>		

Appendix B: Marijuana* Federal Trafficking Penalties

	Quantity	1 st Offense	2 nd Offense
Marijuana			
	1,000 kgs or more mixture or 1,000 or more plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than 10 years, not more than life • If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life • Fine not more than \$4 million individual, \$10 million other than individual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than 20 years, not more than life • If death or serious injury, then life • Fine not more than \$8 million individual, \$20 million other than individual
Marijuana			
	100 kgs to 999 kgs mixture; or 100-999 plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than 5 years, not more than 40 years • If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life • Fine not more than \$2 million individual, \$5 million other than individual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than 10 years, not more than life • If death or serious injury, then life • Fine not more than \$4 million individual, \$10 million other than individual
Marijuana	50 – 99 kgs mixture or 50-99 plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not more than 20 years • If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life • Fine \$1 million individual, \$5 million other than individual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than 30 years • If death or serious injury, then life • Fine \$2 million individual, \$10 million other than individual
Hashish	More than 10 kgs		
Hashish Oil	More than 1 kg		
Marijuana			
	Less than 50 kgs mixture 1-49 plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not more than 5 years • Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million other than individual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not more than 10 years • Fine \$500,000 individual, \$2 million other than individual
Hashish	10 kgs or less		
Hashish Oil	1 kg or less		

*Includes Hashish or Hashish Oil

(Marijuana is a Schedule I Controlled Substance)

Appendix C: Alcohol Use Sanctions and Penalties – East-West Healing Arts Institute

Statement Addressing Possession, Use, and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages, Alcohol Use at the Institute

EWHAI is committed to a drug free campus. Alcohol abuse and misuse on campus is a serious infraction of policy. Therefore, EWHAI does not tolerate possession, use, or sale of alcohol on campus.

EWHAI complies with and enforces all federal, state, and local laws concerning alcohol and illegal drugs, and enforcement of underage drinking laws. As an EWHAI student, you are responsible for acquainting yourself with the laws and policies regarding alcohol and illegal drugs. This outlines potential penalties and sanctions for violating federal, state, and local laws and institute policies.

For more information or any questions regarding Drug and Alcohol Abuse Intervention, please contact the Administrative Office at 608-240-1600.

Appendix D: Possible Student Sanctions

As a student, if you are involved in an infraction of the rules, the primary goal will be to help you correct your behavior and become a more responsible member of the community as well as protecting the safety of all students and clients on the campus. Allegations of misconduct will be handled according to the policies and procedures outlined in the Student Handbook. The following are possible sanctions for drug and alcohol violations.

Educational Sanctions: The student may be required to perform a specific number of hours of community service, complete a reflection or research paper, or be involved with the community in a way that brings about a new understanding of the community and how his/her behavior impacted others. This is not an exhaustive list but should serve as a reference for the types of educational sanctions that may be levied.

Warning/Written Reprimand: A written statement that the behavior was inappropriate and subsequent infractions should not occur or more serious conduct action will be taken.

Probation: Probation lasts for a specific period of time. Any violation of the Student Handbook or the conditions of probation committed during the probationary period will subject the student to further action, with a likely result of suspension or expulsion.

Suspension: The student is required to leave the institute for a specific period of time. An indication of suspension appears on the student's record. The student is required to apply for readmission to the institute after his/her suspension period. Suspension from the institute includes and automatic exclusion from campus property during the period of suspension.

Expulsion: The student is required to permanently leave EWHAI. Student will not be eligible to re-apply to the program.

Appendix E: Possible Employee Sanctions

Employees who violate the rules of conduct regarding the possession &/or use of alcohol, narcotics and other illegal drugs on campus will be subject to correct action, including discharge and possibly legal sanctions. (*Faculty and Staff Handbook, pg 16*)