CAMPUS SAFETY AND SECURYTY REPORT

A Message from the School Director

Florida Professional Institute is dedicated to providing a safe and secure environment to achieve the best educational and professional atmosphere possible. Within this report are tools for safety and awareness. I may be contacted by telephone or email with any questions pertaining to the information within this report.

Florida Professional Institute in compliance with **the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Policy and Crime Statistics Act** 20 U.S.C. §1092(f) and 34 C.F.R. §§ 668.46 and 668.49. Clery Report in order to provide all currently enrolled students, campus employees and all prospective students and prospective employees with statistics about crime statistics on campus and its geographical area of inherence as stated in the regulations on the Clery Act.

The safety and wellbeing of our students, staff, faculty, and guests are very important to the institute. FPI wishes to provide students, faculty and visitors with information on safety, security procedures, policies and resources available and to ask that they cooperate in crime prevention. The report is distributed through appropriate publications, mailings, or by visiting the www.fpi.edu under consumer information, and https://fpinstitute.myopenlms.net in the section Institutional Documents.

FPI utilizes a variety of resources to deliver important emergency information to the school. The Emergency Notification Protocol is:

- **Text Alert**: Text message alerts will be sent to FPI students and employees with import school safety messages.
- **Emails**: Email message alerts will be sent to students and employees with import school safety messages.
- **FPI Blackboard**: In some circumstances, the FPI home page will be replaced by an emergency page, which will be updated with new information in the event of an emergency that affects the institute.
- **Fire Alarms**: In the event a fire alarm is activated, students and employees shall immediately evacuate the building and move to the designated meeting area.
- All other alerts follow the directions given. In all instances you should get additional clarifying information by all possible means. FPI Blackboard, FPI Text Alert, email, etc.

The Institute's administration will alert the Florida Professional Institute community of any threats to the community by personal announcement in the classes and on the campus for any Clery Act crimes or Emergency Notifications. E-mail notification will be used to back up this method.

A copy of this report can be obtained in person by contacting:

Manuel Diego
mdiego@fpi.edu
305 – 264 – 4311

The procedure for preparing this annual disclosure of crime statistics report is to obtain data requested from the following sources: local law enforcement agency that has jurisdiction, the Miami Dade Police Department, and non-police officials (Director, Facilities Department) and landlord/ building superintendent. These statistics reported were gathered, compiled and reported to FPI management over the past year and have occurred either on-campus, in off-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by Florida Professional or on public property adjacent to the campus.

CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITY

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. This institution does not employ campus security personnel but encourages both its employees and students to immediately report suspected criminal activity or other emergencies to the institutional official and/or in the event of emergency to directly contact local law enforcement or other emergency response agencies by dialing (911).
2. All students and employees are required to report any crime or emergency to an institutional official promptly. If a student or employee wished to report a crime on anonymous or confidential basis, the institutional official will be prepared to record and report the crime, but not the name of the informant. The student or employee may, in order to maintain confidentiality, submit the information in writing to his/her institutional official without signature. If the student wishes not to maintain confidentiality, the student will contact his/her instructor or school official who in turn will contact the nearest supervisor to report criminal actions or emergencies to the appropriate agency by calling (911).
3. Students are encouraged to exercise awareness for their own personal safety and the safety of others. The following is a description of policies, rules and programs designed to inform students and employees about the prevention of crimes oncampus.
    a. Do not leave personal property in classrooms.
    b. Report to an institutional official, any suspicious persons.
    c. Always try to walk in groups outside the school premises.
    d. If you are waiting for a ride, wait within sight of other people
    e. Employees (staff and faculty) will close and lock all doors, windows and blinds turn off lights when leaving a room.

FPI Safety and Security Purpose

FPI Safety and Security procedures and policies are intended to reflect the basic response individuals should take in the most common emergencies likely to be experienced at the school and to define the management model to be employed when the School must respond to major emergencies of all types. In responding to major emergencies, priority will always be placed on preventing or minimizing harm or injury to individuals, minimizing damage to School assets, and restoring normal operations in the shortest possible time frame.

The Institute is committed to maintaining a high state of emergency preparedness by educating community members to their roles and responsibilities, conducting regular vulnerability assessments, regularly reviewing and revising policies and procedures, providing prepositioned emergency response resources, and routinely testing and evaluating emergency response plans.

Code Of Conduct and Disciplinary Proceedings

Students are expected to always conduct themselves in a professional manner. Foul language, possession of un-prescribed drugs or alcoholic beverages and disrespectful behavior is considered unsatisfactory conduct and may be grounds for dismissal.

A student who conducts himself in a manner detrimental to the school staff or other students may be subject to immediate warning, probation, suspension or dismissal from Florida Professional Institute for any one of the following reasons:

1. Failure to honor the Enrollment Agreement in it's entirely.
2. Failure to fulfill the requirements of academic probation or attendance.
3. Financial obligation not met.
4. Excessive absence.
5. Possession of/or use of drugs or alcohol.
6. Behaving in a manner potentially dangerous to clients, fellow students and faculty.
7. Possession of weapons upon school premises.
8. Behavior creating a safety hazard to other persons or to the facilities.
9. Defacing or destruction of school property.
10. Sexual misconduct of any kind.
11. Stealing; evidence of acting in a conspiracy or as an accomplice in a crime on school property.
12. Cheating or changing grades on tests.
13. Any other stated violation or infraction to the code of conduct as determined by the Director, Manuel E. Diego.

Office telephones, copiers, computers, and printers are for use by staff and faculty only. Incoming calls for students will be accepted on the school phones only in emergencies.

Students will be responsible for payment of all property destroyed or damaged, with or without intent. Intentional defacing, damaging, or destroying of property by any student may result in immediate expulsion.

Complaints Procedure (Grievance Policy)

Florida Professional Institute offers learning and working environment that is professional, safe, and supportive of both student and staff. To help preserve this atmosphere, there is specific well-defined and effective process in place for handling and resolving complaints.

Should a student have a concern, complaint, or grievance, he or she within 48 hours should follow the procedure below:

1. Anyone with a grievance or complaint may request an individual conference with the instructor or staff member to discuss the matter.
2. All Florida Professional Institute employees must inform the Director of Student Services of all reported grievances.

3. If a satisfactory resolution to the problem is not reached, the aggrieved party should seek guidance from the Director of Student Services.
4. If the previous steps have not solved the grievance within 48 hours of the incident, the aggrieved party must present to the President/Director of Education, in writing, all facts of the grievance.

Within 24 hours, upon receipt of the written information, the Director of Student Services will schedule a Grievance Committee hearing. The time of the meeting will be communicated in writing to all parties. The Committee will consist of the President/Director or Education, Vice-President/School Director, Director of Student Services and one staff or faculty members not involved with the incident in question.

All persons or their representatives involved with the incident must be present at the time of the hearing. All parties involved will be given the opportunity to discuss the grievance. The Grievance Committee will excuse all parties involved in the grievance and immediately review and conclude the case. The decision of the Committee will be communicated to those involved in the incident within 48 hours. The Committee decision will be final.

Crime Reporting Procedures

Florida Professional Institute are encouraged to report criminal actions or other emergencies as soon as possible, any incident which constitutes a crime under local, state or federal law may be reported to the police at the discretion of the Campus Director. Any activity which would constitute a felony crime MUST be reported to the appropriate law enforcement agency. Such crimes include, but are not limited to: Murder, forcible and non-forcible sex offenses, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, arson and motor vehicle theft.

In case of an emergency or criminal action, students and staff are authorized to call 911. The appropriate Campus Security Authority should be notified immediately whenever emergency assistance has been summoned.

For all incidents, including crimes, an Incident Report will be completed and recorded at the Campus Incidents' log and Crime log in case of a crime, maintained at the Campus Director and the Office of Student Services on each campus.

Confidentiality can be maintained up to the extent allowed by federal law. The name of the person reporting may be kept confidential, but the incident has to be reported to the Office of Student Services so it may be included in the crime log and the annual security report without disclosing the person's name or any other information that would lead to identify the person and/or infringe on his/her confidentiality. If the situation cannot be resolved without disclosing the name of the complainant or the situation is not appropriate to this type of arrangement, then the name of the complainant may have to be disclosed to conduct an investigation. Complaints against students are protected under the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act and may be disclosed for legitimate educational purposes within the institution.

Campus Incidents and Crime Log

While each incidence of campus criminal activity is reported to the School Director, a record of the criminal activity is kept at the Office of Student Services. The Crime Log includes the nature, date, time, and general location of each crime and the disposition of the complaint, if known.

Supportive Measures

Supportive measures are determined on a case-by-case basis and may include counseling, schedule accommodations, academic accommodations, mutual restrictions on contact between the parties, increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus, and other similar measures. When implementing supportive measures, the School will make every effort to avoid depriving any student of his or her education. FPI will maintain as confidential any supportive measures provided to the complainant or respondent, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair its ability to provide the supportive measures. If a complainant reporting an incident of sexual violence requests a supportive measure and it is reasonably available, FPI will provide such measure, regardless of whether the complainant chooses to report the incident to campus police or local law enforcement.

Emergency Evacuation Procedures

The safety of FPI's employees, faculty, students and visitors is paramount. It is crucial that the school facilities are maintained in a condition that allow for quick and safe evacuation in the event of an emergency. The School Director, Manuel Diego, is to be notified in the event of any fire / emergency evacuation at 305 – 264 - 4311.

In the event of fire or other emergencies that require the evacuation of FPI facilities students and staff will immediately evacuate the buildings. The school requires complete evacuation of buildings during any alarm event and will discipline any student or staff who is noncompliant. A member of the Management Team, along with the School Director, is assigned to coordinate the evacuation of all students and staff members.

- If you see fire or smell smoke, pull the nearest fire alarm and begin evacuation procedures at once.
- If you can do so without putting yourself at risk, rescue individuals who may need assistance. (Certain individuals in your building may need assistance with evacuation or getting to a safe location).
- Close all doors behind you. (This action helps to contain the fire to as small of an area as possible).
- Never prop open fire doors. This action will prevent safe evacuation of all building occupants.

- Assemble outside of the building in the pre-determined locations (front of the building - **parking area directly across the street from the building**). Never go to another location during an evacuation. Please stay with your classmates and instructor, if possible.
- **NEVER** block roadways or entrances into buildings. The City of Miami Dade's Fire Department must have free and clear access to the building and all entrances.
- Move away and remain a safe distance from the building. Do not re-enter the building until permitted by the Fire Department officials.

Fire Log Below

Date	Location	Type	Cause Number of Related / Injuries Treated at Medical Facility	Related Deaths	Property Damage	Value of Damaged Property
2025	None					
2024	None					
2023	None					

Prevention And Awareness Programs

Primary education program for new students and employees is part of orientation for new students and employees. Please refer to bulletin boards throughout the campus for ongoing campaigns regarding ongoing preventions and awareness programs.

Excluded Crimes

In some cases, an incident that is reported as a crime may not be included in the annual report. Each of the following five standards must be met for an incident to be included in the annual report:
1) Reported to the Proper Authorities – Incidents must be reported to law enforcement or a person who, according to the Clery Act, is defined as a Campus Security Authority (CSA). A person designated as a CSA does not only mean a person employed by the Campus Safety department. The term is applied to any person who works for the school in a paid or volunteer status and has significant responsibility for student activities. If you are someone whom a student reasonably believes that he or she can report a crime to and expect that the matter will be addressed directly through your intervention or that you will contact law enforcement for a response, then you are a Campus Security Authority.
2) Listed Crimes – The crime must be one of those listed in the Clery Act as a reportable crime.
3) Reportable Area – The crime must be occurring in one of the reportable areas. Every reportable crime occurring within the boundaries of campus is in the reportable area. The two remaining areas are a little more difficult to define. Perimeter streets are described in the following way: "Sidewalk – Street – Sidewalk." This means that a reportable crime occurring on the sidewalk on either side of a perimeter street is reportable, as are incidents occurring in the street. But an incident occurring in a building (a privately owned store) on the distant side of a perimeter street would not be included. Unfortunately, most law enforcement agencies do not distinguish where a crime occurs with this degree of detail. Crimes are usually located by street and house numbers. With regard to Non-Campus Buildings, crimes occurring in those buildings or on the property of that location are reportable. Incidents occurring on the sidewalk or on the streets in front of that building would not be included.
4) Made in Good Faith – For an incident to be included there must be a determination that the report is made in good faith. Supporting evidence makes this determination easy, but such evidence is not always available. In such a case, the credibility of the person making the report is considered. When the incident is reported to us through a law enforcement agency, we assume that this determination has already been made. 5) Unfounded – If law enforcement determines that a particular reported incident could not have occurred or did not occur, i.e., a false report, the crime is not included in the annual report. Only law enforcement can rule a case "unfounded."

Definitions of Reportable Crimes and Other Associated Terms

Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter: The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.
Negligent Manslaughter: The killing of another person through gross negligence.
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.
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.
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 their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
Incest: Sexual intercourse between people 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.
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, violence and/or causing the victim 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 or probably would result in a serious potential 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 a 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. (All cases are classified as motor vehicle theft where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access even though the vehicles are later abandoned, including joy riding.)
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, etc.
***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; 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.
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. For the purposes of this definition, 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 existence of a dating relationship shall be determined 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. Stalking: Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to (A) fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or (B) suffer substantial emotional distress. For the purposes of this definition: (i) Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in 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; (ii) Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim; (iii) Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.
Hate Crimes: A criminal offense committed against a person or property which is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias. Bias is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, gender, religion, disability, gender identity, ethnicity, or national origin. This includes all the crimes listed above, plus larceny/theft, simple assault, intimidation and destruction/damage/vandalism of property. The law requires that the statistic be reported as a hate crime for these additional categories even though there is no requirement to report the crime classification in any other area of the compliance document.
Simple Assault (when motivated by bias)*:* An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration or loss of consciousness.
Larceny-Theft (when motivated by bias)*:* The unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Constructive possession is the condition in which a person does not have physical custody or possession but is in a position to exercise dominion or control over a thing.
Intimidation (when motivated by bias)*:* 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 (when motivated by bias)*:* 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.
Illegal Weapons Law Possession: The violation of laws or ordinances dealing with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.
Drug Abuse Violations: Violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine), marijuana, synthetic narcotics (Demerol, methadone) and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine)
Liquor Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting: the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.)
Unfounded Crimes: An institution may withhold, or subsequently remove, a reported crime from its crime statistics in the rare situations where sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel have fully investigated the reported crime and based on the results of this full investigation and evidence, have made a formal determination that the crime report is false or baseless and therefore "unfounded." Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may "unfound" a crime report for purposes of reporting under this section. The recovery of stolen property, the low value of stolen property, the refusal of the victim to cooperate with the prosecution and the failure to make an arrest do not "unfound" a crime report.
Campus: 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 any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified or 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 other retail vendor).
On-Campus Student Housing Facilities: Property owned or controlled by the institution used to provide housing for the institution's students. ***Florida Professional Institute does not have any student housing at this time***.

Non-Campus: Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization officially recognized by the institution; or any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequented by students and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution. Public Property: All public property, that is within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution, such as a sidewalk, a street, other thoroughfare, or parking facility, and is adjacent to a facility owned or controlled by the institution if the facility, and is adjacent to a facility owned or controlled by the institution if the facility is used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to the institution's educational purposes. Can also be defined as all public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

Campus Statistics of Criminal Offense at Florida Professional Institute by Geographical Location
On-Campus/Non-Campus Buildings (NONE)
Public Property Crime Statistics

The purpose of this report is to advise current and prospective students and employees of crimes that have occurred on campus during the past calendar year.

Criminal Offenses	Year	On Campus	Public Property
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Rape	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Fondling	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Incest	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Statutory Rape	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Robbery	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Aggravated assault	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Burglary	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Motor vehicle theft	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Arson	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0

Hate Crimes	Year	On Campus	Public Property
Murder/Non-Negligent manslaughter	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Rape	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Fondling	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Incest	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Statutory Rape	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Robbery	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Agravated assault	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Burglary	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Motor vehicle theft (Don't include theft from a motor vehicle)	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Arson	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Simple assault	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Larceny-theft	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Intimidation	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0

Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action

Crime	Arrests on Campus			Arrests on Public Property		
	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Unfounded Crimes	
	On Campus	Public Property
2025	0	0
2024	0	0
2023	0	0

Crime Mapping

Like the City of Miami Dade, over 900 agencies across the United States have their crime statistics available on www.CrimeReports.com This website is the nation's largest collection of law enforcement agencies committed to transparency, public access and citizen engagement. This website, www.crimereports.com provides up-to-date crime information. Community members can access the integrated crime map and receive email crime alerts for free, empowering them to make informed decisions to help improve the safety of their neighborhood and community.

Weapons, Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Policy

Florida Professional Institute is committed to providing an environment free of the abuse of alcohol and the illegal use of alcohol and other drugs. FPI has adopted and implemented programs that seek to prevent the illicit use of drugs and the abuse of alcohol by FPI community members.

The unauthorized possession and/or use of any weapon are strictly prohibited on school property and are cause for immediate dismissal. Weapons may include such items as firearms, explosives, unauthorized possession of a knife, etc.

***Standard of Conduct*:** The unlawful possession, use, or distribution of drugs, alcohol or weapons are prohibited on property owned and controlled by FPI. No employee or student is to report to work or class while under the influence of illegal drugs or alcohol.

Sanctions: Violation of the policies and laws described in this statement by an employee or student is grounds for disciplinary action up to and including termination or expulsion. Such disciplinary actions also may include reprimand or suspension. Student violations will be documented in the company database and with counseling forms. Staff action will be documented in their personnel file. Additionally, a violation may be reason for evaluation and treatment of a drug and/or alcohol-use disorder or referral for prosecution consistent with local, state, and federal criminal law. Disciplinary action by Florida Professional Institute does not preclude the possibility of criminal charges against a student or employee. The filing of criminal charges similarly does not preclude action by FPI.

Other Legal Sanctions: State law prohibits the possession of alcoholic beverages by persons under the age of 21. No person may sell, give, serve or permit alcoholic beverages to be served to a person under 21, and it is unlawful for a person under 21 to misrepresent his age in order to obtain alcohol. Violation of either of these offenses is also punishable by a definite term of imprisonment of up to 60 days and a fine of $500.

Misrepresentation of age may also lead to curtailment of driving privileges. Under state law, it is a crime for any person to possess or distribute controlled substances/drugs as described in Section 893.03, Florida Statutes, except as authorized by law. Punishment for such crimes ranges from first-degree misdemeanors (up to one-year imprisonment and up to a $1,000 fine) to first-degree felonies (up to 30 years' imprisonment and up to a $10,000 fine).

Individuals who have been convicted of a felony involving the sale of or trafficking in, or conspiracy to sell or traffic in, a controlled substance under certain circumstances may be disqualified from applying for state employment. Penalties under federal law for drug trafficking generally are greater than penalties under state law. Convictions on drug-related charges also may result in disqualification for federal financial aid. Punishments may include a fine of up to $8 million and life imprisonment.

Health Risks Associated with the Use of Illicit Drugs and the Abuse of Alcohol

Alcohol consumption causes several marked changes in behavior. Even low doses of alcohol significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. The use of small amounts of alcohol by a pregnant woman can damage the fetus. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increases the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts. Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause marked impairment in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Heavy use may result in chronic depression and suicide and also may be associated with the abuse of other drugs. Very high doses can cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects described. Even occasional heavy drinking may be associated with the harmful effects described above. Binge drinking, which occurs over an extended period of time, involves repeated use of alcohol to the point of intoxication. A person may give up usual activities and responsibilities during this time in order to use alcohol, and serious impairment in all areas of functioning may occur. Long-term heavy alcohol use can cause digestive disorders, cirrhosis of the liver, circulatory system disorders, and impairment of the central nervous system—all of which may lead to early death. Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence, and at least 15 to 20 percent of heavy users eventually will become problem drinkers or alcoholics if they continue drinking. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions, which can be life threatening. The use of illegal drugs and the misuse of prescription and other drugs also pose a serious threat to health. The use of marijuana (cannabis) may cause impairment of short-term memory, comprehension, and ability to perform tasks requiring concentration. Marijuana use also may cause lung damage, paranoia, and possible psychosis. The use of narcotics, depressants, stimulants, and hallucinogens may cause nervous system disorders and possible death as the result of an overdose. Illicit inhalants can cause liver damage.

Help for all members of the FPI community is available through:

Drug Counseling, Rehabilitation, and Assistance Programs	
Mothers against Drunk Driving (MADD)	1-800-438-MADD (6233)
Drug Rehab in Florida	1-800-501-9330
DrugRehab.org	1-866-957-3422
Narconon of Miami (Drug and Alcohol Detox Center)	1-800-468-6933
Drug Rehab Treatment Centers Rehabilitation in Florida	1-800-626-1980

For additional information you may view the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) 2020 Drugs of Abuse resource guide, by visiting:
https://www.getsmartaboutdrugs.gov/sites/getsmartaboutdrugs.com/files/publications/Drugs%20of%20Abuse%202020-Web%20Version-508%20compliant.pdf

Violence Against Women

Implementation of changes to the Clery Act made by the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA), On March 7, 2013, President Obama signed the VAWA, which, among other provisions, amended the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act). Notably, VAWA amended the Clery Act to require institutions to compile statistics for incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and to include certain policies, procedures, and programs pertaining to these incidents in their annual security reports (ASRs). The change requires institutions to include this new information in the ASR beginning with the ASR that must be provided to students, employees, and prospective students and employees by October 1, 2018.

Confidential counseling and support resources are available to students and staff through https://www.ndbh.com/. Services include immediate telephonic counseling and available in person counseling sessions with trained counselors.

Contact information for services are provided below:

For Students: Toll Free: 855-340-6487**, For Staff**: Toll Free: 800-624-5544

VAWA Offenses	Ocurrences On Campus			Ocurrences On Public Property		
	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0

Domestic Violence

The term ‘‘domestic violence’’ means

1. Felony or misdemeanor crimes 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.
2. 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 Act reporting.

Domestic violence is not physical violence alone. Domestic violence is any behavior, the purpose of which is to gain power and control over a spouse, partner, significant other, or intimate family member. Abuse is a learned behavior, it is not caused by anger, mental problems, drugs or alcohol, or other common excuses.

A few of the most common ways abusers control victims; isolation, emotional abuse, using children, dominating finances and family resources, and physical and sexual assault.

Who are victims? Anybody can be a victim — rich or poor, any race, age, gender, gender identity, or religion. High school drop-out or Ph.D. Studies have shown no characteristic link between personality type and being a victim. If you are worried about yourself or a loved one, help is available.

Who are abusers? Like victims, domestic violence abusers come from all backgrounds. However, abusers do share some characteristics in that they tend to justify their abusive behaviors, fail to take responsibility for the abuse, and use similar tactics to gain and maintain power and control over their partners. Abusers typically present a different personality outside of their relationship than they do to their intimate partner, which complicates a victim's ability to describe their experience and seek assistance.

How to Help Someone You Care About If you suspect that someone you know is being abused, take some time to talk with the person. Remember, you could possibly help to save that person’s life or the life of their child/children. Here are guidelines for discussing the subject:

- ✓ show her/him/they that you are not placing blame; that you know that he/she/they are not causing the abuse,
- ✓ listen, knowing that talking about the situation can be difficult,
- ✓ participate however you can, from just listening to offering short-term housing if your friend chooses to leave the situation
- ✓ Ask the person what the experience has been like. He/she/them knows their situation the best and may need to talk about it with a trusted friend
- ✓ be patient. Many feelings: shame, relief, fear, anger, and many others can surface when your friend discusses the situation
- ✓ understand that leaving the situation can be scary and can put your friend at an increased risk of violence
- ✓ educate your friend about options available to them and urge them to call the 24-hour hotline where they will receive victim advocacy

Under Florida criminal law section 741.28, Domestic Violence is defined as violence committed by a family or household member as defined below and relates to abuse as well as violation of an injunction for protection Domestic violence, definitions. Asusedinss.741.28-741.31:

1. "Department" means the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.
2. "Domestic violence" means 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.
3. "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. Except for 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.
4. "Law enforcement officer" means any person who is elected, appointed, or employed by any municipality or the state or any political subdivision thereof who meets the minimum qualifications established in s. 943.13 and is certified as a law enforcement officer under s. 943.1395.

Domestic violence can happen to anyone of any race, age, sexual orientation, religion or gender. It can happen to couples who are married, living together or who are dating. Domestic violence affects people of all socioeconomic backgrounds and education levels.

If you think you might be in an abusive relationship, please call the **National Domestic Violence Hotline at 1-800-799-SAFE (7233), 1-800-787-3224 (TTY)** or your local domestic violence center to talk with someone about it.

Florida Professional Institute will make reasonable accommodations and assist any victim regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to the campus security administrator or local law enforcement. FPI will work with department heads and local community to provide the victim options for changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations.

Dating Violence

Dating Violence: The term ''dating violence'' means violence committed by a person

1. Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim and
2. 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.

Dating Violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.

If you think you might be in an abusive relationship, please call the **National Domestic Violence Hotline at 1-800-799-SAFE (7233), 1-800-787-3224 (TTY)** or your local domestic violence center to talk with someone about it.

Sexual Assault and related Definitions:

- Sexual Assault: "Sexual assault" means an offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting system.
- A sex offense is any act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim if incapable of giving consent.
- 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.
- 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.
- Incest is defined as No forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- Statutory Rape is defined a No forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent. Under Florida criminal law, Sexual Battery is defined under section 794.011(1)(h) "Sexual battery" means 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.

Consent

The State of Florida defines consent as intelligent, knowing, and voluntary. Consent 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. The age of consent in Florida is eighteen. FPI defines consent as

i. knowing, voluntary, and clear permission, by word or action, to engage in mutually agreed-upon sexual activity. ***For consent*** to be valid, at the time of sexual intercourse or sexual contact, actual words or conduct initiate freely given agreement to have sexual intercourse or sexual contact.

ii. individuals cannot consent if they cannot understand what is happening or are disoriented, helpless, asleep, or unconscious for any reason, including alcohol or other drugs. An individual who engages in sexual activity when that person knows or should know that the other individual is physically or mentally incapacitated has engaged in nonconsensual conduct. Intoxication is not a defense against allegations that an individual has engaged in nonconsensual sexual conduct.

Prevention Policy

Sexual activity without consent by all parties is considered rape. Consent must be voluntary and not obtained by coercion or threats. Consent can be revoked at any moment. Sexual consent is the voluntary approval of what is done or proposed by another, permission, agreement in opinion or sentiment for sexual activity. Consent is defined in Florida under section794.011 (1) (a) of Florida criminal law as 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.

Florida Professional Institute maintains that all forms of sexual assault are unacceptable. FPI endorses a reporting policy that strongly encourages victims to report all crimes to local police at once. Reporting of a crime ensures that appropriate action can be taken. Crimes can be reported in person, or by calling the police department. If you are sexually assaulted, you should take the following actions:

- Go to a safe place.
- Call the police or 911.
- Contact a trusted friend or family member.
- Do not bathe or douche. If possible, do not urinate.
- Do not eat, drink, smoke or brush your teeth if oral contact was made.
- Keep clothes worn during the offense. If you remove them, place them in a paper bag (evidence deteriorates in plastic).
- Get immediate medical attention.
- Do not destroy or move any physical evidence that may be in the vicinity of the crime.
- Tell someone and/or write down the details of the assault as soon as possible.
- Remind yourself, this is not your fault.
- Seek counseling services to help you overcome trauma from the event.

Title IX

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 ("Title IX"), 20 U.S.C. §1681 et seq., is a Federal civil rights law that prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in education programs and activities. All public and private elementary and secondary schools, school districts, colleges, and universities receiving any Federal funds must comply with Title IX. Under Title IX, discrimination on the basis of sex can include sexual harassment or sexual violence, such as rape, sexual assault, sexual battery, and sexual coercion.

Title IX protects any person from sex-based discrimination, regardless of their real or perceived sex, gender identity, and/or gender expression. Female, male, and gender non-conforming students, faculty, and staff are protected from any sex-based discrimination, harassment or violence. Sexual Harassment may be verbal, non-verbal, or physical in nature and prohibited by Title IX.

Florida Professional Institute is proactive and committed to ensure all students, faculty and staff at our institution attend/work in an environment that is free of sex discrimination by responding promptly and effectively. FPI does not tolerate sexual harassment, intimidation, or exploitation of students or employees in any form.
Please see Title IX postings throughout the campuses for additional information, to file a complaint with the Institute, please complete and bring the Complaint form in person to the Student Services Director, Kenia Nunez, or call our office to make arrangements to meet with you at another location. If you are unable for any reason to complete this form and would like to make a verbal complaint, please call 305-264-4311 or email studentservices@fpi.edu to leave a message. Please feel free to contact our office if you have any questions regarding the process for filing or investigating complaints of discrimination (including sexual harassment).

Florida Professional Institute Non-Disclosure Statement : Florida Professional Institute, in compliance with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Title VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and other federal, state, and local laws, does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national or ethnic origin, disability, or veteran status in employment processes, admission or financial aid programs, or educational programs or activities. The Student Services, Kenia E Nunez (305-264-4311) is the Title IX Coordinator and individual designated by the Institute to coordinate its efforts to comply with Title IX, Section 504 and other equal opportunity and affirmative action regulations and laws.

Rape Hotline (RAINN) - (Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network 1-800-656-HOPE) at https://www.rainn.org/. The advocate will provide you with options and you will not have to give your name. **1-800-656-4673**

Should a sex-related offense occur at FPI, administration will work with the student to report the crime to authorities and will direct the student to receive proper medical attention and to protect evidence (see above). Any student found to be guilty of any sexual offense will be immediately expelled from the school.

Registered Sex Offender Database

Florida Department of Law Enforcement is required by law to put all registered sexual predators and offenders who qualify under the Florida Public Safety Information Act (PSIA) on the Internet.

Internet flyers will contain a photo, a physical description, and an address for each subject. This information can be printed from the web page. The web address is https://offender.fdle.state.fl.us/offender/sops/faq.jsf

Reporting Sexual Assault: After an incident of any type of sexual assault, the victim should consider getting medical attention as soon as possible. In the State of Florida, evidence may be collected, despite you're not choosing to make a report. Consider making an investigation possible and ensure that your evidence is not lost, tainted or become unavailable. It is important to ensure evidence is preserved and attainable. Aside from the local police department, if the assault occurred on Florida Professional Institute property, please report the incident to the Title IX Coordinator by calling **305–264–4311** or come to the campus and report in person. The Institute will provide resources to you on campus. Immediate reporting to the Title IX Coordinator is for the purpose of ensuring prompt response to any incident and ensure appropriate action is taken to any violator.

Stalking

The term stalking means, engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to –

- Fear for his or her safety or the safety of other; 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.
- Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.
- Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

The following definitions are for general reference only; and may differ from applicable legal definitions in the state or change.

Florida criminal law defines Stalking under section 784.048 Stalking; definitions; penalties.

1. As used in this section, the term:
   a. "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.
   b. "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.
   c. Credible threat" means a verbal or non-verbal 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 to prosecution under this section.
   d. "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.
2. 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.
3. 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, punishableasprovidedins.775.082, s.775.083, ors.775.084.
4. 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.
5. A person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows, harasses, or cyberstalks a child under16 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.
6. A law enforcement officer may arrest, without a warrant, any person that he or she has probable cause to believe has violated this section.
7. 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.

8. 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).
9. 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.
   The order may be issued by the court even if the defendant is sentenced to a state prison or county jail or even if the imposition of the sentence is suspended and the defendant is placed on probation.

If you feel you are a victim of stalking and fear for your safety, please call 911 immediately. Additionally:

- If possible, have a phone nearby at all times, preferably one to which the stalker has never had access. Memorize emergency numbers, and make sure that 911 and helpful family or friends are on speed dial.
- Treat all threats, direct and indirect, as legitimate and inform law enforcement immediately.
- Vary routines, including changing routes to work, school, the grocery store, and other places regularly frequented. Limit time spent alone and try to shop at different stores and visit different bank branches.
- When out of the house or work environment, try not to travel alone and try to stay in public areas.
- Get a new, unlisted phone number. Leave the old number active and connected to an answering machine or voicemail. Have a friend, advocate, or law enforcement screen the calls, and save any messages from the stalker. These messages, particularly those that are explicitly abusive or threatening, can be critical evidence for law enforcement to build a stalking case against the offender.
- Do not interact with the person stalking or harassing you. Responding to stalker's actions may reinforce their behavior.
- Consider obtaining a protective order against the stalker. Some states offer stalking protective orders and other victims may be eligible for protective orders under their state's domestic violence statutes.
- Trust your instincts. If you're somewhere that doesn't feel safe, either find ways to make it safer, or leave.

For all other non-emergencies please refer to the stalking resource center web site below for detailed literature on safety planning.
https://victimsofcrime.org/stalking-resource-center/

Bystander Intervention

A bystander, or witness, is someone who sees a situation but may or may not know what to do, may think others will act or may be afraid to do something. Don't let fears prevent you from acting as a responsible member of our FPI Community. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional and cultural conditions that can facilitate violence / harm to others and identifying safe and effective intervention options then taking action to intervene. Use your best judgment and common sense. Do not choose a course of action that places you or anyone else at risk of harm. Learn to recognize signs when someone is in danger and safely intervene in a potentially dangerous situation. The most effective time to act may be later and not on the spot.

Students are encouraged to find an approach that feels right for them, assess the danger in a situation, and know when to get support for safety reasons. There are three bystander intervention: Direct, Distract, and Delegate.

Direct: Taking direct action may include calling out bad behavior or appealing to a friendship with a person. Communications should make it clear that what the person is doing is not OK and include "I" or "we" statements. When talking to a friend, concerns should be framed in a caring and non-critical way. You could say something like, "It's probably not your intention, but I think what you are saying is making people feel unsafe. Maybe we could go talk about it privately."
Distract: Creating a distraction can be a good way to give a target of violence time to get away. If you see someone harassing another person, tell them their car is getting towed. Or try staring. Make sure that the offender knows they've been observed.
Delegate: Delegating responsibility to others is a way to be a safe and active bystander. Acting can be easier with support. You could ask a friend to help you with a difficult conversation. Or you could call a trusted authority for help. Make sure to assess the situation for safety and decide a course of action that will minimize harm.
This information is now located on: https://www.justice.gov/ovw/protecting-students-sexual-assault

Risk Reduction means options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction and increase empowerment for victims to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.

Standard of Conduct: Any occurrence of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking is prohibited on property owned and controlled by FPI. Any employee or student under investigation of such an occurrence is NOT to report to work or class until the investigation is complete.

Sanctions*:* Violation of the policies and laws described in this statement by an employee or student is grounds for disciplinary action up to and including termination or expulsion. Such disciplinary actions also may include reprimand or suspension. Student violations will be documented in the company database and with counseling forms. Staff action will be documented in their personnel file. Additionally, a reporting will be reason for notification to local police department for full investigation. Disciplinary action by Florida Professional Institute does not preclude the possibility of criminal charges against a student or employee. The filing of criminal charges similarly does not preclude action by FPI.

Member of Florida Professional Institute Critical Incident Response Team

CRITICAL INCIDENT RESPONSE TEAM		
School Director / Instructor	Manuel Diego	305 264 4311
Director of Education / Instructor	Ricardo Perez	305 264 4311
Admission	Rosa L Simon	305 264 4311 Ext. #1
Student Services	Kenia Nunez	305 264 4311 Ext #3

Florida Professional Institute also strongly advises victims of sexual assault to seek counseling. Local organizations that specialize in crises counseling include: the following is a list of emergencies, crises and other important contact and resource information contacts:

Emergency	**Fire**	**Police**
911	786 331- 5000	305 552-9900
Ambulance	**Crime Victims' Services**	**National AIDS's Hotline**
305 779-0505	1(800)226-6667	1(800)342-2437
National Suicide Prevention Lifeline	**National Hotline for Missing & Exploited Children**	**National Domestic Violence / Child Abuse / Sexual Abuse**
1(800)273-8255	1(800) 843-5678	1(800)799-7233
National Domestic Violence Hotline	**RAINN-Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN)**	**Baptist Health-Women's Health Center**
1(800)799-7233	1(800)656-4673	1(833)692-2784
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) National Helpline		
1(800)662-4357		

CAMPUS SAFETY PLAN

ACTIVE SHOOTER / DANGEROUS PERSON SCENARIO

- If you witness the incident, **Call 911**
- **Be prepared to give details:**
- Location, suspect description, how many people are involved, type of weapon (handgun, etc)
- If possible, safely exit the building or
- **Seek immediate shelter** behind a located door/barricade and warn others.
- **Turn off lights and stay away from the classroom door.**
- Direct students to remain in locked classrooms or offices.
- **Remain in place** until "all clear" is given by FPI official or emergency personnel.
- Only as a last resort, if the suspect enters your room, "confront" the attacker.
- **REMAIN CALM AT ALL TIMES.**

FIRE ALARM PROCEDURES

To report an emergency: **Call 911**

If you hear a **FIRE ALARM**:

- ✓ **Close doors** as you **evacuate**, to prevent fire from spreading.
- ✓ **Do NOT use the elevators**
- ✓ Use the stairwells.
- ✓ Walk to an open area across the street from the building.

If you discover a FIRE

- ✓ Active the nearest fire alarm
- ✓ Call 911
- ✓ Notify others in the area.
- ✓ Do not use elevators.
- ✓ Evacuate the building - Go to an open area across the street from the building.

If you receive a bomb threat; Collect as much info as possible from caller.
When a threatening call is received **attempt to learn** the following:
WHEN is the bomb set to go off?
WHAT does it look like?
WHAT does the person's voice sound like?
WERE there any identifiable sounds in the background?
WHAT was the exact wording of the threat?

In location of Bomb – DO NOT DO ANYTHING

Only emergency personnel should enter the area.

Re-enter the building only after all clear is given.

BOMB THREATS / EXPLOSIONS

TORNADO PROCEDURES

Tornado WATCH:

- Weather conditions could result in the formation of tornadoes.
- Campus Safety will monitor weather conditions.

Tornado WARNING:

- ✓ A tornado has been spotted in the area or has been

indicated by radar.

- ✓ Campus Safety will determine whether to activate FPI Alert.
- ✓ If outside, seek immediate shelter inside the nearest building.
- ✓ If on the second floor or higher, immediately move to the lowest level of the building and stay within an interior space.
- ✓ Remain in a safe location until a clear message is given from Alert, FPI, or emergency personnel.

If the situation is life threatening:

- ✓ **EVACUATE THE AREA!**
- ✓ **Call 911!**

Give location and description of the hazardous materials.
Stay on the phone to give additional information while units respond.
Close off the affected area. If in a room, close the door or building when exiting.

HAZARDOUS

Do NOT TURN OFF/ON ANY MATERIALS
Lights or electricity (Emergency personnel responding will decide on appropriate action).

If outside, walk across the street, away from the building.
Note the names of any victims and their physical symptoms.
Assign others to stay with them until medical personnel arrive to treat them.