



# NIGHTINGALE COLLEGE

## CONSUMER DISCLOSURE INFORMATION

As a student, it is important to know where to find helpful information about the College as you progress through your AND/BSN Program. In accordance with the Higher Education Opportunity Act, this consumer disclosure sheet is intended to help you locate some of that information.

### Outcomes Information (College Statistics)

Placement, graduation, retention, and NCLEX pass rates are available on the College Statistics page of the College's website (<http://nightingale.edu/college-statistics/>) or can be requested from the Academic Services Office.

### Institutional Information Disclosures

- All information on institutional and program accreditation, approvals, and licensure is listed in the College Catalog (<http://nightingale.edu/college-catalog/>).
- Transfer of Credit Policies is included in the College Catalog in the *Academic Credit* section (<http://nightingale.edu/college-catalog/>).
- Student Body Diversity is available from the Academic Services Office.
- Information on Academic Programs, Satisfactory Academic Progress, Faculty Information and Institutional Facilities are listed in the Catalog (<http://nightingale.edu/college-catalog/>). Faculty and facility information is also available in the College Catalog (<http://nightingale.edu/college-catalog/>).
- Information on the Institutional Refund Policy, Withdrawal Process, and Return to Title IV Policy are listed in the College Catalog (<http://nightingale.edu/college-catalog/>).
- Services for Students with Disabilities is included in the College Catalog (<http://nightingale.edu/college-catalog/>) in the section entitled General Information or available from the Academic Services Office.

### Crime, Safety and Health Disclosures

- Drug Violation Disclosure:  
This information is contained in the Campus Security Report, which is updated on October 1 each year; and is distributed at orientation and from the Academic and Student Services Office. Campus Security Report is available on the College's website: <http://nightingale.edu/safety-security/>
- Copyright Infringement Policy:  
This information is available in the College Catalog and from the Academic and Student Services Office.
- Annual Campus Security Report:  
The Campus Security Report is updated annually and distributed to all students by October 1 each year. A copy of the most recent Campus Security Report is available on the College's website: <http://nightingale.edu/safety-security/>
- Reporting of Hate Crimes:  
This information is published in the Campus Security Report, which is updated on October 1 each year; and is distributed at orientation and from the Academic and Student Services Office. Campus Security Report is available on the College's website: <http://nightingale.edu/safety-security/>
- Emergency Response and Evacuation Policies:  
Evacuation specifics are posted on campus and available from the Academic and Student Services Office or on the College's website: <http://nightingale.edu/safety-security/>

- Information for Victims of Crimes:  
A victim of a crime is entitled to certain protections under federal law and should contact the College President for additional information.
- Vaccination Policy:  
Vaccination requirements vary by program and by location. Information on specific vaccination requirements are in the College Catalog.

### College Navigator

College Navigator provides selected IPEDS data to assist students, parents, high school counselors, and others obtain information about nearly 7,000 postsecondary institutions in the United States and other areas. It offers a wide range of information including programs offered, retention and graduation rates, aid available, campus safety, accreditation, and estimated student expenses.

<https://nces.ed.gov/collegenavigator/>

### Student Financial Aid Disclosures

- Cost of Attendance:  
The cost of attending Nightingale College is listed in the College Catalog (<http://nightingale.edu/college-catalog/>) in the section entitled: Financial Information.
- Loan Terms and Conditions:  
This information is available in the Financial Aid office.
- Entrance Counseling:  
This information is available in the Financial Aid office.
- Exit Counseling:  
This information is available in the Financial Aid office.
- Dissemination of Financial Assistance Information:  
This information is available in the Financial Aid office.
- Preferred Lender Information:  
This information is available in the Financial Aid office.
- Private education Loan Disclosures:  
Private education loan information is available directly from the lender.
- National Student Loan Data System:  
This information is available in the Financial Aid office.
- Voter Registration:  
Go to [www.eac.gov](http://www.eac.gov) and click on "Resources for Voters" then "Register to Vote" to find registration forms that you can download and fill out.
- Textbook Information:  
The Nursing Program Administrator can provide a list of all required textbooks for the program. This list shows the textbook by course and ISBN number.

### PEER-TO-PEER FILE SHARING POLICY

Nightingale College's IT resources support a wide range of educational and administrative activities. Faculty, staff and students are expected to comply with all policies that apply to the use of these resources. As part of the College's plan to combat the unauthorized distribution of copyrighted materials by users of IT resources, this policy addresses the issue of illegal peer-to-peer (P2P) file sharing. It is the intention of Nightingale to strictly enforce a policy of zero tolerance for illegal file sharing and to comply with all applicable laws and regulations.

### Risks of P2P File Sharing

#### Copyright Violation

P2P file sharing is often used to distribute copyrighted works without the permission of the copyright owner. Such use is illegal and subjects the user to personal liability even if the user is unaware that he or she was violating the law.

## Security

P2P software may bypass a computer's operating system security, thereby making the computer vulnerable to computer viruses and hacking, and puts the user's personal and private data at risk.

## Network Resources

The use of P2P applications can, in many instances, use a disproportionate share of available bandwidth. This can result in other important network activities being compromised due to P2P activities.

## Alternatives to Illegal Downloading

Legal downloading and streaming of movies may be accessed using the following link to the Motion Picture Association of America (MPAA)

<https://www.mpa.org/content-protection/>

Legal music downloads may be accessed using the following link to the Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA) website:

<https://www.riaa.com/resources-learning/parental-advisory-label/>

Many sites claim to be legal when they are not. A list of sites that appear to be legal — but in fact are not — may be accessed using the following link to the Center for Democracy and Technology website:

<https://cdt.org/?s=WARNING+LIST>

## Consequences of Illegal P2P File Sharing

Illegal P2P file sharing is a violation of Nightingale College policy and federal law, and may result in the loss of computing privileges.

To protect both network users and Nightingale College, IT will disable network access for any device for which a complaint of copyright infringement has been received.

To restore network access, the user must contact the Academic and Student Services Office and state, in writing (e.g., e-mail), that the user has disabled the file sharing function of the software and has agreed to discontinue all illegal file sharing activity. Further complaints against the user may result in long-term or permanent loss of network access and computing privileges.

Faculty and staff who violate this policy are subject to discipline in accordance with Nightingale College policies and procedures.

Students who violate this policy are subject to discipline pursuant to the Student Code of Conduct. Additionally, Nightingale College may report violations to appropriate authorities for criminal or civil investigation/prosecution.

## Civil and Criminal Penalties for Illegal P2P File Sharing

A person or entity found to have committed a copyright violation may be civilly liable for up to \$150,000 for each separate act of infringement.

Individuals may also be prosecuted criminally for copyright infringement. First offenses may result in a prison sentence of up to five (5) years and fines of up to \$250,000.

## DRUG-FREE COLLEGES ANNUAL DISCLOSURE

It is the policy of Nightingale College to comply with the Drug-Free Colleges and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 and the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988. Accordingly, the following information regarding the use of illegal drugs and alcohol is provided annually to each student and employee of Nightingale College.

### Standards of Conduct

The unlawful use, manufacture, distribution, dispensation, or possession of alcohol, illegal drugs, or any controlled substance on College premises or while involved in College-related activities off campus is strictly prohibited and subject to the disciplinary sanctions noted below.

### Disciplinary Sanctions

Students who violate the College's prohibitions against drugs and alcohol are subject to disciplinary action up to and including dismissal from the College. For more information on the Student Code of Conduct and the disciplinary process, students should consult the College Catalog.

## Loss of Title IV Eligibility

A student is ineligible to receive Title IV, HEA program funds if the student has been convicted of an offense involving the possession or sale of illegal drugs for the period described in the chart below:

NUMBER OF OFFENSES	POSSESSION OF ILLEGAL DRUGS	SALE OF ILLEGAL DRUGS
1st Offense	1 year from the date of conviction	2 years from the date of conviction
2nd Offense	2 years from the date of conviction	Indefinite period
3rd Offense	Indefinite period	

## Legal Sanctions

### State Drug Laws

State law considers the illegal use of drugs and alcohol serious crimes. The sanctions for first-time violations of these laws range from fines to lengthy terms of incarceration, or both. Additionally, local ordinances and municipal codes impose a variety of penalties for the illegal use of drugs and alcohol. The links to state laws contained in Appendix A are provided for informational purposes only. If you need legal advice, you should contact your personal attorney.

There may also be civil consequences that result from the violation of state drug and alcohol statutes. Property associated with the criminal acts, including homes and vehicles, can be confiscated by the government. Persons convicted of felonies may be barred from government employment, and lose the right to vote.

### Federal Drug Laws

Federal law considers the manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession or use of illegal drugs, or any controlled substance, a serious crime. Appendix B provides a summary of the criminal sanctions for violations of federal drug statutes. For the most up-to-date Federal Trafficking Penalties information, visit the web-site of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration at <http://www.dea.gov/agency/penalties.htm>.

### Health Risks

Drug use causes physical and emotional dependence, interferes with memory, sensation and perception, and in some cases, may cause permanent brain damage or sudden death. The following is a summary of the various health risks associated with alcohol abuse and use of specific types of drugs, and is not intended to be an exhaustive or a final statement of all possible health consequences of substance abuse.

### Alcohol

Alcohol consumption has acute effects on the body and causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses may significantly impair judgment and coordination. Alcohol is an especially dangerous drug for pregnant women.

### Marijuana

Marijuana contains THC, a chemical that alters the sensory activities of the brain, including long-term memory capabilities, comprehension, altered sense of time, decreased motivation, and reduced ability to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination. Marijuana smoke contains more cancer-causing agents than tobacco.

### Cocaine/Crack

Cocaine and crack are highly addictive and may lead to heart attacks, strokes, and long-term brain damage. Other physical effects include dilated pupils, increased pulse rate, elevated blood pressure, and insomnia, loss of appetite, tactile hallucinations, paranoia, and seizures. Continued use can produce violent behavior and psychosis.

### Methamphetamine/Amphetamines

Methamphetamine is a central nervous system stimulant of the amphetamine family. Like cocaine and crack, methamphetamines are highly addictive "uppers" that produce extreme alertness and elation, along with a variety of severe adverse reactions. Methamphetamine is generally cheaper than cocaine and because the body

metabolizes it slower, the effects may last as much as 10 times longer. Methamphetamine users can experience sustained, severe mood and thought disturbances, serious physical effects, including sudden death.

### **Narcotics**

Narcotics such as heroin, methadone, oxycodone, codeine, morphine, and opium initially produce a feeling of euphoria that often is followed by drowsiness, nausea, and vomiting. An overdose may produce shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, and death. Tolerance to narcotics develops rapidly and dependence is likely. The use of contaminated syringes may result in diseases such as AIDS, endocarditis, and hepatitis.

### **Ecstasy**

“Designer drugs” such as Ecstasy are related to amphetamines in that they have mild stimulant properties but are mostly euphorants. They can cause nausea, blurred vision, chills or sweating, and faintness. Psychological effects include anxiety, depression, and paranoia. As little as one dose can cause severe neurochemical brain damage. Narcotic designer drugs can cause symptoms such as uncontrollable tremors, drooling, impaired speech, paralysis, and irreversible brain damage.

### **GHB/Rohypnol**

Often known as “date rape” drugs, GHB and Rohypnol initially produce a feeling of intoxication similar to alcohol (the user feels relaxed, sociable, affectionate and playful, and disinhibited) followed by a feeling of drowsiness. Higher doses can lead to a sleep from which the user cannot be woken. The effects can last from four to 24 hours. Both GHB and Rohypnol present a serious overdose threat. Since they are depressants, both drugs can be fatal when mixed with alcohol. Symptoms of overdose can include intense drowsiness, unconsciousness or coma, muscle spasms, disorientation, vomiting, and slowed or stopped breathing (fatalities usually occur from respiratory failure).

### **Inhalants**

Inhalants are readily available and inexpensive. More than 1,000 common household products can be used to get high. Examples of organic solvents (carbon compounds) include gasoline, lighter fluid and butane lighter fuel, spray paint; paint thinner, rubber-cement, hair spray, nail polish, and many cleaning fluids. Nitrite compounds (amyl nitrite, butyl nitrite) act mainly as vasodilators. Nitrous oxide (laughing gas) is packaged in small metal cartridges (called whippets), which are often used to make whipped cream.

Inhalants irritate breathing passages, provoking severe coughing, painful inflammation, and nosebleeds. Inhalants may not produce a pleasant high and result in mental confusion, hallucinations, and paranoia. They may also result in respiratory depression leading to unconsciousness, coma, permanent brain damage, or death. The danger is extremely great if inhalants are used in conjunction with other nervous system depressants, such as alcohol or barbiturates. Even first-time users run the risk of sudden sniffing death (SSD). The risk of SSD is higher if the abuser engages in strenuous physical activity or is suddenly startled.

### **Steroids**

Steroids are manufactured testosterone-like drugs used to increase muscle mass, strength, and endurance. The liver and the cardiovascular and reproductive systems are most seriously affected by steroid use. Psychological effects include very aggressive behavior (“road rage”), severe mood swings, manic episodes, and depression.

### **Drug and Alcohol Programs**

Students requiring or requesting information about drug abuse treatment should contact the ADN Program Administrator contact information of local agencies and programs. Employees requiring information about drug abuse treatment should contact the Employee Assistance Program using the toll free helpline at 1-800-932-0034 or online at <https://acispecialtybenefits.com/>

**Additional helpful information and resources may be found by contacting the following organizations:**

**U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration**

**1-800-662-HELP (1-800-662-4357), <https://www.samhsa.gov/>**

**National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence**

**1-800-NCA-CALL (1-800-622-2255)**

**<https://www.ncadd.org/>**

## Appendix A: Links to State Statutes

State	Link to State Statutes
AZ	<a href="http://www.azleg.state.az.us/ArizonaRevisedStatutes.asp">http://www.azleg.state.az.us/ArizonaRevisedStatutes.asp</a>
CA	<a href="http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/calaw.html">http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/calaw.html</a>
CO	<a href="http://www.michie.com/colorado/lpext.dll?f=templates&amp;fn=main-h.htm&amp;cp=">http://www.michie.com/colorado/lpext.dll?f=templates&amp;fn=main-h.htm&amp;cp=</a>
FL	<a href="http://www.leg.state.fl.us/statutes/index.cfm?App_mode=Display_Index&amp;Title_Request=XXXVI">http://www.leg.state.fl.us/statutes/index.cfm?App_mode=Display_Index&amp;Title_Request=XXXVI</a>
GA	<a href="http://www.lexis-nexis.com/hottopics/gacode/default.asp">http://www.lexis-nexis.com/hottopics/gacode/default.asp</a>
HI	<a href="http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol06_Ch0321-0344/HRS0329/HRS_0329-.htm">http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol06_Ch0321-0344/HRS0329/HRS_0329-.htm</a>
IL	<a href="http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs.asp">http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs.asp</a>
IN	<a href="http://www.in.gov/legislative/index.html">http://www.in.gov/legislative/index.html</a>
LA	<a href="http://www.in.gov/legislative/index.html">http://www.in.gov/legislative/index.html</a>
MA	<a href="http://www.mass.gov/legis/laws/mgl/index.htm">http://www.mass.gov/legis/laws/mgl/index.htm</a>
MD	<a href="http://michie.lexisnexis.com/maryland/lpext.dll?f=templates&amp;fn=main-h.htm&amp;cp">http://michie.lexisnexis.com/maryland/lpext.dll?f=templates&amp;fn=main-h.htm&amp;cp</a>
MI	<a href="http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(er45u3vl4ijo0w45dsn2qduq))/mileg.aspx?page=home">http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(er45u3vl4ijo0w45dsn2qduq))/mileg.aspx?page=home</a>
MN	<a href="http://ros.leg.mn/revisor/pages/statute/statute_toc.php">http://ros.leg.mn/revisor/pages/statute/statute_toc.php</a>
MO	<a href="http://www.moga.mo.gov/STATUTES/STATUTES.HTM">http://www.moga.mo.gov/STATUTES/STATUTES.HTM</a>
NJ	<a href="http://njlawnet.com/njstatutes.html">http://njlawnet.com/njstatutes.html</a>
NV	<a href="http://www.leg.state.nv.us/NRS/Index.cfm">http://www.leg.state.nv.us/NRS/Index.cfm</a>
NY	<a href="http://public.leginfo.state.ny.us/menugetf.cgi?COMMONQUERY=LAWS">http://public.leginfo.state.ny.us/menugetf.cgi?COMMONQUERY=LAWS</a>
OH	<a href="http://codes.ohio.gov/orc">http://codes.ohio.gov/orc</a>
OR	<a href="http://www.leg.state.or.us/ors/orstc.htm">http://www.leg.state.or.us/ors/orstc.htm</a>
PA	<a href="http://members.aol.com/StatutesPa/Index.html">http://members.aol.com/StatutesPa/Index.html</a>
TX	<a href="http://tlo2.tlc.state.tx.us/statutes/index.htm">http://tlo2.tlc.state.tx.us/statutes/index.htm</a>
UT	<a href="http://le.utah.gov/~code/code.htm">http://le.utah.gov/~code/code.htm</a>
VA	<a href="http://leg1.state.va.us/000/src.htm">http://leg1.state.va.us/000/src.htm</a>
WA	<a href="http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx">http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx</a>
WI	<a href="http://www.legis.state.wi.us/statutes/Stat0961.pdf">http://www.legis.state.wi.us/statutes/Stat0961.pdf</a>
WV	<a href="http://www.legis.state.wv.us/WVCODE/Code.cfm">http://www.legis.state.wv.us/WVCODE/Code.cfm</a>
WY	<a href="http://legisweb.state.wy.us/statutes/statutes.aspx">http://legisweb.state.wy.us/statutes/statutes.aspx</a>

Appendix B: Federal Trafficking Penalties

DRUG/SCHEDULE	QUANTITY	PENALTIES	QUANTITY	PENALTIES
Cocaine (Schedule II)	500 - 4999 gms mixture	<p><b>first offense:</b> Not less than 5 years, and not more than 40 years. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than \$2 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.</p> <p><b>Second offense:</b> Not less than 10 years, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual.</p>	5 kgs or more mixture	<p><b>first offense:</b> Not less than 10 years, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual.</p> <p><b>Second offense:</b> Not less than 20 years, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$20 million if not an individual.</p> <p><b>third offense:</b> Life imprisonment</p>
Cocaine Base (Schedule II)	5 - 49 gms mixture		50 gms or more mixture	
Fentanyl (Schedule II)	40 - 399 gms mixture		400 gms or more mixture	
Fentanyl Analogue (Schedule I)	10 - 99 gms mixture		100 gms or more mixture	
Heroin (Schedule I)	100 - 999 gms mixture		1 kg or more mixture	
LSD (Schedule I)	1 - 9 gms mixture		10 gms or more mixture	
Methamphetamine (Schedule II)	5 - 49 gms pure or 50 - 499 gms mixture		50 gms or more pure or 500 gms or more mixture	
PCP (Schedule II)	10 - 99 gms pure or 100 - 999 gms mixture		100 gm or more pure or 1 kg or more mixture	
Other Schedule I & II drugs (and any drug product containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid)	Any amount	<p><b>first offense:</b> Not more than 20 years. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, or more than Life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.</p> <p><b>Second offense:</b> Not more than 30 years. If death or serious injury, not less than life. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual.</p>		
Flunitrazepam (Sched. IV)	1 gm or more			
Other Schedule III drugs	Any amount	<p><b>first offense:</b> Not more than 5 years. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual.</p> <p><b>Second offense:</b> Not more than 10 years. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if not an individual.</p>		
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	30 - 999 mgs			
All other Schedule IV drugs	Any amount	<p><b>first offense:</b> Not more than 3 years. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual.</p> <p><b>Second offense:</b> Not more than 6 years. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if not an individual.</p>		
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	Less than 30 mgs			

All Schedule V drugs	Any amount	<p><b>First offense:</b> Not more than 1 year. Fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual, \$250,000 if not an individual.</p> <p><b>Second offense:</b> Not more than 2 years. Fine not more than \$200,000 if an individual, \$500,000 if not an individual.</p>
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### Federal Trafficking Penalties-Marijuana

DRUG	QUANTITY	1st OFFENSE	2nd OFFENSE
Marijuana	1,000 kg or more mixture; or 1,000 or more plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not less than 10 years, not more than life</li> <li>• If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life</li> <li>• Fine not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not less than 20 years, not more than life</li> <li>• If death or serious injury, mandatory life</li> <li>• Fine not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$20 million if other than an individual</li> </ul>
Marijuana	100 kg to 999 kg mixture; or 100 to 999 plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not less than 5 years, not more than 40 years</li> <li>• If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life</li> <li>• Fine not more than \$2 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not less than 10 years, not more than life</li> <li>• If death or serious injury, mandatory life</li> <li>• Fine not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual</li> </ul>
Marijuana Marijuana	more than 10 kgs hashish; 50 to 99 kg mixture  more than 1 kg of hashish oil; 50 to 99 plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not more than 20 years</li> <li>• If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life</li> <li>• Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not more than 30 years</li> <li>• If death or serious injury, mandatory life</li> <li>• Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than individual</li> </ul>
Marijuana Hashish Hashish Oil	1 to 49 plants; less than 50 kg mixture  10 kg or less  1 kg or less	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not more than 5 years</li> <li>• Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million other than Individual</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not more than 10 years</li> <li>• Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual</li> </ul>



DRUG	QUANTITY	1st OFFENSE	2nd OFFENSE
Marijuana	1,000 kg or more mixture; or 1,000 or more plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not less than 10 years, not more than life</li> <li>• If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life</li> <li>• Fine not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not less than 20 years, not more than life</li> <li>• If death or serious injury, mandatory life</li> <li>• Fine not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$20 million if other than an individual</li> </ul>
Marijuana	100 kg to 999 kg mixture; or 100 to 999 plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not less than 5 years, not more than 40 years</li> <li>• If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life</li> <li>• Fine not more than \$2 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not less than 10 years, not more than life</li> <li>• If death or serious injury, mandatory life</li> <li>• Fine not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual</li> </ul>
Marijuana  Marijuana	more than 10 kgs hashish; 50 to 99 kg mixture  more than 1 kg of hashish oil; 50 to 99 plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not more than 20 years</li> <li>• If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life</li> <li>• Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not more than 30 years</li> <li>• If death or serious injury, mandatory life</li> <li>• Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than individual</li> </ul>
Marijuana  Hashish Hashish Oil	1 to 49 plants; less than 50 kg mixture  10 kg or less  1 kg or less	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not more than 5 years</li> <li>• Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million other than individual</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not more than 10 years</li> <li>• Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual</li> </ul>