



Consumer Disclosure Information

As a learner, it is important to know where to find helpful information about the College as you progress through your program. In accordance with the Higher Education Opportunity Act, this consumer disclosure sheet assists you to locate that information.

Outcomes Information (College Performance Data)

Placement, graduation, retention, and NCLEX pass rates are available on the College Performance page of the College's website (<https://nightingale.edu/disclosures/college-performance-data.html>) or can be requested from Learner Support Services.

Institutional Information Disclosures

- All information on institutional and program accreditation, approvals, and licensure is provided in the College Catalog (<https://nightingale.edu/catalog/about/accreditation.html>), (<https://nightingale.edu/catalog/about/state-approvals-authorizations.html>), (<https://nightingale.edu/disclosures/professional-licensure-disclosures.html>).
- Transfer of Credit Policies are included in the College Catalog in the *Registration Information* section (<https://nightingale.edu/catalog/registration-information/transfer-of-credit.html/>).
- Student body diversity information is available on the College's website (<https://nightingale.edu/disclosures/college-performance-data.html>).
- Information on Academic Programs, Satisfactory Academic Progress, Faculty Information, and Institutional Facilities are listed in the Catalog (<https://nightingale.edu/catalog/cover-page.html>).
- Information on the Institutional Refund Policy, Withdrawal Process, and Return to Title IV Policy are listed in the College Catalog (<https://nightingale.edu/catalog/cover-page.html/>).
- Information on services for learners with disabilities is included in the College Catalog (<https://nightingale.edu/catalog/learner-life/learner-support-services-lss.html>) in the section entitled *Learner Support Services (LSS)*. Learners also may contact Learner Support Services for this information.

Crimes, Safety and Health Disclosures

- Drug Violation Disclosure: Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program (DAAPP) Policy and Drug and Alcohol Policy can be found on the College's website (<https://nightingale.edu/safety-security/>)



- Copyright Infringement Policy: This information is available in the College Catalog (<https://nightingale.edu/catalog/learner-life/academic-integrity.html>) and from Learner Support Services.
- Annual Campus Security Report: The Clery Act. As of January 1, 2018, because of the nature of its education delivery model, the College's Operations Support Center (OSC) and the SOFE experiential learning sites are exempt from the Clery Act reporting requirements. The following website provides more information about these and other provisions about campus safety (<https://www2.ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/campus.html>)
- Emergency Response and Evacuation Policies: Evacuation specifics are available on the College's website (<https://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 [Title IX Coordinator](#) for additional information.
- Vaccination Policy: Vaccination requirements vary by program and location. Information on specific vaccination requirements is in the College Catalog (<https://nightingale.edu/catalog/experiential-learning-policies/learner-credentialing.html>).

College Navigator

College Navigator provides selected IPEDS (Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System) data to assist learners, 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 security, accreditation, and estimated student expenses (<https://nces.ed.gov/collegenavigator/>).

Learner Financial Aid Disclosures

- Cost of Attendance: The estimated program cost of attending Nightingale College is listed in the College Catalog (<https://nightingale.edu/catalog/cover-page.html>) under the respective programs.
- 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 from 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 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 textbooks by course and ISBN (International Standard Book Number) number.

Peer-to-Peer File Sharing Policy

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

Risks of Person to Person (P2P) File Sharing

Copyright Violation

Person to Person (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, which puts the user’s personal and confidential 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.mpaa.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 is identified.

For more information about file sharing policies, learners may consult the Code of Conduct in the [College Catalog](#).

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

Learners who violate this policy are subject to discipline pursuant to the Learner Code of Conduct. Additionally, Nightingale College may report violations to appropriate authorities for criminal 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 learner 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 the College premises or while involved in any College-related activities off campus is prohibited and subject to the disciplinary sanctions noted below.

Disciplinary Sanctions

Learners 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 Learner Code of Conduct and the disciplinary process, learners should consult the College Catalog (<https://nightingale.edu/catalog/learner-life/learner-code-of-conduct.html>).

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 also may be civil consequences that result from the violation of state drug and alcohol statutes. Property associated with 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. For the most up-to-date Federal Trafficking Penalties information, visit the website of U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration at <http://www.dea.gov>.

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 health consequences of substance abuse.



Alcohol

Alcohol consumption has acute effects on the body and causes many marked behavior changes. 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, 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 cheaper than cocaine. Because the body metabolizes it slower than cocaine or crack, the effects may last up to 10 times longer. Methamphetamine users can experience sustained, severe mood and thought disturbances and 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 euphoricants. 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 like alcohol (the user feels relaxed, sociable, affectionate, and playful, and disinhibited) followed by a feeling of drowsiness. Higher doses can lead to sleep from which the user cannot be awakened. The effects can last from 4 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 one thousand 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, Hairspray, nail polish, and many cleaning fluids. Nitrite compounds (amyl nitrite, butyl nitrite) function 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 great if inhalants are used 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 cardiovascular and reproductive systems are the most seriously affected by steroid use. Psychological effects include overly aggressive behavior, severe mood swings, manic episodes, and depression.

Drug and Alcohol Programs

Students requiring or requesting information about drug abuse treatment should contact Learner Support Services for contact information of local agencies and programs. Employees requiring



information about drug abuse treatment should contact the ESI Employee Assistance Program using the toll-free helpline at 800-252-4555 or online at <https://www.theeap.com/higher-education-eap>.

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	https://www.azleg.gov/arstitle/
CA	http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/statute.html
CO	https://leg.colorado.gov/agencies/office-legislative-legal-services/colorado-revised-statutes
FL	http://www.leg.state.fl.us/statutes/index.cfm?App_mode=Display_Index&Title_Request=XXXVI
GA	https://law.justia.com/codes/georgia/
HI	http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol06_Ch0321-0344/HRS0329/HRS_0329-.htm
IL	https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs.asp
IN	http://www.in.gov/legislative/index.html
LA	http://www.legis.la.gov/legis/laws_Toc.aspx?folder=75&level=Parent
MA	http://www.mass.gov/legis/laws/mgl/index.htm
MD	https://mdcourts.gov/lawlib/research/gateway-to-md-law/code-rules-laws-sources
MI	http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(er45u3v14ijo0w45dsn2qduq))/mileg.aspx?page=home
MN	https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/
MO	https://revisor.mo.gov/main/Home.aspx
NJ	https://www.nj.gov/oag/statutes-regulations-rules.html
NV	http://www.leg.state.nv.us/NRS/Index.cfm
NY	http://public.leginfo.state.ny.us/menugetf.cgi?COMMONQUERY=LAWS
OH	http://codes.ohio.gov/orc
OR	https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/pages/ors.aspx
PA	https://www.legis.state.pa.us/
TX	https://statutes.capitol.texas.gov/
UT	https://le.utah.gov/xcode/code.html
VA	http://leg1.state.va.us/000/src.htm
WA	http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx



WI	http://www.legis.state.wi.us/statutes/Stat0961.pdf
WV	http://www.legis.state.wv.us/WVCODE/Code.cfm
WY	https://www.wyoleg.gov/StateStatutes/StatutesConstitution