

Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

**for the New York campus and
the campuses in Florence and
Milan, Italy, and South Korea**

2026



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Welcome: What is the ASR?

What is FIT?

The Fashion Institute of Technology (FIT) is a State University of New York (SUNY) community college focused on art, design, business, and technology. FIT serves about 9,000 full- and part-time students and operates programs in Florence and Milan, Italy, and Songdo, South Korea.

Why does FIT publish an Annual Security Report (ASR)?

Federal law—the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act)—requires colleges that participate in federal student-aid programs to publish an Annual Security and Fire Safety Report each year.

What information is included in the ASR?

The ASR includes:

- Crime statistics for specific offenses that occurred:
 - On campus
 - In certain FIT-owned or -controlled off-campus buildings
 - On public property immediately next to campus
- Fire statistics for on-campus residence halls.
- FIT's policies and practices related to:
 - Campus safety and security
 - Crime prevention and reporting
 - Fire safety
 - Services and resources for victims
 - Campus disciplinary processes

Who prepares this report?

The report is prepared by FIT's Clery Compliance Committee in coordination with other FIT administrative offices.

How should this report be used?

FIT encourages students, employees, and prospective students and families to read this report to better understand campus safety, available resources, and how to report concerns. The goal is to support a campus environment focused on safety and well-being.

How can I access the ASR and related information?

- FIT emails a notice each year to all enrolled students and current employees with a link to the ASR.
- The 2026 ASR is available on [FIT's Clery Act website](#).
- Campus crime statistics for all colleges are also available through the [U.S. Department of Education's Campus Safety and Security website](#).
- A daily crime log is maintained by FIT's Department of Public Safety and may be viewed at the Public Safety Office, 236 West 27th Street, First Floor.

How Do I Report a Crime or an Emergency?

Who should I contact to report a crime or safety concern?

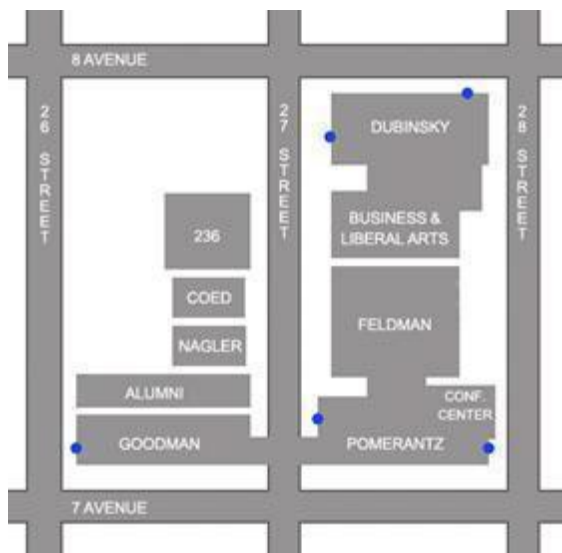
You are encouraged to report crimes and safety concerns as soon as possible. You can contact:

- **Department of Public Safety (24/7)**
(212) 217-7777
campus_security@fitnyc.edu
236 West 27th Street, First Floor
- **Dean of Students Office**
(212) 217-3800
dean_of_students@fitnyc.edu
- **Title IX Coordinator (for sexual or gender-based misconduct)**
(212) 217-3365
titleix@fitnyc.edu

Public Safety can also assist you in reporting to the NYPD if needed.

What should I do in an emergency?

- Call Public Safety at (212) 217-7777, or
- Use an emergency call box on campus:



- **Red call boxes (indoors):** Connect instantly to Public Safety and share your location automatically.
- **Blue call boxes (outdoors):** Located around campus perimeter and connect directly to Public Safety.

If an emergency occurs off campus, call 911.

Are there other people I can report incidents to?

Yes. While Public Safety is preferred, you may also report concerns to other FIT officials such as:

- Residential Life
- Athletics staff or coaches
- Student Life
- International Education or International Student Services

These officials can help connect you to the right resources.

What is a Campus Security Authority (CSA)?

A CSA is a staff member who has responsibility for student or campus activities (for example, housing or student-conduct staff).

- CSAs must report Clery-related crimes to Public Safety.
- This helps FIT:
 - Issue timely safety alerts if needed.
 - Maintain an accurate daily crime log.
 - Compile required annual crime statistics.

Note: Licensed professional counselors are *not* CSAs. They do not report identifiable information but may share anonymized data and encourage reporting.

Can I report something anonymously?

Yes. You can report a concern anonymously by calling the FIT Tip Line: (212) 217-TIPS (8477).

- Your identity will be kept confidential (if provided).
- The report may still be included in crime statistics.

Important:

- Reports involving sexual or gender-based misconduct are shared with the Title IX Coordinator.
- Other reports may be shared with appropriate offices (such as the Dean of Students or Human Resources), even if submitted anonymously.

Why does FIT encourage reporting?

Reporting helps FIT:

- Respond quickly to safety concerns.
- Provide support and resources.
- Identify patterns or ongoing threats.
- Meet federal reporting requirements.

What Safety Services Does FIT Provide?

What does the Department of Public Safety do?

FIT's [Department of Public Safety](#) helps keep the campus safe 24/7, year-round.

Their responsibilities include:

- Responding to emergencies and safety concerns
- Patrolling campus buildings and surrounding areas
- Monitoring security cameras across campus
- Coordinating emergency response and communications
- Assisting with reporting crimes to local law enforcement

How does Public Safety monitor the campus?

Public Safety uses a combination of:

- Foot patrols across campus
- Security cameras (approximately 350 campuswide)
- A central dispatch center that receives calls and coordinates responses

This allows them to quickly identify and respond to potential safety issues.

Are Public Safety officers armed?

No. FIT Public Safety officers do not carry firearms.

How does FIT work with the NYPD?

FIT Public Safety works closely with the New York City Police Department (NYPD).

- NYPD officers may patrol near campus.
- They enforce local and state laws.
- Public Safety can help you connect with NYPD to file a report if needed.

How does Public Safety respond to emergencies?

Public Safety officers:

- Respond to all on-campus emergencies and requests for assistance.
- Coordinate with police, fire, or EMS when additional resources are needed.
- Provide immediate assistance while outside responders are on route.

What training do Public Safety officers receive?

Officers are trained in:

- First aid, CPR, and AED use
- Fire safety (FDNY certification)
- Emergency response procedures
- Campus safety and security practices

They also receive annual training, which includes:

- Emergency preparedness
- Community engagement
- Report writing and legal responsibilities
- Workplace and sexual harassment awareness
- Sexual assault prevention and education

Additional training opportunities, such as Safe Zone ally training, are also offered.

How Does FIT Promote Campus Safety?

How does FIT help prevent crime and promote safety awareness?

FIT takes a proactive, campuswide approach to safety.

- Students and employees are encouraged to look out for themselves and others, including using safe and positive bystander intervention.
- Multiple offices collaborate on safety education, including:
 - Public Safety
 - Student Success and related departments
 - Title IX Office
 - Information Technology (including cyber safety awareness)

FIT also maintains a Security Advisory Committee (required by New York State law) that reviews safety policies, procedures, and educational programs and recommends improvements.

What safety programs are offered?

Safety education is provided throughout the year and includes:

- Student orientation programs (each semester, for on- and off-campus safety)
- Training for Resident Assistants (RAs)
- Programs available to employees upon request

Examples of topics include:

- Emergency procedures (evacuation and shelter-in-place drills)
- Personal safety and crime prevention
- Campus escort and shuttle services
- Prevention of sexual and interpersonal violence
- Cybersecurity and identity theft awareness

Additional programs include health and wellness events and residence hall safety campaigns.

How are campus facilities kept safe?

FIT regularly reviews and improves its physical environment:

- Public Safety conducts ongoing security assessments of buildings and spaces.
- Recommendations are shared with appropriate departments for action.
- Safety considerations are incorporated into facility maintenance and upgrades.

What transportation and escort services are available?

FIT offers free services to help you travel safely:

- Safety Shuttle (Feldman Center to/from Kaufman Hall)
 - Runs about every 15 minutes (when classes are in session)
 - Available 8 am–2 am, with on-demand service outside those hours
- Campus Escort Service
 - Walking escorts available on request
 - Request by speaking to an officer or calling (212) 217-4999

How does FIT control access to buildings?

- Entry to campus buildings requires a valid FIT ID.
- Visitors must follow established procedures (see [Campus Card and Campus Access policy](#)).
- Public Safety staff monitor building entrances and conduct routine patrols.
- Access points and residence halls are electronically monitored 24/7.

How are residence halls kept safe?

Residence halls have multiple layers of safety:

- 24/7 staffing by Public Safety and Residential Life staff when halls are open
- Controlled access and visitor sign-in procedures
- Required compliance with housing policies (see Resident Handbook / [Guide to Living on Campus](#))
- Regular health and safety inspections
- Ongoing safety awareness campaigns (e.g., securing doors and belongings)

How does FIT improve safety on campus streets?

To reduce traffic risks:

- West 27th Street is closed to most vehicles during weekdays (7 am–6 pm).
- Speed bumps and controlled access help create a safer pedestrian environment.

What should I do if I lose something on campus?

Public Safety maintains a lost and found:

- 236 West 27th Street, First Floor
- (212) 217-4999

Items are held for 45 days. If possible, owners are contacted. Unclaimed items are disposed of, donated, or otherwise handled according to policy.

Are ATMs on campus safe to use?

Yes. ATMs are located in:

- Feldman Center lobby
- Dubinsky Student Center lobby

These areas are:

- Well-lit
- Staffed by Public Safety 24/7

How Will I Be Notified About Safety Threats?

What is the difference between a timely warning and an emergency notification?

FIT uses two types of alerts:

- **Timely Warnings**
Issued for certain reported crimes that may pose a serious or ongoing threat to the campus community.
- **Emergency Notifications**
Issued when there is a confirmed immediate threat to health or safety (for example, fire, severe weather, or other urgent situation).

Both are required under federal law and are intended to help keep the community informed and safe.

When are timely warnings issued?

A timely warning is sent when:

- A Clery-reportable crime is reported to Public Safety, and
- The situation is considered a serious or continuing threat.

Warnings are sent as soon as enough information is available and include:

- What happened
- Where and when it occurred (as appropriate)
- Steps you can take to protect yourself and others.

When are emergency notifications issued?

An emergency notification is sent when:

- FIT confirms a significant emergency or dangerous situation, and
- There is an immediate or imminent threat to health or safety.

Notifications are sent without delay, unless doing so would interfere with emergency response efforts.

Depending on the situation, notifications may go to:

- The entire campus, or
- Only the portion of the community affected.

Updates are provided as conditions change.

How will I receive alerts?

FIT communicates alerts using methods designed to reach the campus quickly, including:

- FIT Alert System (primary method)
- Email
- Text messages and phone calls
- Public address systems
- Website and social media updates
- Campus postings
- Information phone line: (212) 217-7792

What is the FIT Alert system?

FIT Alert is the college's emergency notification system.

- All students and employees are automatically enrolled.
- Alerts are sent to:
 - FIT email accounts
 - Office phones (for employees)
- You can:
 - Add or update contact information in MyFIT
 - Include additional phone numbers (e.g., family contacts)

Access ends automatically when you are no longer enrolled or employed.

Who decides when to send alerts?

Senior college officials—such as Public Safety leadership and senior administration—are authorized to issue alerts.

They may:

- Work together to assess a situation and determine messaging, or
- Act immediately if urgent action is needed.

Decisions are guided by FIT's Emergency Preparedness Plan.

Are emergency procedures tested?

Yes. FIT:

- Tests emergency response procedures at least once per year
- Shares information with the campus community during these tests
- Maintains records of all testing activities

Can I receive alerts from New York City as well?

Yes. You can sign up for [Notify NYC](#), the city's emergency alert system.

It provides:

- Emergency alerts
- Public health updates
- Transit and traffic advisories

Where can I learn more?

For full details, see:

- [Campus Safety and Security policy](#)
- [Emergency Preparedness Plan](#)

What Support Resources Are Available to Students and Employees?

What support services are available for students?

Counseling Center

(212) 217-4260

Dubinsky Student Center, Room A212B

- Free, confidential services for registered students
- Offers:
 - Crisis intervention
 - Short-term counseling
 - Referrals to off-campus providers
 - Support for students affected by crime
- Provides on-site emergency assistance when needed.
- Regular hours: Monday–Friday, 9 am–5 pm (year-round)

The Counseling Center also offers campuswide programs such as workshops and support groups.

In a mental health emergency:

- Call 911, or
- Call/text 988 ([Suicide & Crisis Lifeline](#)), or
- Call [NYC 988](#) (formerly NYC Well): (888) 692-9355.

Health Services

(212) 217-4190

Dubinsky Student Center, Room A402

- A nationally accredited ambulatory health care center
- Provides medical care for students registered for credit courses
- Includes physicians and nurse practitioners, and a health educator, phlebotomist, acupuncturist, and massage therapist
- Can respond to most on-campus medical concerns

Additional support:

- Public Safety can assist with transport to Health Services.
- Emergency services (EMS) are contacted when needed.
- Information on nearby urgent care and hospitals is available online.

What support services are available for employees?

Employee Assistance Program (EAP)

(212) 271-5600

Dubinsky Student Center, Room A608D

- Free, confidential counseling and support for employees
- Also available to family members or significant others
- Supports a wide range of concerns, including:
 - Work-related stress
 - Personal challenges

Hours:

- Monday and Thursday: 9 am–3 pm
- Wednesday: 9 am–1 pm
- Voicemail is checked daily.

How does FIT address workplace violence prevention?

FIT is committed to maintaining a safe and respectful work environment.

Employees are expected to:

- Help maintain a safe workplace.
- Participate in required workplace violence prevention training.

The program includes:

- Regular risk assessments to identify and reduce hazards.
- Procedures for reporting and responding to concerns.
- Annual review and updates to improve effectiveness.

Reports of workplace concerns are taken seriously and used to strengthen prevention efforts.

Where can I learn more?

- [Workplace Violence Prevention Policy and Program](#)
- [Employee Assistance Program \(EAP\) resources](#)
- [Health Services website](#) ([hours](#), [services](#), and [local care options](#))
- [Counseling Center resources and programs](#)

What Happens if Someone Experiences Sexual Misconduct?

What does FIT prohibit?

FIT prohibits all forms of sexual misconduct and interpersonal violence, including:

- Sexual assault
- Stalking
- Domestic and dating violence
- Sexual and gender-based harassment

These behaviors are violations of FIT policy and federal law (Title IX).

How does FIT work to prevent sexual misconduct?

FIT promotes prevention through education, training, and campus engagement.

Key efforts include:

- Mandatory training for students (orientation, student leaders, athletes, RAs)
- Ongoing awareness programs and campaigns throughout the year
- Bystander intervention education to help community members safely step in
- Campuswide initiatives led by the [Campus Anti-Violence Education Group \(CAEG\)](#)

These programs focus on:

- Consent and healthy relationships
- Recognizing and responding to unsafe situations
- Available resources and reporting options

What should I do if I experience or witness sexual misconduct?

You have several options and can choose what feels right for you:

- Report to the Title IX Coordinator.
- Contact Public Safety or local law enforcement.
- Seek confidential support (Counseling Center, Health Services, EAP).
- Access off-campus resources.

You can:

- Report with or without pursuing an investigation.
- Report on campus, off campus, or both.
- Choose not to report to law enforcement.

FIT can help you understand your options and assist with reporting.

Will my report be confidential?

It depends on who you tell:

- Confidential resources (e.g., Counseling Center, Health Services, EAP)
 - Keep your information confidential (with limited legal exceptions)
- Other FIT employees
 - Must share information with the Title IX Coordinator
 - Will protect your privacy as much as possible

FIT balances privacy with its responsibility to keep the community safe.

What support is available?

FIT provides support regardless of whether you file a formal complaint, including:

- Counseling and medical care
- Academic, housing, or work adjustments
- Assistance connecting with legal or community resources
- Help obtaining an order of protection

Support measures are designed to:

- Maintain safety.
- Prevent retaliation.
- Minimize disruption to your education or work.

What happens after a report is made?

FIT follows a fair, prompt, and impartial process:

- Reports are reviewed by trained officials.
- Investigations are typically completed in about 60 days (when possible).
- Both parties have:
 - The opportunity to participate.
 - The option to have an advisor.
- The standard used is “preponderance of the evidence” (more likely than not).

Possible outcomes may include:

- Disciplinary action (e.g., suspension, expulsion, or employment action)
- Educational or remedial measures

Retaliation is strictly prohibited and treated as a separate violation.

What rights do students have?

Students have the right to:

- Be treated with dignity and respect.
- Decide whether and how to report or participate in a process.
- Receive support services and accommodations.
- Be protected from retaliation.
- Have an advisor present during proceedings.
- Access a fair and impartial process.

How can bystanders help?

[Bystanders](#) are encouraged to act safely by:

- Calling Public Safety in emergencies
- Checking in if something feels wrong.
- Encouraging someone to seek help.

Taking action— even small steps —can help prevent harm.

What if I need medical care or want to preserve evidence?

- Seek medical attention as soon as possible.
- Evidence collection (such as a forensic exam) is most effective within 96 hours.
- Public Safety or FIT staff can help connect you to care and law enforcement.

Where can I learn more?

- [Sexual Misconduct Response Policy](#)
- [Title IX Grievance Policy](#)
- [Nondiscrimination and Anti-Harassment Policy](#)
- [FIT Empower / Sexual Misconduct website](#)
- [Student Bill of Rights](#) (sexual misconduct)

What is Hazing and How Does FIT Respond?

What is hazing?

FIT prohibits hazing and is committed to maintaining a safe, respectful, and inclusive campus environment.

FIT defines hazing as any act, on or off campus, in which a person intentionally or recklessly engages in conduct directed at a student or other individual that causes or reasonably presents a substantial risk of physical injury, emotional harm, or mental distress, regardless of the person's willingness to participate.

Hazing includes, but is not limited to, behaviors that humiliate, degrade, abuse, or endanger another individual.

Hazing can occur in many types of groups, including:

- Fraternities and sororities
- Athletic teams
- Pre-professional organizations
- Music groups
- Other student clubs and organizations

Hazing is a violation of New York State Penal Law and is inconsistent with FIT's commitment to respect, safety, and student well-being.

How does FIT work to prevent hazing?

In compliance with the Stop Campus Hazing Act, FIT is committed to:

- Providing hazing prevention education and awareness information
- Encouraging reporting of suspected hazing incidents
- Maintaining transparency regarding hazing violations
- Documenting hazing incidents and reporting them as required by law

Information about hazing prevention, reporting options, resources, and statistics is available on FIT's [Hazing Prevention and Awareness](#) webpage.

How do I report hazing?

Don't be a bystander. If you witness or have knowledge of a possible hazing incident, report it immediately.

Reports may be made to:

- Department of Public Safety at (212) 217-7777
- Dean of Students at (212) 217-3800
- Any senior administrator of the college
- Any administrator identified as a reporting option in FIT's Campus Safety and Security Policy
- STOPit, FIT's reporting system, which accepts anonymous reports

Depending on the nature of the report, the Department of Public Safety may notify law enforcement.

What happens after a hazing report is made?

Reports of hazing are reviewed and investigated by the appropriate college officials in accordance with FIT policies and procedures.

Individuals and/or organizations found responsible for hazing may face:

- Loss of college recognition
- Disciplinary charges
- Criminal charges

What support and resources are available?

Students seeking assistance related to hazing may contact:

- Department of Public Safety
- FIT Counseling Center
- Office of Health Services
- Office of the Dean of Students
- Title IX/Affirmative Action

Where can I learn more?

- [Hazing Prevention and Awareness website](#)
- [Code of Student Conduct policy](#)

What Other Safety-Related Policies Apply at FIT?

FIT maintains a number of policies that support campus safety, student well-being, and a respectful community. Below are brief summaries with links to learn more.

What happens if a residential student goes missing?

FIT has specific procedures for students who live on campus housing.

- A student may be considered missing after 24 hours with no explanation.
- Reports should be made immediately to Public Safety: (212) 217-7777.
- FIT will:
 - Investigate the report.
 - Notify a designated confidential contact.
 - Notify a parent/guardian (if under 18 and not emancipated).
 - Notify the NYPD within 24 hours.

For nonresidential students or others, contact the NYPD directly.

What is FIT's approach to drugs and alcohol?

FIT is committed to a drug-free campus. FIT is also an alcohol-free campus with limited exceptions.

The policy outlines:

- Prohibited conduct
- Health risks
- Available support resources
- Possible disciplinary and legal consequences¹

This information is provided annually in compliance with federal law.

How does FIT address bias- or hate-related incidents?

FIT prohibits bias-related crimes and incidents.

- These may involve actions motivated by bias (e.g., race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, disability).
- Report incidents to Public Safety: (212) 217-7777.

FIT will:

- Notify law enforcement (NYPD).
- Investigate and respond.
- Refer to appropriate college offices.

Incidents that do not meet the legal definition of a crime may still violate FIT policies (e.g., Nondiscrimination or Student Conduct policies).

¹ A bystander acting in good faith or a reporting individual acting in good faith that discloses any incident of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault to FIT officials or law enforcement will not be subject to FIT's conduct disciplinary action for violations of alcohol and/or drug use policies occurring at or near the time of the domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault.

What is FIT doing about hazing?

Under the Stop Campus Hazing Act (effective 2025):

- FIT collects and reports hazing data.
- Statistics will begin appearing in the 2026 ASR (reporting 2025 data).
- Policies and reporting resources are available online.

How does FIT address discrimination and harassment?

FIT prohibits discrimination and harassment based on protected characteristics (such as race, gender, disability, and others).

The policy:

- Provides a process for reporting concerns.
- Prohibits retaliation.
- Applies to students, employees, and others in the community.

What is the Code of Student Conduct?

- The [Code of Student Conduct](#) outlines expectations for student behavior.

It:

- Promotes a respectful and inclusive campus environment.
- Defines prohibited conduct (e.g., violence, harassment, misuse of property, policy violations).
- Describes the student conduct process and possible sanctions.

It also includes amnesty provisions to encourage students to seek help in emergencies involving alcohol or drugs.

What additional safety policies should I know about?

FIT's Campus Safety and Security Policy also includes:

- **Emergency Preparedness and Response**
 - Emergency planning, training, and coordinated response procedures.
- **President's Advisory Committee on Campus Security**
 - Reviews safety policies and recommends improvements.
- **Rules of the Maintenance of Public Order**
 - Prohibits behaviors such as violence, disruption, unauthorized access, and weapons on campus.
- **Violent Crime Response Procedures**
 - Public safety works with law enforcement to investigate serious incidents.

What rules apply to campus events and demonstrations?

FIT supports the free exchange of ideas and peaceful expression while also maintaining a safe environment and protecting the college's educational mission and operations.

The [Standards and Guidelines for Campus Events and Demonstrations](#) establish expectations for campus events and demonstrations and help balance freedom of expression with the safety of students, employees, visitors, and college property.

Will victims be informed about disciplinary outcomes?

Yes. In certain cases, involving crimes of violence or sexual misconduct:

- Victims (or next of kin, if applicable) may receive information about the outcome of disciplinary proceedings.
- In sexual misconduct cases, both parties are notified simultaneously.

Where can I learn more?

- [Missing Student Policy](#)
- [Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Policy](#)
- [Bias Crime Prevention Policy](#)
- [Hazing Reporting and Prevention](#)
- [Nondiscrimination and Anti-Harassment Policy](#)
- [Code of Student Conduct](#)
- [Campus Safety and Security Policy](#)
- [Workplace Violence Prevention Policy](#)

What Safety Rules Apply to Study Abroad?

FIT offers study abroad programs in Florence and Milan (Italy). SUNY Korea (Songdo, South Korea) offers two FIT AAS degrees, Fashion Design and Fashion Business Management. While abroad, students remain subject to FIT policies and have access to both local and FIT-based support resources.

FIT in Florence (Italy)

Who do I contact to report a crime or emergency?

You should report concerns as soon as possible to:

- Resident Director (on-site): +(39) 055-275-0637; Villa Favard Building, Second Floor
- FIT International Programs and Office of the Dean for International Education: (212) 217-5380; Room B119 on the New York campus
- FIT Public Safety (24/7): (212) 217-7777

In an emergency:

- Resident Director Emergency Number: +(39) 348 3937130
- FIT in Florence Emergency Number: +(39) 351 630 4113
- Polimoda Security: +(39) 055 275647; Villa Favard Building, Second Floor
- U.S. Consulate in Florence: +(39) 055 266951; Lungarno Amerigo Vespucci, 38, 50123 Firenze
- In off-campus emergencies, dial 112 (European Emergency number)

Anonymous reporting is available through the FIT Tip Line: (212) 217-TIPS.

What safety measures are in place?

- Security services are provided by Polimoda.
- Campus access is controlled (badges, reception check-in).
- Buildings are secured after hours.
- Staff are trained to respond to emergencies.

What safety training do students receive?

Students complete mandatory predeparture and on-site orientation, covering:

- Local laws and safety practices
- Health care and insurance abroad
- Emergency contacts and procedures
- Resources from the U.S. State Department (STEP program)

FIT in Milan (Italy)

Who do I contact to report a crime or emergency?

You can contact:

- Resident Director: +(39) 02 2399 5761; Via Candiani 72, Edificio B1, 3° Piano
- FIT in Milan Office: +(39) 02 2399 5761 or 5768; Via Candiani 72, Edificio B1, 3° Piano
- Office of International Programs and Office of the Dean for International Education: (212) 217-5380; Room B119 on the New York campus
- FIT Public Safety (24/7): (212) 217-7777

In an emergency:

- Resident Director Emergency Number: +(39) 344 3413296
- FIT in Milan Emergency Number (+39) 3404007845
- Politecnico Security: +(39) 02 2399 5600 (internal extension 5600); Main Desk B2 Building
- Politecnico Contact Center: +(39) 02 2399 9300 (internal extension 9300)
- University Switchboard (+39) 0223991
- Prevention and Protection Service (SPP) sicurezza-spp@polimi.it
- Control room (+39) 3423215202
- U.S. Consulate in Milan: +(39) 02 290351; Via Principe Amedeo, 2/10, Milan, 20121
- In on- and off-campus emergencies, dial 112

Anonymous reporting is available via the FIT Tip Line.

What safety measures are in place?

- Security is provided by Politecnico di Milano.
- Security cameras and monitored campus access points.
- On-site trained emergency personnel
- Emergency phones located in campus buildings

What safety training do students receive?

Students receive orientation covering:

- Local laws, safety, and emergency procedures
- Health care and insurance
- Emergency contacts and travel safety
- Required safety training specific to the host institution

FIT at SUNY Korea

Who do I contact to report a crime or emergency?

You can report concerns to:

- Student Services Team Leader: +(82) 32-626-1191; munhyuk.kim@sunykorea.ac.kr
- Dean of Student Affairs: +(82) 32-626-1190; andrew.lasher@sunykorea.ac.kr
- SUNY Korea Title IX Coordinator: +(82) 32-626-1153; soojin.lee1@sunykorea.ac.kr
- Office of Institutional Diversity and Equity: +(82) 32-626-1153; yeji.seok@sunykorea.ac.kr
- Office of International Programs and Office of the Dean for International Education: (212) 217-5380; Room B119 on the New York campus

In an emergency:

- IGC Safety Control Center: +(82) 32-626-0100
- IGC Security Office (A107): +(82) 32-626-1607
- IGC Housing Office: +(82) 32-626-4856 (out of country calling); 032-626-4856 (domestic calling)
- Incheon Yeonsu Police Station, 138 Woninjae-ro, Yeonsu 2(i)-dong, Yeonsu-gu, Incheon, South Korea; +(82) 32-453-0762
- US Embassy Seoul, 188 Sejong-daero, Jongno-gu, Seoul, South Korea 03141; +(82) 02-397-4114
- US Consulate Busan, #993, Joongangdae-Ro, Busanjin-Gu, Room 612 (Lotte Gold Rose), Busan, South Korea 47209; +(82) 02-397-4114
- In police emergencies, dial 112
- In fire/medical emergencies, dial 119 (English service 02-119)

What safety measures are in place?

- 24/7 campus security and surveillance
- Controlled building access with ID cards
- Fire safety and emergency response teams
- Regular coordination with local police

What support and resources are available?

Students have access to:

- Counseling and health services on campus
- Local hospitals and emergency care
- Off-campus and national support resources

FIT and SUNY Korea coordinate to provide support comparable to what is available in New York.

Do FIT policies still apply while abroad?

Yes. Students are expected to follow key FIT policies, including:

- [Code of Student Conduct](#)
- [Sexual Misconduct Response Policy](#)
- [Nondiscrimination and Anti-Harassment Policy](#)
- [Drug and Alcohol Policy](#)

SUNY Korea may also apply its own policies, where applicable.

What happens if there is a safety or conduct issue abroad?

- Reports are reviewed and addressed by FIT and/or the host institution.
- Students receive support resources and accommodations as needed.
- Serious matters may involve local authorities and FIT officials.

Are there special procedures for missing students abroad?

Yes. Each location has protocols to follow if a student cannot be located, including:

- Reporting to local staff
- Attempting contact
- Notifying emergency contacts if needed

Where can I learn more?

- [Study Abroad / International Programs website](#)
- FIT policies ([Code of Student Conduct](#), [Sexual Misconduct](#), [Nondiscrimination](#))
- [SUNY Korea Policies and Regulations](#) (for Korea programs)
- [U.S. State Department STEP program](#)

Crime Statistics (Required Disclosure)

Why does FIT include crime statistics in the ASR?

Federal law (the Clery Act) requires colleges to publish certain crime statistics each year.

These statistics are intended to:

- Help you understand campus safety trends.
- Support informed decision-making.
- Promote transparency and accountability.

What types of crimes are included in the statistics?

The Clery Act requires reporting in specific categories, including:

- **Clery-specific Criminal Offenses**
(homicide, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson)
- **Hate Crimes**
Crimes motivated by bias, including certain additional offenses.
- **Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Offenses**
(e.g., domestic violence, dating violence, stalking)
- **Arrests and Disciplinary Referrals**
For weapons, drugs, and alcohol violations

Full definitions of each category are provided in Appendix B.

Where do these crimes occur? (Clery geography)

Clery statistics are reported based on location:

- **On-campus property**
Buildings and property owned or controlled by FIT (including residence halls)
- **Public property**
Streets, sidewalks, and areas immediately adjacent to campus
- **Noncampus property**
Locations used for FIT programs (e.g., study abroad sites, athletic facilities, certain student travel)

What locations are included in FIT's reporting?

For reporting purposes, FIT includes:

- **New York City campus**
(all buildings and spaces used for academic, residential, and administrative purposes)
- **Campuses abroad**
 - Florence (Polimoda locations)
 - Milan (Politecnico di Milano campus)
 - SUNY Korea (Incheon Global campus)
- **Other noncampus locations**, such as:
 - Study abroad travel sites
 - Certain off-campus athletic facilities
 - Approved student trips (based on Clery reporting rules)

Maps and detailed listings are provided in Appendix C.

How are statistics collected?

Crime statistics are compiled by FIT's Department of Public Safety using multiple sources:

- Reports made directly to Public Safety
- Reports from Campus Security Authorities (CSAs)
- Information from local law enforcement (when available)
- Data from certain noncampus locations (including study abroad programs)

Do reported statistics mean a crime definitely occurred?

Not necessarily.

- Statistics reflect reports received, whether or not they were confirmed.
- Inclusion in the report does not determine guilt or outcome.

Is personal information included in these statistics?

No.

- All statistics are reported without identifying information.
- Data is shared in aggregate form only.
- Confidential reports may be included in a de-identified manner.

Where can I find the actual statistics tables?

Detailed statistics tables are included in the following section of the report and are presented in the format required by federal law.

Where can I learn more?

- [Appendix B: Clery crime definitions](#)
- [Appendix C: Clery geography maps and locations](#)
- [Campus Safety and Security Policy](#) (Clery compliance details)
- [U.S. Department of Education Campus Safety and Security website](#)

FIT New York Statistics

Criminal Offenses	Year	Geographical Locations			
		On-Campus Student Housing Facilities	On- Campus Total	Non-campus Property	Public Property
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault: Rape	2023	2	2	0	2
	2024	1	1	0	0
	2025	1	1	0	0
Sexual Assault: Fondling	2023	1	1	0	6
	2024	0	0	0	3
	2025	0	0	0	1
Sexual Assault: Incest	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault: Statutory Rape	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2023	0	0	0	7
	2024	0	0	0	2
	2025	0	0	0	2
Aggravated Assault	2023	0	2	0	8
	2024	0	0	0	2
	2025	0	0	0	2
Burglary	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2023	0	1	0	6
	2024	0	0	0	1
	2025	0	0	0	2
Arson	2023	0	0	0	2
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	1

VAWA Offenses	Year	Geographical Location			
		On-Campus Student Housing Facilities	On-Campus Total	Noncampus Building or Property	Public Property
Domestic Violence	2023	0	0	0	10
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	1
Dating Violence	2023	2	2	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2025	2	2	0	0
Stalking	2023	5	5	0	0
	2024	5	5	0	0
	2025	1	2	0	0

Hazing	Year	Geographical Location			
		On-Campus Student Housing Facilities	On-Campus Total	Noncampus Building or Property	Public Property
	2023	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2024	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2025	0	0	0	0

Arrests and Disciplinary Referrals Offenses	Year	Geographical Location			
		On-Campus Student Housing Facilities	On-Campus Total	Noncampus Building or Property	Public Property
Arrests: Illegal Weapons Possession	2023	0	0	0	3
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Illegal Weapons Possession	2023	1	1	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2025	1	1	0	0
Arrests: Drug Law Violations	2023	0	0	0	2
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	2
Disciplinary Referrals: Drug Law Violations	2023	14	14	0	0
	2024	35	35	0	0
	2025	16	16	0	0
Arrests: Liquor Law Violations	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Liquor Law Violations	2023	126	126	0	0
	2024	99	99	0	0
	2025	71	71	0	0

Hate Crimes

In 2023, a hate crime occurred just outside campus involving two nonaffiliated individuals. The suspect made derogatory remarks about the victim's national origin (Asian), followed by a physical assault after the victim responded.

FIT in Italy — Florence Statistics

Criminal Offenses	Year	Geographical Location		
		On Campus*	Noncampus Building or Property	Public Property
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Sexual Assault: Rape	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Sexual Assault: Fondling	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Sexual Assault: Incest	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Sexual Assault: Statutory Rape	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Robbery	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	1
	2025	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Burglary	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	1	0
	2025	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Arson	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
There were no hate crimes reported during the above reporting periods.				
*There are no on-campus residence halls.				

VAWA Offenses	Year	Geographical Location		
		On Campus*	Noncampus Building or Property	Public Property
Domestic Violence	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Stalking	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
*There are no on-campus residence halls.				

Arrests and Disciplinary Referrals Offenses	Year	Geographical Location		
		On Campus*	Noncampus Building or Property	Public Property
Arrests: Illegal Weapons Possession	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Illegal Weapons Possession	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Arrests: Drug Law Violations	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Drug Law Violations	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Arrests: Liquor Law Violations	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Liquor Law Violations	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
*There are no on-campus residence halls.				

FIT in Italy — Milan Statistics

Criminal Offenses	Year	Geographical Location		
		On Campus*	Noncampus Building or Property	Public Property
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Sexual Assault: Rape	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Sexual Assault: Fondling	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Sexual Assault: Incest	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Sexual Assault: Statutory Rape	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Robbery	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Burglary	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Arson	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
There were no hate crimes reported during the above reporting periods.				
*There are no on-campus residence halls.				

VAWA Offenses	Year	Geographical Location		
		On Campus*	Noncampus Building or Property	Public Property
Domestic Violence	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Stalking	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
*There are no on-campus residence halls.				

Arrests and Disciplinary Referrals Offenses	Year	Geographical Location		
		On Campus*	Noncampus Building or Property	Public Property
Arrests: Illegal Weapons Possession	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Illegal Weapons Possession	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Arrests: Drug Law Violations	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Drug Law Violations	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Arrests: Liquor Law Violations	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Liquor Law Violations	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
*There are no on-campus residence halls.				

FIT at SUNY Korea

Criminal Offenses	Year	Geographical Location			
		On-Campus Student Housing Facilities	On-Campus Total	Noncampus Building or Property	Public Property
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault: Rape	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault: Fondling	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault: Incest	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault: Statutory Rape	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0
Arson	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0
There were no hate crimes reported during the above reporting periods.					

VAWA Offenses	Year	Geographical Location			
		On-Campus Student Housing Facilities	On-Campus Total	Noncampus Building or Property	Public Property
Domestic Violence	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0

Arrests and Disciplinary Referrals Offenses	Year	Geographical Location			
		On-Campus Student Housing Facilities	On-Campus Total	Noncampus Building or Property	Public Property
Arrests: Illegal Weapons Possession	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Illegal Weapons Possession	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0
Arrests: Drug Law Violations	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Drug Law Violations	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0
Arrests: Liquor Law Violations	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Liquor Law Violations	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0

How Does FIT Handle Fire Safety?

Who responds to fires on campus?

- Public Safety and Facilities staff respond to fire alarms and assist with evacuation.
- The New York City Fire Department (FDNY) responds to and extinguishes fires.

What should I do if there is a fire or fire alarm?

Treat every alarm as real.

If you see or suspect a fire:

- Pull a fire alarm immediately.
- Call Public Safety: (212) 217-7777.

If an alarm sounds:

- Evacuate the building right away.
- Do not wait for confirmation or call to verify the alarm.
- Do not reenter until you are told it is safe.

How should I evacuate safely?

Follow these basic steps:

- Check your door—do not open if it is hot.
- Leave immediately and use the stairs (not elevators).
- Close doors behind you.
- Move calmly to the nearest exit.
- Go outside and move away from the building.
- Wait for the “all clear” before returning.

If you cannot evacuate:

- Stay inside, seal the door, and call Public Safety.
- Signal for help from a window if possible.

What fire safety training is provided?

FIT provides training and preparation through:

- Orientation sessions (Safe and Sound programs)
- Instruction on evacuation and shelter procedures
- At least two fire drills per year for the campus community

What fire safety features are in residence halls?

Residence halls are equipped with:

- Fire alarms and smoke detection
- Sprinkler systems
- Fire extinguishers
- Posted evacuation plans

Details are provided in the following chart:

FIRE SAFETY AMENITIES BY BUILDING FOR ON-CAMPUS RESIDENCE HALLS

On-Campus Residence	Alumni	Nagler	Coed	Kaufman
Fire Alarms Monitored On-Site	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fire Alarms Monitored by FDNY	No	No	Yes (Admissions)	Yes
Building Equipped with Full Sprinkler System	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Smoke Detection	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fire Extinguishers—All Floors	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Evacuation Plans and Placards Posted	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fire Safety Training Conducted	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of Evacuation Drills Conducted in 2024	2	2	2	2

What fire safety rules apply in residence halls?

To reduce risk, FIT prohibits:

- Open flames (candles, incense, oil lamps)
- Smoking (campus is tobacco-free)
- Certain electrical appliances (e.g., space heaters, hot plates, halogen lamps)

Additional rules:

- Cooking appliances are restricted to approved areas.
- Regular health and safety inspections are conducted.
- Violations may result in disciplinary action.

Full details are available in the Resident Handbook.

What should I do during a residence hall evacuation?

- Follow instructions from Residential Life staff and Public Safety.
- Use stairs and exit quickly.
- Help alert others if needed.
- Move to designated safe areas and remain there.

Specific evacuation instructions may vary slightly by building, but all follow the same safety principles above.

Do study abroad programs include fire safety reporting?

Not always. FIT's programs in Florence and Milan do not have on-campus residence halls and therefore do not publish fire statistics. However, FIT at SUNY Korea includes on-campus residence halls and publishes fire safety information and fire statistics for those facilities.

Who should I contact after a fire (nonemergency)?

Contact Public Safety at (212) 217-4999. Any fire, regardless of size or whether it has already been extinguished, should be reported so it can be documented and included in required reporting.

Are fire incidents tracked and reported?

Yes.

- All fires must be reported to Public Safety.
- Fire statistics are collected and included in the ASR.
- Data is reported by residence halls and building location.

Fire Statistics for On-Campus Residence Halls

This report includes statistics on reported fires by building location for on-campus residence halls.

- Public Safety must be notified of any fire, regardless of size or severity.
- Reporting ensures accurate inclusion in annual fire statistics.

REPORTED FIRES FOR 2023 FOR ON-CAMPUS RESIDENCE HALLS

On-Campus Residence	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Date/Time	FIT Case Number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries That Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
Alumni	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nagler	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Coed	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Kaufman	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

REPORTED FIRES FOR 2024 FOR ON-CAMPUS RESIDENCE HALLS

On-Campus Residence	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Date/Time	FIT Case Number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries That Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
Alumni	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nagler	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Coed	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Kaufman	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

REPORTED FIRES FOR 2025 FOR ON-CAMPUS RESIDENCE HALLS

On-Campus Residence	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Date/Time	FIT Case Number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries That Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
Alumni	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nagler	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Coed	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Kaufman	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Fire Safety for FIT at SUNY Korea

What should I do in a fire emergency in Korea?

- Dial 119 for fire or medical emergencies.

What fire safety measures are in place?

- Annual fire safety drills (with the Songdo fire department)
- On-campus fire safety manager and disaster prevention team
- Public address system for emergency alerts

How do I evacuate residence halls in Korea?

Residence Hall A

- Use the nearest emergency stair.
- Do not use elevators.
- Exit at the first floor.

Residence Hall B

- Use the nearest emergency stair.
- Do not use elevators.
- Exit via the basement level.

FIRE SAFETY AMENITIES BY BUILDING FOR ON-CAMPUS RESIDENCE HALLS

On-Campus Residence	Hall A	Hall B
Central Fire Alarm System	Yes	Yes
Smoke Detectors	Yes	Yes
Fire Extinguishers	Yes	Yes
Manual Pull Stations	Yes	Yes
Fire Suppression	Yes	Yes
Number of Evacuation Drills Conducted in 2024	2	2

Who should I contact for fire safety information (nonemergency)?

- SUNY Korea Office of Administration Manager, Minsub Hwang, at mshwang@sunykorea.ac.kr, and
- IGC Safety Manager, Wonsun Choi, at wschoi@igc.or.kr.

Are fire statistics reported for SUNY Korea?

Yes.

FIRE STATISTICS FOR SUNY KOREA ON-CAMPUS RESIDENCE HALLS

This report contains statistics on reported fires by building location for on-campus residence halls.

REPORTED FIRES FOR 2023 FOR ON-CAMPUS RESIDENCE HALLS

On-Campus Residence	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Date/Time	FIT Case Number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries That Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
Hall A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hall B	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

REPORTED FIRES FOR 2024 FOR ON-CAMPUS RESIDENCE HALLS

On-Campus Residence	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Date/Time	FIT Case Number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries That Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
Hall A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hall B	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

REPORTED FIRES FOR 2025 FOR ON-CAMPUS RESIDENCE HALLS

On-Campus Residence	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Date/Time	FIT Case Number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries That Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
Hall A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hall B	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Where can I learn more?

- [Fire Safety Policy](#)
- [Guide to Living on Campus webpage](#) (housing fire-safety rules and procedures)
- [Campus Safety and Security Policy](#) (emergency procedures)

Appendix A — Sex Crimes in Applicable Jurisdictions

NEW YORK STATE SEX CRIMES

New York State Penal Law contains the following legal provisions relating to sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. The definitions used for Clery Act reporting are listed in Appendix B. FIT's definitions for purposes of its college policies are provided in FIT's Sexual Misconduct Response policy.

Consent (NY Penal Law Section 130.05): Whether or not specifically stated, it is an element of every offense in Article 130 of the New York State Penal Law that the sexual act was committed without consent of the victim.

Lack of consent results from:

- Forcible compulsion; or
- Incapacity to consent; or
- Where the offense charged is sexual abuse or forcible touching, any circumstances, in addition to forcible compulsion or incapacity to consent, in which the victim does not expressly or impliedly acquiesce in the actor's conduct; or
- Where the offense charged is rape in the third degree or criminal sexual act in the third degree, in addition to forcible compulsion, circumstances under which, at the time of the act of intercourse, oral sexual conduct, or anal sexual conduct, the victim clearly expressed that he or she did not consent to engage in such act, and a reasonable person in the actor's situation would have understood such person's words and acts as an expression of lack of consent to such act under all the circumstances.

The law provides, in relevant part, that a person is deemed incapable of consent when he or she is:

- less than 17 years old; or
- mentally disabled; or
- mentally incapacitated; or
- physically helpless.

Sexual Assault: New York State does not specifically define sexual assault.

Sexual Misconduct (NY Penal Law Section 130.20): When a person (1) engages in sexual intercourse with another person without such person's consent; or (2) engages in oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct without such person's consent; or (3) engages in sexual conduct with an animal or a dead human body.

Rape in the Third Degree (NY Penal Law Section 130.25): When a person (1) engages in sexual intercourse with another person who is incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being than 17 years old; (2) being 21 years old or more, engages in sexual intercourse with another person less than 17 years old; or (3) engages in sexual intercourse with another person without such person's consent where such lack of consent is by reason of some factor other than incapacity to consent.

Rape in the Second Degree (NY Penal Law Section 130.30): When a person (1) being 18 years old or more, engages in sexual intercourse with another person less than 15 years old; or (2) engages in sexual intercourse with another person who is incapable of consent by reason of being mentally disabled or mentally incapacitated. It is an affirmative defense to the crime of rape in the second degree that the defendant was less than four years older than the victim at the time of the act.

Rape in the First Degree (NY Penal Law Section 130.35): When a person engages in sexual intercourse with another person (1) by forcible compulsion; or (2) who is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; or (3) who is less than 11 years old; or (4) who is less than 13 years old and the actor is 18 years old or more.

Criminal Sexual Act in the Third Degree (NY Penal Law Section 130.40): When a person engages in oral or anal sexual conduct (1) with a person who is incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than 17 years old; (2) being 21 years old or more, with a person less than 17 years old; (3) with another person without such person's consent where such lack of consent is by reason of some factor other than incapacity to consent.

Criminal Sexual Act in the Second Degree (NY Penal Law Section 130.45): When a person engages in oral or anal sexual conduct with another person (1) and is 18 years old or more and the other person is less than 15 years old; or (2) who is incapable of consent by reason of being mentally disabled or mentally incapacitated. It is an affirmative defense that the defendant was less than four years older than the victim at the time of the act.

Criminal Sexual Act in the First Degree (NY Penal Law Section 130.50): When a person engages in oral or anal sexual conduct with another person (1) by forcible compulsion; (2) who is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; (3) who is less than 11 years old; or (4) who is less than 13 years old and the actor is 18 years old or more.

Forcible Touching (NY Penal Law Section 130.52): When a person intentionally, and for no legitimate purpose, forcibly touches the sexual or other intimate parts of another person for the purpose of degrading or abusing such person; or for the purpose of gratifying the actor's sexual desire; or subjects another person to sexual contact for the purpose of gratifying the actor's sexual desire and with intent to degrade or abuse such other person while such other person is a passenger on a bus, train, or subway car operated by any transit agency, authority, or company, public or private, whose operation is authorized by New York State or any of its political subdivisions. Forcible touching includes squeezing, grabbing, or pinching.

Persistent Sexual Abuse (NY Penal Law Section 130.53): When a person commits a crime of forcible touching, or second- or third-degree sexual abuse, and, within the previous 10-year period, excluding any time during which such person was incarcerated for any reason, has been convicted two or more times, in separate criminal transactions for which sentence was imposed on separate occasions, of forcible touching, sexual abuse in the third degree, sexual abuse in the second degree, or any offense in Article 130, of which the commission or attempted commission thereof is a felony.

Sexual Abuse in the Third Degree (NY Penal Law Section 130.55): When a person subjects another person to sexual contact without the latter's consent. It is an affirmative defense that (1) such other person's lack of consent was due solely to incapacity to consent by reason of being less than 17 years old; and (2) such other person was more than 14 years old; and (3) the defendant was less than five years older than such other person.

Sexual Abuse in the Second Degree (NY Penal Law Section 130.60): When a person subjects another person to sexual contact and when such other person is (1) incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than 17 years old; or (2) less than 14 years old.

Sexual Abuse in the First Degree (NY Penal Law Section 130.65): When a person subjects another person to sexual contact (1) by forcible compulsion; or (2) when the other person is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; or (3) when the other person is less than 11 years old; or (4) when the other person is less than 13 years old and the actor is 21 years old or older.

Aggravated Sexual Abuse in the Fourth Degree (NY Penal Law Section 130.65-a): When a person inserts a (1) foreign object in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum, or anus of another person and the other person is incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than 17 years old; or (2) finger in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum, or anus of another person causing physical injury to such person and such person is incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than 17 years old. Conduct performed for a valid medical purpose does not violate the provisions of this section.

Aggravated Sexual Abuse in the Third Degree (NY Penal Law Section 130.66): When a person inserts a foreign object in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum, or anus of another person (1)(a) by forcible compulsion; (b) when the other person is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; or (c) when the other person is less than 11 years old; or (2) causing physical injury to such person and such person is incapable of consent by reason of being mentally disabled or mentally incapacitated. Conduct performed for a valid medical purpose does not violate the provisions of this section.

Aggravated Sexual Abuse in the Second Degree (NY Penal Law Section 130.67): When a person inserts a finger in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum, or anus of another person causing physical injury to such person by (1) forcible compulsion; or (2) when the other person is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; or (3) when the other person is less than 11 years old. Conduct performed for a valid medical purpose does not violate the provisions of this section.

Aggravated Sexual Abuse in the First Degree (NY Penal Law Section 130.70): When a person inserts a foreign object in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum, or anus of another person causing physical injury to such person by (1) forcible compulsion; or (2) when the other person is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; or (3) when the other person is less than 11 years old. Conduct performed for a valid medical purpose does not violate the provisions of this section.

Course of Sexual Conduct Against a Child in the Second Degree (NY Penal Law Section 130.80): When over a period of time, not less than three months, a person: (1) engages in two or more acts of sexual conduct with a child less than 11 years old; or (2) being 18 years old or more engages in two or more acts of sexual conduct with a child less than 13 years old. A person may not be subsequently prosecuted for any other sexual offense involving the same victim unless the other charged offense occurred outside of the time period charged under this section.

Course of Sexual Conduct Against a Child in the First Degree (NY Penal Law Section 130.75): When a person over a period of time, not less than three months in duration: (1) engages in two or more acts of sexual conduct, which includes at least one act of sexual intercourse, oral sexual conduct, anal sexual conduct, or aggravated sexual contact, with a child less than 11 years old; or (2) being 18 years old or more engages in two or more acts of sexual conduct, which include at least one act of sexual intercourse, oral sexual conduct, anal sexual conduct, or aggravated sexual contact, with a child less than 13 years old. A person may not be subsequently prosecuted for any other sexual offense involving the same victim unless the other charged offense occurred outside of the time period charged under this section.

Facilitating a Sex Offense with a Controlled Substance (NY Penal Law Section 130.90): When a person: (1) knowingly and unlawfully possesses a controlled substance or any preparation, compound, mixture, or substance that requires a prescription to obtain and administers such substance or preparation, compound, mixture, or substance that requires a prescription to obtain to another person without such person's consent and with intent to commit against such person conduct constituting a felony defined in this Article 130; and (2) commits or attempts to commit such conduct constituting a felony defined in Article 130.

Sexually Motivated Felony (NY Penal Law Section 130.91): When a person commits a sexually motivated felony when he or she commits a specified offense for the purpose, in whole or substantial part, of his or her own direct sexual gratification. A "specified offense" is a felony of: assault in the first or second degree, gang assault in the first or second degree, stalking in the first degree, strangulation in the first or second degree, manslaughter in the first or second degree, murder in the first or second degree, aggravated murder, kidnapping in the first or second degree, burglary in the first, second, or third degree, arson in the first or second degree, robbery in the first, second, or third degree, promoting prostitution in the first or second degree, compelling prostitution, disseminating indecent material to minors in the first degree, use of a child in a sexual performance, promoting an obscene sexual performance by a child, promoting a sexual performance by a child, or any felony attempt or conspiracy to commit any of the foregoing offenses.

Incest in the Third Degree (NY Penal Law 255.25): A person is guilty of incest in the third degree when he or she marries or engages in sexual intercourse, oral sexual conduct, or anal sexual conduct with a person whom he or she knows to be related to him or her, whether through marriage or not, as an ancestor, descendant, brother, or sister of either the whole or the half blood, uncle, aunt, nephew, or niece.

Incest in the Second Degree (NY Penal Law 255.26): A person is guilty of incest in the second degree when he or she commits the crime of rape in the second degree, or criminal sexual act in the second degree, against a person whom he or she knows to be related to him or her, whether through marriage or not, as an ancestor, descendant, brother, or sister of either the whole or the half blood, uncle, aunt, nephew, or niece.

Incest in the First Degree (NY Penal Law 255.27): A person is guilty of incest in the first degree when he or she commits the crime of rape in the first degree, or criminal sexual act in the first degree, against a person whom he or she knows to be related to him or her, whether through marriage or not, as an ancestor, descendant, brother, or sister of either the whole or half blood, uncle, aunt, nephew, or niece.

Stalking in the Fourth Degree (NY Penal Law Section 120.45): When a person intentionally, and for no legitimate purpose, engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person, and knows or reasonably should know that such conduct (1) is likely to cause reasonable fear of material harm to the physical health, safety, or property of such person, a member of such person's immediate family, or a third party with whom such person is acquainted; or (2) causes material harm to the mental or emotional health of such person, where such conduct consists of following, telephoning, or initiating communication or contact with such person, a member of such person's immediate family, or a third party with whom such person is acquainted, and the actor was previously clearly informed to cease that conduct; or (3) is likely to cause such person to reasonably fear that his or her employment, business, or career is threatened, where such conduct consists of appearing, telephoning, or initiating communication or contact at such person's place of employment or business, and the actor was previously clearly informed to cease that conduct. "Following" shall include the unauthorized tracking of such person's movements or location through the use of a global positioning system or other device.

Stalking in the Third Degree (NY Penal Law Section 120.50): When a person: (1) commits the crime of stalking in the fourth degree against any person in three or more separate transactions, for which the actor has not been previously convicted; or (2) commits the crime of stalking in the fourth degree against any person, and has previously been convicted, within the preceding 10 years of a specified predicate crime and the victim of such specified predicate crime is the victim, or an immediate family member of the victim, of the present offense; or (3) with an intent to harass, annoy, or alarm a specific person, intentionally engages in a course of conduct directed at such person that is likely to cause such person to reasonably fear physical injury or serious physical injury, the commission of a sex offense against, or the kidnapping, unlawful imprisonment, or death of such person or a member of such person's immediate family; or (4) commits the crime of stalking in the fourth degree and has previously been convicted within the preceding 10 years of stalking in the fourth degree.

Stalking in the Second Degree (NY Penal Law Section 120.55): When a person: (1) commits the crime of stalking in the third degree and in the course of and furtherance of the commission of such offense: (a) displays, or possesses and threatens the use of, a firearm, pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun, machine gun, electronic dart gun, electronic stun gun, cane sword, billy, blackjack, bludgeon, plastic knuckles, metal knuckles, chuka stick, sand bag, sand club, slingshot, shuriken, “Kung Fu star,” dagger, dangerous knife, dirk, razor, stiletto, imitation pistol, dangerous instrument, deadly instrument, or deadly weapon; or (b) displays what appears to be a pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun, machine gun, or other firearm; or (2) commits the crime of stalking in the third degree against any person, and has previously been convicted, within the preceding five years, of a specified predicate crime, and the victim of such specified predicate crime is the victim, or an immediate family member of the victim, of the present offense; or (3) commits the crime of stalking in the fourth degree and has previously been convicted of stalking in the third degree against any person; or (4) being 21 years of age or older, repeatedly follows a person under the age of 14 or engages in a course of conduct or repeatedly commits acts over a period of time intentionally placing or attempting to place such person who is under the age of 14 in reasonable fear of physical injury, serious physical injury, or death; or (5) commits the crime of stalking in the third degree, against 10 or more persons, in 10 or more separate transactions, for which the actor has not been previously convicted.

Stalking in the First Degree (NY Penal Law Section 120.60): When a person commits the crime of stalking in the third degree or stalking in the second degree and, in the course and furtherance thereof, he or she intentionally or recklessly causes physical injury to the victim of such crime or commits a misdemeanor sex offense, a felony rape in the second or third degree, a felony criminal sexual act in the second or third degree, or a felony female genital mutilation.

Dating Violence: New York State does not specifically define “dating violence.” However, under New York law, intimate relationships are covered by the definition of domestic violence when the act constitutes a crime listed elsewhere in this document and is committed by a person in an “intimate relationship” with the victim. See “Family or Household Member” for definition of “intimate relationship.”

Domestic Violence (NY Social Services Law Section 459-a; NY Criminal Procedure Law Section 530.11): New York State does not specifically define “domestic violence” in the Penal Law.

However, it does define domestic violence in NY Social Services Law under the Domestic Violence Prevention Act. A “victim of domestic violence” under that law means any person over the age of 16, any married person, or any parent accompanied by his or her minor child or children in situations in which such person or such person’s child is a victim of an act that would constitute a violation of the penal law, including, but not limited to, acts constituting disorderly conduct, harassment, aggravated harassment, sexual misconduct, forcible touching, sexual abuse, stalking, criminal mischief, menacing, reckless endangerment, kidnapping, assault, attempted assault, attempted murder, criminal obstruction of breathing or blood circulation, or strangulation; and (1) such act or acts have resulted in actual physical or emotional injury or have created a substantial risk of physical or emotional harm to such person or such person’s child; and (2) such act or acts are or are alleged to have been committed by a family or household member.

- A **family or household member** is defined as persons related by consanguinity or affinity; persons legally married to one another; persons formerly married to one another, regardless of whether they still reside in the same household; persons who have a child in common, regardless of whether such persons are married or have lived together at any time; unrelated persons who are continually or at regular intervals living in the same household or who have in the past continually or at regular intervals lived in the same household; persons who are not related by consanguinity or affinity and who are or have been in an intimate relationship, regardless of whether such persons have lived together at any time; or any other category of individuals deemed to be a victim of domestic violence as defined by the office of children and family services in regulation. Factors that may be considered in determining whether a relationship is an “intimate relationship” include, but are not limited to: the nature or type of relationship, regardless of whether the relationship is sexual in nature; the frequency of interaction between the persons; and the duration of the relationship. Neither a casual acquaintance nor ordinary fraternization between two individuals in business or social contexts shall be deemed to constitute an “intimate relationship.”
- A **parent** means natural or adoptive parent or any individual lawfully charged with a minor child’s care or custody.

Further, under the NY Criminal Procedure Law Section 530.11, the family courts and the criminal courts have concurrent jurisdiction over any proceeding concerning: acts that would constitute disorderly conduct (including disorderly conduct not in a public place), harassment in the first degree, harassment in the second degree, aggravated harassment in the second degree, sexual misconduct, forcible touching, sexual abuse in the third degree, sexual abuse in the second degree, stalking in the first degree, stalking in the second degree, stalking in the third degree, stalking in the fourth degree, criminal mischief, menacing in the second degree, menacing in the third degree, reckless endangerment, strangulation in the first degree, strangulation in the second degree, criminal obstruction of breathing or blood circulation, assault in the second degree, assault in the third degree, an attempted assault, identity theft in the first degree, identity theft in the second degree, identity theft in the third degree, grand larceny in the fourth degree, grand larceny in the third degree, or coercion in the second degree, between spouses or former spouses, or between parent and child, or between members of the same family or household except that if the respondent would not be criminally responsible by reason of age, then the family court shall have exclusive jurisdiction over such proceeding. Notwithstanding a complainant’s election to proceed in family court, the criminal court shall not be divested of jurisdiction to hear a family offense proceeding pursuant to this section.

- **Members of the same family or household** with respect to a proceeding in the criminal courts means: persons related by consanguinity or affinity; persons legally married to one another; persons formerly married to one another, regardless of whether they still reside in the same household; persons who have a child in common, regardless of whether such persons have been married or have lived together at any time; and persons who are not related by consanguinity or affinity and who are or have been in an intimate relationship, regardless of whether such persons have lived together at any time. Factors the court may consider in determining whether a relationship is an “intimate relationship” include, but are not limited to: the nature or type of relationship, regardless of whether the relationship is sexual in nature; the frequency of interaction between the persons; and the duration of the relationship. Neither a casual acquaintance nor ordinary fraternization between two individuals in business or social contexts shall be deemed to constitute an “intimate

relationship.”

- See New York’s special courts for [Domestic Violence and Integrated Domestic Violence](#) webpages for more information.

ITALY SEX CRIMES²

Sexual Assault/Sexual Violence (excluding Rape), Criminal Code, Article 609bis: Whoever, by force or by threat or abuse of authority, forces another person to commit or suffer sexual acts.

Rape, Criminal Code, Article 609bis: Whoever, by force or by threat or abuse of authority, forcing another person to commit or suffer sexual acts shall be punished with imprisonment from five to 10 years.

Stalking, Law 23 April 2009 and Criminal Code, 612bis: Any continuative harassing, threatening, or persecuting behavior that (1) causes a state of anxiety and fear in the victim(s); or (2) generates within the victim(s) a motivated fear for his/her own safety or for the safety of relatives, kin, or others associated with the victim him/herself by an affective relationship; or (3) forces the victim(s) to change his/her living habits. Punishable with imprisonment ranging from six months up to four years.

Intimate Partner Violence, Criminal Code, Article 572: Violence in a family or against children includes all forms of violence perpetrated against a member of his/her own family or the partner. In the case of a long period of victim violation, the perpetrator is punished for “abuse.” If the survivor was violated “just once,” misdemeanors such as aggression, rape, or insult are treated as a single offense. If from the violence there is a serious consequence or death, the perpetrator can be imprisoned up to 24 years.

SOUTH KOREA: Crimes Concerning Rape and Infamous Conduct / Crimes of Inflicting Bodily Injury and Violence

Criminal Act, Article 297 (Rape): A person who, by means of violence or intimidation, has sexual intercourse with another shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for a limited term of at least three years.

Criminal Act, Article 297-2 (Imitative Rape): A person who, by means of violence or intimidation, inserts his or her sexual organ into another’s bodily part (excluding a genital organ), such as mouth or anus, or inserts his or her finger or other bodily part (excluding a genital organ) or any instrument into another’s genital organ or anus shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for a limited term of at least two years.

² Source: European Institute for Gender Equality, “Legal Definitions in the EU Member States” [eige.europa.eu/gender-based-violence/regulatory-and-legal-framework/legal-definitions-in-the-eu?c\[\]=IT](http://eige.europa.eu/gender-based-violence/regulatory-and-legal-framework/legal-definitions-in-the-eu?c[]=IT).

Criminal Act, Article 298 (Indecent Act by Compulsion): A person who, through violence or intimidation, commits an indecent act on another shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for not more than 10 years or by a fine not exceeding 15 million won.

Criminal Act, Article 299 (Quasi-Rape, Quasi-Indecent Act by Compulsion): A person who has sexual intercourse with another or commits an indecent act on another by taking advantage of the other's condition of unconsciousness or inability to resist shall be punished in accordance with Article 297, 297-2, or 298.

Criminal Act 300 (Attempts): Attempts to commit any of the crimes of Articles 297, 297-2, 298 and 299 shall be punished by a prison term which shall be cut in half according to Criminal Act Articles 25(2) and 55(1).

Article 257 (Inflicting Bodily Injury on Other or on Lineal Ascendant): (1) A person who inflicts a bodily injury upon another shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than seven years or suspension of qualifications for not more than 10 years or by a fine not exceeding 10 million won. (2) When the crime as referred in (1) is committed on a lineal ascendant of the offender or of his or her spouse, he or she shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than 10 years or a fine not exceeding 15 million won. (3) Attempts to commit the crimes of the preceding two paragraphs shall be punished.

Article 258 (Aggravated Bodily Injury on Other or on Lineal Ascendant): (1) A person who inflicts bodily injury upon another, thereby endangering one's life, shall be punished by imprisonment for at least one year up to 10 years. (2) The preceding paragraph shall apply to a person who, in consequence of injuring another, causes one to be crippled or incurably or hopelessly diseased. (3) If a person commits any of the crimes of the preceding two paragraphs against any of his or her lineal ascendants or any of lineal ascendants of his or her spouse, the person shall be punished by imprisonment for at least two years up to 15 years.

Appendix B — Clery Act Reportable Crimes

The definitions that follow are the definitions used for reporting statistics in compliance with the Clery Act. Please note that these definitions are standardized for use by all reporting institutions across the country to comply with the Clery Act; therefore, these definitions may differ both from how FIT policies define certain offenses and/or how local jurisdictions may define criminal offenses.

1. CRIMINAL OFFENSES DEFINITIONS

Criminal Homicide — Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter: The willful (Nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. It includes any death caused by injuries received in a fight, argument, quarrel, assault, or the commission of a crime. Note: Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded.

Criminal Homicide — Manslaughter by Negligence: The killing of another person through gross negligence. It includes any death caused by the gross negligence of another. In other words, it is something that a reasonable and prudent person would not do.

Sexual Assault: Any sexual act directed against another person, without consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent. Under the Clery Act, there are four types of sexual assault, defined as follows:

- **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. This offense includes the rape of both males and females. It includes, regardless of the age of the victim, if the victim did not consent or if the victim was incapable of giving consent.
- **Fondling:** The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purposes of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including incidents 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 with 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 or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear. The essential elements of a robbery are that it is committed in the presence of a victim (usually the owner or person having custody of the property), the victim is directly confronted by the perpetrator, the victim is threatened with force or put in fear that force will be used, and involves a theft or larceny.

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 includes assaults or attempts to kill or murder; poisoning (including the use of date rape drugs); assault with a dangerous or deadly weapon; maiming; mayhem; assault with explosives; and assault with disease (as in cases when the offender is aware that he or she is infected with a deadly disease and deliberately attempts to inflict the disease by biting, spitting, etc.). It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used that 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 theft. There must be evidence of unlawful entry (trespass). This means that the person did not have the right to be in the structure at the time the incident occurred. The unlawful entry must occur within a structure, which is defined as having four walls, a roof, and a door. The structure must have been unlawfully entered to commit a felony or a theft. If the intent was not to commit a felony or a theft, the incident is not a burglary. 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. It includes theft of any self-propelled vehicle that runs on land surface and not on rails. It includes incidents where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access even if the vehicles are later abandoned.

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. Arson only includes fires determined to have been willfully or maliciously set. Arson includes attempts to burn, any fire that investigation determines to meet this definition, regardless of property damage value, and incidents where an individual willfully or maliciously burns his or her own property.

2. HATE CRIMES DEFINITIONS

Hate Crime: A criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim.

Hate crimes are reported under the Clery Act for any of the criminal offenses listed above in Section 1, as well as the following:

Larceny — Theft: 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.

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. It includes all assaults that do not involve the use of a firearm, knife, cutting instrument, or other dangerous weapon, and in which the victim did not sustain serious or aggravated injuries.

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. A person is assumed to be in “reasonable fear” if he or she reports threatening words or other conduct to law enforcement personnel.

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. The offense may occur by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law.

Hate crimes are reported under the Clery Act on the following categories of bias:

Race: A preformed negative attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics, e.g., color of skin, eyes, and/or hair; facial features, etc., genetically transmitted by descent and heredity that distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind, e.g., Asians, Blacks or African Americans, whites.

Religion: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being, e.g., Catholics, Jews, Protestants, atheists.

Sexual Orientation: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation. Sexual orientation is the term for a person’s physical, romantic, and/or emotional attraction to members of the same and/or opposite sex, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, and heterosexual (straight) individuals.

Gender: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender, e.g., male, female.

Gender Identity: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity, e.g., bias against transgender or gender-nonconforming individuals. Gender-nonconforming describes a person who does not conform to the gender-based expectations of society, e.g., a woman dressed in traditionally male clothing or a man wearing makeup. A gender-nonconforming person may or may not be a lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender person but may be perceived as such.

Ethnicity: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people whose members identify with each other, through a common heritage, often consisting of a common language, common culture (often including a shared religion) and/or ideology that stresses common ancestry. The concept of ethnicity differs from the closely related term “race” in that “race” refers to a grouping based mostly upon biological criteria, while “ethnicity” also encompasses additional cultural factors.

National Origin: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people based on their actual or perceived country of birth. This bias may be against people that have a name or accent associated with a national origin group, participate in certain customs associated with a national origin group, or because they are married to or associate with people of a certain national origin.

Disability: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital, or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age, or illness.

3. VAWA OFFENSES

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. The existence of such a 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. Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse, but does not include acts covered under “Domestic Violence” below.

Domestic Violence: A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by: a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; 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 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.

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. 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. A reasonable person is one 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.

Sexual assault is also a VAWA offense, but for Clery Act reporting purposes it is part of the criminal offenses category, defined above in Section 1.

4. ARRESTS AND REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION

Weapons — Carrying, Possessing, etc.: The violation of laws or ordinances that: prohibit the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons; prohibit furnishing deadly weapons to minors; prohibit aliens possessing deadly weapons; and attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. This classification encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature.

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. This includes all drugs, without exception, that are illegal under local or state law and all illegally obtained prescription drugs.

Liquor Law Violation: 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. The following violations are classified as liquor law violations: 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.

These three categories of violations of law—*not* institutional policy violations—are reported under the Clery Act only when they result in arrest or are referred for disciplinary action as follows:

Arrests: Persons processed by arrest, citation, or summons.

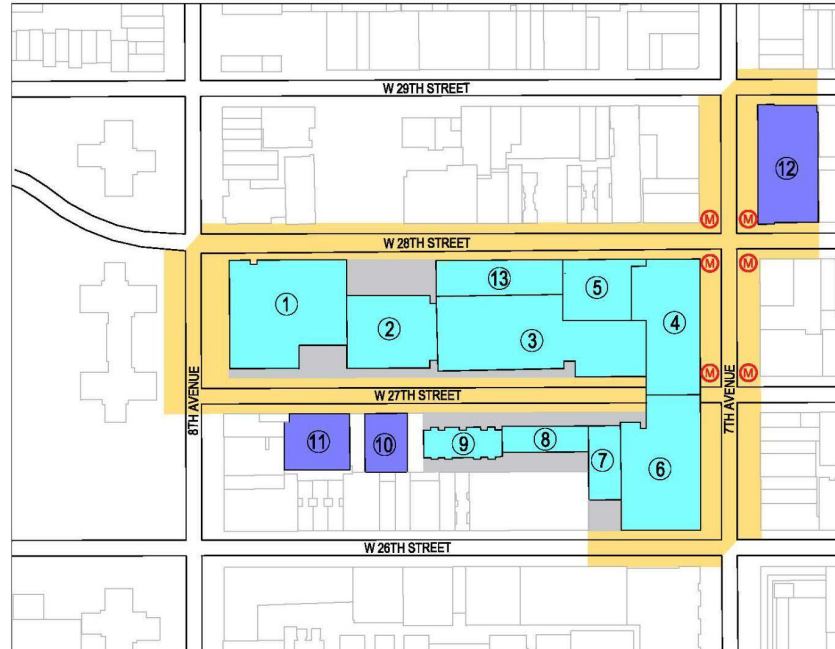
Referred for Disciplinary Action: The referral of any person to any official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is established and which may result in the imposition of a sanction.

Appendix C — 2025 Clery Geography Maps and Locations

New York On-Campus and Public Property Maps

FASHION INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY: CLERY GEOGRAPHY - ON-CAMPUS PROPERTIES 2025

- ① **Dubinsky Student Center**
Academic Building
271 W 27th Street, NY, NY 10001
- ② **Business and Liberal Arts Center**
Academic Building
245 W 27th Street, NY, NY 10001
- ③ **Feldman Center**
Academic Building
227 W 27th Street, NY, NY 10001
- ④ **Pomerantz Art and Design Center**
Academic Building
300 7th Avenue, NY, NY 10001
- ⑤ **Conference Center at FIT**
Academic Building
218 W 28th Street, NY, NY 10001
- ⑥ **Goodman Resource Center**
Academic Building
282 7th Avenue, NY, NY 10001
- ⑦ **Alumni Hall**
Residence Hall
210 W 27th Street, NY, NY 10001
- ⑧ **Nagler Hall**
Residence Hall
220 W 27th Street, NY, NY 10001
- ⑨ **Coed Hall**
Residence Hall
230 W 27th Street, NY, NY 10001
- ⑩ **236 W 27th Street, NY, NY 10001**
On-Campus Property in Part of Building
Floors: Basement, 1-8 & Related Common Areas
2nd & 6th Floors - Not Occupied in 2022
- ⑪ **244-252 W 27th Street, NY, NY 10001**
On-Campus Property in Part of Building
Floors: Partial Basement, Partial 1 & Related Common Areas
Not Occupied in 2022
- ⑫ **333 7th Avenue, NY, NY 10001**
On-Campus Property in Part of Building
Floors: 13, 14, 15, 16 and Related Common Areas
- ⑬ **Joyce F. Brown Academic Building**
Academic Building
220 W 28th Street, NY, NY 10001



LEGEND

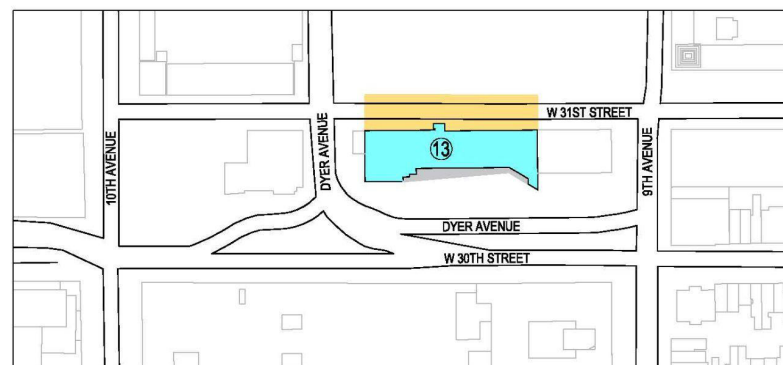
- ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY
- ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY IN PART OF BUILDING
- ON CAMPUS PROPERTY- OPEN AREA
- PUBLIC PROPERTY IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY
- SUBWAY STATION

FASHION INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY: CLERY GEOGRAPHY - ON-CAMPUS PROPERTIES 2025

- ⑬ **Kaufman Hall**
Residence Hall
406 W 31st Street, NY, NY 10001

LEGEND

- ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY
- ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY IN PART OF BUILDING
- ON CAMPUS PROPERTY- OPEN AREA
- PUBLIC PROPERTY IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY
- SUBWAY STATION



Additional Clery Geography Locations Included in Statistics

FIT in Florence (Italy)

On-Campus Property

- Villa Favard and Scuderie buildings, Polimoda, Via Curtatone 1, 50123 Florence, Italy
- Manifattura Tabacchi, Via delle Cascine 35, 50144 Florence, Italy

Note: FIT does not own property in Florence. Statistics are reported only for locations during periods when FIT has Clery-reportable use or control.

FIT in Milan (Italy)

On-Campus Property

- Politecnico di Milano, Campus Bovisa:
 - Buildings B1, B2, B3, B4, B5, B5A, B6, B7, B8, B9, and B9A
 - Associated roadways, pathways, and green spaces within the gated campus

Note: FIT does not own property in Milan. Statistics are reported only for locations during periods when FIT has Clery-reportable use or control.

FIT at SUNY Korea

119-2 Songdo-Moonwha-Ro, Yeonsu-Gu, Incheon, South Korea 21985

On-Campus Property

- Academic C Building (FIT instructional space)
- SUNY Korea Academic Buildings A and B
- IGC Buildings 2, 3, 4, and 8
- Multi-Complex Building
- Auditoria
- Cafeteria
- Student Housing A and B
- Guest House

NOTE: FIT does not own property in Korea. Statistics are reported only for locations during periods when FIT has Clery-reportable use or control.

FIT Athletics Noncampus Locations

The following facilities are included as Clery-reportable noncampus locations when used by FIT Athletics:

Facility	Address	Primary Use
Nike Track & Field Center at the Armory	216 Fort Washington Ave., New York, NY 10032	Track & Field
Leman Manhattan Preparatory School	25 Greenwich St., New York, NY 10004	Swimming
Chelsea Park	West 28th Street between 9th and 10th avenues, New York, NY 10001	Women's Soccer
Kingsborough Community College	2001 Oriental Blvd., Brooklyn, NY 11235	Women's Soccer