



NEW YORK
FILM
ACADEMY

NYFA

NEW
YORK
FILM
ACADEMY

MIAMI

**2024 ANNUAL SECURITY &
FIRE SAFETY REPORT**

INCLUDES 2021-2023 CRIME STATISTICS

This page was intentionally left blank.

Table of Contents

ABOUT NEW YORK FILM ACADEMY	5
THE CLERY ACT	5
CRIME STATISTICS	6
Preparation and Disclosure of Crime Statistics	6
Specific Information About Classifying Crimes	7
Reported Crimes for Calendar Years 2021, 2022, & 2023	7
SECURITY OF AND ACCESS TO CAMPUS FACILITIES	9
Local Law Enforcement Jurisdiction and Authority	10
Security Awareness Programs	10
Maintenance of Campus Facilities	11
GENERAL PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING CRIMES OR EMERGENCIES	11
Campus Security Authorities (CSA)	13
Off-campus Crime	13
Monitoring of Student Organizations	14
Crime Prevention Programs	14
CONFIDENTIAL REPORTING OPTIONS FOR STUDENTS, FACULTY, & STAFF	14
MISSING STUDENT POLICY	14
NOTIFICATION TO NYFA COMMUNITY ABOUT REPORTED CRIMES	16
Timely Warning Notices	16
Public Safety Bulletins	18
NATURAL DISASTERS/WEATHER ALERTS	18
EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES	18
Emergency Notifications – Notification to NYFA Community About an Immediate Threat	19
Emergency Alert System	22
Emergency Evacuation Procedures	22
Responsibility of NYFA Community for Their Own Personal Safety	26
ALCOHOL AND DRUG POLICIES	26
NYFA Standards of Conduct Related to Alcohol and Drugs	26
Alcohol and Other Drugs Education and Outreach	27
NOTIFICATION OF FINAL RESULTS	28
SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY	28
JEANNE CLERY DISCLOSURE OF CAMPUS SECURITY POLICY AND CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS ACT, AS AMENDED BY THE VAWA OF 2013	29
U.S. Federal Clery Act Definitions of DoV, DaV, SA and S	29
Florida State Definitions of DoV, DaV, SA and S	31
NYFA Current Policy Definitions	34

Bystander Intervention	36
Risk Reduction	37
Education and Prevention Programs	39
Student and Employee Disciplinary Proceedings Utilized in Cases of Alleged Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence & Stalking	43
The Importance of Preserving Evidence	43
Reporting to Law Enforcement	44
Reporting to New York Film Academy	45
Confidentiality	46
Assistance for Victims: Rights & Options	46
Injunctions for Protection	48
No Contact Orders	52
Additional Protective Measures Available to Students, Faculty, and Staff	52
Supportive Measures Available to Students, Faculty, and Staff	52
On Campus Resources	54
Off Campus Resources	55
Employee Assistance Program	55
Student and Employee Disciplinary Proceedings Utilized in Cases of Alleged Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, & Stalking	56
Adjudication of Violations	57
How To File a Complaint Under the Title Grievance Policy & Procedure	57
How to File a Complaint Under the Sexual Misconduct Policy	58
How NYFA Determines Whether Which Policy Be Used	59
Steps in the Resolution Process Under the Title IX Grievance Policy & Procedure	61
Steps in the Resolution Process Under the Sexual Misconduct Policy	63
Standard of Proof	67
Possible Sanctions	67
How to File an Appeal	72
<u>ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY REPORT</u>	
FIRE STATISTICS	73
FIRE SAFETY SYSTEMS - OCTAGON TOWERS	73
FIRE SAFETY POLICIES AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES	74
REPORTING FIRES	77
Fire Log	77
FIRE SAFETY EDUCATION AND TRAINING	77
FUTURE FIRE SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS	78

APPENDIX A – Clery Reportable Crimes Definitions

79

APPENDIX B – Clery Geography Definitions

84

Published: October 1, 2024

ABOUT NEW YORK FILM ACADEMY

The New York Film Academy (NYFA) was founded by veteran producer Jerry Sherlock in 1992, who produced such classics as "The Hunt for the Red October." Inspired by the idea that to learn how to make movies one must actually make movies, Sherlock and his colleagues designed a truly unique curriculum. Blending a mixture of traditional film school instruction with a new approach, NYFA emphasizes coursework based around students going out and shooting films as part of their coursework. Students write, produce, direct, and edit their own original films while also serving as crewmembers on their fellow classmates' films to gain extensive on-set experience.

This commitment to learning by doing applies to all the programs the Academy now offers, with students working with industry-standard equipment in world-class facilities at various NYFA campuses.

At the Miami Campus, students can currently earn their Bachelor of Fine Arts and Master of Fine Arts in Acting for Film and Filmmaking or complete a one-year certificate program. The Miami campus is licensed by the Commission for Independent Education and its programs are registered by the Florida State Education Department. NYFA is accredited by WASC Senior College and University Commission (WSCUC).

THE CLERY ACT

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, more commonly known as the Clery Act, requires New York Film Academy to:

- publish an annual report every year by October 1 that contains three years of campus crime and certain campus security policy statements;
- disclose crime statistics for the campus, public areas immediately adjacent to or running through the campus, and certain non campus facilities. The statistics must be gathered from local law enforcement, and other NYFA officials – Campus Security Authorities-- who have "significant responsibility for student and campus activities;
- provide "timely warning" notices of those crimes that have occurred and pose an ongoing "threat to students and employees"; and
- issue an emergency notification, upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus
- publish a fire safety report, containing information with respect to campus fire safety practices and standards for institutions that maintain on-campus student housing facilities.

New York Film Academy complies with the Clery Act, the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), and other applicable laws. The Clery Act provides protection from retaliation to students, staff, and faculty members who report Clery crimes or who exercise any other rights under the Clery Act.

This Annual Security & Fire Safety Report pertains only to the Miami Campus.

CRIME STATISTICS

PREPARATION AND DISCLOSURE OF CRIME STATISTICS

NYFA prepares this report to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery). This report is prepared in cooperation with NYFA's Clery Coordinator, President, Senior Executive Vice President, Associate VP of Operations, Director of Operations, Dean of Campus, and Title IX Coordinator, as well as local law enforcement agencies surrounding our campus.

This report includes campus crime statistics for the past three calendar years for crimes occurring on campus property; designated non-campus properties; public property adjacent to or contiguous to campus property; and leased, rented, or controlled buildings and facilities. NYFA's Clery geography may vary year to year. A comprehensive and up to date list of NYFA Clery geography can be requested by email to clery.ny@nyfa.edu.

Incidents reported to Campus Security Authorities (CSA), Miami Beach Police Department (MBPD), Miami-Dade Police Department (MDPD), or other local law enforcement agencies that fall into one of the required reporting classifications will be disclosed as a statistic, in the year it was reported, in this Annual Security & Fire Safety Report (ASFR) published by NYFA. A written request for statistical information is made on an annual basis to local law enforcement agencies and all CSAs. CSAs are also informed in writing and through training to report crimes in a timely manner, so crimes can be evaluated for timely warning purposes.

All statistics are gathered, compiled, and then shared with the NYFA community via the ASFR, which is published by the Clery Coordinator in coordination with the persons listed above. The annual crime statistics are published in the ASFR and submitted to the US Department of Education (ED). The statistical information gathered by the ED is available to the public through the ED website.

NYFA sends an email to every enrolled student and current employee on an annual basis that includes a link to the ASFR. This report is also made available to prospective students and employees.

SPECIFIC INFORMATION ABOUT CLASSIFYING CRIMES

To ensure the data reported in the Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics uses the same definitions no matter a school's location, The Clery Act mandates the use of federal definitions, in accordance with the Clery Act and the Violence Against Women's Act (VAWA) amendments to the Clery Act, for certain types of crimes. For definitions of reportable crimes, see Appendix A.

REPORTED CRIMES FOR CALENDAR YEARS 2021, 2022, & 2023

OFFENSE	YEAR	ON-CAMPUS	ON-CAMPUS RESIDENTIAL*	NON CAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY	TOTAL
Murder/ Nonnegligent Manslaughter	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses: Rape	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses: Fondling	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses: Incest	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses: Statutory Rape	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0

Domestic Violence	2021	0	0	0	3	3
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2021	0	0	0	2	2
	2022	0	0	0	5	5
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2021	0	0	0	1	1
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2021	1	0	0	0	1
	2022	1	0	0	0	1
	2023	1	0	0	0	1
Motor Vehicle Theft	2021	1	0	0	0	1
	2022	0	0	0	3	3
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrest	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0

Weapons Law Arrests	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0

* As of August 1, 2022, NYFA's Clery Geography includes a property that qualifies as on-campus, residential.

Note: Three (3) incidents of domestic violence that occurred on public property in 2021 were incorrectly categorized as dating violence in the reported crimes chart within the 2023-2024 report. These statistics have been correctly represented in the chart above for the 2024-2025 ASFR.

HATE CRIME STATISTICS	
2021	Zero (0) hate crimes, as defined by applicable federal law, were reported in 2021.
2022	Zero (0) hate crimes, as defined by applicable federal law, were reported in 2022.
2023	Zero (0) hate crimes, as defined by applicable federal law, were reported in 2023.

UNFOUNDED CRIMES	
2021	Zero (0) unfounded crimes for the calendar year 2021.
2022	Zero (0) unfounded crimes for the calendar year 2022.
2023	Zero (0) unfounded crimes for the calendar year 2023.

SECURITY OF AND ACCESS TO CAMPUS FACILITIES

New York Film Academy's on campus facilities consist of over 22,000 square feet of space on the 3rd floor at 420 Lincoln Road, Suite 300. NYFA is open Monday through Friday, from 8:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. and Saturdays from 9am to 2pm. On Sundays, NYFA remains closed, but may open for a special event on occasion. This must be arranged in advance and the hours must be approved by both the Dean of Campus & the Director of Operations. Students, faculty, and staff gain access to NYFA with their identification card and are required to wear their ID or have them at all times while on campus.

All guests and other 3rd parties are required to check in with the reception desk on the 3rd floor (Suite 300) in order to gain access to the campus. NYFA is only open to faculty and staff outside of normal business hours.

Building management contracts security for the entrances to the 420 Lincoln Rd., however, security personnel have zero responsibility for campus security and are not responsible for enforcing institutional policies or state/ federal laws.

“On-campus Residential” Facilities

NYFA leases two condominiums at Octagon Towers for student housing purposes. NYFA students who reside at Octagon Towers share the common areas with non-NYFA affiliated individuals. Access to the facility is restricted to tenants and authorized building staff, and secured by access control systems 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Residents gain access by key card via the entrance lobby or exterior first floor staircases. Additionally, the gym and pool can only be accessed by a resident's key card. Octagon Towers does not have a guest policy but no one should allow unknown persons access to the interior building. NYFA does not have any staff on premise.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT JURISDICTION AND AUTHORITY

New York Film Academy does not have a proprietary police or security department, nor do they contract security personnel to patrol the campus' facilities. However, institutional representatives work with Miami Beach Police Department (MBPD) and Miami-Dade Police Department (MDPD) as needed and New York Film Academy is continuing to build relationships with other law enforcement agencies. If a criminal incident were to be reported to Campus Security Authorities, appropriate personnel would investigate and assist in filling the necessary report with the MBPD and/or MDPD. Currently, there are no written agreements between New York Film Academy and the MBPD or MDPD.

The Miami Beach and Miami-Dade Police are vested with the authority and responsibility to enforce all applicable local, state and federal laws. Officers have the authority and duty to conduct criminal investigations, arrest violators and suppress campus crime. Officers are duly sworn peace officers authorized to carry firearms and have the authority as municipal police officers to use police powers of arrest. The MDPD and the MBPD provide law enforcement services 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

MBPD has primary jurisdiction over NYFA's on-campus properties. In response to a call, MBPD will take action it deems appropriate, generally either dispatching an officer to the caller's location or asking the caller to report to the precinct to file a report. The Miami Beach PD is responsible for the investigation of any reported crimes and other public safety emergencies. If assistance is required from the Miami Beach Fire Department, they will be sent by the 911 dispatchers upon receiving an emergency call.

SECURITY AWARENESS PROGRAMS

During orientation, at the start of each intake, new students receive campus safety procedures and practices to help encourage responsibility for their own security and that of

others. New students may be required to attend various orientations, such as, New Student Orientation, International Orientation, and/or Veterans Orientation, where different departments promote the services NYFA offers to help keep the campus community safe. Additionally, all BFA students enroll in a course, "First Year Seminar," that seeks to equip students with skills to succeed as a student and may include information and guest lectures about safety and security.

Filmmaking students receive "Safety and Protocol" training near the beginning of their program that promotes safety on set, and what to do in the case of an emergency.

Throughout the year, faculty and staff participate in various programs that encourage responsibility for their own security and that of others. These programs may include CSA Training, and/or Cybersecurity, and are generally offered on-line through Paycom. Additionally, faculty and staff are notified of NYFA's evacuation procedures and protocols for what to do in the case of an emergency on an annual basis.

MAINTENANCE OF CAMPUS FACILITIES

Facilities are maintained in a manner that minimizes hazardous conditions. The Operations Department staff regularly inspects the 420 Lincoln Road location to assess and initiate repairs of malfunctioning equipment and other unsafe physical conditions. Other NYFA community members are helpful when they report equipment problems to the Operations Department. Building Management is responsible for the upkeep and maintenance of the Octagon Towers.

GENERAL PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING CRIMES OR EMERGENCIES

Campus community members, students, faculty, staff, and guests are encouraged to accurately and promptly report all crimes, emergencies, and public safety-related incidents directly to Miami Beach PD by dialing 911, when the victim of the crime elects to or is unable to make such a report. During normal business hours, we encourage people to report a crime or emergency to Miami Beach PB to also report the incident, as soon as possible, to the primary Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) listed below.

The following CSAs have been designated as primary reporting structures for campus crime reporting:

1. Dean of Campus
420 Lincoln Rd, 3rd Floor, #327
305-534-6009, ext. 3106

maylen.dominguez@nyfa.edu

2. Director of Operations

420 Lincoln Rd, 3rd Floor, #309

dylan.rasterick@nyfa.edu

305-534-6009, ext. 3101

3. Title IX Coordinator

SBtitle9@nyfa.edu

212-674-4300, ext. 1121

4. Director of Housing

miamihousing@nyfa.edu

212-674-4300, ext. 1129

4. Human Resources Director or Manager

hr@nyfa.edu

212-674-4300, ext. 1212

To report a crime or emergency as campus community members:

- Emergency situations should be reported to Miami Beach PD by dialing 911
- Non-emergencies can also be reported to the primary CSAs listed above, or any other CSA
- Sex Offenses and other incidents of sexual misconduct can also be reported to the Title IX Coordinator, by emailing SBtitle9@nyfa.edu, by calling 212-674-4300, ext. 112, or via online report (<https://hub.nyfa.edu/title-ix>).
- Crimes or emergencies that occur at the Octagon Towers, should be reported to local law enforcement by dialing 911.

Reports involving a student, which are made to NYFA CSAs, will be documented, and processed for review and further investigated, if warranted, by the Dean of Campus. Reports involving an employee will be processed and further investigated by Human Resources, if warranted. Reports of sexual misconduct will be addressed under the Title IX Office. MBPD and/or Fire Department of Miami Beach will be contacted in cases of emergency. All crimes reported to NYFA CSA's will be reviewed for timely warning purposes and annual statistical disclosure.

This publication contains information about on- and off-campus resources and is made available to all NYFA community members. The information regarding "resources" is not provided to infer that those resources are "crime reporting entities" for NYFA. Crimes should be reported to Miami Beach PD officials and NYFA as described above to ensure inclusion in

the annual crime statistics and to aid in providing timely warning notices to the community, when appropriate. For example, crimes reported to outside resources, such as Roxcy Bolton Rape Treatment Center, would not be included in the institution's crime statistics. NYFA further encourages accurate and prompt reporting to primary CSAs or local police when the victim of a crime elects to, or is unable to, make such a report.

For additional reporting procedures related to potential Title IX violations, please see page 42.

CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITIES (CSA)

Campus Security Authorities (CSA) are individuals at NYFA who, because of their job function, have an obligation under the Clery Act to notify the institution of alleged Clery Crimes that are reported to them in a good faith, or alleged crimes that they may personally witness. Campus Security Authorities are generally someone (a) who has been specified in an institutions policy to which students and employees should report crimes too; (b) an individual who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities; or (c) an individual who has responsibility for campus security but who do not constitute a campus police department or a campus security department. Examples of individuals who generally meet the criteria for being a CSA at NYFA, include:

- a dean of students who oversees student housing, a student center or student extracurricular activities;
- a chair of a department;
- an academic advisor or faculty advisor to a student group;
- a staff member who monitors access to campus buildings and facilities;
- a Title IX coordinator.

Campus Security Authorities generally receive training on an annual basis at the beginning of the calendar year, and may be conducted through various methods, such as, in-person training, video modules, or on-line training. CSA Training may include information about the history of the Clery Act, Clery Crimes, Clery Geography, when and how to report allegations of Clery Crimes, and the NYFA's timely warning and emergency notification process.

OFF-CAMPUS CRIME

If the Miami Beach PD is contacted about criminal activity off campus involving NYFA students, the police may notify the institution. Students in these cases may be subject to arrest by the local police and institutional disciplinary proceedings through the Dean of Campus' Office.

MONITORING OF STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

NYFA does not have any officially recognized student organizations that own or control non-campus facilities.

CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS

Throughout the year, NYFA's campus community is provided safety information that focuses on the prevention of crimes in a variety of ways, including information specific to students, faculty, and staff alike:

- New students are provided general information regarding safety both on campus and in the Miami Beach area, including risk reduction techniques.
- Timely Warnings, Public Safety Bulletins, and Weather Alerts are distributed as necessary to inform the community about safety-related issues, risk-reducing precautions, sources of help and additional information.
- Various NYFA departments introduce annual awareness events throughout the academic year, such as "Sexual Assault Awareness Month."

CONFIDENTIAL REPORTING OPTIONS FOR STUDENTS, FACULTY, AND STAFF

NYFA does not have a voluntary confidential reporting policy that allows a student, faculty, or staff to make a confidential report, withholding personally identifiable information, to a CSA.

Additionally, NYFA does not have a policy that encourages NYFA Counseling Services to inform the student they are counseling of any procedures to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for the inclusion of the annual disclosure of crime statistics. However, when they deem it appropriate, NYFA Counseling Services are encouraged to inform students they can report incidents of crime to Miami Beach and Miami-Dade Police Departments, and/or the Title IX Coordinator.

MISSING STUDENT POLICY

In compliance with the Higher Education Reauthorization Act of 2008, the purpose of this policy is to provide the procedures for reporting, investigating and making emergency notifications regarding NYFA students who reside in on-campus housing who are believed to be missing.

Students residing in on-campus housing have the option of identifying a person whom the institution will notify if the student is determined missing by the Dean of Campus, Housing Director or local law enforcement agencies.

The Missing Student information is provided to all students in any of NYFA's on-campus residence facilities.

PROCEDURES FOR DESIGNATION OF CONFIDENTIAL CONTACT

Students aged 18 and above and emancipated minors are provided the option to designate a confidential contact to be contacted by NYFA no more than 24 hours after the time that the student is determined to be missing. Students are provided the option to designate a confidential contact within the Housing Agreement communicated by the Housing Director at the beginning of the semester. Students, 18 and older, may add a designation or change a designation at any time in the semester while residing in NYFA's on-campus residential property(s). To add or change a confidential contact, the student must notify the Housing Director. Students over the age of 18 may also opt out of designating a confidential contact.

For students under the age of 18, who are determined to be missing, a custodial parent or guardian will be notified, by NYFA, no more than 24 hours after the determination.

Students are advised that their confidential contact information will be accessible only by authorized campus officials and law enforcement as appropriate and that it may not be disclosed outside of a missing persons investigation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES FOR MISSING STUDENTS

Any individual in on-campus housing who has information that a residential NYFA student may be a missing person must notify the Housing Director or Dean of Campus as soon as possible. The Housing Director can be reached during normal business hours at 732-898-2006. Outside of normal business hours, a missing person can be reported to the "residential emergency number". The "residential emergency number" is given to NYFA students, residing in on-campus housing, at the beginning of the semester or on move-in day.

NYFA will assist outside authorities with these investigations, as required by law. Suspected missing students should be reported to Miami Beach Police Department (9-1-1) within 24 hours of determination that the student is missing.

A residential student is presumed to be missing when their absence is inconsistent with their established patterns of behavior and the deviation cannot be readily explained. Before presuming that a residential student is missing, the Housing Director, or their designee, will initiate an investigation by first gathering all essential information about the residential student who is presumed to be missing, from the student's acquaintances and reporting individual (description, clothes last worn, where the student might be, who student might be with, vehicle description, information about the physical and mental well-being of the student, an up-to-date photograph, class schedule, etc.) Following, the Housing Director and/or appropriate staff may take the following steps:

- Conduct a wellness check in the student's room.
- Contact associate, if known.
- Contact the Registrar's Office to ascertain the student's recent attendance in class.
- Contact security for residential facility to ascertain key card access data

If the above actions are unsuccessful in locating the student or it is immediately apparent that the student is a missing person, the Housing Director will contact the appropriate campus administration and local law enforcement agency will take charge of the investigation.

NYFA will immediately notify the local law enforcement agency within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing, regardless of whether the student has identified a contact person, unless the local law enforcement agency was the entity that made the determination that the student is missing. No later than 24 hours after the determination that an on-campus residential student is missing, the Housing Director, or a designee, will also notify the missing persons confidential contact and the parent/guardian, for students under the age of 18 and not emancipated, that the student is believed to be missing.

NOTIFICATION TO NYFA COMMUNITY ABOUT REPORTED CRIMES

TIMELY WARNING NOTICES

When a crime that poses a serious or ongoing threat to members of the NYFA community is reported to a CSA, a Timely Warning notice, that withholds names of victims as confidential, may be sent to all students and employees on campus to aid in the prevention of similar crimes. Timely Warnings are typically sent via email in a manner that is timely; generally, as soon as pertinent information becomes available. Timely Warnings may also be communicated via text message and/or phone call through NYFA's alert messaging system, Everbridge. Additionally, Timely Warnings may be posted around campus to inform the larger NYFA community, guests, and visitors.

Timely Warning notices are generally sent to the campus community for the following Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR)/National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) classifications, that occur on NYFA's Clery Geography, unless such crimes were reported to Professional Counselors (NYFA Counseling Services): murder/non-negligent manslaughter, aggravated assault, sex offenses (rape, fondling, incest, statutory rape), robbery involving force of violence, major incidents of arson, or other Clery Act crimes determined by the campus officials listed below.

The decision to issue a timely warning will be made on a case-by-case basis depending on an assessment of various factors which include but are not limited to: the nature of the crime, the exact location, the time of the incident, the local police response and guidance to campus officials, the potential direct effect on the campus community, when NYFA became aware of the incident and/or the amount of information known to NYFA at the time of the report. For example, if an aggravated assault occurs between two students who have a disagreement, there may be no ongoing threat to other NYFA community members, and a Timely Warning would not be distributed. To ensure consistency, a "Timely Warning Decision Matrix" may be used to assist in the implementation decision.

Timely Warning notices are typically written, reviewed, and executed by one or all of the following campus officials: President, Senior Executive VP, Campus Dean, Title IX Coordinator, Associate VP of Operations, Director of Operations or Housing Director. These identified campus officials may write, review, and execute Timely Warnings without consultation, if consultation time is not available. Timely Warnings are usually disseminated to the campus community by the Webmaster, Associate VP of Operations, Director of Operations, or their designees.

Timely Warnings will typically include the following, unless releasing the information would risk compromising law enforcement efforts:

- Date and time (or timeframe) of incident
- A brief description of the incident
- The location of the incident
- Information that will promote safety and potentially aid in the prevention of similar crimes (crime prevention or safety tips)
- Subject description(s) when deemed appropriate and if there is sufficient detail. (If the only known descriptors are sex and race, then no information about the subject will be provided)
- Local law enforcement contact information

- Other information deemed appropriate by the NYFA officials identified above

Campus officials not subject to the timely reporting requirement are those with significant counseling responsibilities who were providing confidential assistance, such as NYFA Counseling Services.

NYFA does not maintain a daily crime log.

PUBLIC SAFETY BULLETIN

A Public Safety Bulletin may be sent to the campus community for general crime prevention purposes, to inform the community of crimes and/or incidents that are generally time-sensitive or considered to be an ongoing threat, but important to be aware of, and/or to inform the campus of incidents occurring on, around, or even off-campus that do not meet the requirements or specifications for distribution of a Timely Warning, as outlined above.

A Public Safety Bulletin will generally be sent to the campus community by blast email. A Public Safety Bulletin is generally written by the Dean of Campus, Director of Operations, Housing Director, or Title IX Coordinator, and they may be viewed and approved by the President, Senior Executive Vice President, or Associate VP of Operations prior to distribution. Public Safety Bulletins are generally distributed to the campus community by the Director of Operations, Webmaster, or their designees.

NATURAL DISASTER/WEATHER ALERTS

In addition to Timely Warnings and Public Safety Bulletins, NYFA may initiate a Weather Alert to communicate impending severe weather conditions that could disrupt daily operations or to communicate safe travel tips. Conditions that might warrant a Weather Alert include but are not limited to a tornado, hailstorm, or hurricane. NYFA will utilize the same processes defined under the Public Safety Bulletin section to initiate and disseminate a Weather Alert. In the case of a school closure due to severe weather, the Webmaster or Director of Operations will post updates on the homepage of NYFA's website (www.nyfa.edu) or send email updates.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

NYFA's Campus Safety and Security Handbook and Emergency Action Plan includes information about the institution's physical threat and fire safety procedures, and evacuation procedures. NYFA conducts a minimum of one Emergency Response test per

year. These tests may be in the form of an exercise, which could include a field exercise or a drill that tests a procedural operation or technical system. Each test is documented and includes a description of the exercise, the date and time of the exercise, and whether it was announced or unannounced. The tests, which may be announced or unannounced, are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution. Following a test and/or exercise, NYFA conducts an After-Action Report to document the description of the test/exercise, the date, the time, whether the test was announced or unannounced, and an assessment of the lessons learned. A copy of the summary is available upon request through the Clery Compliance Coordinator or Director of Operations.

NYFA publicizes a summary of the emergency responses and evacuation procedures via email at least once a year in conjunction with a test and/or exercise that meets all the requirements of the Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA). In addition, NYFA's emergency response and evacuation procedures are communicated to employees via Paycom, on an annual basis, and to new students during orientation. Updates to NYFA's emergency response and evacuation procedures are communicated to the campus community via email, NYFA Hub, and Paycom (for employees). Hard copies are made available upon request through any faculty or staff member. In addition, NYFA's emergency response and evacuation procedures are available in the *Campus Safety and Security Handbook* and *2023-2025 Miami Campus Catalog*.

NYFA senior administrators are familiar with all aspects of the Campus Safety and Security Handbook, which includes information on fire safety. If a serious incident occurs that causes an immediate threat to the campuses, the first responders to the scene are usually the Miami Beach Police and/or Fire Department.

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION – NOTIFICATION TO NYFA COMMUNITY ABOUT AN IMMEDIATE THREAT

NYFA will immediately notify the campus community upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation posing an immediate threat to the health and safety of students, faculty, or staff occurring on or around NYFA's on-campus facilities.

A threat is imminent when the need for action is instant, overwhelming, and leaves no room for deliberation. Such situations may include but are not limited to a hazardous materials incident requiring sheltering in place or evacuation; an active shooter on or near campus; a shooting incident on or near the campus; hostage/barricade situation, a riot,

suspicious package with confirmation of a device, a hurricane, a fire/explosion, suspicious death, structural damage to a NYFA controlled or owned facility, a biological threat (i.e. Anthrax), significant flooding, a gas leak, hazardous materials spill, etc.

Confirmation of the existence of a legitimate emergency or dangerous situation typically involves the response and assessment of a combination of one or more of the following campus officials: Campus Dean, Title IX Coordinator, or Director of Operations, sometimes in conjunction with other campus officials, local police and first responders, and/or the national weather center. Information received from other campus officials, including other CSAs, and/or external agencies such as first responder agencies or the national weather center, may be used to confirm the existence of an emergency or dangerous situation without the need for further assessment. The President, Senior Executive VP, Dean of Campus, Associate VP of Operations, or Director of Operations have the ability and authority to issue an alert without delay and without further consultation with any other campus official.

Upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation (through response, investigation, or collaboration with emergency responders), New York Film Academy will, without delay and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification, determine the appropriate segments to receive notification, and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the judgment of the first responders, compromise the efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Notification message content is determined and drafted by one or more of the campus officials previously identified (The President, Senior Executive VP, Dean of Campus, Associate VP of Operations, or Director of Operations) and based on the type of incident, the context with which it is occurring, the immediate danger or threat to the campus community, and the need to advise campus community members to take action. Consultation among the identified campus officials is not required. NYFA will endeavor to make such notification sufficiently specific so as to enable recipients to take appropriate response to the threat.

Notification message content generally includes information about the emergency, its exact location, and steps for community members to take to protect themselves by evacuating the affected area if it is safe to do so and/or "shelter-in-place". The content of the notification may differ depending on what segments of the community the notification targets.

The President, Senior Executive VP, Dean of Campus, Associate VP of Operations, or Director of Operations are responsible for determining the appropriate segments of the campus community to receive the notification based on some of the following factors: location, severity, and time. Given the small size of NYFA's on-campus properties, in most cases, emergency notifications will be disseminated to the entire campus community.

Generally, follow-up notices/communications will be provided as necessary, by the Director of Operations, or their designee, during an active incident. When a threat is neutralized or effectively removed, campus community members will be appropriately informed via all or some of the communication methods detailed below. The President, Senior Executive VP, Associate VP of Operations, or Campus Dean may also be responsible for providing follow-up communications if the Director of Operations is incapacitated or otherwise detained. This may include determining the content of the follow-up notification(s), the method used to communicate the follow up, and when it should be communicated.

During situations that present an immediate threat to the health and safety of NYFA community members, NYFA has various systems in place for communicating information quickly. Some or all of these methods of communicating may be activated in the event of an immediate threat to NYFA. These methods of communication include emergency text messages, emails, and/or phone calls via Everbridge, notifications on school monitors, and notifications on the school website (www.nyfa.edu); or fire alarm and building public-address systems for extreme situations. The Director of Operations, Webmaster, or their designees, is responsible for deploying the notification and notifying first responders, if not already done so. Any of the individuals listed above have the ability and authority to issue an alert without delay and without further consultation with any other campus official.

The preferred method of reaching all potentially affected parties is via NYFA's emergency alert system, Everbridge. Depending on the situation, the process for deploying a message via this system may require up to 30 minutes or more. When deployed, Everbridge will notify NYFA students, faculty, and staff via text message, email, and sometimes via phone call. In an extreme situation, such as an active fire on campus, the Director of Operations, or their designee, may also initiate the fire alarm or public address system. If an emergency notification has been implemented, then NYFA is not obligated to implement the timely warning notice procedures.

Emergency information may be posted on NYFA's website (www.nyfa.edu) for parents and the larger community to access. The previously identified campus officials (President, Senior

Executive VP, Dean of Campus, Associate VP of Operations, or Director of Operations) are responsible for determining what information is shared--including any follow-up communications--with the larger community. The Webmaster, or their designee, is responsible for publishing.

NYFA community members are encouraged to notify 911 and the Operations department or the Director of Housing (as described in the "General Procedures for Reporting" section of this document) of any situation or incident in or around a New York Film Academy facility that involves a significant emergency or dangerous situation that may involve an immediate or ongoing threat to the health and safety of students and/or employees on campus. In the event of an emergency that impacts the larger community, NYFA will contact local authorities.

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM

All NYFA students are automatically enrolled in NYFA's alert system, Everbridge, at the start of their program. Faculty and staff are automatically enrolled at the time of hire. Students, faculty, and staff are notified of their enrollment and given the opportunity to opt-out or manage their notification preferences. Multiple email addresses and/or phone numbers may be associated with a single account, and therefore, students may add contact information for a parent or guardian to receive alerts.

NYFA generally conducts a test of the emergency alert system at least once a semester. These tests may be announced or unannounced and are documented through an After-Action Report.

EMERGENCY EVACUATION PROCEDURES

Understanding that emergency events are dynamic, the below guidelines are meant to aid in effective communications during emergency events.

In the event students, faculty, and staff need to immediately evacuate any NYFA facility, students and staff are instructed to:

- Evacuate immediately, taking personal items only if it is safe to do so.
- Walk, do not run, from the building.
- Do not use the elevators.
- Instructors/supervisors will instruct on designated evacuation assembly areas.
- Do not re-enter the building until cleared to do so by authorized emergency personnel.

- Shelter in place in the rare instance of evacuation may not be the safest option.

Active Shooter Inside Your Building

- Remain calm.
- If possible, exit the building using the safest possible route away from the threat.
- If you cannot get out safely, find the nearest location that provides safety, barricade the doors by any means possible, shut off lights, and move to an area of the room where you cannot be seen or heard. Keep as quiet as possible.
- Silence your phones.
- Call 911 as soon as it is safe to do so.
- Stay focused on survival and keep others around you focused.
- Do not open the door until Law Enforcement Officers advise it is safe to do so.
- When Law Enforcement Arrives:
 - Put down any item in your hand.
 - Immediately raise your hands and spread your fingers.
 - Keep your hands visible at all times.
 - Avoid making quick movements towards any officers.
 - Avoid pointing, screaming and yelling.

Active Shooter Outside Your Building

- Remain calm.
- Proceed to a room that can be locked.
- Close and lock the doors; if the doors cannot be locked, barricade them with anything else available, shut off lights, move to an area of the room where you cannot be seen or heard, and keep as quiet as possible.
- Call 911 when it is safe to do so.
- Do not open the door until Law Enforcement Officers advise it is safe to do so.
- When Law Enforcement Arrives:
 - Put down any item in your hand.
 - Immediately raise your hands and spread your fingers.
 - Keep your hands visible at all times.
 - Avoid making quick movements towards any officers.
 - Avoid pointing, screaming and yelling.

Bomb Threat

- If you receive a bomb threat on campus, remain calm and take the caller seriously.
- If your phone has caller ID, record the number displayed.

- Gain the attention of a coworker and have them contact local Law Enforcement.
- Keep the caller on the phone as long as possible with the following questions:
 - Where is the bomb?
 - When is it set to explode?
 - What kind of bomb is it?
 - What does the bomb look like?
 - Did you place the bomb and if so, why?
 - What is your name?

Fire or Explosion

- Do not panic. Activate the nearest fire alarm.
- Call 911 to report the location of the fire.
- Evacuate the building via the nearest and safest fire exit.
- Close all doors while exiting.
- Use stairways and keep to the right.
- Do not use elevators, they may shut down or stop on the floor of the fire.
- Check all doors for heat prior to opening them.
- If you are caught in the smoke, drop to your hands and knees and crawl out of the area.
- Take shallow breaths to help minimize smoke inhalation.
- Proceed to the nearest evacuation area and wait.
- If chemicals are detected, stay upwind.
- Wash hands with soap and warm water and rinse thoroughly.
- Do not clean up suspicious powder or residue.
- Remove contaminated clothing as soon as possible and place in a plastic bag or sealed container.
- Create a list of people who were in the area or may have come in contact with the package/envelope since the arrival on campus.
- If you are trapped by a fire in a room, place a moist cloth material around/under the door to keep the smoke out. Retreat and close as many doors as possible between you and the fire. Be prepared to signal from windows, but do not break the glass unless absolutely necessary. Call 911.

Hostage Situation

- Immediately remove yourself from any danger.
- Call 911 and provide the following information if you have it:
 - Location of the incident.

- Number of possible hostage-takers and their physical descriptions.
- Number of possible hostages.
- Any weapons the hostage-takers have.
- Any injuries to hostages you Witnessed.
- Your name, location and phone number.

Violent, Threatening or Unusual Behavior

- If you are a victim of, or witness to, violent or threatening behavior by others, avoid confrontation and immediately contact 911.
- Keep a safe distance from anyone acting violently or bizarre
- Advise the dispatcher regarding the nature of the incident or threat
- Give your location

Chemical and Hazardous Material Spill

- Avoid direct contact with spilled material and treat all chemicals as hazardous materials.
- Stop the source of the spill, if you can do so without endangering yourself.
- If indoors, evacuate immediately and close the door.
- If outside, stay upwind, away from the toxic fumes or smoke.
- Call 911 and report the incident.
- Remain in a safe area until first responders arrive and follow their instructions.
- Do not re-enter the building until authorized to do so by the emergency response personnel.

Civil Disturbance

- Civil disturbances include riots, demonstrations, threatening individuals, or assemblies that have become significantly disruptive
- Call 911 if the disturbance escalates into a situation of an imminent threat to life or safety
- If the event is in its initial stage and has not reached a critical point, call 911
- Do not interfere, interrupt or become involved in the disturbance
- If the disturbance is outside, stay away from the doors and windows and remain inside
- If the disturbance is inside, evacuate as soon as it is safe to do so

RESPONSIBILITY OF NYFA COMMUNITY FOR THEIR OWN PERSONAL SAFETY

Members of the NYFA community must assume responsibility for their own personal safety and the security of their personal property. The following precautions provide guidance:

- Report all suspicious activity to local law enforcement or CSAs immediately.
- Never take personal safety for granted.
- Try to avoid walking alone at night.
- Consume alcohol responsibly, and leave social functions that get too loud, too crowded, or that have too many people drinking excessively. Remember to call Miami Beach PD at the first sign of trouble.
- Never leave valuables unattended.
- Carry your keys at all times and do not lend them to anyone.
- Always lock your door to your residence hall room or apartment, whether or not you are there. Be certain that your door is locked when you go to sleep, and keep windows closed and locked when you are not home.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG POLICIES

NYFA is committed to providing and sustaining for students, faculty and staff, a safe, healthy, and supportive environment conducive to optimum professional and personal growth and development.

In compliance with this objective and in accordance with United States Department of Education Drug Free Schools and Communities Act Amendment of 1989, Public Law 101-226, this document, distributed annually, informs students, faculty and staff of: 1) NYFA's institutional policies and standards of conduct related to alcohol and drugs, 2) the disciplinary sanctions under NYFA conduct policies for violations of standards of conduct related to use of alcohol and drugs, 3) legal sanctions and penalties related to the alcohol and drugs based on federal, state and local laws, 4) the health risks associated with alcohol and drug use, and 5) resources for help and treatment for substance abuse and addiction.

NYFA STANDARDS OF CONDUCT RELATED TO ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

The following is strictly prohibited on NYFA premises and NYFA affiliated facilities and while attending NYFA activities, events, workshops and curricula and co-curricular projects:

- Use, possession, sale, distribution and/or manufacture of alcoholic beverages, acting as an accessory, liaison, or facilitator for any of the above, except at a time, location, and circumstance expressly permitted by NYFA and federal regulations

- Use, possession, sale, distribution and/or manufacture of narcotics or other illicit and/or controlled substances (including medical marijuana) or acting as an accessory, liaison, or facilitator for any of the above
- The misuse of legal pharmaceutical drugs
- Use or possession of drug-related paraphernalia
- Being under the influence, impairment, or being unable to care for one's own safety as pertains to use of alcohol and/or controlled substances and misuse of legal pharmaceutical drugs
- Possession, production, or provision of false ID
- Operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or illicit drugs
- Administering drugs to individuals against their will and/or without their knowledge or consent
- Furnishing alcohol to a person under the age of 21
- Violating other federal, state and local laws regarding alcohol, tobacco, and controlled substances
- The smoking of tobacco, including the use of vaporizers and e-cigarettes, in indoor locations on NYFA campuses, outdoor locations not designated as smoking areas, and in attendance of NYFA related events

ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

All first-year students are required to attend a series of orientation sessions during New Student Orientation Week, where the following are discussed:

- NYFA's drug and alcohol policies.
- The possible health effects of alcohol and other drugs.
- The possible effects alcohol and other drugs have on your academic and social lives.
- Responsibility.
- Where to seek help on and off-campus.
- How to recognize signs of alcohol and other drugs abuse.

Additionally, all BFA students are enroll in "First Year Seminar", a semester-long course that strives to provide an opportunity for students to understand school resources, policies, and expectations on alcohol and other drugs, as well as habits that promote physical and mental wellness, the effect alcohol and other drugs have on your body, consequences of alcohol and other drugs, and where to seek help, into the curriculum. NYFA also promotes healthy norms with non-alcoholic programming throughout the year.

The entire text of Alcohol and Drug Education and Intervention Program(s) for students, as well as the NYFA's penalties for possession or distribution of controlled substances by students on a NYFA premises or at institutionally sponsored activities off-campus, are contained online in NYFA's Drug and Alcohol Policy for Students and the Biennial Review of the Drug and Alcohol Policy. Both documents can be found here:

<https://www.nyfa.edu/federal-financial-aid/drug-free-schools-policy.php>.

NOTIFICATION OF FINAL RESULTS

NYFA will, upon request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence or non-forcible sex offense, the report on results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by NYFA against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such a crime or offense, the next of kin shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of this paragraph.

SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY

The Federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act, enacted on October 28, 2000, requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where to obtain law enforcement agency information provided by a State concerning registered sex offenders. Information regarding a registered sex offender can be obtained by calling: Florida Department of Law Enforcement Sexual Predators and Offenders at: 1-888-357-7332.

The State of Florida requires all sexual offenders and predators to re-register, in person, twice a year. Effective Dec. 1, 2005, in accordance with the Florida Jessica Lunsford Act, H.B. 1877 all sexual offenders and predators that are enrolled, employed, or carrying on a vocation at an institution of higher education in the State of Florida, shall also provide to the department the name, address, and county of each institution, including each campus attended, and your enrollment and employment status.

You can find sexual offenders/predators in your neighborhood with a map that allows you to search by address, intersection, landmark, or school, here:

<http://gisweb.miamidade.gov/sexoffenders/>. Nationwide information is available through the Department of Justice at: <https://www.nsopw.gov>.

JEANNE CLERY DISCLOSURE OF CAMPUS SECURITY POLICY AND CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS ACT, AS AMENDED BY THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2013

NYFA prohibits the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking (as defined by Clery) and reaffirms its commitment to maintaining a campus environment that emphasizes the dignity and worth of all members of the NYFA community. Toward that end, NYFA issues this statement of policy to inform the campus community of our programs to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking as well as the procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, which may be followed regardless of whether the incident occurs on or off-campus when it is reported to a NYFA faculty or staff member.

For a complete copy of NYFA's policies that govern the behaviors that constitute domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking and other forms of sexual harassment and sexual misconduct, please visit https://hub.nyfa.edu/title_ix.

Note: A federal judge has temporarily halted enforcement of the 2024 Title IX Final Rule from taking effect on August 1, 2024 in Florida. Therefore, the 2020 Title IX Final Rule (85 Fed. Reg. 30026 (May 19, 2020)), as reflected in NYFA's Title IX Grievance Policy and Procedure (2020) and NYFA's Sexual Misconduct Policy (2020) will remain in effect for the Miami campus of the New York Film Academy.

U.S. FEDERAL CLERY ACT DEFINITIONS of DoV, DaV, SA, and S

Domestic Violence: A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed —

1. By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
2. By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
3. By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
4. By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or
5. By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and §668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery reporting.

Dating Violence: Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.

1. The existence of such a relationship shall be based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

For the purposes of this definition—

1. Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
2. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery reporting.

Sexual Assault: An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Per the National Incident-Based Reporting System User Manual from the FBI UCR Program, a sex offense is "any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent."

1. **Rape** is defined as the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.
2. **Fondling** is defined as the touching of the private parts of another person for the purposes of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
3. **Incest** is defined as sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
4. **Statutory Rape** is defined as sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Stalking: Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to—

1. Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or

2. Suffer substantial emotional distress.

For the purposes of this definition—

1. *Course of conduct* means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person's property.
2. *A reasonable person* means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
3. *Substantial emotional distress* means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and section 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery reporting.

FLORIDA STATE DEFINITIONS of DoV, DaV, SA, and S

Consent: Consent is defined in Florida within the criminal statute related to sexual battery. Consent means intelligent, knowing, and voluntary consent and does not include coerced submission. Consent shall not be deemed or construed to mean the failure by the alleged victim to offer physical resistance to the offender. State of Florida statutes clarify that consent is NOT obtained in the following circumstances:

1. The victim is physically helpless to resist.
The offender coerces the victim to submit by threatening to use force or violence likely to cause serious personal injury on the victim, and the victim reasonably
2. ably believes that the offender has the present ability
3. to execute the threat.
The offender coerces the victim to submit by threatening to retaliate against the victim, or any other person, and the victim reasonably believes that the offender has the ability to execute the threat in the future.
4. The offender, without the prior knowledge or consent of the victim, administers or has knowledge of someone else administering to the victim any narcotic, anesthetic, or other intoxicating substance that mentally or physically incapacitates the victim.
5. The victim is mentally defective, and the offender has reason to believe this or has actual knowledge of this fact.
6. The victim is physically incapacitated.
7. The offender is a law enforcement officer, correctional officer, or correctional probation officer or is an elected official or any other person in a position of control

or authority in a probation, community control, controlled release, detention, custodial, or similar setting, and such officer, official, or person is acting in such a manner as to lead the victim to reasonably believe that the offender is in a position of control or authority as an agent or employee of the government.

For more information about Florida sexual battery statutes visit www.leg.state.fl.us/Statutes (Chapter 794).

Rape (Sexual Battery): Rape and sexual assault are called “Sexual Battery” under Florida criminal law. Sexual battery is defined as oral, anal, or vaginal penetration by, or union with, the sexual organ of another or the anal or vaginal penetration of another by any other object; however, sexual battery does not include an act done for a bona fide medical purpose.

Domestic Violence: is defined as any assault, aggravated assault, battery, aggravated battery, sexual assault, sexual battery, stalking, aggravated stalking, kidnapping, false imprisonment, or any criminal offense resulting in physical injury or death of one family or household member by another family or household member. Family or household member” means spouses, former spouses, persons related by blood or marriage, persons who are presently residing together as if a family or who have resided together in the past as if a family, and persons who are parents of a child in common regardless of whether they have been married. With the exception of persons who have a child in common, the family or household members must be currently residing or have in the past resided together in the same single dwelling unit.

Dating Violence: is defined as violence between individuals who have or have had a continuing and significant relationship of a romantic or intimate nature. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the consideration of the following factors:

1. A dating relationship must have existed within the past 6 months;
2. The nature of the relationship must have been characterized by the expectation of affection or sexual involvement between the parties; and
3. The frequency and type of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship must have included that the persons have been involved over time and on a continuous basis during the course of the relationship.

The term does not include violence in a casual acquaintanceship or violence between individuals who only have engaged in ordinary fraternization in a business or social context.

Stalking: is defined as a person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows, harasses, or cyberstalks another person. As used in this section, the term:

1. **Harass** means to engage in a course of conduct directed at a specific person which causes substantial emotional distress to that person and serves no legitimate purpose.
2. **Course of conduct** means a pattern of conduct composed of a series of acts over a period of time, however short, which evidences a continuity of purpose. The term does not include constitutionally protected activity such as picketing or other organized protests.
3. **Credible threat** means a verbal or nonverbal threat, or a combination of the two, including threats delivered by electronic communication or implied by a pattern of conduct, which places the person who is the target of the threat in reasonable fear for his or her safety or the safety of his or her family members or individuals closely associated with the person, and which is made with the apparent ability to carry out the threat to cause such harm. It is not necessary to prove that the person making the threat had the intent to actually carry out the threat. The present incarceration of the person making the threat is not a bar to prosecution under this section.
4. **Cyberstalk** means to engage in a course of conduct to communicate, or to cause to be communicated, words, images, or language by or through the use of electronic mail or electronic communication, directed at a specific person, causing substantial emotional distress to that person and serving no legitimate purpose.
5. A person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows, harasses, or cyberstalks another person commits the offense of stalking, a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
6. A person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows, harasses, or cyberstalks another person and makes a credible threat to that person commits the offense of aggravated stalking, a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
7. A person who, after an injunction for protection against repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence pursuant to s. 784.046, or an injunction for protection against domestic violence pursuant to s. 741.30, or after any other court- imposed prohibition of conduct toward the subject person or that person's property, knowingly, willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows, harasses, or cyberstalks another person commits the offense of aggravated stalking, a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

8. A person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows, harasses, or cyberstalks a child under 16 years of age commits the offense of aggravated stalking, a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
9. A law enforcement officer may arrest, without a warrant, any person that he or she has probable cause to believe has violated this section.
10. A person who, after having been sentenced for a violation of s. 794.011, s. 800.04, or s. 847.0135(5) and prohibited from contacting the victim of the offense under s. 921.244, willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows, harasses, or cyberstalks the victim commits the offense of aggravated stalking, a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
11. The punishment imposed under this section shall run consecutive to any former sentence imposed for a conviction for any offense under s. 794.011, s. 800.04, or s. 847.0135(5).
12. The sentencing court shall consider, as a part of any sentence, issuing an order restraining the defendant from any contact with the victim, which may be valid for up to 10 years, as determined by the court. It is the intent of the Legislature that the length of any such order be based upon the seriousness of the facts before the court, the probability of future violations by the perpetrator, and the safety of the victim and his or her family members or individuals closely associated with the victim.
13. The order may be issued by the court even if the defendant is sentenced to a state prison or a county jail or even if the imposition of the sentence is suspended and the defendant is placed on probation.

NYFA CURRENT POLICY DEFINITIONS

Covered Sexual Harassment, according to NYFA's Title IX Greivance Policy & Procedure: includes any conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following:

1. An employee conditioning educational benefits on participation in unwelcome sexual conduct (i.e., quid pro quo);
2. Unwelcome conduct that a reasonable person would determine is so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the educational institution's education program or activity;
3. Sexual assault (as defined in the Clery Act)
4. Dating violence (as defined in the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) amendments to the Clery Act)
5. Domestic violence (as defined in the VAWA amendments to the Clery Act)
6. Stalking (as defined in the VAWA amendments to the Clery Act)

Sexual Misconduct, according to NYFA's Sexual Misconduct Policy: a broad term encompassing any unwelcome and/or unwanted behavior of a sexual nature that is committed without consent, creates a hostile environment, and/or has the purpose or effect of threatening, intimidating, or coercing a person. Sexual misconduct may vary in severity and may consist of a range of behaviors or attempted behaviors, such as:

- sexual assault (as defined in the Clery Act),
- dating violence (as defined in the Clery Act),
- domestic violence (as defined in the Clery Act),
- stalking (as defined in the Clery Act),
- sexual harassment,
- sex-based discrimination,
- sexual battery, or
- sexual exploitation.

Sexual Misconduct can occur between strangers or acquaintances, including people involved in an intimate or sexual relationship. Sexual misconduct can occur between members of the same or different sex or gender.

Affirmative Consent: a knowing, voluntary, and mutual decision among all participants to engage in sexual activity.

1. Consent can be given by words or actions, as long as those words or actions create clear permission regarding willingness to engage in sexual activity.
2. Silence or lack of resistance, in and of itself, does not demonstrate consent.
3. Consent to any sexual act or prior consensual sexual activity between or with any Party does not necessarily constitute consent to any other sexual act.
4. Consent is active, not passive, and cannot be assumed. If there is confusion or ambiguity, individuals need to stop sexual activity and communicate about each person's willingness to continue.
5. Consent is required regardless of whether the person initiating the act is under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol.
6. Consent may be initially given but withdrawn at any time.
 - a. When consent is withdrawn or can no longer be given, sexual activity must stop.
7. Consent cannot be given when a person is incapacitated, which occurs when an individual lacks the ability to knowingly choose to participate in sexual activity.

- a. Incapacitation may be caused by the lack of consciousness or being asleep, being involuntarily restrained, or if an individual otherwise cannot consent.
 - b. Depending on the degree of intoxication, someone who is under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or other intoxicants may be incapacitated and therefore unable to consent.
8. Consent cannot be given when it is the result of any coercion, intimidation, force, or threat of harm.

The definition of affirmative consent does not vary based on a participant's sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression or relationship status.

BYSTANDER INTERVENTION

Bystander intervention means safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene.

Bystanders play a critical role in the prevention of sexual and relationship violence. They are individuals who observe violence or witness the conditions that perpetuate violence. They are not directly involved but have the choice to intervene, speak up, and prevent and interrupt an incident. NYFA seeks to promote a culture of community accountability where bystanders are actively engaged in the prevention of violence without causing further harm.

Darley and Latane, the forefathers of bystander intervention, identified five stages that people move through when taking action in a problematic situation, See, [Journal of Personality and Social Psychology](#). These stages may not be linear.

1. Notice potentially problematic situations
2. Identify when it's appropriate to intervene
3. Recognize personal responsibility for intervention
4. Know how to intervene
5. Take action to intervene

There is a range of actions NYFA community members can take to intervene and help de-escalate potential acts of violence. Once a potential problem has been identified, the following actions can be used to safely intervene:

1. Direct: Directly intervene and voice concern. For example, saying: “Are you okay?,” “You look really upset.,” or “How can I help?.”
2. Distract: Do something to create a distraction that discontinues the harmful behavior. For example: Spill a drink, ask for directions, or tell the abuser their car is being towed.
3. Delegate: Ask for help and delegate the intervention to someone else.

Being an active bystander does not mean that personal safety should be compromised. There is a range of actions that are appropriate, depending on the individual intervening and the situation at hand. If safety is ever a concern, leave the situation and seek outside help (delegate) – that’s still bystander intervention!

RISK REDUCTION

Risk reduction means options designated to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.

With no intent to victim blame and recognizing that only abusers are responsible for their abuse, the following are some strategies to reduce one’s risk of sexual assault or harassment (taken from Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network, www.rainn.org):

- **Be aware** of your surroundings. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way to get out of a bad situation.
- Try to **avoid isolated areas**. It is more difficult to get help if no one is around.
- **Walk with purpose**. Even if you don’t know where you are going, act like you do.
- **Trust your instincts**. If a situation or location feels unsafe or uncomfortable, it probably isn’t the best place to be.
- **Try not to load yourself down** with packages or bags as this can make you appear more vulnerable.
- **Make sure your cell phone is with you** and charged and that you have cab money.
- **Don’t allow yourself to be isolated** with someone you don’t trust or someone you don’t know.
- **Avoid putting music headphones in both ears** so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.
- **When you go to a social gathering, go with a group of friends**. Arrive together, check in with each other throughout the evening, and leave together. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way out of a bad situation.

- **Trust your instincts.** If you feel unsafe in any situation, go with your gut. If you see something suspicious, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.).
- **Don't leave your drink unattended** while talking, dancing, using the restroom, or making a phone call. If you've left your drink alone, just get a new one.
- **Don't accept drinks from people you don't know or trust.** If you choose to accept a drink, go with the person to the bar to order it, watch it being poured, and carry it yourself. At parties, don't drink from the punch bowls or other large, common open containers.
- **Watch out for your friends, and vice versa.** If a friend seems out of it, is way too intoxicated for the amount of alcohol they've had, or is acting out of character, get him or her to a safe place immediately.
- **If you suspect you or a friend has been drugged, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.).** Be explicit with doctors so they can give you the correct tests (you will need a urine test and possibly others).
- If you need to get out of an uncomfortable or scary situation here are some things that you can try:
 - **Remember that being in this situation is not your fault.** You did not do anything wrong, it is the person who is making you uncomfortable that is to blame.
 - **Be true to yourself.** Don't feel obligated to do anything you don't want to do. "I don't want to" is always a good enough reason. Do what feels right to you and what you are comfortable with.
 - **Have a code word with your friends or family** so that if you don't feel comfortable you can call them and communicate your discomfort without the person you are with knowing. Your friends or family can then come to get you or make up an excuse for you to leave.
 - **Lie.** If you don't want to hurt the person's feelings it is better to lie and make up a reason to leave than to stay and be uncomfortable, scared, or worse. Some excuses you could use are: needing to take care of a friend or family member, not feeling well, having somewhere else that you need to be, etc.
- **Try to think of an escape route.** How would you try to get out of the room? Where are the doors? Windows? Are there people around who might be able to help you? Is there an emergency phone nearby?

- **If you and/or the other person have been drinking**, you can say that you would rather wait until you both have your full judgment before doing anything you may regret later.

EDUCATION AND PREVENTION PROGRAMS

NYFA engages in comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking that:

1. Are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs, and informed by research, or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome; and
2. Consider environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional, community and societal levels.

Educational programming consists of primary prevention and awareness programs for new students and new employees (faculty and staff) and ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns for students, faculty, and staff that includes:

1. A statement that the institution prohibits the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking (as defined by Clery);
2. The definitions of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking according to any applicable jurisdictional definitions of these terms;
3. What behavior and actions constitute consent, in reference to sexual activity, in the State of New York and/or using the definition of affirmative consent found in the Title IX Grievance Policy & Procedure and the Sexual Misconduct Policy;
4. A description of safe and positive options for bystander intervention. Bystander intervention means safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene;
5. Information on risk reduction. Risk reduction means options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.
6. Information regarding:

- a. Procedures victims should follow if a crime of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking occurs (as described in “Procedures Victims Should Follow if a Crime of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking Occurs” elsewhere in this document)
- b. How the institution will protect the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties (as described in “Assistance for Victims: Rights and Options” elsewhere in this document);
- c. Existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for victims, both within the institution and in the community (as described in “Assistance for Victims: Rights and Options” elsewhere in this document); and
- d. Options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures (as described in “Assistance for Victims: Rights and Options” elsewhere in this document);
- e. Procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking (as described in “Adjudication of Violations” elsewhere in this document).

NYFA has developed an annual educational campaign consisting of presentations that include the distribution of educational materials to students and employees, participating in and presenting information and materials during orientation(s), and ongoing awareness initiatives throughout the school year.

NYFA offered the following primary prevention and awareness programs for students in the 2023 calendar year.

Name of Program	Date Held	Location Held	Prohibited Conduct Covered?
Health & Safety Orientation	Jan. 4, 2023 & Aug. 23 2023	online	DoV, DaV, SA, and S
Sexual Respect Training	During enrollment	online	DoV, DaV, SA, and S
Sexual Assault	Apr. 2023	Various Locations	DoV, DaV, SA, and S

Prevention Month Campaign			
Domestic Violence Awareness Campaign	Oct. 2023	Various Locations	DoV, DaV
Bringing in the Bystander	Oct. 16, 2023	Online	DoV, DaV, SA, and S

DoV means Domestic Violence, DaV means Dating Violence, SA means Sexual Assault, and S means Stalking

NYFA offered the following primary prevention and awareness programs for employees in the 2023 calendar year.

Name of Program	Date Held	Location Held	Prohibited Conduct Covered?
Sexual Assault Prevention Month Campaign	Apr. 2023	Various Locations	DoV, DaV, SA, and S
Domestic Violence Awareness Campaign	Oct. 2023	Various Locations	DoV, DaV
Sexual Respect Training	During onboarding	online	DoV, DaV, SA, and S

DoV means Domestic Violence, DaV means Dating Violence, SA means Sexual Assault, and S means Stalking

NYFA offered the following ongoing awareness and prevention programs for students in the 2023 calendar year:

Name of Program	Date Held	Location Held	Prohibited Conduct Covered?
Valentine's Day & Healthy Relationships	Feb. 14, 2023	2nd Fl. Lounge	DoV, DaV
Sexual Violence	Apr. 2023	online	DoV, DaV, SA, and S

Prevention Fair			
Taco Bout Consent	Apr. 3, 2023	2nd Fl. Lounge	DoV, DaV
BaeGoals	Oct. 19, 2023	Suite 300	DoV, DaV, SA, and S
Navigating Intimacy Boundaries and Consent	Apr. 12, 2023	online	SA

DoV means Domestic Violence, DaV means Dating Violence, SA means Sexual Assault, and S means Stalking

NYFA offered the following ongoing awareness and prevention programs for employees in the 2023 calendar year:

Name of Program	Date Held	Location Held	Prohibited Conduct Covered?
Sexual Violence Prevention Fair	Apr. 2023	online	DoV, DaV, SA, and S
Taco Bout Consent	Apr. 3, 2023	2nd Fl. Lounge	DoV, DaV
BaeGoals	Oct. 19, 2023	Suite 300	DoV, DaV, SA, and S
Navigating Intimacy Boundaries and Consent	Apr. 12, 2023	online	SA
Role of an Intimacy Coordinator	Feb. 15, 2023	online	SA

DoV means Domestic Violence, DaV means Dating Violence, SA means Sexual Assault, and S means Stalking

NYFA's ongoing awareness and prevention plans for the 2024 - 2025 academic year include programs for students, faculty, and staff, such as, Sexual Assault Awareness Month, Domestic Violence Awareness Month, trainings during New Student Orientation, and Bringing in the Bystander workshops. Furthermore, NYFA intends to bring in more guest

lecturers from advocacy groups to engage students in discussions on current and relevant awareness topics that relate to their field of study.

PROCEDURES VICTIMS SHOULD FOLLOW IF A CRIME OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND/OR STALKING OCCURS

The Importance of Preserving Evidence

In incidents of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking it is important to preserve evidence to aid in the possibility of a successful criminal prosecution or obtaining an injunction for protection. Evidence of violence such as bruising or other visible injuries following an incident of domestic or dating violence should be documented, including through the preservation of photographic evidence. Evidence of stalking, including any communication such as written notes, voicemail, or other electronic communications, should also be saved and not altered in any way.

Local medical providers can also provide emergency and follow-up medical services to address physical well-being or health concerns, and also conduct forensic sexual assault examinations. A medical exam obtained from a hospital or sexual assault response center serves two purposes: first, to diagnose and treat the full extent of any injury or physical effect including sexually transmitted infection (STI) or the possibility of pregnancy; and, second, to properly collect and preserve evidence. The exam may include testing and prophylactic treatment for HIV/AIDS, STIs, and pregnancy, a vaginal/anal examination, collection of fingernail scrapings and/or clippings, examination for injuries, and blood testing. There is a limited window of time (typically 72 to 96 hours) following an incident of sexual assault to preserve physical and other forms of evidence. Taking the step to gather evidence immediately does not commit an individual to any course of action. The decision to seek medical attention and gather any evidence will preserve the full range of options to seek resolution through NYFA's complaint processes or criminal action, including obtaining an injunction for protection.

As time passes, evidence may dissipate or become lost or unavailable, thereby making investigation, possible prosecution, disciplinary proceedings, or obtaining injunctions for protection related to the incident more difficult. If a victim chooses not to make a complaint regarding an incident, he or she nevertheless should consider speaking with the Title IX Coordinator or law enforcement to preserve evidence in the event the victim changes their mind at a later date.

You can receive medical attention at any medical facility; however, certain facilities have specially trained staff to help survivors of sexual assault. The following locations have sexual assault forensic examiners:

Jackson Memorial Hospital Roxcy Bolton Rape Treatment Center 1611 NW 12 th Avenue, Institute Annex, 1 st Floor ,Miami, FL 33136 305-585-7273 24/7 Crisis Helpline: 305.585.7273	Nancy J. Cotterman Center Sexual Assault Treatment Center 400 NE 4 th Street Fort Lauderdale, FL 3301 954.357.5775 24/7 Crisis Helpline: 954.761.7273
--	--

Reporting to Law Enforcement

Students, faculty, and staff have the option to report to law enforcement simultaneously or in lieu of reporting to the institution. NYFA encourages members of the community to incidents of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, or other forms of sexual misconduct to law enforcement and, if requested, the Title IX Coordinator can provide assistance in notifying Miami Beach PD or other local law enforcement agencies. However, students, faculty, and staff have the right to decline to notify such authorities.

A police report can be made over the phone or in-person but must be filed in the jurisdiction in which the crime occurred. The Title IX Coordinator can help you identify the jurisdiction and appropriate precinct. Reports made over the phone may be followed up by a Miami Beach PD officer meeting you in person to finalize the report and examine the crime scene. After the report has been filed, make sure to ask for your case number. You will need this number to follow up on the investigation, file a claim with your insurance agency, and request a copy of your report. While it is free to file a report, you may have to pay to get a copy.

Many survivors find law enforcement to be a great resource. Others choose not to report to law enforcement. We always encourage reporting but know that only you can determine if doing so is the right decision for you. Regardless of whether or not you report to the police, there are campus options available to you, including resolution through the NYFA process.

Miami Beach PD address and contact information is listed below, along with the Miami-Dade PD victim hotline:

1. Miami Beach Police Department

1100 Washington Avenue
Miami Beach, FL 33139
305-673-7900

2. Miami-Dade Rape Hotline: 305-585-7273

Reporting to New York Film Academy

In addition to reporting to law enforcement, students, faculty, and staff have the option to report incidents of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking to the Title IX Coordinator. A report can be made by phone, email, or in person. Students may also report to a faculty or staff member other than the Title IX Coordinator. All NYFA employees (faculty and staff) are expected to report incidents of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking to the Title IX Coordinator. NYFA employees are encouraged to disclose all information, including the names of individuals involved, even when the person has requested anonymity. NYFA Counseling Services clinicians are able to keep information confidential, per licensing agreement regulations.

Susana Soto

Interim Title IX Coordinator

420 Lincoln Road

Miami, FL 33139

SBtitle9@nyfa.edu

[SB Title IX Online Reporting Tool](#)

+1-818-333-3577

NYFA encourages prompt reporting to allow for the collection and preservation of evidence that may be helpful during an investigation or criminal proceeding. A delay in filing a complaint may limit the Title IX Coordinator's ability to respond. If the complaint is delayed to the point where one of the Parties (Complainant or Respondent) has graduated or is no longer employed, NYFA will still seek to meet specific obligations under federal and state laws by taking reasonable action to end the harassment, prevent its recurrence, and remedy its effects.

Students have the option to speak confidentially with one of NYFA's Licensed Mental Health Counselors and Therapists. These employees are deemed Confidential Counselors and have a professional requirement to maintain confidentiality. The individuals on campus who are privileged and confidential resources when working in the following roles are listed below:

Miami Campus - Counseling Services

CounselingSB@nyfa.edu

+1-305-318-785

CONFIDENTIALITY

Victims may request that directory information on file with NYFA be withheld by request by sending a written request to the Registrar's Office at sbregistrar@nyfa.edu.

Regardless of whether a victim has opted out of allowing NYFA to share "directory information," personally identifiable information about the victim and other necessary parties will be treated as confidential and only shared with persons who have a specific need to know, i.e., those who are investigating/adjudicating the report or those involved in providing support services to the victim, including accommodations and protective measures. Generally, the Title IX Coordinator is responsible for identifying the "need-to-know" individuals and determining what information about a victim should be disclosed.

By only sharing personally identifiable information with individuals on a need-to-know basis, NYFA will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the accommodations or protective measures.

New York Film Academy does not publish the name of crime victims, including victims sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, or other identifiable information regarding victims in the annual crime statistics that are disclosed in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Police and Campus Crime Statistics Act. Furthermore, if a Timely Warning Notice is issued on the basis of a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking the name of the victim and other personally identifiable information about the victim will be withheld.

ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS: RIGHTS & OPTIONS

Regardless of whether a victim elects to pursue criminal complaint or whether the offense is alleged to have occurred on campus or off, NYFA will assist victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking and will provide each victim with a written explanation of their rights and options.

Such written information will include:

1. The procedures victims should follow if a crime of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking has occurred;
2. Information victim services in the institution and in the community
3. A statement regarding the institution's provisions about options for, available assistance in, and how to request accommodations and protective measures, including how to request changes to—academic, living, transportation, and working situations; and
4. An explanation of procedures for institutional disciplinary action.

Additionally, on an annual basis, NYFA provides written notification via email to students, faculty, and staff about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid and other services available to for victims, both within the institution and in the community.

Students, Faculty, and Staff are Afforded the Right to:

1. Notify local law enforcement, and/or state police;
2. Have emergency access to a Title IX Coordinator or other appropriate official trained in interviewing victims of sexual assault who shall be available upon the first instance of disclosure by a reporting individual to provide information regarding options to proceed, and, where applicable, the importance of preserving evidence and obtaining a sexual assault forensic examination as soon as possible, and detailing that the criminal justice process utilizes different standards of proof and evidence and that any questions about whether a specific incident violated the penal law should be addressed to law enforcement or to the district attorney. The Title IX Coordinator or other appropriate official shall explain their abilities or limitations regarding confidentiality or privacy, and shall inform the reporting individual of other reporting options;
3. Privately disclose the incident to NYFA Counseling Services, who may offer confidentiality pursuant to applicable laws and can assist in obtaining services for reporting individuals;
4. Privately disclose the incident and obtain services from the state or local government;
5. Privately disclose the incident to NYFA staff who can offer privacy or confidentiality, as appropriate, and can assist in obtaining resources for reporting individuals;
6. File a report of covered sexual harassment and the right to consult the Title IX Coordinator and other appropriate NYFA staff for information and assistance.

Reports shall be investigated in accordance with this Policy and a reporting individual's identity shall remain private upon request;

7. Privately disclose, if the accused is a NYFA employee, the incident to the Director of Human Resources or designee or the right to request that a confidential or private employee assists in reporting to the Director of Human Resources or designee;
8. Receive assistance from the Title IX Coordinator in initiating legal proceedings in family court or civil court; and
9. Withdraw a complaint or involvement at any time.

Injunctions for Protection

NYFA complies with Florida law in recognizing orders of protection or restraining orders, which are called "Injunctions for Protection" in Florida. If a student obtains a restraining order or injunction for protection against another individual, the student is encouraged to disclose that information to the Title IX Coordinator or Dean of Campus so NYFA can assist in making reasonable accommodations. Faculty and staff are encouraged to share information of an injunction for protection with Human Resources, in addition to the Title IX Coordinator. NYFA cannot issue an injunction for protection but will provide information on other available options, such as a no contact order or orders of protection issued by a criminal or civil court.

There are four types of **injunctions for protection** that may qualify for under Florida Statute 784.046. You may file an injunction for protection against domestic violence, repeat violence, dating violence or sexual violence. The intake counselor will provide you with information to determine what criteria matches your particular circumstance.

There are several court intake locations in the community (listed below) where Intake Unit staff are available to assist persons with filing for an injunction. They will also help with referrals to social service agencies in the community, safety planning, and procedural information about the court process. There are procedures in place which make it possible to obtain an injunction in Miami-Dade County 24 hours a day, seven days a week. For any questions, call the 24-Hour Miami-Dade County Domestic Violence Hotline at (800) 500-1119.

The following are the Intake Locations and their hours of operation:

Lawson E. Thomas Courthouse Center

175 N.W. 1st Avenue Mezzanine Floor

Miami, FL 33128

(305) 349-5813

Regular Intake Hours:

9 a.m. – 7 p.m., Monday through Thursday 9 a.m. – 4 p.m. Friday

Emergency Hours for Obtaining an Injunction: (305) 758-2546

7 p.m. – 8 a.m., Monday through Friday, Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays

Hialeah Courthouse

111 East 6th Street

Hialeah, FL 33010

(305) 520-4002

Regular Intake Hours:

9 a.m. – 4 p.m., Monday through Friday

North Dade Justice Center

15555 Biscayne Boulevard

Miami, FL 33160

(305) 354-8736

Regular Intake Hours:

9 a.m. – 4 p.m., Monday through Friday

South Dade Government Center

10710 S.W. 211 Street

Miami, FL 33189

(305) 252-5807

Regular Intake Hours:

9 a.m. – 4 p.m., Monday through Friday

How does the injunction process work?

The injunction process begins when you file for an injunction at one of the Intake Locations listed above. The Intake Unit staff will help you complete all the necessary paperwork, which is taken to a judge to review. If the judge decides the sworn allegations contained in the paperwork meet the requirements of Florida law for the issuance of an injunction, the judge will enter a Temporary Injunction, which will be valid for 15 days. A hearing will be set within 15 days, and the Sheriff's Office will attempt to personally serve the person who the injunction is filed against (the respondent) with the injunction paperwork. The Temporary Injunction can require the respondent to have no contact with the person filing the injunction (the petitioner), stay away from the petitioner's home and workplace, vacate a

shared residence, award temporary custody of minor children and require the surrender of firearms.

At the court hearing, the judge will decide whether to grant a Permanent Injunction after taking testimony from the parties and witnesses and considering any evidence which is presented. If a Permanent Injunction is granted, it will be effective until it is changed or ended by the judge at either party's request, after notice and hearing, or until a specific date set by the judge (i.e., one year, three years, five years, etc.). The Permanent Injunction can require the respondent to have no contact with the petitioner, stay away from the petitioner's home and workplace, award custody, visitation, child and spousal support, and require the surrender of firearms. The Permanent Injunction can also order the respondent to attend a batterers' intervention program and victims and children can be referred to support groups and counseling programs, free of charge.

How much does it cost to file for an injunction?

No filing fees are required to file for a petition for protection against domestic, repeat, dating or sexual violence.

How can I get an injunction dismissed or dropped?

If you would like to get your Temporary Injunction dismissed, you must tell the judge at the time of your hearing. The judge will not consider dismissing the injunction before the hearing date. You should appear in court on your hearing date and explain why you no longer need this protection from the court. If you have a Permanent Injunction and you would like to request that it be dismissed, you need to file a motion or write a letter to the judge and mail it or bring it in person to the Intake Location where you filed for the injunction, or fax it to (305) 349-5559. Include your case number, judge's name, and phone number where you can be contacted (unless it is confidential) on your motion or letter.

What if I have a problem with my hearing date?

If you know you have a scheduling conflict and will not be able to attend your court hearing on the date it is set for, file a motion or write a letter to the judge asking for a new hearing date and mail it (if it will get there before the hearing date) or bring it in person to the Intake Location where you filed for the injunction, or fax it to (305) 349-5559. If you realize that you have missed your court date, immediately write a letter to the judge asking for a new hearing date and fax it to (305) 349-5559, or bring it in person to the Intake Location where you filed for the injunction. Include your case number, judge's name, and phone number where you can be contacted (unless it is confidential) on your motion or letter. If you have

any questions, call the Domestic Violence Court Unit to speak to the judge's Case Manager at (305) 349-5556.

How can I get the custody, visitation, and/or child support provisions of the injunction changed?

If circumstances have changed since you got your injunction and you would like the judge to consider changing any of the conditions of the injunction, such as custody, visitation, and/or child support, you need to file a motion or write a letter to the judge requesting that a hearing be scheduled for this purpose. You should mail it or bring it in person to the Intake Location where you filed for the injunction, or fax it to (305) 349-5559. Include your case number, judge's name, and phone number where you can be contacted (unless it is confidential) on your motion or letter. For more information on changing the terms of your injunction, call the Domestic Violence Case Management Unit to speak to the judge's Case Manager at (305) 349-5556.

What do I do if the person I filed the injunction against (the respondent) violates the injunction?

If the respondent violates the injunction by coming into personal contact with you, call 911 (the police) to report the violation and ask for their immediate assistance. If the respondent leaves or commits some other type of violation, such as telephone or mail contact, go to the Intake Location where you filed for the injunction, prior to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday, to start the process to file for an injunction violation.

Where can I get information about my domestic violence-related criminal case?

You can get information about your domestic violence-related criminal case 24 hours a day, seven days a week, by calling a specialized multilingual computerized information service of the State Attorney's Office called VAN (Victim Access Network) at (305) 273-HELP or toll free at 1-800-398-2808, or you can call their main number at (305) 547-0100.

Where can I get information about my divorce case?

You can get information about your divorce case by calling the Family Division Case Management Unit at (305) 349- 5561, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Who do I call if I am a person with a disability who needs assistance?

Please contact ADA Coordinator, at: Voice Mail: (305) 349-7175 TDD: (305) 349-7174 Fax No.: (305) 349-7355 Email: ADA@jud11.flcourts.org

Whether or not a Complainant is granted an injunction, they may then meet with the Title IX coordinator to develop a Safety Action Plan, which is a plan for NYFA and the victim to reduce risk of harm while on campus or coming and going from campus. This plan may include, but is not limited to: escorts, special parking NYFA cannot apply for an injunction for a victim from the applicable jurisdiction(s). The victim is required to apply directly for these services as described above.

If your questions are not answered below, contact the Miami-Dade County Domestic Violence Hotline at (800) 500-1119.

No Contact Orders

NYFA may issue an institutional no contact order if deemed appropriate or at the request of the Complainant, Respondent, or Witnesses. A no contact order is a directive issued to one or more persons agreeing to no communication (verbal, written, third party contact, or through electronic means) in order to protect the educational and working environment. A no contact order is not a punitive sanction, though failure to abide by the agreement may constitute a policy violation and result in disciplinary action.

Additional Protective Measures Available to Students, Faculty, and Staff

NYFA may enact Emergency Protective Measures if it is determined that an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual arising from the allegation of sexual misconduct justifies a removal. The Title IX Coordinator, or their designee, will conduct an individualized safety and risk analysis to determine the need for implementation.

Protective measures for students, faculty and staff include the following:

- I. Procedural Hold – the removal of a student from classes, or from specified NYFA activities, or from NYFA property during the course of NYFA's grievance procedure.
- II. Administrative Leave – the removal of a faculty or staff from NYFA's educational program or activity during the course of NYFA's grievance procedure.

Supportive Measures Available to Students, Faculty, and Staff

Supportive measures are non-disciplinary and non-punitive individualized services intended to restore or preserve access to NYFA's educational programming and activities, without disrupting the other individuals (Complainant, Respondent, or Witness); protect the safety of all individuals and the educational environment; and deter covered sexual harassment.

NYFA will maintain the confidentiality of supportive measures provided to the Complainant, Respondent, and Witnesses to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality will not impede the provisions of such supportive measures, and as permitted by law. NYFA may provide the following options –temporarily or ongoing–if requested to the Title IX Coordinator and are reasonably available:

Supportive measures for students, as appropriate, may include but are not limited to:

1. Academic assistance: transferring to another section or class time slot, rescheduling an assignment or test, extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments, accessing academic support such as tutoring, arranging for incompletes, a leave of absence or withdrawal from a course(s), preserving eligibility for financial aid, needs-based or talent-based discounts, or international student visas
2. Mental health services, such as counseling
3. Providing resources available for medical assessment, treatment, and crisis response
4. Assistance in finding alternative third- party housing
5. Providing resources and options available for contacting law enforcement
6. Providing an escort for the student to move safely between NYFA classes and programs
7. Providing increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus
8. Transportation and parking assistance
9. Assistance in identifying additional resources off campus
10. No Contact Order (NCO)

Supportive measures for faculty and staff members, as appropriate, may include but are not limited to:

1. Change in the nature or terms of employment, such as adjustments to working schedule, change in supervisor, or taking a leave of absence
2. Mental health services through NYFA's Employee Assistance Program or through employee health insurance
3. Providing an escort for the employee to move safely between NYFA classes and programs
4. Providing increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus
5. Transportation and parking assistance
6. Assistance in identifying additional support resources

7. No Contact Order (NCO)

On-Campus Resources

The departments listed below serve as on-campus resources for students, faculty, and staff. NYFA community members can contact the Title IX Coordinator for assistance in obtaining services, options, and resources, or the following departments can be contacted directly, generally within the listed time frames:

Area Requesting Assistance	Who/ How to Contact
Living Accommodations	Director of Housing Monday – Friday, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. miamihousing@nyfa.edu , 212.674.4300, ext. 1129
Academic & Transportation Resources	Dean of Campus 420 Lincoln Rd, 3rd Floor, #327 Monday – Friday, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. maylen.dominguez@nyfa.edu , 305.534.6009, ext. 3106
Visa & Immigration Resources	International Student Office 420 Lincoln Rd, 3rd Floor, #330 Monday – Friday, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. SBinternational@nyfa.edu , 212.674.4300, ext. 1131
Counseling & Wellness Resources	NYFA Counseling Services Monday – Friday, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. SOBecounseling@nyfa.edu
Employment Resources	Human Resources Monday - Friday, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. hr@nyfa.edu , 212.674.4300 ext. 1912
Financial Aid Resources	Financial Aid Advisor Monday - Friday, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. financialaid@nyfa.edu , 305.534.6009
Assistance with obtaining additional options and resources	Title IX Coordinator Monday - Friday, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. SBtitle9@nyfa.edu , 212.674.4300, ext. 1121

Off Campus Resources

A range of counseling, emotional support, victim advocacy, mental health, legal assistance, and visa and immigration assistance is available through the agencies and organizations listed below:

Jackson Memorial Hospital, Roxy Bolton Rape Treatment Center

1611 NW 12th Avenue
Institute Annex, 1st Floor
Miami, FL 33136
305-585-7273
24/7 Crisis Helpline: 305.585.7273

Nancy J. Cotterman Center, Sexual Assault Treatment Center

400 NE 4th Street
Fort Lauderdale, FL 3301
954.357.5775
24/7 Crisis Helpline: 954.761.7273

Domestic Crimes Investigations: 305-418-7200

National Sexual Assault Hotline: 800-656-4673

Additional resources can be obtained by contacting the Title IX Coordinator or available from:

- U.S Department of Justice Sexual Assault page:
<http://www.ovw.usdoj.gov/sexassault.htm>
- U.S. Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights:
<http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/index.html>

Employee Assistance Program

NYFA provides an Employee Assistance Program (EAP) for use by employees. The EAP is available to provide full-time employees assistance with such problems as dealing with conflict of violence, relationship issues, depression, stress, grief, alcohol and drug use, anxiety, and other personal matters. All full-time employees, regardless of performance, are eligible.

For information on how to utilize the services provided by the EAP, employees should visit their Paycom Portal and locate “Benefits Forms and Links”.

STUDENT AND EMPLOYEE DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS UTILIZED IN CASES OF ALLEGED SEXUAL ASSAULT, DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, & STALKING

NYFA's disciplinary processes include prompt, fair, and impartial investigations, and adjudication processes, from the initial investigation to the final result. In all instances, the process will be conducted in a manner that is consistent with the institution's policies and that is transparent to the Complainant and Respondent (Parties). Usually, the resolution of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking are completed within 90 days of the report. However, each proceeding allows for extensions of timeframes for good cause with written notice to the Complainant and Respondent of the delay and the reason for the delay.

Furthermore, NYFA's policies provide that:

- The Complainant and Respondent will have timely notice for meetings.
- The Complainant, the Respondent, and appropriate officials will have timely and equal access to any information that will be used during formal and informal disciplinary meetings and hearings.
- New York Film Academy's disciplinary procedures will not be conducted by officials who have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the Complainant or Respondent and will be conducted by officials who have been trained annually on how to investigate and conduct hearings in a manner that “protects the safety of victims” and “promotes accountability.
- The Complainant and Respondent will have the same opportunities to have others present during any institutional proceeding. The Complainant and Respondent each have the opportunity to be advised by a support person of their choice at any related meeting or proceeding. New York Film Academy will not limit the choice of an Advisor or presence for either the Complainant or Respondent in any meeting or disciplinary meeting or proceeding. **An Advisor is someone who acts as a support person to the Complainant or Respondent involved in an investigation.**
- The Complainant and Respondent will be notified simultaneously, in writing, of any initial, interim, and final decision of any disciplinary proceeding.
- Where an appeal is permitted under the applicable policy, the Complainant and Respondent will be notified simultaneously in writing of the procedures for the Complainant and Respondent to appeal in the result of the institutional disciplinary proceeding. When an appeal is filed, the Complainant and Respondent will be

notified simultaneously in writing or any change to the result prior to the time that it becomes final, as well as of the final result once the appeal is resolved.

Adjudication of Violations

Whether or not criminal charges are filed, NYFA or an individual may file a formal complaint under the *2024-2025 SoBe Campus Catalog* alleging a student, faculty, or staff member violated New York Film Academy's Title IX Grievance Policy & Procedure or Sexual Misconduct Policy.

The following policies and procedures are derived from NYFA's Title IX Grievance Policy & Procedure and NYFA's Sexual Misconduct Policy as contained in the *2024-2025 SoBe Campus Catalog*. New York Film Academy reserves the right to make changes to the catalog, as necessary.

NYFA's Title IX Grievance Policy & Procedure and Sexual Misconduct Policy define the behaviors that constitute sexual harassment and sexual misconduct and provides informal and formal procedures for resolving complaints.

For the purposes of the Title IX Grievance Policy and Procedure, "covered" sexual harassment includes acts of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking.

For the purposes of the Sexual Misconduct Policy, sexual misconduct refers to any unwelcome and/or unwanted behavior of a sexual nature that is committed without consent, creates a hostile environment, and/or has the purpose or effect of threatening, intimidating, or coercing a person; including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking.

How To File a Formal Complaint Under The Title IX Grievance Policy & Procedure

To file a Formal Complaint, a Complainant must provide the Title IX Coordinator a written, signed complaint (an electronic signature is sufficient) describing, in as much detail as possible, the facts of any incident(s) which give rise to the filing of the complaint.

Complainants are only able to file a Formal Complaint under the Title IX Grievance Policy & Procedure if they are currently participating in, or attempting to participate in, the education programs or activities of NYFA, including as an employee. For Complainants who do not meet these criteria, NYFA will deem the complaint as filed under the Sexual Misconduct Policy or one of NYFA's other relevant policies and procedures.

Any individual wishing to make a complaint under Title IX Grievance Policy & Procedure may contact the Title IX Coordinator by email, phone, or visit their virtual office.

Susana Soto
Interim Title IX Coordinator
420 Lincoln Road
Miami, FL 33139
SBtitle9@nyfa.edu
[SB Title IX Online Reporting Tool](#)
+1-818-333-3577

Individuals may choose not to file a Formal Complainant under the Title IX Grievance Policy & Procedure or Sexual Misconduct Policy, nor report local law enforcement and NYFA respects and support such decisions; however, if information about an alleged incident of sexual harassment or sexual misconduct is brought to the attention of NYFA, NYFA may file a Formal Complaint on behalf of the institution and initiate the formal resolution process under the Title IX Grievance Policy & Procedure or Sexual Misconduct Policy. If NYFA determines the need to proceed with filing a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will inform the Complainant of the decision, in writing, and the Complainant need not participate in the process further but will receive all notices issued under The Title IX Policy & Procedure.

How To File a Formal Complaint Under the Sexual Misconduct Policy

To file a Formal Complaint, a Complainant must provide the Title IX Coordinator a written, signed complaint (an electronic signature is sufficient) describing, in as much detail as possible, the facts of any incident(s) which give rise to the filing of the complaint.

Any individual wishing to make a complaint under the Sexual Misconduct Policy may contact the Title IX Coordinator by email, phone or visit their virtual office.

Susana Soto
Interim Title IX Coordinator
420 Lincoln Road
Miami, FL 33139
SBtitle9@nyfa.edu
[SB Title IX Online Reporting Tool](#)
+1-818-333-3577

Under the Sexual Misconduct Policy, a Complainant may request anonymity or ask that the Title IX Coordinator not pursue an investigation or take any other action. Such requests will be evaluated by the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator will determine whether the request can be honored and will determine the appropriate manner of resolution that is consistent with the Complainant's request to the degree possible. However, NYFA may need to take action to protect the health and safety of the Complainant and the campus community.

Requests for anonymity will be taken seriously, but cannot be guaranteed, as such requests may limit the Title IX Coordinator's ability to investigate and take reasonable action in response to a complaint. NYFA is committed to making reasonable efforts to protect the privacy of all individuals involved in the process and respect the requests of Complainants. If the Title IX Coordinator determines that NYFA must proceed with an investigation despite the request of the Complainant, the Title IX Coordinator will notify the Complainant. The Complainant will not be required to participate in the investigation, nor any subsequent actions taken by the institution.

Anonymity and non-investigation requests will be weighed against various factors, including but not limited to the following:

1. Whether the accused has a history of violent behavior or is a repeat offender;
2. Whether the incident represents an escalation in unlawful conduct on behalf of the accused from previously noted behavior;
3. The increased risk that the accused will commit additional acts of violence;
4. Whether the accused used a weapon or force;
5. Whether the reporting individual is a minor; and
6. Whether NYFA possesses other means to obtain evidence such as security footage, and whether available information reveals a pattern of perpetration at a given location or by a particular group.

In all cases, the final decision as to whether, how, and to what extent NYFA will conduct an investigation and whether other measures will be taken, is at the sole discretion of the Title IX Coordinator.

How New York Film Academy Determines Which Policy Will Be Used

The Title IX Coordinator will determine if the Title IX Grievance Policy & Procedure should apply to a Formal Complaint. The Process will apply when all of the following elements are met, in the reasonable determination of the Title IX Coordinator:

1. The conduct is alleged to have occurred on or after August 14, 2020;
2. The conduct is alleged to have occurred in the United States;
3. The conduct is alleged to have occurred in NYFA's education program or activity; and
4. The conduct is alleged to constitute "covered" sexual harassment as defined in the Title IX Grievance Policy & Procedure.

If all of the elements are met, NYFA will investigate the allegations according to the Title IX Grievance Procedure.

If any one of these elements is not met, the Title IX Coordinator will notify the Parties that the Formal Complaint is being dismissed for the purposes of the Title IX Grievance Policy & Procedure. Upon dismissal for the purposes of the Title IX Grievance Policy & Procedure, the Title IX Coordinator may determine the Sexual Misconduct Policy should apply to the Formal Complaint.

The Sexual Misconduct Policy covers sexual misconduct that falls outside the Title IX Grievance Policy & Procedure but covers sexual misconduct that would interfere with an individual's ability to equally access NYFA educational activities and programs, or for employees and staff, work activities. The Sexual Misconduct applies in its entirety to NYFA students, student groups, faculty, and staff and governs behaviors on NYFA premises or facilities contracted by NYFA or under which NYFA has substantial control, at NYFA-sponsored events or activities, at NYFA-related activities that occur in-person or online, or at other off-campus or online locations if the reported conduct meets the definition of sexual misconduct defined within the Sexual Misconduct Policy. Additionally, the Sexual Misconduct Policy also applies to third parties who report sexual misconduct they have allegedly experienced by a member of NYFA's community, and for members of the NYFA community who have allegedly experienced sexual misconduct by a third party.

The Title IX Coordinator may dismiss a Formal Complainant under the Sexual Misconduct policy if the reported conduct does not rise to a policy violation or if there is not sufficient information to investigate.

The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for determining which policy [Title IX Grievance Policy and Procedure or Sexual Misconduct Policy] to apply to a Formal Complaint. If it is decided that the Formal Complaint be dismissed under both policies, NYFA retains the discretion to utilize other relevant policies.

Steps In the Resolution Process Under the Title IX Grievance Policy & Procedure

NYFA will make every reasonable effort to ensure that the investigation and resolution of a Formal Complaint occur in a timely and efficient-manner as possible. New York Film Academy's investigation and resolution will generally be completed ninety (90) working days after the filing of the Formal Complaint.

The steps listed below are provided to give an outline of the Title IX Grievance Policy & Procedure. To view the process in full detail, refer to NYFA's Title IX Grievance Policy and Procedure.

1. FILING A FORMAL COMPLAINT

- A. The Title IX Coordinator will inform the Complainant of reporting options (formal and informal), supportive measures, and resources on- and off-campus.
- B. The Title IX Coordinator, or their designee, will assess the need for a Timely Warning.
- C. The Title IX Coordinator will determine if the Title IX Grievance Procedure should apply to a Formal Complaint.

2. NOTICE OF ALLEGATIONS

If it is deemed by the Title IX Coordinator, or their designee, that the Title IX Grievance Policy & Procedure should apply to a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will draft and provide the Notice of Allegations to any Party about the allegations of "covered" sexual harassment.

3A. INFORMAL RESOLUTION

- A. A Complainant who files a Formal Complaint may elect, at any time, to address the matter through the informal resolution process. The Parties may elect to enter NYFA's informal resolution process at any time after the filing of the Formal Complaint through informed written consent.
- B. Generally speaking, these resolution options are less time-intensive than an investigation and live hearing, while still affording students an opportunity to actively participate in a process led by NYFA for resolution of their complaints.
- C. The Title IX Coordinator determines the approval to move the matter to informal resolution or determines that the informal resolution process is inappropriate under the circumstances.
- D. NYFA offers the following informal resolution procedures for addressing Formal Complaints of "covered" sexual harassment under the Title IX Grievance Policy and Procedure:

- a. Administrative Resolution
 - b. Mediation
 - c. Restorative Justice
- E. Informal resolution is only permitted to address allegations of student-on-student sexual harassment and is never allowed as an option to resolve allegations where an employee sexually harassed a student.

3B. FORMAL RESOLUTION

A. Investigation

- a. The Title IX Coordinator and/or an investigator designated by the Title IX Coordinator will perform an investigation under a reasonably prompt timeframe of the conduct alleged to constitute “covered” sexual harassment after issuing the Notice of Allegations.
- b. Prior to the completion of the investigation, the Parties will have an equal opportunity to inspect and review the evidence obtained through the investigation.
- c. All Parties must submit any evidence they would like the investigator to consider prior to when the Parties’ time to inspect and review evidence.

B. Investigative Report

- a. The Title IX Coordinator and/or an investigator designated by the Title IX Coordinator will create an Investigative Report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence.
- b. Both Parties will be notified of the availability of the Investigative Report for reviewing purposes.

C. Hearing

- a. NYFA will not issue a disciplinary sanction arising from an allegation of covered sexual harassment without holding a live hearing, unless the Title IX Grievance Policy & Procedure has been resolved through one of the Informal Resolution options.
- b. The hearing will be facilitated by and determined by a single Decision-maker. The Title IX Coordinator and the investigator shall be excluded from being the Decision-maker.
- c. The live hearing may be conducted with all Parties physically present in the same geographic location, or, at NYFA’s discretion, any or all Parties, Witnesses, and other participants may appear at the live hearing virtually through Zoom, Skype, or similar technology.

- d. The Parties cannot waive the right to a live hearing. However, NYFA may still proceed with the live hearing in the absence of a Party and may reach a determination of responsibility in their absence.
 - e. The Parties have the right to select an Advisor of their choice, who may be, but does not have to be, an attorney. If a Party does not have an Advisor present at the live hearing, NYFA shall provide, without fee or charge, an Advisor, who shall be selected by NYFA.
 - f. During the live hearing, each Party's Advisor will conduct live cross-examination of the other Party or Parties and Witnesses.
- D. Determination Regarding Responsibility
- a. While the opportunity for cross-examination is required in all Title IX hearings, determinations regarding responsibility may be based in part, or entirely, on the documentary, audiovisual, and digital evidence, as warranted in the reasoned judgment of the Decision-maker.
 - b. The written Determination Regarding Responsibility will be issued simultaneously to all Parties through their NYFA email account, or other reasonable means as necessary.
 - c. If there are no extenuating circumstances, the determination regarding responsibility will be issued by NYFA within ten (10) working days of the completion of the hearing.
- E. Appeals
- a. Each Party may appeal: (1) the dismissal of a Formal Complaint or any included allegations, and/or; (2) a determination regarding responsibility and/or sanctions.
 - b. To appeal, a Party must submit their written appeal within five (5) working days of being notified of the decision, indicating the grounds for the appeal.
 - c. Appeals will be decided by an Appeals Decision-panel, who will be free of conflict of interest and bias, and will not serve as investigator, Title IX Coordinator, or hearing Decision-maker in the same matter.

Steps In the Resolution Process Under the Sexual Misconduct Policy

New York Film Academy will make every reasonable effort to ensure that the investigation and resolution of a Formal Complaint occur in a timely and efficient manner as possible. New York Film Academy's investigation and resolution will generally be completed ninety (90) working days after the filing of the Formal Complaint.

The specific details of the report may require additional steps, and for the following steps to be followed in a different sequence. If the report is against someone who is not a member of the NYFA community, NYFA will still provide support to the reporting party, but will be limited as to its ability to investigate and adjudicate the complaint. Regardless, the steps listed below are provided to give an outline of the Sexual Misconduct Policy process. To view the process in full detail, refer to NYFA's Sexual Misconduct Policy.

1. FILING A FORMAL COMPLAINT

A. Receipt and Outreach

- a. Once an allegation has been reported, the Title IX Coordinator will contact the Complainant to explain their reporting options, supportive measures, and resources on- and off-campus, and to extend an offer to meet in person.
- b. The Title IX Coordinator, or their designee, will assess the need for a Timely Warning.

B. Initial Assessment

- a. The Title IX Coordinator will determine if the Sexual Misconduct Policy should apply to a Formal Complaint.

C. Intake

- a. The Complainant and Respondent may meet with the Title IX Coordinator, separately, to ask questions about the policy and adjudication process before the investigation process begins.
- b. The Title IX Coordinator may use intake to gather more information about the incident and assess the need for additional supportive measures.

2. NOTICE OF ALLEGATIONS

If it is deemed by the Title IX Coordinator, or their designee, that the Sexual Misconduct Policy should apply to a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will draft and provide the Notice of Allegations to any Party about the allegations of sexual misconduct.

3A. INFORMAL RESOLUTION

- A. A Complainant who files a Formal Complaint may elect, at any time, to address the matter through the informal resolution process. The Parties may elect to enter NYFA's informal resolution process at any time after the filing of the Formal Complaint through an informed written consent.

- B. Generally speaking, these resolution options are less time intensive than an investigation and live hearing, while still affording students an opportunity to actively participate in a process led by NYFA for resolution of their complaints.
- C. The Title IX Coordinator determines the approval to move the matter to informal resolution or determines that the informal resolution process is inappropriate under the circumstances.
- D. NYFA offers the following informal resolution procedures for addressing Formal Complaints of sexual harassment under the Sexual Misconduct Policy:
 - a. Administrative Resolution
 - b. Mediation
 - c. Restorative Justice
- E. Informal resolution is only permitted to address allegations of student-on-student sexual harassment and is never allowed as an option to resolve allegations where an employee sexually harassed a student.

3B. FORMAL RESOLUTION: INVESTIGATION

- A. The Title IX Coordinator and/or an investigator designated by the Title IX Coordinator will perform an investigation under a reasonably prompt timeframe of the conduct alleged to constitute sexual misconduct after issuing the Notice of Allegations.
- B. Fact-Finding
 - a. The Title IX Coordinator and/or investigator designated by the Title IX Coordinator will meet with the Parties, separately, and request information related to the allegations, including names of witnesses and documentation related to the incident, which may include documented communications between the Parties, receipts, photos, video, or other information relevant to the allegations.
- C. Information Review
 - a. The Parties will have an equal opportunity to inspect and review the evidence obtained through the investigation. The purpose of the information review process is to allow each Party the equal opportunity to meaningfully respond to the evidence prior to the conclusion of the investigation.
 - b. The Parties can request for additional documentation from witnesses, request for new witnesses, or request for additional documentation under the control of NYFA.
 - c. The Title IX Coordinator may ask questions during the Information Review, including questions submitted by the other Party.
- D. Investigative Report

- a. The Title IX Coordinator and/or an investigator designated by the Title IX Coordinator will create an Investigative Report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence.
 - b. Both Parties will be notified of the availability of the Investigative Report for reviewing purposes
- E. Decision-Making
- a. The Title IX Coordinator and/or an investigator designated by the Title IX Coordinator will send the Investigation Report, for review, to a trained Decision-maker.
 - b. The Decision-maker will make a determination regarding the Respondent's responsibility for violations of NYFA policy and will make a determination about sanctioning.
 - c. Where a Respondent faces a potentially severe sanction (such as a lengthy suspension or expulsion for a student, or termination for an employee) and if the determination depends on the credibility of involved Parties or Witnesses, then:
 - i. The Decision-maker shall have the ability to observe live, either in person or by other means, such as through a method like Skype or Zoom, the demeanor of those Parties and/or Witnesses in deciding which Parties and/or Witnesses are more credible.
 - ii. The Decision-maker shall allow for the opportunity for the Parties to cross-examine each other and/or Witnesses, either directly through an advisor, or indirectly by the Decision-maker.
- F. Final Outcome Letter
- a. The Decision-maker will notify both the Complainant and Respondent, in writing, of the finding(s), any imposed sanctions, and the rationale for the decision(s) via a Final Outcome Letter. This information is communicated through each Party's NYFA email account, or other reasonable means as necessary
- G. Appeals
- a. Each Party may appeal: (1) the dismissal of a Formal Complaint or any included allegations, and/or; (2) a determination regarding responsibility and/or sanctions.
 - b. To appeal, a Party must submit their written appeal within five (5) working days of being notified of the decision, indicating the grounds for the appeal.

- c. Appeals will be decided by an Appeals Decision-panel, who will be free of conflict of interest and bias, and will not serve as investigator, Title IX Coordinator, or hearing Decision-maker in the same matter.

Standard of Proof

NYFA uses the preponderance of the evidence standard for investigations and determinations regarding the responsibility of Formal Complaints covered under the Title IX Grievance Policy & Procedure or the Sexual Misconduct Policy. The preponderance of evidence means that a decision of responsibility for a policy violation will be made if it is more likely than not that a violation occurred. The totality of the information gathered during the investigation will be used to determine the preponderance of evidence.

Possible Sanctions

If the investigation process, through NYFA's Title IX Grievance Policy & Procedure and/or NYFA's Sexual Misconduct Policy, determines a violation has occurred, appropriate sanction(s) may be imposed. Sanctions are intended to be educational, to hold the individual accountable for the violation, and to reduce the likelihood that further or future violations will occur.

One or more of the following sanctions or additional actions may be imposed for violations of NYFA's Title IX Grievance Policy & Procedure and/or NYFA' Sexual Misconduct Policy:

Sanctioning for Students

1. Warning
 - a. Notice to the student that a violation of NYFA policies or regulations has occurred and that continued or repeated violations of NYFA policies or regulations may be cause for further disciplinary action.
 - b. A warning carries no transcript notation.
2. Disciplinary Probation
 - a. A status imposed for a specific period of time in which a student must demonstrate conduct that abides by NYFA's policies and expectations. Conditions restricting the student's privileges or eligibility for NYFA activities may be imposed. A temporary transcript notation may accompany the probationary period. Further misconduct during the probationary period or violation of any conditions of the probation may

result in additional disciplinary action, including but not limited to, suspension or expulsion.

- b. Disciplinary probation carries a temporary transcript notation that is only noted on the student's transcript during the duration of the disciplinary probation. When the disciplinary probation period concludes, the transcript notation is removed.
- c. A student may be placed on disciplinary probation for the remainder of the current semester, one semester, two semesters, one year, or for the remainder of their program.

3. Deferred Suspension

- a. A status imposed for a specific period of time in which the student must successfully complete conditions outlined by the Title IX Coordinator and/or may be a period in which suspension from NYFA is deferred or delayed until a later date. Further violations of NYFA's policies or failure to complete any assigned conditions may result in additional disciplinary action including, but not limited to, suspension or expulsion.
- b. Deferred suspension carries a temporary transcript notation that is only noted on the student's transcript during the duration of the deferred suspension. When the deferred suspension period concludes, the transcript notation is removed.
- c. A student may be placed on deferred suspension for the remainder of their current semester or for the remainder of their program.

4. Suspension

- a. Suspension is the termination of a student's status for a specified period of time, including the remainder of an academic term or for several academic terms. Suspension may take effect at such time as the Title IX Coordinator determines. A suspended student will be ineligible to enroll in any NYFA courses at any NYFA campuses during the period of suspension. During the period of suspension, the Title IX Coordinator may place a hold on the student's NYFA records which may prevent the student from registering, obtaining transcripts, verifications, or receiving a degree from NYFA.
- b. After the period of Suspension, the Student will be reinstated if:
 - i. The student has complied with all conditions imposed as part of the suspension.
 - ii. The student is academically eligible.

- iii. The student meets all requirements for reinstatement including, but not limited to, removal of holds on records, and payment of restitution where payment is a requirement of reinstatement.
 - iv. The student meets the deadlines for filing all necessary applications, including those for readmission, registration, and enrollment.
 - v. Students are required to apply for readmission following a suspension of more than one academic term and must meet all requirements for readmission. Suspended students may be prohibited from entering specified areas, or all areas, of NYFA property. Further violations of NYFA's policies or expectations, or failure to complete any assigned conditions may result in additional disciplinary action including, but not limited to, further suspension or expulsion.
 - c. Notations for Suspension may be permanent. A transcript notation for Suspension may be removed one year following the date Suspension has concluded. A notation may only be removed if a request is made, in writing, to the Title IX Coordinator, one year after the terms of Suspension have been met.
 - d. A student may be suspended for the remainder of their current semester, one semester, two semesters, or one year. Students who are suspended in the middle of a semester may be required to repeat the semester.
5. Deferred Expulsion
- a. A status imposed for a specific period of time in which the student must successfully complete conditions outlined by the Title IX Coordinator and/or may be a period in which expulsion from NYFA is deferred or delayed until a later date. Further violations of NYFA's policies, or failure to complete any assigned conditions will result in additional disciplinary action including, but not limited to, immediate expulsion.
 - b. Deferred expulsion carries a permanent transcript notation that indicates the duration of the deferred expulsion.
 - c. Deferred expulsion for the remainder of the current semester, or for the remainder of the program.
6. Expulsion
- a. Expulsion is the permanent termination of a student's status. An expelled student will be ineligible to enroll in any NYFA courses at any NYFA

campuses, indefinitely. Expelled students may be prohibited from entering specified areas, or all areas of NYFA property, and/or may be excluded from NYFA activities.

- b. The student record of an expelled student may include a Hold on the student's NYFA records, which may prevent the student from registering, obtaining transcripts, verifications, or receiving a degree from NYFA.
- c. Expulsion carries a permanent transcript notation.

7. Revocation of Awarding Degree or Certificate

- a. If, after a degree or certificate has been awarded, a degree or certificate recipient is found responsible for a policy violation while the student was an enrolled student, the Title IX Coordinator may impose, as a sanction, a revocation of the degree or certificate, subject to the following procedures:
 - i. The Title IX Coordinator will submit a recommendation of revocation of the degree or certificate to the Campus Dean.
 - ii. A Notice of Intent to Revoke Degree or Certificate shall be sent to the student. This notice shall include the details of the violation and the basis for the revocation.
 - iii. The student may submit a written appeal of the revocation to the Campus Dean within ten (10) working days from the date of the Notice of Intent to Revoke Degree or Certificate. The imposition of the revocation of degree or certificate will be deferred until the conclusion of the appeal. The decision of the Campus Dean is final.

8. Educational Sanctions

- a. Educational sanctions are intended to help students learn from their decisions and reflect on what they want to get out of their educational experience. Educational sanctions may include, but are not limited to:
 - i. Reflective or research papers, presentations, or assignments
 - ii. Community Service
 - iii. Restitution
 - iv. Participation in designated educational programs, services, or activities
 - v. Letter of apology

9. Transcript Notation

Students that are found responsible for a policy violation may receive a notation on their transcript indicating a sanction of either Disciplinary Probation,

Suspension, or Expulsion. Notations for Disciplinary Probation are temporary, and only appear during the duration of Disciplinary Probation. Notations for Suspension may be permanent. Notations for Expulsion are permanent. If findings of responsibility are vacated, any such transcript notation will be removed. Students that are found responsible for a policy violation may also receive a notation on their transcript indicating "Not in good standing" for a duration of one semester or two semesters.

10. Additional Actions

- a. Additional actions are intended to help repair any harm that resulted from a violation or to protect the safety of the NYFA campus community. Additional actions may include, but are not limited to:
 - i. Exclusion from entering specified areas, or all areas, of NYFA property
 - ii. Loss of privileges and/or exclusion from NYFA activities
 - iii. Relocation in residence hall
 - iv. Removal from residence hall
 - v. No Contact Order

11. Limits on Sanctions

The loss of NYFA employment or removal from paid student positions will not be a form of sanction. However, when maintaining student status or good disciplinary standing is a condition of employment or the paid position, the loss of student status or good disciplinary standing will result in termination of the student's employment or removal from the paid student position.

Sanctioning for Employees

1. Subbing or rescheduling an instructor from their class assignment(s)
2. Replacing an instructor from their class assignment(s)
3. Counseling session regarding Policy expectations
4. Verbal Warning
5. Written Warning
6. Final Written Warning
7. Suspension of employment status
8. Termination of employment status

How to File an Appeal

Under NYFA's Title IX Grievance Policy & Procedure and NYFA's Sexual Misconduct Policy, each Party may appeal:

1. The dismissal of a Formal Complaint or any included allegations, and/or;
2. A determination regarding responsibility and/or sanctions.

To appeal, a Party must submit their written appeal within five (5) working days of being notified of the decision, indicating the grounds for the appeal.

The limited grounds for appeal available are as follows:

1. The procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter (i.e., a failure to follow NYFA's own procedures).
2. New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made, that could affect the outcome of the matter.
3. The Title IX Coordinator or Investigator had a conflict of interest or bias for or against an individual Party, or for or against Complainants or Respondents in general, that affected the outcome of the matter.
4. The severity of the sanctions is unfair compared to the severity of the conduct for which the Respondent was found responsible.

The submission of an appeal stays any sanctions for the pendency of an appeal. Supportive measures and remote learning opportunities remain available during the pendency of the appeal.

If a Party appeals, NYFA will notify the other Party in writing of the appeal, however the time for appeal shall be offered equitably to both Parties and shall not be extended for any Party solely because the other Party filed an appeal.

Appeals should be submitted electronically to the Title IX Coordinator, who will forward to the Appeals Decision-panel. Appeals will be decided by an Appeals Decision-panel, who will be free of conflict of interest and bias and will not serve as Investigator or Title IX Coordinator in the same matter. The Appeals Decision-panel may be made up of one or more trained individuals.

The outcome of the appeal will be provided in writing simultaneously to both Parties and include the rationale for the decision.

ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY REPORT

NYFA's Fire Safety Report contains information on fire safety practices and standards for the institution. This information includes statistics for New York Film Academy's on-campus residence facility for the past three calendar years regarding the (1) number and cause of fires at all on-campus student housing facilities; (2) number of fire-related deaths and/or fire-related injuries that resulted in treatment at a medical facility; and (3) value of fire-related property damage.

FIRE STATISTICS

The below table lists the number of fires, the cause of each fire, the number of deaths related to the fire, the number of injuries related to the fire that resulted in treatment at a medical facility, and the value of property damage related to the fire for fires in on-campus residential facilities.

Annual Fire Stats

On-Campus Residential Facility	Year	Total Fires in Each Building	Cause of Fire	Injuries Related to Fire*	Number of Deaths	Value of Property Damage by Fire
Octagon Towers	2023	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Octagon Towers	2022	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Octagon Towers	2021	0	NA	NA	NA	NA

*Injuries related to a fire that resulted in treatment at a medical facility.

FIRE SAFETY SYSTEMS - OCTAGON TOWERS

Proprietary Fire Alarm System	Full Sprinkler System*	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher	Yearly Fire Drills	Sprinkler Inspection Date	Fire Alarm Inspection Date	Evacuation Plans Posted
X	X	X	X	1	NA	6/1/23	X

X indicates it is included in the fire protection system.

* Octagon Towers is currently in the process of installing sprinklers in each of the building's residential units and throughout the common spaces.

Octagon Towers contains smoke detection devices in each residential unit and in some common areas, which are tested annually. These devices are connected to a fire alarm panel and transmitted to a central monitoring system that is monitored 24 hours per day. Local Fire Departments are notified upon receiving a general building fire alarm.

FIRE SAFETY POLICIES AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

OCTAGON TOWERS

Fire Safety Policies

Students residing in the Octagon Towers are not permitted to store any flammable, combustible, explosive fluids, chemicals or substances except those required for normal household use. Additionally, Octagon Towers recommends against the use of portable electrical appliances and open flames, such as candles.

The Octagon Towers Condominium's common elements are smoke free. No smoking is allowed in elevators, lobby, fire stairways, laundry rooms, trash room, bike room, gym, maintenance room, Management office, valet office or any other part of the common elements not designated for smoking. Please be considerate of others and refrain from smoking in the pool area, atrium, walkways, etc. or any other area considered non-smoking.

Emergency Evacuation Procedures

Octagon Towers Management is responsible for overall fire safety. Evacuation routes are posted on each floor inside the stairwells. Whenever the fire alarm sounds it should be regarded as an actual emergency. If you ever see fire or smoke, or smell smoke, do not hesitate to pull the nearest fire alarm. Falsely activating a fire alarm is against the law.

If the fire is in your room:

All persons are to vacate the room immediately in the safest possible way. If you are able to, please do the following:

- Call 911 after you exit the building.
- Do not try to extinguish the fire by yourself.
- Close all windows and open shades. Turn on the lights.
- Take your identification and keys with you.
- Close all room doors.
- Pull the fire alarm, if possible, as you exit.
- Alert other people by knocking on their doors or yelling on your way out.
- Use the nearest stairway to exit, never use the elevator.
- Assemble across the street and wait until the appropriate officials indicate that you can re-enter the building.

If the fire is not in your room:

- If you cannot safely exit your room or building, call 911 and then provide them with appropriate information (name, address, etc.).

- Stay inside your room and listen for instructions from safety personnel unless conditions become dangerous.
- If you must exit your room, first feel your room door and doorknob for heat. If they are not hot, open the door slightly and check the hallway for smoke, heat or fire.
- If you can exit your room safely, follow the instructions above for a fire in a room.
- If you are unable to safely leave your room, seal the floor in your room with wet towels or sheets and seal air ducts or other openings where smoke may enter.
- Open windows a few inches unless flames and smoke are coming from below.
- Do not break any windows.
- If the condition in the room appears life-threatening, open a window and wave a towel or sheet to attract the attention of firefighters.
- If smoke conditions worsen before help arrives, get down on the floor and take short breaths through your nose.

NYFA CAMPUS

Fire Safety Policies

Students, faculty, and staff are not permitted to bring to campus nor use on campus any cooking appliances (e.g., George Foreman grills, toasters, hot plates, etc). For your safety, the following items are prohibited:

- Halogen lighting equipment.
- Electric or gas-powered heaters.
- Hot plates, toasters, or any cooking appliances of any nature.
- Sandwich makers, toaster ovens.
- Candles, incense, smoking and/or drug paraphernalia.
- Flammable decorations such as Christmas lights, etc.
- Furniture, television or microwave not provided by NYFA.
- Illegal substances of any nature.
- Explosives, fireworks, weapons of any kind, smoke-laden materials, and/or instruments.
- Hoverboards, self-propelled scooters.

NYFA may have the following additional appliances available to students, faculty, and staff however, assistance must be sought from a member of the Operations Department:

- Electric kettles with an automatic shut off.
- Microwave
- Irons with automatic shut off.
- Hot air popcorn popper.

- One-cup coffee maker such as a Keurig.

It is unlawful and prohibited to tamper with the operation of any safety equipment. This includes, but is not limited to; smoke detectors, locks, fire extinguishers, window stops, sprinklers, emergency panic bars, stairwell alarms, fire pull stations, and exit signs. Such behavior may result in disciplinary action, criminal prosecution, or any combination.

Employees, students, and 3rd party guests of the New York Film Academy are strictly prohibited from smoking in all campus buildings. Smokers must remain 50 feet from any building entrance. Failure to do so may result in a fine and/or disciplinary action.

Emergency Evacuation Procedures

420 Lincoln Rd building management is responsible for overall fire safety. Whenever the fire alarm sounds, it should be regarded as an actual emergency unless or until instructed otherwise via the building's advanced automated system.

When the alarm sounds, students, staff, and employees are instructed to stay in their current classroom or office and listen for an announcement from building security or the advanced automated system. The announcement shall include the following information:

1. What has occurred.
2. Where it has occurred.
3. What provisions of the building's Emergency Action Plan will be implemented.
4. Why it is necessary to implement this provision of the Emergency Action Plan.

Students and staff should identify the location of exits and stairwells. Maps are in the lobby of each floor located directly outside the elevators. Fire Exits are marked on these maps by a yellow circle and an adjacent yellow square with the words "Fire Exit. If instructions from building security include evacuation, students, staff, and employees should leave the premises via the designated stairways. When evacuating, students, staff, and employees should exit down the stairway on the right side, and remain as quiet as possible. The stairway doors are fire-rated. All doors should be closed while exiting to help prevent the spread of the fire.

In the case that someone should encounter a fire, immediately pull the nearest fire alarm and listen for announcements from building security. Alarms are located next to each of the emergency exits. Do not attempt to extinguish the fire yourself. As soon as it is safe to do so

please inform New York Film Academy staff by calling the school's main number, 305-534-6009.

REPORTING FIRES

OCTAGON TOWERS

In the event of a fire emergency at Octagon Towers, immediately call 9-1-1. For the purposes of including a fire in the statistics in the Annual Fire Safety Report, students, faculty, and staff should report a fire has occurred to one of the following individuals, when it is safe to do so:

- Director of Operations
- Dean of Campus
- Housing Director

NEW YORK FILM ACADEMY CAMPUS

Students, faculty, and staff are instructed to call the Miami Beach Fire Department by dialing 9-1-1 in the event of a fire emergency. If there is a fire on campus (420 Lincoln Rd), students, faculty, and staff should first dial 9-1-1 and then dial NYFA's main number (305-534-6009) and inform the person on the receiving end of the call where the fire is located.

New York Film Academy employees who receive a call regarding a fire emergency are instructed to take the following steps:

1. Confirm that 911 has been called.
2. Determine who is calling, what happened, and where the fire is located.
3. If an instructor is reporting the fire, confirm the current location of their students.
4. After the necessary information has been determined, hang up and immediately notify the Director of Operations, Dean of Campus, and/or any other NYFA employee.

FIRE LOG

NYFA does not maintain a fire log but may request details regarding reported fires that occurred at Octagon Towers from Octagon Towers building management. Details such as the nature of the fire, date and time of fire, date the fire was reported, and the general location of the fire for the most recent 60-day period may be available upon request.

FIRE SAFETY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

All students receive fire safety information, including procedures to follow on NYFA's campus in the case of a fire emergency, during New Student Orientation. Faculty and staff are

provided fire safety information, including procedures to follow on NYFA's campus in the case of a fire emergency, annually via the Campus Crime and Safety Handbook on Paycom.

NYFA students residing in the Octagon Towers are provided fire safety information generally during housing orientation. The fire safety information provided includes the procedures students should follow in the case of a fire emergency, how to report fire emergencies, and fire safety tips.

FIRE SAFETY TIPS

- Do not panic, activate the nearest fire alarm if it has not already been done.
- Do not use the elevators, as they shut down or stop on the floor of the fire.
- Check doors and metal knobs to see if they are hot before you touch them. If they are, do not open the door. If possible, use a wet shirt or towel to cover the crack at the base of the door to prevent smoke penetration.
- If thick smoke is encountered, crawl low to the floor; this will increase your visibility and help avoid inhalation of toxic chemicals from smoke, which can be deadly.
- Taking shallow breaths minimizes smoke inhalation.
- If you are trapped, go to the window to signal for help. If there is a phone, call 911 to report your location. Once you are out of the building, report the location of individuals with disabilities or others needing assistance to emergency personnel. Assemble at least 200 feet from the affected building.
- Individuals with disabilities should look for areas of refuge like stairwells with fire doors or safe areas in classroom buildings.
- Take fire alarms seriously; do not ignore them. Don't worry about taking property with you, time is of the essence.
- Take responsibility for prevention; follow all rules relating to fire safety.

FUTURE FIRE SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS

New York Film Academy is committed to the safety of the campus community. We are always reviewing our current policies and procedures and looking for ways to improve them. In the future, NYFA plans to increase fire safety training efforts for students and employees (faculty and staff).

APPENDIX A - Clery Reportable Crimes Definitions

The following definitions are to be used for reporting the crimes listed in the Clery Act, in accordance with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.

The definitions of murder/non-manslaughter by negligence, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, weapons: carrying, possessing, etc., law violations, drug abuse violations, and liquor law violations are from the "Summary Reporting System (SRS) User Manual" from the FBI's UCR Program.

The definitions of fondling, incest, and statutory rape are excerpted from the "National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) User Manual" from the FBI's UCR Program.

The definitions of larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft), simple assault, intimidation, and destruction/damage/vandalism of property are from the "Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines and Training Manual" from the FBI's UCR Program.

Crime Definitions from the Summary Reporting System (SRS) User Manual from the FBI's UCR Program

Arson: Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Manslaughter by Negligence: The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter: The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

Rape: The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

Robbery: The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated Assault: An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. (It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon

is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.)

Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access even though the vehicles are later abandoned—including joyriding.)

Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

Drug Abuse Violations: The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of State and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

Liquor Law Violations: The violation of State or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

Unfounded Crime Reports: According to Uniform Crime Report (UCR) guidelines, a reported offense can be cleared as unfounded by a sworn law enforcement authority “if the investigation shows that no offense occurred nor was attempted.” These cases thus remain as official crime reports and are included in the departmental statistics; however, they are explicitly labeled as “unfounded” cases within UCR reports on the various index crimes. According to UCR guidelines, the statistics on unfounded cases should include crime reports that are either: False or Baseless.

Crime Definitions from the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) User Manual from the FBI's UCR Program Sex Offenses

Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

A. Fondling: The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

- *Incest:* Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- *Statutory Rape:* Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Crime Definitions from the Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines and Training Manual from the FBI's UCR Program

Hate Crimes: any of the above offenses, and any other crime involving bodily injury, reported to local police agencies or campus security authority that manifest evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias, or the perpetrator perceived the person to be in one of the protected group categories. Additionally, on August 14, 2008, the Clery Act was amended to include larceny/simple assault, intimidation, and destruction/damage/vandalism (except arson) as reportable categories of hate crimes. These new reporting categories are only reported if motivated by bias as determined by one of the designated bias categories. The types of bias categories include race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, gender identity, and disability.

Hate Crime Definitions: To ensure uniformity in reporting nationwide, the following definitions have been adopted for use in hate crime reporting:

- **Bias:** a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or ethnicity/national origin.
- **Bias Crime:** a criminal offense committed against a person or property that is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias against a race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or ethnicity/national origin; also known as Hate Crime.

Note: Even if the offender was mistaken in their perception that the victim was a member of the group the offender was acting against, the offense is still a bias crime because the offender was motivated by bias against the group.

Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft): The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

Simple Assault: An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

Intimidation: To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property: To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking Additions from the 2014 VAWA Negotiated Rulemaking Final Consensus Language

The Federal definition (from VAWA) of Domestic Violence: a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed:

- by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
- by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
- by a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
- by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred

The Federal definition (from VAWA) of Dating Violence: the term "dating violence" means violence committed by a person:

- who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and
- The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement with consideration of:
 - the length of the relationship;
 - the type of relationship;
 - the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship
 - Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse
 - Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence

The Federal definition (from VAWA) of Stalking: engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

- fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
- suffer substantial emotional distress
For the purposes of this definition:
- Course of Conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person's property
- Reasonable Person: means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim
- Substantial Emotional Distress: means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling

APPENDIX B - Clery Geography Definitions

On-Campus: (1) Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of or in a manner related to the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and (2) Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in definition (1), that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or retail vendor).

On-Campus Residential: student **housing** facility that is owned or controlled by the institution, or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution, and is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up **campus**.

Non-Campus Building or Property: (1) Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or (2) Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of or in relation to the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

Public Property: All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.