

MIAT

Annual Security Report

July 2022



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MIAT College of Technology (“MIAT”) is committed to providing a safe environment for its students, faculty, staff, and visitors at all MIAT facilities (the “Facilities”). Part of that commitment involves providing information about campus security to prospective and current students and employees.

Pursuant to the *Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act* (“Clery Act”), MIAT publishes an Annual Security Report to provide students and staff with an overview of MIAT’s resources, policies and procedures regarding safety and security. The Annual Security Report also includes MIAT’s response to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in accordance with the *Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act* (“VAWA”). As part of this report, MIAT publishes specific crime statistics for each campus.

I. Reporting Criminal Activity

Procedure for Reporting Crime and Emergencies

Safety and security are a team effort and require the cooperation and support of everyone on campus. All students and staff (collectively “campus community members”) are encouraged to take responsibility for themselves and others and to maintain a secure campus by reporting criminal activity and suspected criminal activity in a timely manner.

All students, staff, and visitors should promptly report all crimes occurring on any MIAT campus or on public property around any campus to a Campus Security Authority (CSA) and/or local law enforcement in a prompt and accurate manner for the purposes of making timely warning reports and the annual statistical disclosure as well to allow MIAT to respond appropriately to ensure the safety and security of the campus community. MIAT encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes to local law enforcement when the victim of a crime elects to, or is unable to, make such a report.

Canton

To report a crime at the Canton campus, contact one of the CSAs noted below. In cases of an emergency, 911 should be dialed for local emergency personnel, and a CSA should be notified during business hours, Monday through Friday from 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM

Campus Security Authority Contact List- Main Campus - Canton		
Campus President	2955 S. Haggerty Road, Canton, MI 48188	800-447-1310
Vice President of Education	2955 S. Haggerty Road, Canton, MI 48188	800-447-1310
Assistant Director of Education	2955 S. Haggerty Road, Canton, MI 48188	800-447-1310
Director of Career Services	2955 S. Haggerty Road, Canton, MI 48188	800-447-1310
Facilities Manager	2955 S. Haggerty Road, Canton, MI 48188	800-447-1310

- The Canton campus does not have a security department or any security officers.
- The Canton campus maintains a cooperative relationship with local and state law enforcement agencies, giving them authority to investigate allegations of a criminal nature occurring on or near campus. The Canton campus partners informally with local law enforcement to address incidents of crime or sexual violence when applicable; however, it does not maintain written agreements with any law enforcement agencies regarding the investigation of alleged criminal offenses on campus. All incidents of a criminal nature will be investigated by campus administration to determine if a MIAT policy violation occurred. Local law enforcement may also investigate incidents reported.

Houston

To report a crime at the Houston campus, contact one of the CSAs noted below. In cases of an emergency, 911 should be dialed for local emergency personnel, and a CSA should be notified during business hours, Monday through Friday from 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM.

Campus Security Authority Contact List- Branch Campus - Houston		
Campus Director	533 NorthPark Central Drive, Suite 150, Houston, TX 77073	888-547-7047
Assistant Director of Education	533 NorthPark Central Drive, Suite 150, Houston, TX 77073	888-547-7047
Director of Career & Student Services	533 NorthPark Central Drive, Suite 150, Houston, TX 77073	888-547-7047
Senior Student Affairs Advisor	533 NorthPark Central Drive, Suite 150, Houston, TX 77073	888-547-7047
Career & Student Services Advisor	533 NorthPark Central Drive, Suite 150, Houston, TX 77073	888-547-7047
Facilities Manager	533 NorthPark Central Drive, Suite 150, Houston, TX 77073	888-547-7047
Campus Security	533 NorthPark Central Drive, Suite 150, Houston, TX 77073	832- 609-1988

- The Houston campus employs security officers from an outside agency and/or off duty local police to provide general security from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. each day. Security officers do not have arrest powers but will cooperate with local law enforcement when applicable. Security officers are primarily responsible for patrolling campus parking lots to ensure the safety and security of students and staff and provide general traffic control during arrival, breaks, and dismissal. Police officers on campus will patrol the campus and parking lots to ensure safety and security of students and staff. They provide a visible presence for crime deterrence. Campus security can be reached by dialing (832) 609-1988 or by contacting a security member, Education Manager or Student Services Director on campus.
- The Houston campus maintains a cooperative relationship with local and state law enforcement agencies, giving them authority to investigate allegations of a criminal nature occurring on or near campus. The Houston campus partners informally with local law enforcement to address incidents of crime or sexual violence when applicable; however, it does not maintain written agreements with any law enforcement agencies regarding the investigation of alleged criminal offenses on campus. All incidents of a criminal nature will be investigated by campus administration to determine if a MIAT policy violation occurred. Local law enforcement may also investigate incidents reported.

Both Campuses

Both campuses maintain a daily crime log. The daily crime log contains all crimes that are reported to Campus security, including the nature, date, time, and general location of each crime, as well as the disposition of the complaint, if known. An entry to the crime log should be made within two business days unless the disclosure is prohibited by law or would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim. The log is available for review upon request by contacting the Student Services department at the campus. Requests to review portions of the crime log that are older than 60 days may take up to two business days to process. Personally-identifying information, including the names of any victims, is not included on the crime log available to the public.

It is important to ensure any reports of crime are as accurate as possible. When reporting criminal activity or suspected activity to law enforcement and to CSAs, campus community members should collect the following information:

- A brief description of what occurred;
- Where it occurred;
- When it occurred;
- Any weapons involved;
- Details regarding the suspect's appearance;
- Details regarding where the suspect was last seen; and
- Other relevant information.



Confidential Reporting Procedures

If an informant or victim of a crime does not wish to pursue action within the MIAT system or the criminal justice system, that person has the right to decline notifying law enforcement authorities. The purpose of a confidential report only within MIAT is to comply with the desire of the informant/victim to keep the matter private, while also taking steps to ensure the future safety of themselves and others. In addition, the information enables MIAT to maintain accurate records of the number of incidents involving students, determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant, and alert the campus community of potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crimes statistics for each campus regardless of if the victim is pursuing action with MIAT or the criminal justice system. In limited circumstances, MIAT must pursue further action and will inform those involved in such instances.

Pastoral and professional counselors who are appropriately credentialed and hired by a school to serve in a counseling role are not considered CSAs when acting in the counseling role and thus are not required to disclose crimes reported to them. However, MIAT does not employ practicing licensed counselors or pastoral counselors and, therefore, does not have procedures for said individuals to inform students/staff of any procedures to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis. MIAT staff will, however, provide a list of off-site resources where confidential discussions can occur.

Disclosure of the Outcome of a Crime of Violence or Non-Forcible Sex Offense

Upon written request, MIAT will disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence (as that term is defined in section 16 of title 18, United States Code), or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by a MIAT campus against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of the paragraph. The previous paragraph does not apply to victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, because under the Violence Against Women Act both the accuser/complainant and accused/respondent in these cases are given the results without the need to make a written request.

II. Issuing Crime Alerts

Timely Warning Policy

In the event MIAT becomes aware of a situation, either on campus, on the public property surrounding the campus or on noncampus property, that, in the judgment of the Campus President/Director, Student Services Director, Director of Education/Operations, and/or Facilities Manager, constitutes serious or continuing threat to members of the campus community, a campus-wide “timely warning” will be issued using any one or a combination of the methods below. MIAT will withhold as confidential the names and other identifying information of victims.

- Text message, phone calls, and/or email via EZ Texting System
- Memos
- Postings on bulletin boards
- Announcements via Canvas

MIAT recognizes the importance of providing information as soon as possible. To that end, MIAT will issue the timely warning alert as soon as pertinent information is available, even if all information is not yet obtained. Timely warnings will be issued whenever the following criteria are met: (1) a Clery crime is committed and reported to a CSA or local law enforcement; (2) the crime occurred on MIAT’s Clery geography; and (3) it has been determined by the Campus President or designee that there is an ongoing threat to the physical safety of other members of the campus community based on available information. Once a timely warning has been issued, updates will be provided as additional information becomes available through the aforementioned methods of communication.

The alert will provide relevant information about the situation, and generally will include the following:

- Crime that triggered the warning and the location/time the crime occurred;
- What students and staff should do to protect themselves;



- Any pertinent details, unless providing the information would compromise law enforcement efforts; and
- How to contact the school and law enforcement agency with additional information.

As each situation presents a different set and level of safety and security concerns, MIAT may conclude upon review that a timely warning is not appropriate because the crime in question does not pose a serious or ongoing threat or that a warning may compromise law enforcement efforts. In those instances, the Campus President/Director, Student Services Director, Director of Education/Operations, and/or Facilities Manager will document the decision and the supporting rationale on the “Timely Warning Determination Form.”

III. Crime Prevention and Security Awareness Programs

Campus Safety and Education

MIAT provides information to students and staff about security procedures and practices, encourages them to be responsible for their own safety and the safety of others, and informs them about crime prevention through a number of programs and publications including, but not limited to:

- Safety Topics: Communications are distributed through employee email, staff meetings, and the company intranet webpages addresses various preventative crime and safety topics, including emergency evacuation plans, how to report threats, accidents or injuries, etc.
- Emergency Evacuation Training: Annual employee training on emergency evacuation procedures is provided, and annual drills for the campus community to practice evacuation procedures are conducted. Evacuation procedures are reviewed with students on the first day of each course.
- Sexual Harassment Prevention Training: Employee participation in annual training on sexual harassment is required.
- New Student Orientation: A review of campus safety tips, campus and local resources, and the EZ Texting Notification System, including how to register, are covered at new student orientations. In addition, brochures on sexual assault are provided to all students.
- Active Shooter Response Guidelines: The College has adopted the recommendations of the Department of Homeland Security for responding to an active shooter crisis situation. Simply put – RUN-HIDE-FIGHT A video entitled “Run. Hide. Fight. Surviving an Active Shooter Event.” is required training for every employee. Students are provided the link to instructions and a video presentation.
<https://www.ready.gov/public-spaces>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5VcSwejU2D0>
- Information on campus safety, filing a report of sexual misconduct, risk reduction, bystander intervention, emergency preparedness and other relevant topics are available to staff and students at <https://www.uti.edu/campus-safety>.

Crime Prevention Tips

In addition to the aforementioned programs, below is a list of crime prevention tips. Although students and staff members may not be able to prevent someone from committing a crime, there are certain preventative measures one could take:

- Always lock vehicles and keep keys protected.
- Do not leave books, packages, or any items of value in your vehicle in plain sight. Transfer articles to trunk or under the seats.
- Do not leave books or any other items of value unattended, even in the classroom.
- Mark books and property for identification.
- Do not carry large sums of money.
- Dial 911 when feeling unsafe or threatened.
- Report all suspicious persons, vehicles, and activities.
- Protect all personal information, including social security number, student identification number, passwords, etc.
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IV. Campus Facilities Access and Security

Access to Facilities

During business hours, which are noted in the campus specific information above, the campus is open to students, staff, parents, contractors, and guests. During non-business hours, access to all MIAT facilities is limited to designated staff members only. The doors have a lock and unlock schedule.

From time to time, visitors may desire to view a MIAT campus. Upon request, those individuals will be given a tour by a staff member. All visitors are required to register at the main reception desk and will be given a visitor identification badge.

Students and staff members must have their identification badges displayed on the front of their person above the waistline so as to be visible at all times while on campus. All staff members and students are issued access badges, they have profiles which are set to the access schedule that corresponds to their role. Students are not permitted on the premises outside of normal business hours or on weekends, except when participating in a school-sponsored activity.

MIAT does not maintain any on-campus residences. In addition, MIAT does not recognize and, therefore, does not track, through local police agencies, criminal activity related to any off-campus locations of student organizations.

Parking Lots

Free parking is available in the lots surrounding the Canton facility and is on a first-come, first-served basis. Parking permits are required for the parking lot around the Houston facility. The permits are no cost; however, the student will be charged \$20 for any replacements. A valid driver's license is required to obtain the permit. An overflow parking lot is available for all those unable to obtain a permit.

Campus Security

MIAT Facilities Department staff members or designees patrol the campus property several times a day to check for security and/or parking concerns. At some campuses, independent security contractors or local law enforcement perform this function as previously described in Section I. These staff members will resolve minor security issues and will report all major security issues to the appropriate staff member and/or the local police department/law enforcement as appropriate.

MIAT Facilities Department staff members are also responsible for ensuring maintenance security issues are addressed. Security considerations in maintaining campus facilities include providing limited hours of operation for all facilities, enforcing access policies, ensuring adequate staffing, and conducting regular security surveys of facilities. Issues are discussed by the Safety Committee, with pressing issues being addressed in a timely manner and with the support of Campus President/Director.

Members of the campus community are encouraged to report any concerns or potential hazards to the Facilities Manager, Student Services Director, or Education Manager/Director for prompt investigation and corrective action.

V. Policies, Procedures, and Programs Related to Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

Consistent with applicable laws, MIAT prohibits dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. MIAT's policies used to address complaints of this nature, as well as the procedures for filing, investigating, and resolving complaints, may be found at:

- Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy – <https://www.uti.edu/campus-safety>
- Sexual Misconduct Policy – <https://www.uti.edu/campus-safety>

The following sections of this report discuss MIAT's educational programs to promote the awareness of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking; provide information concerning procedures students and employees should follow and the services available in the event they do become a victim of one of these offenses; and advise students and employees of the disciplinary procedures that will be followed after an allegation that one of these offenses has occurred.



Primary Prevention and Awareness Program

MIAT conducts a Primary Prevention and Awareness Program (PPAP) for all incoming students and new employees. The PPAP advises campus community members that MIAT prohibits the offenses of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Community members are also informed of the topics discussed below, including relevant definitions, risk reduction, and bystander intervention.

Crime Definitions

Appendix A provides criminal law terms and definitions for Michigan and Texas related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and consent.

MIAT's Definition of Consent

MIAT uses the following definition of consent in its Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy for the purpose of determining whether sexual violence (including sexual assault) has occurred:

- Affirmative, conscious, and voluntary agreement to engage in sexual activity. Neither the lack of protest or resistance nor silence constitutes consent. Consent may be withdrawn at any time. Affirmative consent must be given by all parties to sexual activity. A person who is incapacitated cannot consent. Past consent does not imply consent to engage in sexual activity with another. Coercion, force, or threat of either invalidates consent.

MIAT uses the following definition of consent in its Sexual Misconduct Policy for the purpose of determining whether sexual violence (including sexual assault) has occurred:

- Affirmative, conscious, and voluntary agreement to engage in sexual activity. Neither the lack of protest or resistance nor silence constitutes consent. Consent may be withdrawn at any time. Affirmative consent must be given by all parties to sexual activity. A person who is incapacitated cannot consent. Past consent does not imply future consent. Consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not imply consent to engage in sexual activity with another. Coercion, force, or threat of either invalidates consent.

Risk Reduction

If you find yourself in an uncomfortable sexual situation, these suggestions may help you reduce your risk:

- Make your limits known before going too far.
- You can withdraw consent to sexual activity at any time. Do not be afraid to tell a sexual aggressor "NO" clearly and loudly.
- Try to remove yourself from the physical presence of a sexual aggressor. Be direct as possible about wanting to leave the environment.
- Grab someone nearby and ask them for help.
- Be responsible about your alcohol and/or drug use. Alcohol and drugs can lower your sexual inhibitions and may make you vulnerable to someone who views an intoxicated/high person as a sexual opportunity.
- Attend large parties with friends you trust. Watch out for your friends and ask that they watch out for you.
- Be aware of someone trying to slip you an incapacitating "rape drug" like Rohypnol or GHB.

If you find yourself in the position of being the initiator of sexual behavior, these suggestions may help you to reduce your risk of being accused of sexual assault or another sexual crime:

- Remember that you owe sexual respect to the other person.
- Don't make assumptions about the other person's consent or about how far they are willing to go.
- Remember that consent to one form of sexual activity does not necessarily imply consent to another form of sexual



behavior.

- If your partner expresses a withdrawal of consent, stop immediately.
- Clearly communicate your sexual intentions so that the other person has a chance to clearly tell you their intentions.
- Consider “mixed messages” a clear sign that the other person is uncomfortable with the situation and may not be ready to progress sexually.
- Don’t take advantage of someone who is drunk or on drugs, even if they knowingly and intentionally put themselves in that state. Further, don’t be afraid to step in if you see someone else trying to take advantage of a nearly incapacitated person.
- Be aware of the signs of incapacitation, such as slurred speech, bloodshot eyes, vomiting, unusual behavior, passing out, staggering, etc.

It is also important to be aware of the warning signs of an abusive person. Some examples include: past abuse; threats of violence or abuse; breaking objects; using force during an argument; jealousy; controlling behavior; quick involvement; unrealistic expectations; isolation; blames others for problems; hypersensitivity; cruelty to animals or children; “playful” use of force during sex; Jekyll-and-Hyde personality.

Bystander Intervention

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

MIAT encourages campus community members to learn how to intervene in ways that are appropriate to the situation and fit each individual’s comfort level. Possessing knowledge and understanding risk factors and warning signs help provide confidence when encountering a situation that isn’t right. The [Sexual Violence Prevention Training](#) course reinforces The Three D’s approach as it relates to bystander intervention.

- Direct
- Distract
- Delegate

Calling attention to the situation, calling someone for help, asking friends or co-workers to join the group, starting a conversation, or texting someone to see if they need help are ways to intervene as a bystander. Doing something is what matters.

Other Information Covered by the PPAP

The PPAP also provides information on possible sanctions and protective measures that may be imposed following a determination that an offense of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking has occurred, an explanation of the disciplinary procedures that will be followed when one of these offenses is alleged, the rights of the parties in such a proceeding, available resources, and other pertinent information. Much of this information is set forth in the upcoming sections of this security report.

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign

MIAT also conducts an Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign (OPAC) aimed at all students and employees. This campaign covers the same material as provided in the PPAP but is intended to increase the understanding of students and employees on these topics and to improve their skills for addressing the offenses of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.

PPAP and OPAC Programming Methods

The PPAP and OPAC are carried out in a variety of ways, using a range of strategies, and, as appropriate, targeting specific audiences



throughout MIAT. Methods include, but are not limited to: presentations, online training modules, distribution of written materials, periodic email blasts, and guest speakers. A summary of this programming is provided below.

- **Sexual Violence Prevention Training:** An online sexual assault prevention program that educates students and staff about important topics such as sexual assault, sexual harassment, consent, stalking, dating violence, domestic violence, and bystander intervention. This program has links to applicable policies and community resources. All students are notified of the program availability upon enrollment, and the program is discussed during new student orientation. All students are encouraged to complete the program within their first 30 days as a student. Employees are required to complete this program within 60 days of hire as well as annually. New students receive education on the prevention of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking through a presentation by the Student Services Department during orientation. All new employees are required to complete an online training module on these topics upon hire and are required to retake the online training each year.
- As part of its ongoing campaign, MIAT uses a variety of strategies, such as in-person presentations by sexual assault organizations, emails blasts with pertinent information, trainings, etc. While programming occurs throughout the year, MIAT also offers educational sessions and literature in coordination with nationally recognized observances such as Sexual Assault Awareness Month and Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

Procedures to Follow if You are a Victim of Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking:

If you are a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, go to a safe place and call 911 or contact your campus's Student Services Director. Contact information is listed below:

Campus	Campus Address	Toll Free	Email Address
Canton	2955 South Haggerty Road Canton, MI 48188	800-447-1310	cpipesh@miat.edu
Houston	533 NorthPark Central Drive, Suite 150, Houston, TX 77073	888-547-7047	gbranch@miat.edu

You may also contact MIAT's Title IX Coordinator at 623-445-0730 or iramirez@uti.edu or MIAT's Deputy Title IX Coordinator at 623-445-0813 or amanginelli@uti.edu.

Victims will be notified in writing of the procedures to follow, including:

1. To whom and how the alleged offense should be reported (contact the Title IX or Deputy Title IX Coordinator or refer to the other resources listed in this report).
2. The importance of preserving evidence that may be necessary to prove the offense in a criminal proceeding or disciplinary action or to obtain a protective order.
3. The victim's options regarding notification to law enforcement, which are: (a) the option to notify either on-campus or local police/law enforcement; (b) the option to be assisted by campus security authorities in notifying police/law enforcement if the victim so chooses (the institution is obligated to comply with such a request if it is made); and (c) the option to decline to notify such authorities.
4. Where applicable, the rights of victims and the institution's responsibilities regarding orders of protection, no-contact orders, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil, or tribal court.

Preservation of Evidence & Forensic Examinations

Victims of physical assault are advised to not remove clothing items worn during or following an assault, as they frequently contain valuable fiber, hair, and fluid evidence. Don't bathe or wash, or otherwise clean the environment in which the assault occurred. You can obtain a forensic examination at an area hospital. Hospital contact information is provided in the community resources chart below. The chart provides a list of resources by campus. Completing a forensic examination does not require you to file a police report, but having a forensic examination will help preserve evidence in case you decide at a later date to file a police report. Victims are also advised to retain evidence in electronic formats (e.g., text messages, emails, photos, social media posts, screenshots, etc.). Such evidence is valuable in all situations, and it may be the only type of evidence available in instances of stalking.

Security/Law Enforcement & How to Make a Police Report

- Contact a CSA at the number provided in Section I of the ASR



- Contact police/local law enforcement (see chart immediately below for contact information)

<p>Houston: Harris County Sheriff's Office 1200 Baker Street Houston, TX 77002 (713) 221-6000</p>	<p>Canton: Canton Police Department 1150 S. Canton Center Road Canton, MI 48188 (734) 394-5400</p>
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- To make a report, a victim should contact the local police/law enforcement agency listed above either by phone or in person. The victim should provide as much information as possible, including name, address, and when and what occurred, to the best of the victim's ability.

Information about Legal Protection Orders

Appendix B of this report provides information regarding protection orders in the various states where MIAT has campuses. MIAT will enforce any temporary restraining order or other no contact order against the alleged perpetrator from a criminal, civil, or tribal court. Any student or employee who has a protection order or no contact order should notify the Title IX/Deputy Title IX Coordinator and provide a copy of the restraining order so that it may be kept on file with the institution and can be enforced on campus, if necessary. Upon learning of any orders, the institution will take all reasonable and legal action to implement the order.

MIAT itself does not issue legal orders of protection. However, as a matter of institutional policy, MIAT campuses may impose a no-contact directive between individuals in appropriate circumstances. MIAT campuses may also issue a "no trespass warning" if information available leads to a reasonable conclusion that an individual is likely to cause harm to any member of the campus community. A person found to be in violation of a No Trespass Warning may be arrested and criminally charged.

Available Victim Services

Victims will be provided written notification about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available to them, both within MIAT and in the surrounding community. Those services include:

MIAT Resources

- Student Affairs Advisors in the Student Services department and Education Managers are available to provide support and discuss community and national resources. Canton students seeking support may call 800-447-1310 and Houston students seeking support may call 888-547-7047.
- Human Resources staff are available to provide support and discuss resources, including the Employee Assistance Program (EAP) information. The EAP is a confidential resource. HealthJoy provides a variety of referrals and face-to-face counseling options. Employees can contact the EAP by calling 888-731-3327 or going online at www.healthjoy.com.
- Student Financial Aid— Sometimes a victim of a crime may feel the need to take a leave of absence from school. If a student is considering a leave of absence based on the circumstances of a complaint, he/she should understand there may be financial aid implications in taking such leave. This should be discussed with financial aid personnel, and the Deputy Title IX Coordinator can assist in facilitating this conversation if desired. MIAT's financial aid website can be found at <https://www.miat.edu/financial-aid>



State/Local Resources

Canton	
Programs, Services and Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Step – Plymouth, MI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hotline: 888-453-5900 ○ Phone: 734-416-1111 • Safe House Center – Ann Arbor, MI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hotline: 734-995-5444 ○ Phone: 734-973-0242 • Michigan Legal Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 313-964-4130 • Neighborhood Legal Services Michigan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 313-937-8291
Hospitals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trinity Health Medical Center 1600 S Canton Center Rd Suite 200, Canton, MI 48188 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 734-398-7557 • Beaumont Hospital 33155 Annapolis St, Wayne, MI 48184 734-398-7557 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 734-467-4000
Houston	•
Programs, Services and Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Houston Area Women’s Center – Houston, TX <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Domestic Violence Hotline 713-528-2121 ○ HAWC Rape Crisis Hotline 713-528-7273 • Bay Area Turning Point – Houston, TX <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hotline: 281-286-2525 ○ Phone: 281-338-7600 • Houston Immigration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ https://www.houstonimmigration.org • Lone Star Legal Aid <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 800-733-8394; www.lonestarlegal.org
Hospitals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HCA Houston Healthcare Northwest 710 Cypress Creek Pkwy, Houston, TX 77090 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 281-440-1000 • Memorial Hermann Northeast Hospital 18951 W Memorial Dr, Humble, TX 77338 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 281-540-7700

National Resources

- National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-799-7233
- National Sexual Assault Hotline: 1-800-656-4673
- Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN): <https://www.rainn.org/>
- US Dept. of Justice Office on Violence Against Women: <https://www.iustice.gov/owv>
- National Coalition Against Domestic Violence: <http://www.ncadv.org/>
- National Sexual Violence Resource Center: <http://www.nsvrc.org/>
- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services: <https://www.uscis.gov/> Immigration Advocates Network: <https://www.immigrationadvocates.org/>

Accommodations and Protective Measures

MIAT will provide written notification to victims about options for, and available assistance in, changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures. If victims request these accommodations or protective measures and they are reasonably available, MIAT is obligated to provide them, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus security or local law enforcement.

Requests for accommodations or protective measures should be made to the Title IX or Deputy Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX or Deputy Title IX Coordinator is responsible for deciding what, if any, accommodations or protective measures will be implemented. The contact information for the Title IX and Deputy Title IX Coordinator is listed below.

When determining the reasonableness of such a request, MIAT may consider, among other factors, the following:

- The specific need expressed by the complainant.
- The age of the students involved.
- The severity or pervasiveness of the allegations.
- Any continuing effects on the complainant.
- Whether the complainant and alleged perpetrator share the same class or job location.
- Whether other judicial measures have been taken to protect the complainant (e.g., civil protection orders).

MIAT will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided a victim to the extent that maintaining confidentiality would not impair MIAT's ability to provide them. However, there may be times when certain information must be disclosed to a third party in order to implement the accommodation or protective measure. Such decisions will be made by MIAT in light of the surrounding circumstances, and disclosures of this nature will be limited so that only the information necessary to implement the accommodation or protective measure is provided. In the event it is necessary to disclose information about a victim in order to provide an accommodation or protective order, MIAT will inform the victim of that necessity prior to the disclosure, including which information will be shared, with whom it will be shared and why.

Procedures for Disciplinary Action

Allegations of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking will be processed through the institution's Sexual Misconduct Policy or its Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy. The procedures are utilized whenever or wherever a complaint is made, regardless of the status of the complainant and the respondent.

The complaint resolution procedures are invoked once a report is made to one of the following individuals:

Director of Program Compliance
 Title IX Coordinator
 4225 E. Windrose Drive, Suite 200
 Phoenix, AZ 85032
 800-859-7249 or 623-445-0730
jramirez@uti.edu

or

National Director – Student Services
 Deputy Title IX Coordinator
 4225 E. Windrose Drive, Suite 200
 Phoenix, AZ 85032
 800-859-7249 or 623-445-0813
amanginelli@uti.edu

Pursuant to the Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy, which is used in connection with Sexual Harassment (including dating violence,



domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking allegations) that occurs within MIAT's Education Programs or Activities, reports may be made in person, by regular mail, telephone, electronic mail, or by any other means that results in the Title IX Coordinator receiving the person's verbal or written report.

An online form, available at [Sexual Misconduct and Harassment Reporting](#) can also be used to file a report for allegations related to the Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy or the Sexual Misconduct Policy.

Once a report is made, the Title IX/Deputy Title Coordinator and/or designees will determine whether the conduct as reported falls within the scope of the Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy. If so, the Title Coordinator will contact the complainant, if known. If the complainant files a formal complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will notify both parties within five (5) days, and an investigator selected by the Title IX Coordinator will commence an investigation. Although the length of each investigation may vary depending on the totality of the circumstances, MIAT strives to complete each investigation within thirty (30) to forty-five (45) days of the transmittal of the written notice of Formal Complaint.

At the conclusion of the evidence-gathering phase of the investigation, but prior to the completion of the investigation report, the investigator will transmit to each party and their advisor all evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in the formal complaint. The parties will have ten (10) days to respond. The investigator will then complete a written report which is shared with the Title IX Coordinator, the parties, and their advisors.

The parties will then be able to choose between a hearing process and an administrative adjudication. The hearing process is the default process and both parties must agree in order for the administrative adjudication process to be used. Under the hearing process, a hearing officer will be appointed. The parties will have the opportunity to provide responses to the investigation report to the hearing officer. A prehearing conference and then a hearing will be conducted. After the hearing is complete, the hearing officer will make a determination using a preponderance of the evidence standard. If the hearing officer determines that the respondent violated the policy, the hearing officer will consult with the appropriate MIAT official to determine discipline to be imposed. The hearing officer will then issue a written determination, including any sanctions as appropriate and a description of the process for appeals. MIAT strives to issue the hearing officer's written determination within fourteen (14) days of the conclusion of the hearing.

In lieu of the hearing process, the parties may agree to administrative adjudication. If administrative adjudication is selected, the Title IX Coordinator will appoint an administrative officer. The parties will be able to provide a written response to the investigation report to the officer and will meet with the officer separately. The officer will then evaluate the evidence using a preponderance of the evidence standard and, if a violation is found, will consult with the appropriate MIAT official regarding sanction. The officer will transmit a written decision, including any sanctions as appropriate and a description of the process for appeals. Although the length of each administrative adjudication will vary depending on the totality of the circumstances, MIAT strives to issue the administrative officer's written determination within twenty-one (21) days of the transmittal of the initiating written notice. Administrative adjudication is not permitted if the respondent is a non-student employee accused of committing Sexual Harassment against a student.

Either party may appeal a final determination. A party must file an appeal within seven (7) days of the date they receive notice of dismissal or determination appealed from or, if the other party appeals, within three (3) days of the other party appealing, whichever is later. Promptly upon receipt of an appeal, the appeal officer will conduct an initial evaluation to confirm that the appeal is timely filed and that it invokes at least one of the permitted grounds for appeal. If so, the appeal officer will notify the other party that the appeal has been filed and that a response must be filed within seven (7) days. The appeal officer will promptly decide the appeal and transmit a written decision to the parties. No further review beyond the appeal is permitted. MIAT strives to issue a written appeal decision within twenty-one (21) days.

At any time after the parties are provided written notice of the formal complaint and before the completion of any appeal, the parties may voluntarily consent, with the Title IX Coordinator's approval, to engage in informal resolution (separate from the administrative adjudication described above). The specific manner of any informal resolution process will be determined by the parties and the Title IX Coordinator, in consultation together. After receiving the written notice specified in this paragraph, each party must voluntarily provide written consent to the Title IX Coordinator, before the informal resolution may commence. If the parties reach a resolution through the informal resolution process, and the Title IX Coordinator agrees that the resolution is not clearly unreasonable, the Title IX Coordinator will reduce the terms of the agreed resolution to writing and present the resolution to the parties for their written signature. Once both parties and the Title IX Coordinator sign the resolution, the resolution is final, and the allegations addressed by the resolution are considered resolved and will not be subject to further investigation, adjudication, remediation, or discipline by MIAT, except as

otherwise provided in the resolution itself, absent a showing that a party induced the resolution by fraud, misrepresentation, or other misconduct or where required to avoid a manifest injustice to either party or to MIAT. Absent extension by the Title IX Coordinator, any informal resolution process must be completed within twenty-one (21) days. Informal resolution is not permitted if the respondent is a non-student employee accused of committing Sexual Harassment against a student.

Pursuant to the Sexual Misconduct Policy, which applies allegations of sexual misconduct (including dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking) that is not governed by the Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy, reports can be made to the Title IX or Deputy Title IX Coordinator in person, by email, or by mail. In addition, a compliant form is available at <https://www.uti.edu/campus-safety>. Once a report is filed, MIAT will provide written notice to the parties. The parties may agree to participate in informal resolution, such as mediation. If informal resolution is reached, it will be documented in writing and signed by both parties. An informal resolution cannot be appealed.

Alternatively, the Title IX Coordinator or Deputy or designee will review the report within seven (7) calendar days of receipt and determine the appropriate response. If the report is not dismissed, the Title IX Coordinator or Deputy or designee will commence the investigatory process within ten (10) calendar days of receiving the report.

During the investigation, the complainant and respondent will each have an equal opportunity to describe the situation and present witnesses and other supporting evidence. The investigator(s) will review the statements and evidence presented and may, depending on the circumstances, interview others with relevant knowledge, review documentary materials, and take any other appropriate action to gather and consider information relevant to the complaint. At the conclusion of the investigation, the Title IX Coordinator or Deputy or designee will prepare a preliminary report that makes factual findings and determination whether sexual misconduct has occurred. Both parties have three (3) days to respond in writing. Upon consideration of the parties' written comments to the preliminary report, if any, the Title IX Coordinator, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, or designee may find the respondent responsible or not responsible for the alleged violation, or may find that there is insufficient evidence to make such a finding. If the Title IX Coordinator, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, or designee finds the respondent responsible, the Title IX Coordinator, Deputy Title IX Coordinator or, designee will impose an appropriate sanction and determine whether any remedies should be provided to the complainant and/or campus community. Within 15 (15) calendar days of the conclusion of the investigation, the complainant and respondent will receive concurrent/simultaneous written notice of the outcome, including any sanction imposed, consistent with applicable state and federal privacy laws, as well as notification of the applicable appeal procedures.

The complainant and respondent have an equal right to appeal outcome decisions made by the Title IX Coordinator, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, or designee. Appeals must be filed within 7 calendar days of the date that written notice of the outcome was provided. The EVP Campus Operations and Services will decide the appeal promptly but generally within thirty (30) calendar days and provide the respondent and complainant with concurrent/simultaneous written notice of the final determination within seven (7) calendar days of making the final determination, including any changes to the previous determination and/or the sanctions imposed. The appeal decision is final and not subject to further appeal.

Rights of the Parties in an Institutional Proceeding

During the course of the process described in the previous section, both the accuser/complainant and the individual accused of the offense/respondent are entitled to:

1. A prompt, fair and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result.
 - A prompt, fair and impartial process is one that is:
 - Completed within reasonably prompt timeframes designated by the institution's policy, including a process that allows for the extension of timeframes for good cause, with written notice to the accuser/complainant and the accused/respondent of the delay and the reason for the delay.
 - Conducted in a manner that:
 - Is consistent with the institution's policies and transparent to the accuser/complainant and the accused/respondent.
 - Includes timely notice of meetings at which the accuser/complainant or accused/respondent, or both,



- may be present; and
 - Provides timely access to the accuser/complainant, the accused/respondent and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during the informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings.
 - Conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser/complainant or the accused/respondent.
2. Proceedings conducted by officials who, at a minimum, receive annual training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.
 - The Title IX Coordinator and Deputy attend various outside training seminars at least annually. Such training addresses topics such as relevant evidence and how it should be used during a proceeding, proper techniques for questioning witnesses, basic procedural rules for conducting a proceeding, and avoiding actual and perceived conflicts of interest.
 - Hearing panel members and appeal officers who participate in proceedings will be qualified and appropriately trained to perform the duties of that function.
 3. The same opportunities to have others present during any institutional disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice. The institution may not limit the choice of advisor but may establish limits regarding the extent to which that advisor may participate in the proceeding, as long as those limits apply equally to both parties.
 4. Have the outcome determined using the preponderance of the evidence standard.
 5. Simultaneous, written notification of the results of the proceeding, any procedures for either party to appeal the result, any change to the result, and when the result becomes final. For this purpose, “result” means “any initial, interim and final decision by an official or entity authorized to resolve disciplinary matters” and must include the rationale for reaching the result and any sanctions imposed.

Possible Sanctions or Protective Measures that MIAT May Impose for Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking Offenses

Following a final determination in the institution’s disciplinary proceeding that dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking has been committed, the institution may impose a sanction depending on the mitigating and aggravating circumstances involved. Sanctions for students include sexual assault or other related training, no contact directives, bans from specific areas of campus, professionalism infractions, removal from a course, requirement to change sessions, suspension, and/or termination from school. If a student is terminated or suspended from school, the notification will outline any requirements that must be met for reinstatement as well as the minimum timeframe required for requesting reinstatement. For employees, sanctions include mandated education, a written reprimand in personnel file, restrictions from all or portion of campus, unpaid suspension, removal from the class or teaching, and/or termination. As to third parties, MIAT will implement available sanctions, such as bans from campus, restrictions from all or a portion of campus, or termination of contract. MIAT will abide by and support any sanctions imposed by law enforcement. MIAT will also provide remedies to the complainant and campus community, as appropriate, such as educational programming, policy review and revision, and counseling.

In addition, MIAT can make available to the victim a range of protective measures. They include: institutional no-contact directives, bans from specific areas of the campus, modifications to academic requirements or class schedules, changes in working situations, etc.

Publicly Available Recordkeeping

MIAT will complete any publicly available recordkeeping, including Clery Act reporting and disclosures, without the inclusion of personally identifiable information about victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking who make reports of such to MIAT to the extent permitted by law.

Victims to Receive Written Notification of Rights



When a student or employee reports to MIAT that he or she has been a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, MIAT will provide the student or employee a written explanation of his or her rights and options as described in the paragraphs above.

Sexual Offender Registration

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act (Section 1601 of Public Law 106-386) is a federal law enacted in 2000 that provides for the tracking of convicted sex offenders enrolled at or employed by institutions of higher education. The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 requires states to enact statutes or regulations that require those who are sexually violent predators or who are convicted of sexually violent offenses to register with appropriate state law enforcement agencies for ten years after release from prison. Sex offender information is compiled by the Department of Corrections (DOC). MIAT does not have a Campus Police Department, and the institution is not officially notified by the state regarding any registered sex offenders. However, information on registered sex offenders can be obtained by contacting the local law enforcement agency in the area where the student is attending or by reviewing the state's website. See list below:

State	Website
Michigan	https://www.michigan.gov/msp/services/sex-offender-reg
Texas	https://publicsite.dps.texas.gov/DpsWebsite/index.aspx

Additionally, to learn the identity of registered sex offenders on or near campus, visit: <https://www.nsopw.gov/>.

VI. Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Policy and Enforcement

MIAT has developed a strict and rigidly enforced policy regarding drug and alcohol abuse. MIAT cannot and does not condone drug or alcohol abuse by its students or staff. MIAT's Annual Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program (DAAPP) Notification can be found at www.miat.edu/consumer-information/ and includes standards of conduct, disciplinary sanctions, applicable legal sanctions, health risks associated with drugs and alcohol, and available drug and alcohol treatment services. A printed copy of the notification may be obtained by contacting Student Services. MIAT also performs a biennial review of its DAAPP to evaluate its effectiveness and ensure sanctions are being consistently enforced. The report is available upon request by contacting the Student Services Department at the applicable campus. MIAT enforces state underage drinking laws.

MIAT supports a drug-free environment and does not allow the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs or alcohol on or off campus. As a condition of acceptance, students agree to random and for-cause drug testing throughout their attendance as set forth in Substance Abuse Prevention Policy. A violation will result in MIAT taking appropriate action up to and including termination of enrollment. MIAT will not allow the possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs or alcohol by students or staff on its property or as part of any of its officially sponsored off-campus activities. Students are also prohibited from being under the influence of alcohol, illegal drugs or any other substance that could adversely affect the health, safety or welfare of students, faculty or staff on MIAT property or at any of its officially sponsored activities. This includes field trips and student-sponsored activities if they are considered sponsored by the school. All forms of synthetic marijuana are prohibited, regardless of the legality of the substance. MIAT enforces federal and state drug laws.

Marijuana: Although MIAT has campuses in some states that have passed laws allowing the use of medical and/or recreational marijuana in certain circumstances (i.e., possessing lawfully issued medical marijuana card, being over 21), federal laws classify marijuana as a controlled substance and prohibit marijuana use, possession, and distribution at institutions of higher education. As such, the use of marijuana is prohibited on all MIAT campuses and as any part of their activities. In addition, MIAT cannot accommodate off campus use of marijuana. This means students who fail a drug test due to marijuana usage cannot avoid responsibility under MIAT policies by claiming that they are legally using marijuana.

MIAT will report to local and/or state law enforcement, as applicable by federal and state drug laws, any student or staff member who is found in possession of, using, or selling illegal drugs on campus as well as any anyone who is found to have broken the state laws regarding underage drinking.

The possession, use, and sale of alcohol and controlled substances are regulated by MIAT in accordance with: (1) the Drug Free Schools



and Communities Act, (2) The Drug-Free Workplace Act, (3) applicable provisions of federal, state, and municipal law, and (4) MIAT policies. The possession, use, sale, and transfer of alcohol and/or controlled substances on MIAT property are strictly prohibited. Violations of this policy will be referred to the Student Services Department (students) or Human Resources (employees) for conduct actions and/or to local law enforcement.

MIAT recognizes that alcoholism and drug abuse may have an adverse effect on classroom performance and is concerned with this impact. In addition, MIAT recognizes the significant health risks associated with the use of illegal drugs and the abuse alcohol. While the frequency, duration, and severity vary, there are a number of serious health consequences.

MIAT recognizes that alcohol and drug abuse may be successfully treated, enabling students and staff members to return to a satisfactory performance level. Those who have a substance abuse problem are encouraged to voluntarily seek assistance and to deter others from engaging in illegal drug or alcohol use, possession, or distribution. Students may be subject to random drug testing at any time during their education and may also be tested for cause should MIAT have reasonable suspicion that a student has been using illegal drugs or alcohol, as outlined in the Substance Abuse Prevention Policy in the Student Handbook (<https://miat.edu/student-services/student-handbook/>). Employees must pass a pre-employment drug screen and may be tested for cause should there be reasonable suspicion or should they be involved in an accident on campus that results in injuries requiring medical attention. Details of the Employee Drug and Alcohol policy may be found in the Employee Handbook and on the company Intranet.

Violation of these policies will result in MIAT taking appropriate action, up to and including termination and/or requiring the student or staff member to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse, alcohol abuse or other assistance/rehabilitation program. For students, first offenses lead to a required assessment by a certified substance abuse evaluator and the student must follow any recommendations made as a result of the evaluation. Students may also have the option to complete a drug education course for first offenses in lieu of the assessment where marijuana is the only substance identified. First offenses for staff members will typically lead to a recommended drug education program. Second offenses will lead to termination of schooling (students) and employment (staff members).

As part of an effort to promote the Substance Abuse Prevention Policy, MIAT maintains pamphlets on drug and alcohol awareness to help educate campus community members; these are available in the Student Services Departments and from Human Resources. Student Services also incorporates educational programming into various student activities. Student Affairs Advisors are available for private discussions upon request. Staff members struggling with drug or alcohol related problems are encouraged to utilize the Employee Assistance Program (EAP) – a free, confidential program with online and in-person resources. Employees can contact the EAP by calling 888-731-3327 or going online to www.healthjoy.com.

MIAT regularly refers campus community members to the following drug and alcohol abuse education programs:

Campus	Resource
All campuses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration: 800-662-HELP National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence: 800-NCA-CALL Start Your Recovery: www.startyourrecovery.org
Canton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oakdale Recovery Center: 734-397-3088 Growth Works: 734-495-1722 Detroit Recovery Project: 313-365-3100 The Doorway to Recovery: 248-987-2696
Houston	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive Recovery: 346-704-1973 Sober Houston: 346-704-1973

VII. Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

All members of the campus community are expected, upon learning of an emergency from any source, to immediately communicate all information to the Campus President or designee and local authorities, if applicable. The Campus President, the Student Services Director, Director of Education/Operations, and/or Facilities Manager will work with local law enforcement and other public safety agencies as appropriate to confirm the situation.

Emergency Management Plan

MIAT campuses have an Emergency Management Plan (EMP) to respond to the needs of the campus community and the broader community, during and after the occurrence of a critical situation. The EMP is intended to communicate the policies and procedures for employees and students to follow in an emergency situation. It also serves as a guide for MIAT campus personnel, visitors, students, and community members to address a wide range of potential crisis situations. The plans' procedures are designed to be flexible in order to accommodate situations of various types and magnitudes. The EMP for each campus is located on the MIAT intranet.

Accessing the Plan

The hard copy EMP and test records are located in each campus's Facilities Department under the responsibility of the Facilities Manager. Each plan will indicate the date on which the last plan review and update was performed. MIAT has also established a safety manual containing safety rules and policies to be observed by all employees at all times. Employees may access the safety manual on the MIAT intranet.

Roles/Procedures

In the event of an emergency situation, the Campus President, the Student Services Director, Director of Education/Operations, and/or Facilities Manager will confirm the existence of the situation and coordinate the campus' response to the critical incident while paying special attention to the safety and security needs of all members of the campus community. All members of the campus community are expected, upon learning of an emergency from any source, to immediately communicate such information to both local authorities and the Safety Committee Leader or Campus President. The Campus President or designee will work with local law enforcement and other public safety agencies as appropriate to confirm the situation.

Emergency Notification

When determining if a situation meets requirements to issue an Emergency Notification, the Campus President/Director will review all information presented and complete the Emergency Notification Determination Form (unless doing so would cause a delay in notification; in that case the form would be completed later for record keeping purposes). The Campus President/Director, Student Services Director, Director of Education/Operations, and/or Facilities Manager will take into consideration whether the situation is a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students and employees on campus. Once the determination form has been completed and the decision has been made whether or not to issue an Emergency Notification, the form should be submitted to the Student Services Director. This form along with the Emergency Notification will be maintained in accordance with the Clery Document Retention Policy.

Determining Notification Audience

The Campus President/Director, Student Services Director, Director of Education/Operations, and/or Facilities Manager will determine the appropriate segment(s) of the community to receive notification. For situations in which a small portion of the building is impacted (i.e. chemical spill in a lab), the Campus President/Director, Student Services Director, Director of Education/Operations, and/or Facilities Manager may choose to notify only the campus community members who are located in that area of the building. However, given that the majority of MIAT campuses are limited to one or two buildings, most notifications will be disseminated to the entire campus community. MIAT will also continue to assess the situation and may expand communications to additional segments of the community as deemed necessary.

Determining Notification Content

As soon as a decision has been made to issue an Emergency Notification, MIAT will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgement of the responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. The notification will be issued to the appropriate segment(s) of the campus community. The Emergency Notification alert will include information on the nature of the incident, building(s) impacted, date, time, and any specific guidance



relative to the situation, including evacuation procedures if applicable. MIAT will withhold as confidential the names and other identifying information of victims if a victim is involved. In some instances, the Campus President, Student Services Director, Director of Education/Operations, and/or Facilities Manager will collaborate with the Home Office Public Relations team, Home Office Student Services team, Legal Department, and/or Human Resources Department when preparing the message. In addition, the Campus President, Student Services Director, Director of Education/Operations, and/or Facilities Manager may take into account feedback from the local authorities in determining appropriate content.

Initiating the Notification System

Depending on the nature of the situation, the following people will initiate the system immediately upon confirmation of the emergency/dangerous situation from the Campus President or designee:

- The Education Director/Manager(s), in collaboration with the Campus President, are responsible for any immediate announcements that require the public address system, including, but not limited to, announcements to trigger shelter-in place procedures and lockdowns.
- The Student Services Director is responsible for initiating notifications regarding known or potential health risks, such as MRSA or meningitis outbreaks.
- The Facilities Manager is responsible for notifications of incidents regarding campus infrastructure such as chemical spills, gas leaks, and fires.
- The Campus President, in collaboration with Public Relations personnel at Home Office, is responsible for notifications that require distribution beyond the campus community.

In situations where the notification system includes evacuation or lockdown procedures, the instructors are responsible for assisting students in responding correctly to the procedures and taking roll after the evacuation/lockdown. Department Directors and Managers are responsible for assisting staff in responding correctly to the procedures and accounting for their direct reports (taking "roll") after the evacuation/lockdown.

Campus Notification Methods

Depending on the incident and campus, different methods of communication may be utilized to notify the campus community of a significant emergency or dangerous situation. Some or all of these methods may be activated in the event of an immediate threat. Examples of notification methods include:

- EZ Text System
- Sirens;
- Public announcements;
- News and other media releases;
- Phone calls/call trees; and

Postings on campus Notifications/Communications to the Broader Community

In the event that a campus emergency may impact the neighboring community, MIAT will partner with local public agencies to alert the broader community. MIAT may use a variety of methods to inform the surrounding community of an emergency on campus, including, but not limited to:

- Circulating hard copy flyers or letters
- Email notifications to businesses in the area
- Posting notification on MIAT's website and other community sites
- Phone calls/call trees

Additionally, MIAT may provide notifications to family members and other emergency contacts of campus community members utilizing similar methods of communication.

Where applicable, MIAT may issue a public service announcement or formal updates/communication, which may include but are not



limited to radio, television or press releases. These communications will be provided through MIAT's Corporate Communications Department.

Notifying/Partnership with Local Authorities

MIAT campuses have varying relationships with city council, community relations officers, and local emergency authorities or agencies. These entities sometimes partner with MIAT in crime prevention via reviewing escape or other emergency procedures and/or having an on-site presence for certain campus events.

In the case of a critical incident or emergency, MIAT staff or students are empowered to immediately call 911 and notify local authorities. A designee from the Safety Committee will also call in the critical incident or emergency to the local authorities to report information and/or confirm that emergency response is in action.

Emergency Procedures

MIAT has designated procedures to follow in case of most emergencies that could happen on campus. All students, staff, and visitors are expected to follow the established procedures to the best of their abilities. MIAT regularly tests emergency preparedness by conducting response drills and evacuation procedures at least annually; tests are documented and maintained at each campus. MIAT publicizes its emergency response and evacuation procedures in conjunction with at least one test per calendar year.

Testing of the Emergency Evacuation Procedures (included in the EMP)

The Safety Committee reviews the written Emergency Evacuation Procedures and tests emergency response and evacuation procedures on at least an annual basis. Tests include both announced and unannounced drills and exercises. MIAT documents the execution and results of each exercise and includes the date, time, description of drill or exercise, and status (announced or unannounced) as well as any partnerships in testing with local authorities (if applicable). After action reviews are conducted to evaluate EMP and capabilities.

Training Procedures

Procedures to train staff and students on the emergency evacuation plan and procedures include:

- Person-to-person coaching;
- Email notifications;
- Town-hall (employee) meetings;
- Hard copy literature or campus postings;
- Campus safety tours (emergency escape procedures and route assignments);
- Web-based training; and
- System and procedure tests/drills.

In all life-threatening emergencies, MIAT staff or students should call 911 to notify local police authorities/law enforcement with follow-up notification to the Facilities Manager and/or Campus President to coordinate on-site response during a critical incident.

VIII. The Preparation of the Annual Security Report and Disclosure of Crime Statistics

The Annual Security Report is compiled by the Home Office Student Services team in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security and Policy and Crime Statistics Act. The report provides statistics for the previous three years concerning reported crimes that occurred on the campus's Clery geography. Information for the report is gathered by the Student Services Director at each campus in cooperation with local law enforcement. In order to ensure campus safety and security and to provide the most accurate statistics, MIAT encourages victims of, and witnesses to, the crimes and violations listed in the annual crime statistics to report them to a CSA promptly for the purposes of making timely warning reports and the annual statistical disclosure. CSA contact information is noted in Section I above.



MIAT maintains the Annual Security Report, which includes campus specific Crime Statistics charts, on the consumer information page of our website, www.miat.edu/consumer-information/. The report and statistics are updated by October 1st of each year. Students and employees receive a memo including the link/URL to the appropriate page on the website, an explanation of the content of the report, and instructions on how to request a paper copy of the report (with the campus statistics) should they wish to obtain one. The memos are distributed as follows:

- New students receive a memo in the registration packet at orientation.
- New employees receive information in the Employee Handbook.
- New employees receive information during the orientation presentation.
- Active students receive a memo by October 1st of each year. The memo is distributed through email and campus postings.
- Current employees receive a memo by October 1st of each year via email.
- Prospective students receive a link to the catalog during the enrollment process. Clery information, as well as the ASR and crime statistic link, is provided on the enrollment application.
- For prospective employees, a brief explanation and link to the webpage is provided in the job descriptions on our website (where all applicants are required to apply).

Students and staff members will be notified of any updates or changes to the report or statistics via memo distributed either in person via classroom communication or by email. Anyone, including prospective students and employees, may obtain a paper copy of this report by contacting the campus Student Services department.

IX. Notice of Non-Discrimination

MIAT is dedicated to maintaining safe learning and working environments for students, employees, and third parties. MIAT prohibits discrimination and harassment on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, disability, age, veteran status, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, genetic information, and any other legally protected status in the provision of its courses, programs, services or activities.

MIAT has designated the National Director of Student Services and Employment Services to coordinate its compliance with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex. Questions or comments about discrimination or harassment can be directed to:

Director of Program Compliance
 Title IX Coordinator
 4225 E. Windrose Drive, Suite 200
 Phoenix, AZ 85032
 800-859-7249
jramirez@uti.edu

or

National Director – Student Services
 Deputy Title IX Coordinator
 4225 E. Windrose Drive, Suite 200
 Phoenix, AZ 85032
 800-859-7249 or 623-445-0813
amanginelli@uti.edu

Inquiries concerning Title IX also may be made to the Office for Civil Rights at:



U.S. Dept. of Education, Office for Civil Rights, Lyndon Baines Johnson Department of Education Bldg.
400 Maryland Ave., SW
Washington, DC 20202-1100
Telephone: 800-421-3481
FAX: 202-453-6012
TDD: 877-521-2172
Email: OCR@ed.gov



MIAT – Canton Crime Statistics

Offenses	January through December 2021			January through December 2020			January through December 2019		
	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property
Murder/ Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Rape	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Incest	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Fondling	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Statutory Rape	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Robbery	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Aggravated Assault	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Burglary	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Motor vehicle theft	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Arson	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
VAWA Offenses									
Domestic Violence	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Dating Violence	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Stalking	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Arrests									
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	1	N/A	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Disciplinary Referrals									
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Hate Crimes									
Hate Crimes	There were no hate crimes reported in 2019, 2020, or 2021 at the Houston campus. All crime reports were evaluated to determine if it was motivated by a bias of race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, ethnicity, national origin, or disability.								

*The Canton campus does not have any on campus housing or noncampus locations. There were no unfounded crimes for the Houston campus in 2019, 2020, or 2021.



MIAT –Houston Crime Statistics

Offenses	January through December 2021			January through December 2020			January through December 2019**		
	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property
Murder/ Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Rape	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Incest	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Fondling	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Statutory Rape	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Robbery	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Aggravated Assault	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Burglary	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Motor vehicle theft	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Arson	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
VAWA Offenses									
Domestic Violence	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Dating Violence	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Stalking	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Arrests									
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Disciplinary Referrals									
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Hate Crimes									
Hate Crimes	There were no hate crimes reported in 2019, 2020, or 2021 at the Houston campus. All crime reports were evaluated to determine if it was motivated by a bias of race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, ethnicity, national origin, or disability.								

*The Houston campus does not have any on campus housing or noncampus locations. There were no unfounded crimes for the Houston campus in 2019, 2020, or 2021.

**In 2019 we made a good-faith effort to obtain statistics from local law enforcement agencies, but the agencies did not comply with our request.



APPENDIX A

MIAT is making these definitions available pursuant to the Violence Against Women Act Amendments to the Clery Act.

MICHIGAN

Crime Type (Michigan Compiled Laws)	Definitions
Dating Violence	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Michigan law does not define the term dating violence.
Domestic Violence (Mich. Comp. Laws § 400.1501)	<p>Michigan’s Domestic Violence Act uses the following definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Domestic violence” means the occurrence of any of the following acts by a person that is not an act of self-defense: (i) Causing or attempting to cause physical or mental harm to a family or household member; (ii) Placing a family or household member in fear of physical or mental harm; (iii) Causing or attempting to cause a family or household member to engage in involuntary sexual activity by force, threat of force, or duress; (iv) Engaging in activity toward a family or household member that would cause a reasonable person to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, threatened, harassed, or molested. • “Family or household member” includes any of the following: (i) A spouse or former spouse; (ii) An individual with whom the person resides or has resided; (iii) An individual with whom the person has or has had a dating relationship; (iv) An individual with whom the person is or has engaged in a sexual relationship; (v) An individual to whom the person is related or was formerly related by marriage; (vi) An individual with whom the person has a child in common; (vii) The minor child of an individual described in subparagraphs (i) to (vi). • “Dating relationship” means frequent, intimate associations primarily characterized by the expectation of affectional involvement. Dating relationship does not include a casual relationship or an ordinary fraternization between 2 individuals in a business or social context.
Stalking (Mich. Comp. Laws § 750.411h)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Stalking” means a willful course of conduct involving repeated or continuing harassment of another individual that would cause a reasonable person to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, threatened, harassed, or molested and that actually causes the victim to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, threatened, harassed, or molested. • The following definitions also apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “Course of conduct” means a pattern of conduct composed of a series of 2 or more separate noncontinuous acts evidencing a continuity of purpose.



Crime Type (Michigan Compiled Laws)	Definitions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “Emotional distress” means significant mental suffering or distress that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling. ▪ “Harassment” means conduct directed toward a victim that includes, but is not limited to, repeated or continuing unconsented contact that would cause a reasonable individual to suffer emotional distress and that actually causes the victim to suffer emotional distress. Harassment does not include constitutionally protected activity or conduct that serves a legitimate purpose. ▪ “Unconsented contact” means any contact with another individual that is initiated or continued without that individual's consent or in disregard of that individual's expressed desire that the contact be avoided or discontinued. Unconsented contact includes, but is not limited to, any of the following: (i) Following or appearing within the sight of that individual; (ii) Approaching or confronting that individual in a public place or on private property; (iii) Appearing at that individual's workplace or residence; (iv) Entering onto or remaining on property owned, leased, or occupied by that individual; (v) Contacting that individual by telephone; (vi) Sending mail or electronic communications to that individual; (vii) Placing an object on, or delivering an object to, property owned, leased, or occupied by that individual. ▪ “Victim” means an individual who is the target of a willful course of conduct involving repeated or continuing harassment.
Sexual Assault (Mich. Comp. Laws § 600.2157a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (c) "Sexual assault" means assault with intent to commit criminal sexual conduct.
Rape, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape	<p>For purposes of the Clery Act, the term “sexual assault” includes the offenses of rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape. These definitions under Michigan law are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rape: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Michigan law does not define the term rape. • Fondling: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Michigan law does not define the term fondling. • Incest: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Michigan law does not define the term incest. • Statutory Rape: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Michigan law does not define the term statutory rape.
Other “sexual assault” crimes	Other crimes under Michigan law that may be classified as a “sexual assault” include the following:

Crime Type (Michigan Compiled Laws)	Definitions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal sexual conduct in the first degree (Mich. Comp. Laws § 750.520b(1)): A person is guilty of criminal sexual conduct in the first degree if he or she engages in sexual penetration with another person and if any of the following circumstances exists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) That other person is under 13 years of age. b) That other person is at least 13 but less than 16 years of age and any of the following: (i) The actor is a member of the same household as the victim; (ii) The actor is related to the victim by blood or affinity to the fourth degree; (iii) The actor is in a position of authority over the victim and used this authority to coerce the victim to submit. c) Sexual penetration occurs under circumstances involving the commission of any other felony. d) The actor is aided or abetted by 1 or more other persons and either of the following circumstances exists: (i) The actor knows or has reason to know that the victim is mentally incapable, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless; (ii) The actor uses force or coercion to accomplish the sexual penetration. Force or coercion includes, but is not limited to, any of the circumstances listed in subdivision (f). e) The actor is armed with a weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the victim to reasonably believe it to be a weapon. f) The actor causes personal injury to the victim and force or coercion is used to accomplish sexual penetration. Force or coercion includes, but is not limited to, any of the following circumstances: (i) When the actor overcomes the victim through the actual application of physical force or physical violence; (ii) When the actor coerces the victim to submit by threatening to use force or violence on the victim, and the victim believes that the actor has the present ability to execute these threats; (iii) When the actor coerces the victim to submit by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim, or any other person, and the victim believes that the actor has the ability to execute this threat. As used in this subdivision, "to retaliate" includes threats of physical punishment, kidnapping, or extortion; (iv) When the actor engages in the medical treatment or examination of the victim in a manner or for purposes that are medically recognized as unethical or unacceptable; (v) When the actor, through concealment or by the element of surprise, is able to overcome the victim. g) The actor causes personal injury to the victim, and the actor knows or has reason to know that the victim is mentally incapable, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless. h) That other person is mentally incapable, mentally disabled, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless, and any of the following: (i) The actor is related to the victim by blood or affinity to the fourth degree; (ii) The actor is in a position of authority over the victim and used this authority to coerce the victim to submit. • Criminal sexual conduct in the second degree (Mich. Comp. Laws § 750.520c(1)): A person is guilty of criminal sexual conduct in the second degree if the person engages in sexual contact with another person and if any of the following circumstances exists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) That other person is under 13 years of age.

Crime Type (Michigan Compiled Laws)	Definitions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) That other person is at least 13 but less than 16 years of age and any of the following: (i) The actor is a member of the same household as the victim; (ii) The actor is related by blood or affinity to the fourth degree to the victim; (iii) The actor is in a position of authority over the victim and the actor used this authority to coerce the victim to submit. c) Sexual contact occurs under circumstances involving the commission of any other felony. d) The actor is aided or abetted by 1 or more other persons and either of the following circumstances exists: (i) The actor knows or has reason to know that the victim is mentally incapable, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless. (ii) The actor uses force or coercion to accomplish the sexual contact. Force or coercion includes, but is not limited to, any of the circumstances listed in section 520b(1)(f). e) The actor is armed with a weapon, or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead a person to reasonably believe it to be a weapon. f) The actor causes personal injury to the victim and force or coercion is used to accomplish the sexual contact. Force or coercion includes, but is not limited to, any of the circumstances listed in section 520b(1)(f). g) The actor causes personal injury to the victim and the actor knows or has reason to know that the victim is mentally incapable, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless. h) That other person is mentally incapable, mentally disabled, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless, and any of the following: (i) The actor is related to the victim by blood or affinity to the fourth degree; (ii) The actor is in a position of authority over the victim and used this authority to coerce the victim to submit. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal sexual conduct in the third degree (Mich. Comp. Laws § 750.520d(1)): A person is guilty of criminal sexual conduct in the third degree if the person engages in sexual penetration with another person and if any of the following circumstances exist: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) That other person is at least 13 years of age and under 16 years of age. b) Force or coercion is used to accomplish the sexual penetration. Force or coercion includes but is not limited to any of the circumstances listed in section 520b(1)(f)(i) to (v). c) The actor knows or has reason to know that the victim is mentally incapable, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless. d) That other person is related to the actor by blood or affinity to the third degree and the sexual penetration occurs under circumstances not otherwise prohibited by this chapter. It is an affirmative defense to a prosecution under this subdivision that the other person was in a position of authority over the defendant and used this authority to coerce the defendant to violate this subdivision. The defendant has the burden of proving this defense by a preponderance of the evidence. This subdivision does not apply if both persons are lawfully married to each other at the time of the alleged violation.

Crime Type (Michigan Compiled Laws)	Definitions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal sexual conduct in the fourth degree (Mich. Comp. Laws § 750.520e(1)): A person is guilty of criminal sexual conduct in the fourth degree if he or she engages in sexual contact with another person and if any of the following circumstances exist: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) That other person is at least 13 years of age but less than 16 years of age, and the actor is 5 or more years older than that other person. b) Force or coercion is used to accomplish the sexual contact. Force or coercion includes, but is not limited to, any of the following circumstances: (i) When the actor overcomes the victim through the actual application of physical force or physical violence; (ii) When the actor coerces the victim to submit by threatening to use force or violence on the victim, and the victim believes that the actor has the present ability to execute that threat; (iii) When the actor coerces the victim to submit by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim, or any other person, and the victim believes that the actor has the ability to execute that threat. As used in this subparagraph, "to retaliate" includes threats of physical punishment, kidnapping, or extortion; (iv) When the actor engages in the medical treatment or examination of the victim in a manner or for purposes which are medically recognized as unethical or unacceptable; (v) When the actor achieves the sexual contact through concealment or by the element of surprise. c) The actor knows or has reason to know that the victim is mentally incapable, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless. d) That other person is related to the actor by blood or affinity to the third degree and the sexual contact occurs under circumstances not otherwise prohibited by this chapter. It is an affirmative defense to a prosecution under this subdivision that the other person was in a position of authority over the defendant and used this authority to coerce the defendant to violate this subdivision. The defendant has the burden of proving this defense by a preponderance of the evidence. This subdivision does not apply if both persons are lawfully married to each other at the time of the alleged violation. • Assault with intent to commit criminal sexual conduct (Mich. Comp. Laws § 750.520g): Assault with intent to commit criminal sexual conduct involving sexual penetration shall be a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 10 years. Assault with intent to commit criminal sexual conduct in the second degree is a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 5 years.
Consent (as it relates to sexual activity)	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Michigan law does not define the term consent.

TEXAS



Crime Type (Texas Code Annotated)	Definitions
Dating Violence	<p>The institution had determined, based on good-faith research, that the criminal statutes of Texas do not define the term dating violence.</p> <p>However, Section 71.0021 of the Texas Family Code provides the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) "Dating violence" means an act, other than a defensive measure to protect oneself, by an actor that: (1) is committed against a victim or applicant for a protective order: (A) with whom the actor has or has had a dating relationship; or (B) because of the victim's or applicant's marriage to or dating relationship with an individual with whom the actor is or has been in a dating relationship or marriage; and (2) is intended to result in physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault or that is a threat that reasonably places the victim or applicant in fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault. b) For purposes of this title, "dating relationship" means a relationship between individuals who have or have had a continuing relationship of a romantic or intimate nature. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on consideration of: (1) the length of the relationship; (2) the nature of the relationship; and (3) the frequency and type of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. c) A casual acquaintanceship or ordinary fraternization in a business or social context does not constitute a "dating relationship" under Subsection (b). <p>In addition, Sections 51.251 and 51.281 of the Texas Education Code provide that "dating violence" shall have the meaning assigned by the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (20.U.S.C. Section 1092(f)(6)(A)). This law defines dating violence to mean violence committed by a person (A) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: (i) the length of the relationship; (ii) the type of relationship; and (iii) the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.</p>
Domestic Violence	<p>The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Texas law does not define the term domestic violence.</p> <p>However, Texas law does define the term "Family Violence" (Tex. Fam. Code Ann. § 71.004) as follows: (1) an act by a member of a family or household against another member of the family or household that is intended to result in physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault or that is a threat that reasonably places the member in fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault, but does not include defensive measures to protect oneself; (2) abuse [as defined under state law] by a member of a family or household toward a child of the family or household; or (3) dating violence, as that term is defined by Section 71.0021.</p>
Stalking	<p>Stalking (Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 42.072):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A person commits an offense if the person, on more than one occasion and pursuant to the same scheme or course of conduct that is directed specifically at another person, knowingly engages in conduct that:

Crime Type (Texas Code Annotated)	Definitions
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. constitutes an offense under Section 42.07, or that the actor knows or reasonably should know the other person will regard as threatening: (A) bodily injury or death for the other person; (B) bodily injury or death for a member of the other person's family or household or for an individual with whom the other person has a dating relationship; or (C) that an offense will be committed against the other person's property; 2. causes the other person, a member of the other person's family or household, or an individual with whom the other person has a dating relationship to be placed in fear of bodily injury or death or in fear that an offense will be committed against the other person's property, or to feel harassed, annoyed, alarmed, abused, tormented, embarrassed, or offended; and 3. would cause a reasonable person to: (A) fear bodily injury or death for himself or herself; (B) fear bodily injury or death for a member of the person's family or household or for an individual with whom the person has a dating relationship; (C) fear that an offense will be committed against the person's property; or (D) feel harassed, annoyed, alarmed, abused, tormented, embarrassed, or offended. <p>b) An offense under this section is a felony of the third degree, except that the offense is a felony of the second degree if the actor has previously been convicted of an offense under this section or of an offense under any of the following laws that contains elements that are substantially similar to the elements of an offense under this section:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the laws of another state; 2. the laws of a federally recognized Indian tribe; 3. the laws of a territory of the United States; or 4. federal law. <p>c) For purposes of this section, a trier of fact may find that different types of conduct described by Subsection (a), if engaged in on more than one occasion, constitute conduct that is engaged in pursuant to the same scheme or course of conduct.</p> <p>d) In this section:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Dating relationship," "family," "household," and "member of a household" have the meanings assigned by Chapter 71, Family Code; 2. "Property" includes a pet, companion animal, or assistance animal, as defined by Section 121.002, Human Resources Code. <p>In addition, Sections 51.251 and 51.281 of the Texas Education Code provide that "stalking" shall have the meaning assigned by the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (20.U.S.C. Section 1092(f)(6)(A)). This law defines stalking as engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to (A) fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or (B) suffer substantial emotional distress.</p>
Sexual Assault	The Texas Penal Code provides the following definitions for sexual assault and aggravated sexual assault:



Crime Type (Texas Code Annotated)	Definitions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual Assault (Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 22.011): A person commits an offense: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If the person intentionally or knowingly: (A) causes the penetration of the anus or sexual organ of another person by any means, without that person's consent; (B) causes the penetration of the mouth of another person by the sexual organ of the actor, without that person's consent; or (C) causes the sexual organ of another person, without that person's consent, to contact or penetrate the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person, including the actor; or ▪ Regardless of whether the person knows the age of the child at the time of the offense, the person intentionally or knowingly: (A) causes the penetration of the anus or sexual organ of a child by any means; (B) causes the penetration of the mouth of a child by the sexual organ of the actor; (C) causes the sexual organ of a child to contact or penetrate the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person, including the actor; (D) causes the anus of a child to contact the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person, including the actor; or (D) causes the mouth of a child to contact the anus or sexual organ of another person, including the actor. • Aggravated sexual assault (Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 22.021): A person commits an offense: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If the person: (A) intentionally or knowingly: (i) causes the penetration of the anus or sexual organ of another person by any means, without that person's consent; (ii) causes the penetration of the mouth of another person by the sexual organ of the actor, without that person's consent; or (iii) causes the sexual organ of another person, without that person's consent, to contact or penetrate the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person, including the actor; or (B) regardless of whether the person knows the age of the child at the time of the offense, intentionally or knowingly: (i) causes the penetration of the anus or sexual organ of a child by any means; (ii) causes the penetration of the mouth of a child by the sexual organ of the actor; (iii) causes the sexual organ of a child to contact or penetrate the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person, including the actor; (iv) causes the anus of a child to contact the mouth, anus, or sexual organ of another person, including the actor; or (v) causes the mouth of a child to contact the anus or sexual organ of another person, including the actor; and ▪ If: (A) the person: (i) causes serious bodily injury or attempts to cause the death of the victim or another person in the course of the same criminal episode; (ii) by acts or words places the victim in fear that any person will become the victim of an offense under Section 20A.02(a)(3), (4), (7), or (8) or that death, serious bodily injury, or kidnapping will be imminently inflicted on any person; (iii) by acts or words occurring in the presence of the victim threatens to cause any person to become the victim of an offense under

Crime Type (Texas Code Annotated)	Definitions
	<p>Section 20A.02(a)(3), (4), (7), or (8) or to cause the death, seriousbodilyinjury, or kidnapping of any person; (iv) uses or exhibits a deadly weapon in the course of the same criminal episode; (v) acts in concert with another who engages in conduct described by Subdivision (1) directed toward the same victim and occurring during the course of the same criminal episode; or (vi)with the intent of facilitating the commission of the offense, administers or provides to the victim of the offense any substance capable of impairing victim’s ability to appraise the nature of the act or to resist the act;; (B) the victim is younger than 14 years of age, regardless of whether the person knows the age of the victim at the time of the offense; or (C) the victim is an elderly individual or a disabled individual.</p> <p>In addition, Sections 51.251 and 51.281 of the Texas Education Code provide that “sexual assault” shall have the meaning assigned by the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (20.U.S.C. Section 1092(f)(6)(A)). This law defines sexual assault as any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by Federal, tribal, or State law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent.</p>
Rape, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape	For purposes of the Clery Act, the term “sexual assault” includes the offenses of rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape. The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Texas law does not define these terms.
Other “sexual assault” crimes	<p>Other crimes under Texas law that may be classified as a “sexual assault” include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibited Sexual Conduct (Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 25.02): A person commits an offense if the person engages in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse with another person the actor knows to be, without regard to legitimacy: (1) the actor’s ancestor or descendant by blood or adoption; (2) the actor’s current or former stepchild or stepparent; (3) the actor’s parent’s brother or sister of the whole or half blood; (4) the actor’s brother or sister of the whole or half blood or by adoption; (5) the children of the actor’s brother or sister of the whole or half blood or by adoption; or (6) the son or daughter of the actor’s aunt or uncle of the whole or half blood or by adoption. • Indecency With a Child (Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 21.11): A person commits an offense if, with a child younger than 17 years of age, whether the child is of the same or opposite sex and regardless of whether the person knows the age of the child at the time of the offense, the person (1) engages in sexual contact with the child or causes the child to engage in sexual contact; or (2) with the intent to arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person: (A) exposes the person’s anus or any part of the person’s genitals, knowing the child is present; or (B) causes the child to expose the child’s anus or any part of the child’s genitals.
Consent (as it relates to sexual activity) (Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 22.011)	A sexual assault is without the consent of the other person if: (1) the actor compels the other person to submit or participate by the use of physical force, violence, or coercion; (2) the actor compels the other person to submit or participate by threatening to use force or violence against the other person or to cause harm to the other person, and the other person believes that the actor has the present ability to execute the threat; (3) the other person has not



Crime Type (Texas Code Annotated)	Definitions
	<p>consented and the actor knows the other person is unconscious or physically unable to resist; (4) the actor knows that as a result of mental disease or defect the other person is at the time of the sexual assault incapable either of appraising the nature of the act or of resisting it; (5) the other person has not consented and the actor knows the other person is unaware that the sexual assault is occurring; (6) the actor has intentionally impaired the other person's power to appraise or control the other person's conduct by administering any substance without the other person's knowledge; (7) the actor compels the other person to submit or participate by threatening to use force or violence against any person, and the other person believes that the actor has the ability to execute the threat; (8) the actor is a public servant who coerces the other person to submit or participate; (9) the actor is a mental health services provider or a health care services provider who causes the other person, who is a patient or former patient of the actor, to submit or participate by exploiting the other person's emotional dependency on the actor; (10) the actor is a clergyman who causes the other person to submit or participate by exploiting the other person's emotional dependency on the clergyman in the clergyman's professional character as spiritual adviser; (11) the actor is an employee of a facility where the other person is a resident, unless the employee and resident are formally or informally married to each other under Chapter 2, Family Code; or (12) the actor is a health care services provider who, in the course of performing an assisted reproduction procedure on the other person, uses human reproductive material from a donor knowing that the other person has not expressly consented to the use of material from that donor.</p>

APPENDIX B

Information about Legal Protection Orders

Michigan

In Michigan, there are three types of orders of protection: Domestic, Non-Domestic and Non-Domestic Sexual Assault.

- 1) A domestic relationship personal protection order (PPO) is a court order to stop threats or violence against you by a person with someone you have/had a domestic relationship . You have a domestic relationship with a person who is: Your current or ex-spouse, your child's other parent, someone you live with or used to live with, or someone you dated.
- 2) A non-domestic personal protection order (PPO) is a court order to stop stalking or harassing behavior and may also be called a stalking PPO. With a nondomestic PPO, the Petitioner is requesting protection from the Respondent. The Respondent cannot be someone with whom you have a domestic relationship.
- 3) A non-domestic sexual assault personal protection order (PPO) may also be called a sexual assault PPO. A sexual assault PPO is a court order to protect you from someone who: Sexually assaulted you, threatened to sexually assault you, or gave you obscene material (if you were younger than 18). With a non-domestic sexual assault, the Petitioner is requesting protection from the Respondent. The Respondent cannot be someone with whom you have a domestic relationship.

Personal Protection Order Filing Instructions

- In many counties, the county attorney or district attorney will help you file for a protective order and represent you in court.
- The steps for obtaining a protective order can vary from county to county. To ensure accuracy, you might consider first going to your local domestic violence organization or prosecutor's office, to find out how to get a protective order in your county.

Contact the following county for more information:

Wayne County Court

2 Woodward Ave,

Detroit, MI 48226

313-224-0157

[Personal Protection Orders | Clerk \(waynecounty.com\)](http://www.waynecounty.com/courts/civil/personal-protection-orders)

Texas

In Texas, there are three types of orders of protection based on domestic abuse, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

- 1) Temporary ex parte protective order - A temporary ex parte order lasts for the period of time stated in the order, **usually up to 20 days**. The temporary ex parte order **can be extended for additional 20-day periods** if you request it or if the judge decides to extend it, usually due to the fact that the respondent was not yet served.
- 2) Final (permanent) protective order - A permanent protective order is effective for the time period stated in the order, which **generally may be up to a maximum of 2 years**. If there is no time period written on the order, then it expires on the second anniversary of the date the order was issued. However, **the may judge to issue an order for longer than two years**.
- 3) Magistrate's order of emergency protection (typically referred to as *emergency protective order*). A magistrate's order for emergency protection is usually good for between **31-61 days**. However, if the abuser was arrested for a crime that involves family violence where the abuser used (or displayed) a



deadly weapon when committing the assault, the order would be good for between **61-91 days**.

- The first two orders are issued by the civil court upon your application. The abuser does not have to be arrested for you to get one of these orders. The third order is issued by the criminal court after the abuser is arrested.
- In many counties, the county attorney or district attorney will help you file for a protective order and represent you in court.
- The steps for obtaining a protective order can vary from county to county. To ensure accuracy, you might consider first going to your local domestic violence organization or prosecutor's office, to find out how to get a protective order in your county.

Contact the following counties for more information:

Houston Municipal Court

1400 Lubbock St
Houston, TX 77002
(713) 247-5479