

CENTUREON INSTITUTE

The School of the People®

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Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Policy

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Centureon Institute is committed to maintaining a drug- and alcohol-free campus and work environment, placing significant importance on the health and wellbeing of its students and employees. Centureon Institute has implemented programs aimed at preventing the unauthorized possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by all individuals on school premises or during any institute-related activities. The Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989 are both followed in the implementation of this policy. The institute aims to educate all students and employees about the risks associated with drug and alcohol abuse and to provide resources for education, addressing abuse and addiction, and general information. To achieve this goal, Centureon Institute has established appropriate programming and resources tailored to the needs of its students and employees. Centureon Institute publishes and distributes annually to all current students and employees a copy of the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Policy. If new students enroll or new employees are hired after the initial distribution for the year, these new individuals will also receive the materials.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention:

Drug abuse affects all aspects of American life. It threatens the workplace, our homes, our schools, and our community. The U.S. Department of Education requires institutions of higher education to implement a drug prevention and awareness program for their students and employees through the **Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act**. All students are expected to conduct themselves as mature adults and as members of an academic community. The consumption of alcohol or drugs while attending class is prohibited and may be subject to disciplinary action.

Standard of Conduct

The school community must adhere to a code of conduct that recognizes that the unlawful manufacture, sale, delivery, unauthorized possession, or use of any illicit drug is prohibited on property owned or otherwise controlled by Centureon Institute, apprehended for violating any drug- or alcohol-related law when on School property, or participating in a school activity, the school will fully cooperate with all law enforcement agencies. Underage possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages is not permitted on property owned or controlled by the school and the state laws will be enforced. Intentionally or knowingly selling, or intentionally or knowingly furnishing alcoholic beverages to persons under the age of 21, or to persons obviously inebriated, is not permitted on property owned or controlled by the school the state laws will be enforced. No employee or student is permitted to attend work or classes while under the influence of illegal drugs or alcohol. Employees who are under the influence of drugs or alcohol during work compromise the institute's interests, jeopardize their own safety and the safety of others, including fellow employees, students, and visitors, and may cause various work-related issues such as absenteeism, decreased job performance, disruptions, and delays. Centureon Institute has Campus Based Programs; therefore, it also has a drug-free awareness program for its employees that includes a notice to them of unlawful activities and the actions that Centureon Institute will take against an employee who violates these prohibitions. Centureon Institute will also be in charge of notifying the U.S. Department of Education and take appropriate action when it learns of an employee's conviction under any criminal statute.

These prohibitions apply whenever the interests of the institute may be adversely affected, including when the individual is:

- On institute premises

- Attending institute-sponsored or institute-related events
- Conducting institute business, regardless of location
- Operating or responsible for the operation, custody, or care of institute equipment or property
- Responsible for the safety of others

The following acts are strictly prohibited and may result in termination for employees:

- Unauthorized use, possession, purchase, sale, manufacture, distribution, transportation, or dispensation of alcohol
- Being under the influence of alcohol while at work
- Use, possession, purchase, sale, manufacture, distribution, transportation, or dispensation of any illegal drug or controlled substance.
- Being under the influence of any illegal drug or controlled substance
- Abuse of any legal drug
- Purchase, sale, manufacture, distribution, transportation, dispensation, or possession of any legal prescription drug in a manner inconsistent with the law.
- Working while impaired by the use of a legal drug whenever such impairment might endanger safety, cause damage to institute property, or substantially interfere with job performance or institute operations.

Alcohol:

Students are expected to behave responsibly regardless of whether they have consumed alcoholic beverages. Inappropriate behavior resulting from alcohol consumption and/or abuse is considered a violation of institute regulations and policies.

The following rules apply to alcohol:

- Alcoholic beverages may not be served on institute property or within institute facilities without proper authorization.
- Only the appropriate administrator may grant permission to individuals, groups, or organizations within their area of responsibility. All permissions granted must align with established policy.
- Persons under the legal drinking age may not distribute, sell, possess, consume, or be under the influence of alcohol, nor be in the presence of alcohol while on campus.
- If an underage individual is present where alcohol is being consumed or available, the individual of legal drinking age may also be held accountable.
- Persons of legal drinking age may not distribute, provide, or sell alcohol to individuals under the legal drinking age.

- The supply, possession, and consumption of alcohol are prohibited during student-sponsored events and school events where underage students are present, except with written approval from the appropriate administrator.
- Use or possession of false or altered identification, or any misrepresentation of age to possess, consume, or purchase alcohol, is prohibited.
- Possession and/or use of alcohol paraphernalia (e.g., funnels, bongos, beer pong tables) are prohibited.
- Public intoxication is prohibited.
- Driving under the influence of alcohol is prohibited.

Underage Drinking:

Centureon Institute respects the rights of students aged 21 or older to consume alcohol. Students under the age of 21 are not permitted to have alcohol on campus or at any designated institute function. Violations of this policy may result in confiscation of alcohol and disciplinary action. Alcohol is not permitted on campus without permission from an authorized institute official.

Drugs:

Centureon Institute does not condone any activities related to the possession, use, provision, or sale of illegal or mind-altering substances, including but not limited to marijuana, salvia, and the nonprescribed use of prescription drugs. It is important to note that Florida's Compassionate Medical Cannabis Act does not change the institute's prohibition regarding marijuana possession, use, provision, or sale, and does not authorize individuals to use medical marijuana on campus. Federal law, including the Drug-Free Schools Act, continues to prohibit marijuana use. Thus, possession or use of marijuana, even if in compliance with the Compassionate Medical Cannabis Act, is prohibited on campus. Drug paraphernalia is also prohibited and includes any equipment, products, or materials intended for drug use or sale.

Involvement in the possession, use, or sharing of drugs, whether on-campus or off-campus, may result in suspension from the institute for at least one semester and until the student completes educational sanctions, regardless of legal action.

The sale or sharing of illegal drugs, including marijuana and prescription drugs, on or off-campus, may result in expulsion. Despite any ongoing legal proceedings, regulations will be enforced and are applicable.

Specifically:

- Illegal Substances:
- Illegal substances are strictly prohibited from being possessed, used, shared, distributed, bought, sold, or manufactured on Centureon Institute campus.
- Controlled substances are not allowed to be possessed, used, shared, distributed, bought, sold, or manufactured on campus except as expressly permitted by law.

- The illegal or inappropriate use of substances to cause intoxication or hallucination is prohibited.
- Possession of any drug-related paraphernalia, equipment, products, or materials intended for use in using, selling, manipulating, or manufacturing drugs is prohibited.
- Misuse or abuse of prescribed drugs is also prohibited.
- Being in the presence or vicinity of drugs, drug paraphernalia, or drug use is prohibited.

Prescription Drugs:

- Misuse and abuse of prescription drugs can lead to severe physical and psychological consequences, including addiction, accidental overdose, and death.
- Mixing prescription drugs with alcohol or any other substance increases the risk of toxic overdose and death.
- Sharing prescription drugs is considered a felony under Florida law and a violation of Centureon Institute policy.
- Illegal possession, use, or sharing of prescription drugs is a violation of school policy and may result in disciplinary action.

Location and Paraphernalia:

- Students found in proximity to drug use or in possession of drug-related paraphernalia will face disciplinary consequences.
- Sanctions:
 - Violations of the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Policy will result in sanctions, both from the school and potentially under local, state, or federal law.
 - Sanctions for students may include warnings, probation, suspension, expulsion, fines, community service, counseling referrals, or withholding/revocation of degrees.
 - Staff and faculty may face disciplinary actions ranging from warnings to termination, as outlined in the Staff Discipline and Corrective Action Policy.
 - Employees who are also students may face discipline according to school policies.
 - In addition to disciplinary action, individuals may be required to participate in counseling, rehabilitation, or assistance programs.
 - Legal penalties under federal and state law may also apply.

Notice of Federal Student Financial Aid Penalties for Drug Law Violations:

- Students convicted of drug offenses while receiving federal grants, loans, or work assistance may become ineligible for further financial aid as per the Higher Education Act.

Health Risks Associated with the use of Illicit Drugs and the Abuse of Alcohol:

Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions and the loss of memory. High doses of alcohol can cause respiratory depression and death. Long-term consumption, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to dependence and permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver. Physical effects of drugs include increased heart rate, bloodshot eyes, dry mouth and throat, and increased appetite. The use of drugs may impair or reduce short-term memory and comprehension, alter sense of time, and reduce the ability to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination. Motivation and cognition may also be altered making the acquisition of new information difficult. As one can see from the above, there are major health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol.

Drug	Health Risks
Narcotics (e.g., heroin, oxycodone, morphine)	Drowsiness, slow and shallow breathing, confusion, muscle weakness, nausea, convulsions, coma, death
Stimulants (e.g., crack/ cocaine, amphetamines, methamphetamine)	High fever, agitation, panic, headache, dizziness, tremors, convulsions, cardiac arrest, stroke, death
Depressants (e.g., Valium, Xanax, Rohypnol)	Loss of motor coordination, weakness, headache, blurred vision, dizziness, nausea, low blood pressure, slow breathing, coma, death
Hallucinogens (e.g., LSD, MDMA, PCP)	Seizures, muscle cramps, nausea, liver kidney and cardiovascular failure, coma, death
Inhalants	Muscle weakness, disorientation, nausea, nervous system and organ damage, asphyxiation, death
Marijuana	Unknown Moderate Dizziness, nausea, dry mouth, loss of motor coordination, panic attacks

Penalties for Drug Convictions:

If the student was convicted of both possessing and selling drugs, and the periods of ineligibility are different, the student will be ineligible for the longer period.

Possession of Illegal Drugs

- For a first offense, a student loses eligibility for federal financial aid for one year from the date of conviction.
- For a second offense, a student loses eligibility for federal financial aid for two years from the date of conviction.
- For a third offense and subsequent offenses, a student has indefinite ineligibility for federal financial aid from the date of conviction.

Sale of Illegal Drugs

- For a first offense, a student loses eligibility for federal financial aid for two years from the date of conviction.

- For a second offense and subsequent offenses, a student has indefinite ineligibility from the date of conviction.

Other Potential Federal Penalties for Drug Violations:

Some other potential federal penalties and sanctions applicable to drug-related offenses include:

21 U.S.C. 844

1st conviction: Up to 1 year imprisonment and fined at least \$1,000, or both.

After 1 prior drug conviction: At least 15 days in prison, not to exceed 2 years and fined at least \$2,500, or both.

After 2 or more prior drug convictions: At least 90 days in prison, not to exceed 3 years and fined at least \$5, or both.

Provisions relating to increased penalties in cases of certain serious crack possession offenses, making offenders subject to fines under Title 18 or imprisonment to terms not less than 5 years and no more than 20 years, or both.

Possession of flunitrazepam shall be imprisoned for not more than 3 years, shall be fined as otherwise provided in this section, or both after mixture or substance exceeds 1 gram.

21 U. S. C. 844a

Civil fine up to \$10,000

21 U. S. C. 847 Additional Penalties

Any penalty imposed for violation of this subchapter shall be in addition to, and not in lieu of, any civil or administrative penalty or sanction authorized by law.

21 U. S. C. 854 Investment of illicit drug profits

Whoever violates this section shall be fined no more than \$50,000 or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.

21 U. S. C. 862

a. Drug Traffickers - Denial of Federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses, up to 5 years for the first offense, up to 10 years for second and permanently ineligible for subsequent offenses.

b. Drug Possessors

(1) Any individual who is convicted of any Federal or State offense involving the possession of a controlled substance (as such term is defined for purposes of this subchapter) shall—

(A) Upon the first conviction for such an offense and at the discretion of the court—

(i) be ineligible for any or all Federal benefits for up to one year.

(ii) be required to successfully complete an approved drug treatment program which includes periodic testing to ensure that the individual remains drug free.

(iii) be required to perform appropriate community service; or

(iv) any combination of clause (i), (ii), or (iii); and

(B) Upon a second or subsequent conviction for such an offense be ineligible for all Federal benefits for up to 5 years after such conviction as determined by the court. The court shall continue to have the discretion in subparagraph (A) above. In imposing penalties and conditions under subparagraph (A), the court may require that the completion of the conditions imposed by clause (ii) or (iii) be a requirement for the reinstatement of benefits under clause (i).

(2) The penalties and conditions which may be imposed under this subsection shall be waived in the case of a person who, if there is a reasonable body of evidence to substantiate such declaration, declares himself to be an addict and submits himself to a long-term treatment program for addiction, or is deemed to be rehabilitated pursuant to rules established by the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(c) *Suspension of period of ineligibility*

The period of ineligibility referred to in subsections (a) and (b) shall be suspended if the individual—

(A) completes a supervised drug rehabilitation program after becoming ineligible under this section.

(B) has otherwise been rehabilitated; or

(C) has made a good faith effort to gain admission to a supervised drug rehabilitation program but is unable to do so because of inaccessibility or unavailability of such a program, or the inability of the individual to pay for such a program.

21 U. S. C. 862a

Denial of assistance and benefits for certain drug related convictions, i.e., state program funded under the Social Security Act or food stamp program or state program under the Food Stamp

******More information about federal penalties and sanctions for unlawful possession, use, sale, and/or distribution of controlled substances is located at

<http://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/21cfr/21usc/index.html>

Legal Consequences of Substance Abuse in the State of Florida:

Under state law, it is a crime for any person to possess or distribute controlled substances/drugs as described in Section 893.03, Florida Statutes, except as authorized by law. Punishment for such crimes ranges from first-degree misdemeanors (up to one-year imprisonment and up to a \$1,000 fine) to first-degree felonies (up to 30 years imprisonment and up to a \$10,000 fine). Specifically, possession of fewer than 20 grams of marijuana is punishable with imprisonment of up to one year and a fine of up to \$1,000; possession of more than 20 grams of marijuana is a third-degree felony with imprisonment of up to five years and a fine of up to \$5,000.

Trafficking (distributing specified large quantities of various controlled substances) is punishable by a term of imprisonment up to life and a fine of \$25,000 to \$500,000, depending on the particular illicit drug and the quantity involved. Thus, possession of fewer than 28 grams of cocaine is a third-degree felony, while possession of more than 28 grams of cocaine trafficking in cocaine is a first-degree felony, punishable with a fine of up to \$250,000 and imprisonment up to life without eligibility for early release. The death penalty may be imposed if a person has brought large quantities of the substances into the state knowing the result would be the death of any person. Individuals who have been convicted of a felony involving the sale of or trafficking in, or conspiracy

to sell or traffic in, a controlled substance under certain circumstances may be disqualified from applying for state employment.

Florida State Alcohol Laws:

Influenced Driving

Violation of this offense is punishable by a definite term of imprisonment of up to 60 days and/or a \$500 fine; a subsequent offense is punishable by a definite term of imprisonment of up to one year and a fine of \$1,000.

DUI Information for Adults:

DUI Conviction Penalties

➤ First conviction:

Not less than \$500 or more than \$1,000.

If blood/breath alcohol level (BAL) was .15 or higher, or if there was a minor in the vehicle, not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,000.

Imprisonment for not more than six months.

If BAL was .15 or higher, or if there was a minor in the vehicle, imprisonment for not more than nine months.

➤ Second conviction:

Not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,000.

If BAL was .15 or higher, or if there was a minor in the vehicle, not less than \$2,000 or more than \$4,000.

Imprisonment for not more than nine months.

If BAL was .15 or higher, or if there was a minor in the vehicle, imprisonment for not more than 12 months.

If second conviction was within five years of a prior conviction, mandatory imprisonment of at least 10 days. At least 48 hours of confinement must be consecutive.

➤ Third conviction (within 10 years from the second offense):

Not less than \$2,000 or more than \$5,000.

If BAL was .15 or higher, or if there was a minor in the vehicle, not less than \$4,000.

Third conviction (more than 10 years from second):

Not less than \$2,000 or more than \$5,000.

If BAL was .15 or higher, or if there was a minor in the vehicle, not less than \$4,000.

If third conviction is within 10 years of a prior conviction, mandatory imprisonment of at least 30 days. At least 48 hours of confinement must be consecutive.

If third conviction is more than 10 years of a prior conviction, imprisonment for not more than 12 months.

➤ Fourth or subsequent conviction:

Not less than \$2,000.

If BAL was .15 or higher, or if there was a minor in the vehicle, not less than \$4,000.

Imprisonment for not more than five years, if habitual/violent offender.

Other Alcohol Offenses

The statutory penalties for a 4th or any subsequent DUI conviction are the same. If the case is charged as a felony, the charge is a third-degree felony punishable by up to five (5) years in Florida State Prison and a \$5,000 fine.

Providing Alcohol to a Person Under Age 21

Possession of alcoholic beverages by a person under age of 21 may also result in curtailment of driving privileges. No person may sell, give, serve or permit to be served alcoholic beverages to a person under 21, and it is unlawful for a person under 21 to misrepresent his age in order to obtain alcohol. A person who violates this paragraph commits a misdemeanor of the second degree. A person who violates this paragraph a second or subsequent time within 1 year after a prior conviction commits a misdemeanor of the first degree. Violation of these offenses is also punishable by a definite term of imprisonment of up to 60 days and a fine of \$500. Misrepresentation of age also will lead to the curtailment of driving privileges.

Illegal Transportation of an Alcoholic Beverage

It is unlawful for alcoholic beverages to be transported in quantities of more than 12 bottles except as follows: (1) By common carriers; (2) In the owned or leased vehicles of licensed vendors or any persons authorized in s.

Summary Suspension

First Offense:

- A chemical test indicating a BAC of .08 or greater results in a mandatory three-month driver's license suspension.
- Refusal to submit to a chemical test(s) result in a six-month license suspension.

Subsequent Offenses:

- Refusal to submit to a chemical test(s), or test results indicating a BAC of .08 or greater, results in a mandatory 12-month driver's license suspension.

Teenage Drinking and Driving

Drivers under the age of 21 with a blood alcohol level of 0.02 percent or more will have their license immediately suspended for six months. This administrative action is for a first offense. A second offense will result in a one-year suspension. A first offense for refusal to submit to breath, urine, or blood test will result in a 12-month suspension. A second offense will result in an 18-month suspension.

Aggravated DUI

Class 4 Felony (Following a crash resulting in great bodily harm or permanent disfigurements)

Third-degree felony: Maximum fine - \$5,000; Maximum jail - five years in state prison.

Underage Illegal Transportation of an Alcoholic Beverage:

- Maximum fine of \$1,000.
- Driver's license suspended for first conviction.
- Driver's license revoked for a second conviction.

Summary Suspension

- first offense without bodily injury: Minimum 180 days revocation, maximum one year.
- First offense with bodily injury: Minimum three years revocation.
- Second offense within five years from prior conviction: Minimum five years revocation. May be eligible for hardship reinstatement after one year.
- Second offense five or more years after first conviction, the same revocation periods as first offense apply.
- Third offense within 10 years of the second conviction: Minimum 10 years revocation. May be eligible for a hardship reinstatement after two years.
- Third offense 10 or more years after the second conviction, the same revocation periods as first offense apply.
- Fourth conviction, regardless of when prior convictions occurred: Mandatory permanent revocation. May be eligible for hardship reinstatement after five years. If incarcerated, the revocation period begins upon date of release from incarceration.
- DUI manslaughter: Mandatory permanent revocation. May be eligible for hardship reinstatement after five years if there are no prior DUI related convictions.
- Manslaughter, DUI serious bodily injury or vehicular homicide convictions: Minimum three years revocation. DUI serious bodily injury having prior DUI conviction is the same as second – fourth bullet above.

Possession of Alcoholic Beverages:

It is illegal for any person under the age of 21 to have alcoholic beverages in their possession, whether open or unopened. Penalties include: A maximum of \$2,500 fine and up to one year in jail.

Using a Fake Florida Driver's License or ID Card:

The penalties for using false IDs are serious and could change your life forever.

Effective Oct. 1, 1997, Florida's "fake I.D." laws were amended to clarify that possession of any driver's license or state identification card not produced lawfully by the appropriate governmental agency is a felony punishable by five years in prison and a \$5,000 fine. (Fla Stat. 322.212)

How You Can Help Report Drunk Drivers

You can help by reporting suspected drunk drivers to your nearest State Police Headquarters. From your cellular telephone or citizens band radio, provide us with the following information:

The location you are calling from.

Time, location, direction of travel and a description of the suspected drunk driver.

The make, color, and license plate number of the car.

Local Penalties and Sanctions for Drug and Alcohol Violations

State law prohibits possession of alcoholic beverages by persons under age 21. No person may sell, give, serve, or permit to be served alcoholic beverages to a person under 21. Violations of any such laws are punishable by a term of up to one year in prison and a fine up to \$1,000. Violations by persons under the age of 21 may lead to limiting of driving privileges.

State law prohibits possession and/or distribution of controlled substances as described in Section 893.03, Florida Statutes. Violations of such laws are punishable by up to a year in prison and \$1,000 fine for misdemeanor violations and up to 30 years and \$10,000 fine for felony violation.

Drug and Alcohol Counseling:

Available to all students is the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA). Students can call 1-800-662-HELP (4357) to receive referrals to local resources and support for individuals who need drug and alcohol counseling. National Drug and Alcohol Treatment Referral Service provides free and confidential information in English and Spanish for individuals and family members facing substance abuse and mental health issues. 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Online training facility locator: <https://findtreatment.samhsa.gov/>

Institutional Sanctions for Alcohol and Drug Violations:

Any member of the school community found consuming or selling drugs on School property shall be subject to discipline on a case-by-case basis.

- Discipline will be based on the seriousness of the situation.
- A case may result in dismissal from the school.

- In all cases, the school will abide by local, state, and federal sanctions regarding unlawful possession of drugs and the consumption of alcohol.
- Additional state penalties and sanctions may also apply.
- The school has adopted a zero-tolerance policy regarding underage drinking.
- Successful completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program by an individual confirmed to have been in violation of alcohol or drug policies and/or laws who has since sought admission or readmission to the school will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Biennial Review of the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program:

Schools are required to conduct a biennial review of their drug and alcohol abuse prevention program. This review must include a determination of the number of drug and alcohol-related violations and fatalities that occur on the institution's campus or as part of the institution's activities and the number and type of sanctions imposed by the institution as a result of drug and alcohol-related violations and fatalities that occur on the institution's campus or as part of the institution's activities.

The term "campus" is defined in the same manner as it is defined for campus safety reporting purposes. That is, the term campus encompasses any building or property owned or controlled by the school within a reasonably contiguous geographic area used in direct support of the school's educational purposes or used by students and supporting institutional purposes.

The effectiveness of Centureon Institute's prevention program is, in part, also measured by tracking the number of drug and alcohol-related.

- disciplinary actions,
- treatment referrals, and
- incidents recorded by campus officials.

Additionally, to assist in the determination of the effectiveness of Centureon Institute's prevention program, the school considers, if and when the school is made aware, the number of students or employees attending self-help or other counseling groups related to alcohol or drug abuse. The school also conducts a survey to ascertain student, faculty, and employee attitudes and perceptions about whether there is a drug and alcohol problem on campus.

With the results gathered from the various points of information described above, the school writes its report giving the results of the biennial review and its determination of whether the program is being effective or must be modified. The school keeps the biennial review on file in case of a possible audit. Schools are not required to send their review to the U.S. Department of Education unless requested to do so. Centureon Institute conducts its biennial review every other year odd. The report from the review and documents related to it are retained for three years after the fiscal year in which the report was created and are available upon request.