

## Graduation and Employment Rates

The following graduation and employment rates listed below are reported annually to the Accrediting Commission for Career Schools and Colleges (ACCSC).

### 2024

Data reflects historical numbers based on the program length.

Program	Student Starts	Graduates	Graduation Rate	Number of Students Employed in Their Field of Study	Employment Rate
AS (Fort Pierce) 05/2020-01/2021	28	15	54%	6	40%
Commercial (Fort Pierce) 03/2022-02/2023	33	12	36%	0	0%
AMT (Kissimmee) 01/2021-12/2021	39	31	79%	22	71%

### 2023

Program	Student Starts 10/2020-9/2021	Graduates	Graduation Rate	Number of Students Employed in Their Field of Study	Employment Rate
AS (Fort Pierce) 05/2019-01/2020	67	27	40%	27	100%
Commercial (Fort Pierce) 10/2020-09/2021	17	13	72%	3	36%
AMT (Kissimmee) 09/2020-05/2021	51	42	82%	0	0%

## School 3-Year Default Rate FY 2021, 2020, and 2019

**OPEID:** 039863

**Name:** Aviator College of Aeronautical Science & Technology

**Address:** 3800 ST. LUCIE BOULEVARD FORT PIERCE, FL 34946-9022 (main campus)  
606 DYER BLVD., KISSIMMEE, FL 34741 (branch campus)

**Type:** College

**Control:** Proprietary

**Program:** Associate's degree and Certificate

Cohort Fiscal Year	Official Default Rate	#Of Student Borrowers in Default	# Of Borrower in Repayment	Enrollment Figures	Percentage of calculation
2021	0.00	7	64	149	42.95%
2020	0.00	8	45	293	15.36%
2019	11.2	7	62	373	16.62%

**ENROLLMENT NOTE:** To provide context for the Cohort Default Rate (CDR) data, we include Enrollment Figures (students enrolled at any time during the year) and the corresponding Percentage Calculation (borrowers entering repayment divided by that enrollment figure). There is no direct relationship between the timing of when a borrower entered repayment and any particular enrollment year; we have chosen to use the academic year ending on June 30th before the beginning of the cohort year.

## Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)

In compliance with Public Law 93-380, "The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act" (FERPA), the Academy has adopted policies and procedures that allow students to view their educational records upon request. Educational records are those files, documents, and other materials that contain information directly related to a student. Educational records do not include working papers concerning students, such as informal notes and other temporary notes of a similar nature that are in the sole possession of the faculty or staff and are not accessible or revealed to any other person.

The College will not permit access to, or the release of, confidential information to any individual or agency without the express written consent of the student except as follows:

- to other school officials who have an educational interest in the information
- to officials or another school where the student seeks or intends to enroll or is enrolled, representatives of the Comptroller General of the United States, the Secretary of Education or State and local educational authorities relating to financial aid and is necessary to determine eligibility for aid, determine amount of aid, determine conditions for the aid, enforce the terms and the conditions of the aid
- to State officials if required by State statute
- to organizations, conducting studies for educational agencies or institutions to develop, validate, or administer student aid programs or improve instruction. No personally identifiable information will be released except to representatives of the organization, and the information provided to the organization will be destroyed when no longer needed for the study
- to accrediting agency to carry out accrediting functions
- to parents of a dependent student
- to comply with a judicial order or subpoena
- to meet a health or safety emergency
- to an alleged victim of a crime or violence regarding the final results of disciplinary proceedings against the alleged perpetrator of the crime

## High School Diploma-Determining the Validity

For admittance in accordance with our accrediting commission, ACCSC, Aviator College requires all students to provide evidence that the applicant possesses one of the following: a High School Diploma, a GED equivalent, a home-study certificate or transcript from a home-study program that is equivalent to high school level and is recognized by the student's home state. An applicant to any program who has not yet obtained a GED or cannot provide proof of graduation may obtain GED testing information from the Admissions Department.

'Diploma Mill' is a term that refers to any entity that offers, for a fee, degrees, diplomas, or certificates that may be used to represent to the general public that the individual possessing such a degree, diploma, or certificate has completed a program of education or training; and requires such individual to complete little or no education or coursework to obtain such degree, diploma, or certificate; and lacks accreditation by an accrediting agency or association that is recognized as an accrediting agency. Aviator College keeps a record of any institutions known to be diploma mills and partners with Hart Investigations to ensure its practices result in fair and impartial assessments. If a high school's validity is in question either by the Secretary of Education or the institution, Aviator College will consider the following factors:

- The institution's website: Are there indicators of education for a fee, correspondence (mail-in) training and testing, and any other unusual inconsistencies? Does the institution require little coursework or little attendance to obtain a credential?
- Does the institution provide information about its corporation's location, its governance, or ownership
- Does the institution provide little or no contact information besides a telephone number or email address?
- Does the institution publish false or exaggerated claims of external quality review?
- If the institution does not have a website, the institution will need to be contacted by phone. If the institution cannot be contacted by internet or telephone, this is an indication that the high school diploma is valid;
- Review high school transcripts to verify the extent of the coursework involved for the diploma the applicant is presenting;
- Determine the length of time to completion. How does this time frame correlate to the amount of coursework needed to complete high school?

The determination of a high school diploma's validity is a collective effort based on various factors. The Registrar and the Director of Academic Affairs will make the final decision after considering the research results, including the use of outside agencies.

## TITLE IX AND NON-DISCRIMINATION STATEMENT

Aviator College does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, disability, or age in its programs and activities. Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972 is a federal law that states at 20 U.S.C. §1681(a): 'No person in the United States shall, based on sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance. Title IX applies to every single aspect of an educational institution, including course offerings, counseling and counseling materials, financial assistance, student health and insurance benefits and/or other services, housing, marital and parental status of students, physical education and athletics, education programs and activities sponsored by the institution, and employment. To contact the College TITLE IX Administrator, email [stopdiscrimination@aviator.edu](mailto:stopdiscrimination@aviator.edu).

For further information on notice of non-discrimination, visit:

[https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/tix\\_dis.html](https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/tix_dis.html) for the address and phone number of the office that serves your area or call 1-800-421-3481.

Aviator College does not discriminate based on gender, sexual orientation, age, physical disability, race, creed, or religion in its admission to the College or treatment in its programs, activities, advertising, training, placement, or employment. In accordance with the Education Amendments Act of 1972, which prohibits discrimination based on sex in any education program or activity receiving federal financial assistance, all inquiries or complaints under the sex discrimination provision of Title IX should be directed to the Title IX Coordinator at **stopdiscrimination@aviator.edu**.

The Title IX Coordinator must act equitably and promptly to resolve complaints and should provide a response within seven working days. Aviator College does its best to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Section 504). The Act requires that no qualified handicapped person be excluded from enrolling in a course of instruction. Due to the specialized nature of the training and the physical requirements of a pilot, certain accommodations or adjustments may not be able to be made. An applicant requiring unique accommodation will be reviewed. For additional information, please contact an Aviator College Admissions Representative.

# Copyright Material and Infringement

Network Usage- The network is to be used in accordance with the mission of Aviator College as a tool to enhance education and is not available for unrestricted use for other purposes. The following policies address the proper use of Aviator College's network. These policies are subject to change.

- o Unauthorized networking equipment (such as routers, wireless access points, etc.) is prohibited from the network. Network services and wiring may not be modified or extended beyond their intended use. This policy applies to all institutional network infrastructure and services.
- o Users may not manually assign an IP address to any network device. Doing so may disrupt connectivity for other users.
- o Users of the Aviator College network may not provide access to resources on the local network to anyone outside of Aviator College for any purpose unless accomplished by means approved by the Campus Director.
- o Computer names, computer descriptions, and messages broadcast across the network should not be defamatory, lewd, or obscene.
- o Federal law prohibits the transmission (sharing) of copyrighted materials without express written permission from the copyright holder. Copyrighted works (including but not limited to original writings, software, movies and music) may not be shared on the local network without written permission of the copyright holder. Per Title 17 and Title 18 of US Code, penalties may include up to \$150,000 in civil liability and up to five years in prison for a first offense.
- o Aviator College prohibits the installation of peer-to-peer software such as but not limited to KaZaA, Napster, Gnutella, FreeNet, WinMX, Morpheus, AOL Messenger-AIM, MSN Messenger, ICQ, on any computing device connected to the institution's network. Aviator College reserves the right to restrict access to any service detrimental to Aviator College's technology resources. Attempts to bypass these restrictions will be considered a violation of this policy.
- o Aviator College does not allow network users to run unauthorized SMTP, DHCP, or directory services on any networks.
- o Defective, malfunctioning, compromised or misconfigured equipment on the network will be disabled without prior notification.
- o Unauthorized registration of a domain to a Aviator College IP address is prohibited. This includes but is not limited to direct DNS resolution and DNS aliasing.
- o Unauthorized hardware and/or software used to detect and/or exploit network vulnerabilities are forbidden on Aviator College networks.
- o Forgery or other misrepresentation of one's identity via electronic or any other form of communication is prohibited regardless of intent.
- o Violation of these policies will result in penalties up to and including expulsion.

**DISCLAIMER:** From time to time this Technology Systems Usage Policy and related policies may be revised. The latest official copy of this policy is available from the Information Technology Services.

As most students know by now, record and motion picture companies are suing college students across the country for downloading and sharing music and movie files without the copyright holder's permission.

## So what does this mean, exactly?

It means that when you download music and movie files from the internet, unless you know for sure that the file isn't copyrighted, or receive permission from the copyright holder, you are taking a big chance, and can safely assume you are committing copyright infringement.

Downloading or distributing copyrighted material without the express permission of the copyright

owner is copyright infringement and is against the law. Unless you receive actual express permission from the copyright owner, assume you do not have permission to download or share the file.

If you illegally download or share copyrighted material such as music or movie files, you could face legal action from the owner of the copyright for the work, which could mean many thousands of dollars in fines, as well as college disciplinary action.

#### Does it matter that you didn't know you were "sharing" the file?

No, it doesn't. Copyright infringement under federal law does not require intent, or even knowledge, on the part of the alleged infringer. Also, keep in mind that simply downloading a music or movie file without permission, whether it's shared, or not, is illegal. And again, if you share such a file without permission, whether you knew or intended to share it, or not, you can be held liable for copyright infringement under federal copyright law.

Because programs such as Limewire, BitTorrent and Grokster are designed to allow for the sharing of files pretty much automatically-that's why they're called "peer-to-peer" programs-whenver you download a file using their software, it's probably going to be stored so that it can be accessed by anyone else having that software.

Many of the files found on such sites are made available for downloading and sharing without the copyright holder's permission. To protect themselves from liability, Limewire and other such peer-to-peer programs include a disclaimer stating that they do not condone copyright infringement, and disclaiming any liability for downloading and sharing of files in violation of copyright law. In other words, they are making such files available to their users, but disclaim any copyright infringement liability which might result from files being downloaded and shared without the copyright holder's permission.

Again, by downloading and sharing a file you should assume you are committing copyright infringement, unless you have clear and express permission from the copyright holder.

#### How do people get caught, and why are colleges being targeted?

The Recording Industry of America (RIAA), a trade group made up of record labels such as Sony and RCA, is leading the charge in targeting university and college students in an attempt to curb what it deems to be illegal file sharing.

The RIAA and other copyright holders use automated methods to identify infringements, and even small amounts of sharing can be detected and tracked to students' IP addresses.

The IP (Internet Protocol) address is assigned to each user by the ISP (Internet Service Provider). Aviator College and other colleges and universities across the country are easy targets for the detection of illegal file sharing. Why? First, university and college ISP's tend to provide internet access at very high speeds, which facilitates quick and easy downloading and sharing of files. Second, college students are the demographic most likely to take advantage of free downloading and sharing of files.

The bottom line is that if you download music and movie files, you're probably breaking the law and setting yourself up for, at best, a costly settlement and, at worst, a very costly civil lawsuit. How costly will it be if you're caught committing copyright infringement?

Currently, the RIAA is seeking \$750.00 per illegally downloaded file in cases that don't settle before a complaint is filed in federal court. Thus, if you download only ten songs, you may be responsible for \$7,500.00.