

MID MICHIGAN COLLEGE

Annual Security Report 2026

Covering Crime Statistics
for 2023, 2024, & 2025

Submitted by the Office of Campus Safety & Security



midmich.edu



Harrison | Mt. Pleasant | Online | (989) 386-6622

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Document Accessibility Statement

Mid Michigan College's ongoing commitment is to provide equal accessibility of information. However, we acknowledge that barriers to access may occur. In viewing this document, if you encounter any accessibility barrier that inhibits your ability to garner the same meaningful information as those individuals without similar barriers, please contact compliance@midmich.edu.

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Mid Michigan College's 2026 Annual Security Report

Section I: Overview

Welcome

Welcome to Mid Michigan College's 2026 Annual Security Report. At Mid, the safety and well-being of our students, employees, and visitors are essential to maintaining a welcoming, inclusive, and supportive environment. This report is intended to help members of our community understand Mid's safety resources, reporting options, emergency procedures, and ongoing efforts to promote a safe place to learn, work, and visit.

Mid publishes its Annual Security Report (ASR) each year in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act (Clery Act). This federal law requires colleges and universities to disclose information about campus safety policies, procedures, programs, and crime statistics.

The Office of Campus Safety and Security prepares the ASR in collaboration with the Office of College Compliance and Ethics and publishes it annually by October 1st. The report consolidates information provided by law enforcement agencies, College departments and officials, and Campus Security Authorities (CSAs).

Mid's 2026 ASR provides crime statistics for the calendar years of 2023, 2024, and 2025. These statistics include qualifying incidents reported within the College's Clery geography: on-campus property; public property within or immediately adjacent to and accessible from each campus; and qualifying non-campus buildings or property that is owned or controlled by the College.

The report also discloses Mid's current safety and security policies, procedures, programs, and practices. Topics include alcohol and other drugs; smoke-free campuses; nondiscrimination, harassment, and sexual misconduct; student conduct; hazing; and weapons. Additional sections address crime reporting, timely warnings, emergency notifications, campus evacuations, and emergency-response procedures.

This report covers Mid's Harrison and Mt. Pleasant campuses as well as qualifying non-campus locations. We encourage you to review it carefully and become familiar with the available resources and procedures. Join us in helping maintain a safe and supportive College community.

About Mid

Mid Michigan College is a two-year public community college with two primary campus locations. The Harrison Campus, located at 1375 S. Clare Avenue at the intersection of Clare Avenue and Mannsiding Road, encompasses 560 acres in Harrison which is the county seat of Clare County. The College also operates a 44-acre campus in Mt. Pleasant at 2600 S. Summerton Road, at the intersection of Summerton Road and Broadway Street. To make courses more accessible to rural communities and high school students, Mid also offers classes at various off-campus locations throughout central Michigan. For the 2026-27 academic year, Memorandums of Understanding are in place with Alma High School, Big Rapids Public Schools, Clare Public Schools, Clinton County Regional Educational Service Agency, Gratiot-Isabella RESD, Farwell High School, Harbor Beach High School, Huron Intermediate School District, Iosco RESA, Ithaca Public Schools, Lake City Area Schools, Marlette Community Schools, Mecosta-Osceola Intermediate School District, Reed City Public Schools, Shepherd Public Schools, and Tuscola Intermediate School District. Agreements are also in place with Morey Courts and Riverwood Bowling and Golf in Mt. Pleasant, MI where the Mid Michigan College Laker Basketball and Bowling Teams practice and hold events. Our baseball and softball programs utilize the Coleman Little League indoor facility and Mt. Pleasant High School. Mid also has agreements in place with Camp Rotary, Black Creek Conservation Club, and Reed City Sportsman Club for clay-target.

Mid Michigan College is currently awaiting the opening of Mid's Morey Event Center on its Mt. Pleasant Campus. This Center will eventually house our athletic events and programs. We anticipate its opening in November of 2026.

Mid Michigan College's Fall 2026 enrollment was approximately 3750 students. Of these, 37% were returning students, 43% were dual-enrolled, 13% were first-time freshmen, and 6% were transfers. The average student age is 21.2 years. Fifty-two percent of the credit hours are taken online. The employee population consists of 150 full-time, 56 part-time, 10 working retired and 168 EDU Staff.

Mid does not provide residential housing and no students reside on either campus.

Purpose of Report

This report is designed to help students, employees, and visitors better understand campus safety at Mid. It provides current information about reported crime, safety practices, emergency procedures, reporting options, and the steps the College takes to help protect our community.

We encourage everyone to review the report and become familiar with the sections addressing crime-prevention strategies, evacuation procedures, safety modes, and crime and incident reporting. Knowing what to do, where to find help, and how to report a concern can make a crucial difference during an emergency or other difficult situation.

A safe campus depends on all of us. While designated College officials have formal responsibilities for safety and policy enforcement, every member of the Mid community can contribute by following established procedures, practicing good safety habits, looking out for others, and promptly reporting crimes, hazards, or concerning behavior. Mid supports these efforts through safety education, prevention programs, reporting resources, and access to assistance.

The crime statistics included in this report cover qualifying incidents reported within the Clery geography associated with Mid's Harrison and Mt. Pleasant campuses, as well as qualifying non-campus buildings or property.

The Clery Act

The Annual Security Report is required under the federal law now known as the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act, commonly referred to as The Clery Act. The law is named in memory of Jeanne Clery, a Lehigh University student who was murdered in her campus residence hall in 1986.

Previously known as the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, the law has been amended several times. Significant amendments include the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA) and the Stop Campus Hazing Act of 2024.

The 2013 VAWA Amendments expanded institutional reporting and disclosure requirements related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The Amendments also require institutions to disclose related policies, procedures, and prevention and awareness programs.

The Stop Campus Hazing Act was signed into law on December 23, 2024. It officially renamed the Clery Act as the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act and added hazing incidents to the crimes that institutions must collect and report. The law also expanded institutional disclosure requirements concerning hazing policies, reporting and investigation procedures, and prevention and awareness programs.

Institutions were required to begin collecting hazing statistics on January 1, 2025. Accordingly, Mid's 2026 Annual Security Report is Mid's first report to include hazing statistics and includes qualifying hazing incidents reported during the 2025 calendar year.

Preparation and Distribution of the Annual Security Report

The Office of Campus Safety and Security's Annual Security Report is prepared in collaboration with the Office of College Compliance and Ethics, Campus Security Authorities, various Mid Departments, as well as state and/or local law enforcement agencies who have jurisdiction over the College's Clery geography (including outlying off-campus locations). These entities comply with the Clery Act by providing information on campus policies, educational efforts, programs, and crime statistical data. To produce this Report, the Office of Campus Safety and Security disseminates an annual written request for statistical information to Campus Security Authorities and law enforcement agencies with proper jurisdiction. All reported statistics are reviewed and evaluated for publication in this Annual Security Report.

The Office of Campus Safety and Security also submits Mid's annual crime statistics to the U.S. Department of Education. The Department makes institutional crime statistics available to the public through its campus safety data website.

Each current student and employee receive an email notification when the Annual Security Report is published. The report is attached to the email, and the message includes a direct link to the online report and instructions for requesting a paper copy.

Information about the availability of the ASR is also provided to prospective students through the College's admissions application website and to prospective employees through the Human Resources employment application materials.

A paper copy of the Annual Security Report may be requested by emailing compliance@midmich.edu.

Daily Crime Log

The College is required to maintain a Daily Crime Log for the purpose of recording any criminal incidents or alleged criminal incidents that are reported to or identified by Campus Safety and Security personnel. The Daily Crime Log is currently housed with the Office of Campus Safety and Security. The Log reflects **all** crimes reported (including Clery crimes) that occurred on campus-defined geography. The Daily Crime Log does not include violations of college policies unless those violations are also a violation of law. Reported crimes are placed into the Daily Crime Log within two business days after a crime has been reported. Received reports are cataloged by the date reported, date incident occurred, crime location, nature of incident, and the disposition of the incident. The most recent 60 days of the Daily Crime Log are available for immediate public inspection in the Campus Safety and Security Office, 1375 S. Clare Avenue, Harrison, Michigan or 2600 S. Summerton Road, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan; Monday through Friday between 8:30 AM and 4:30 PM. Crime Logs older than 60 days will be made available, upon request and free of charge, within two business days. Requests for Logs older than 60 days can be made to the Office of Campus Safety and Security in person or by emailing sos@midmich.edu. Students, faculty and staff are encouraged to periodically review these logs to become more familiar with the types and locations of criminal incidents that may impact the College's campus community.

Section II: Safety and Security of Campus

Campus Safety and Security Oversight

Campus safety and security operations are coordinated through the Office of Campus Safety and Security, which includes the Director of Campus Safety and Security, Liaison Officers, and Security Officers. The Office works closely with the College's Core Crisis Team to coordinate planning, communication, and response efforts.

The Core Crisis Team brings together College leaders and personnel whose responsibilities are essential during an emergency. Members include the College President; Vice President of Academic Affairs; Vice President of Student Services; Vice President of Finance and Administrative Services; Associate Vice President of Human Resources; Associate Vice President of Technology, Director of Campus Safety and Security; Facilities Director; Director of Information Technology; Mt. Pleasant and Harrison Liaison Officers; and Director of College Compliance and Ethics. Local emergency managers, homeland security officials, and representatives of the Clare County and Isabella County Sheriff's Departments may also participate when appropriate.

The College's [Campus Safety and Security webpage](#) serves as a central resource for safety-related information. It includes College policies and procedures; contact information for Campus Safety and Security and local law enforcement agencies; crime and incident reporting options; emergency-notification information and protocols; and access to the College's Civil Rights and Title IX webpage.

Contact Information for Campus Safety and Security

Harrison Campus – Liaison Officers/Security

(989) 339-4204

security@midmich.edu

Mt. Pleasant Campus – Liaison Officers/Campus Security Officer

(989) 339-7323

security@midmich.edu

Director of Campus Safety and Security

Eric Killian

(989) 386-6622 ext. 645

(989) 339-4926 (cell)

ekillian@midmich.edu

Law Enforcement and Campus Safety Oversight

Mid maintains written service agreements with the Clare County and Isabella County Sheriff's Departments. Under these agreements, the Clare County Sheriff's Department assigns sworn Liaison Officers to the Harrison Campus, and the Isabella County Sheriff's Department assigns sworn Liaison Officers to the Mt. Pleasant Campus.

Liaison Officers generally maintain a daytime presence from 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday through Thursday. Hours may vary by campus and during the summer based on scheduled courses, events, and activities.

Liaison Officers are uniformed, armed and possess full arrest authority. As certified law enforcement officers, they respond to reported crimes and urgent incidents, deter criminal activity, enforce local, state, and federal laws, and provide safety guidance and educational programming to the campus community.

Liaison Officers regularly patrol College buildings and grounds on foot. These patrols help deter and detect crime, identify safety concerns, and reduce the risk of property loss. Officers may also patrol public streets and sidewalks immediately adjacent to or accessible from campus.

The Director of Campus Safety and Security oversees the College's safety and security operations and related protocols. The Director also enforces College policies and conducts administrative investigations associated with College conduct processes. Criminal incidents may be investigated by Liaison Officers or

referred to the law enforcement agency with appropriate jurisdiction. Alleged violations of College policies are addressed through the applicable disciplinary process in coordination with the Vice President of Student Services, Title IX Coordinator, or Associate Vice President of Human Resources, as appropriate.

In addition to its written service agreements, Mid maintains cooperative working relationships with local, state, and federal agencies having jurisdiction. The College does not maintain a separate formal memorandum of understanding with these agencies. The Director of Campus Safety and Security and representatives of the Core Crisis Team meet periodically with the Clare County and Isabella County Sheriff's Departments, local emergency managers, and homeland security representatives to discuss matters that may affect the campus community. These partnerships also support emergency-response planning, drills, and tabletop exercises.

Campus Security Services and Monitoring

A College-employed Security Officer supplements law enforcement coverage at the Mt. Pleasant Campus during the late afternoon and evenings. The Security Officer is generally on duty from 2:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m., Monday through Thursday. With the College's new Morey Event Center scheduled to open in November, weekend coverage may also be required and will be provided when College-sponsored events or activities are held.

The Security Officer is not a sworn law enforcement officer and does not possess arrest authority. The Officer serves as an on-site resource by observing and reporting suspected violations, contacting 911 when police, fire, or emergency medical support is needed, and by assisting responding agencies, the Director of Campus Safety and Security, and the College's Core Crisis Team.

During each shift, the Security Officer walks through campus facilities, checks the security of buildings, monitors security cameras, inspects equipment, provides escorts to vehicles, assists instructors with classroom access, and if the main point of contact for information and other customary assistance to students, employees, and visitors.

Due to the very limited class schedule, the Harrison Campus does not have an on-site Security Officer during the evening. Operations are limited according to activities and access is restricted to designated building entrances. Significant areas are monitored through security cameras which are remotely monitored by the evening Security Officer at the Mt. Pleasant Campus.

Campus Safety and Security also assists the College community with access control, parking enforcement, key issuance and return, lost-and-found services, general information and directions, first aid, and vehicle jump-starts. Campus Safety and Security is responsible for First-Aid supplies. First-Aid kits are available at numerous locations throughout the College.

Campus Facilities, Access, and Maintenance

Building Hours and Access

Mid provides students, employees, and visitors with access to College facilities during established operating hours. General building hours are:

Harrison Campus: Monday through Thursday, 7:00a.m. to 7:00p.m.; Friday, 7:00a.m. to 5:00p.m.

Mt. Pleasant Campus: Monday through Thursday, 7:00a.m. to 10:00p.m.; Friday, 7:00a.m. to 5:00p.m.

Current hours are posted on exterior doors at both campuses and the College website. Hours may be adjusted during the summer, academic breaks, or other periods of reduced operations. Any scheduled changes are posted on doors and through our website.

Most College facilities are available to students, employees, and visitors during regular operating hours. Some areas are restricted because of their function, the equipment or information they contain, or other safety and operational considerations. Access to these areas requires authorization from an appropriate College official.

Exterior doors are secured through the College's electronic access-control system based on established operating hours. When buildings are closed, access is limited to authorized individuals. Access control of any individual can be deactivated or restricted at any moment by College officials. After-hours access may be arranged for approved classes, events, activities, or other College business. Contractors may also receive temporary, limited access when necessary to complete approved services or construction work.

Individuals using College facilities after hours are encouraged to take reasonable personal-safety precautions. These include securing their work area when appropriate, remaining aware when moving through less occupied areas, and letting someone know where they are and when they expect to leave.

Emergencies or changing conditions may require the College to adjust building hours or limit access without advance notice. During a serious threat, evacuation, or other emergency, a building may be secured and access restricted to authorized personnel and emergency responders.

Facilities Maintenance and Physical Security

Mid maintains its buildings, grounds, and landscaping with attention to conditions that may affect safety. During their regular patrols, Liaison and Security Officers report malfunctioning lights, damaged equipment, and other potentially unsafe conditions to Facilities Management for review and corrective action.

Lighting is provided in parking lots, along pedestrian walkways, and near commonly used building entrances. The College periodically evaluates these areas and addresses reported lighting or visibility concerns.

Students, employees, and visitors are encouraged to report facility, grounds, lighting, or equipment concerns to Campus Safety and Security, Facilities Management, or through the College's Help Desk system. Reports from members of the College community help Mid identify and address concerns that may not otherwise be immediately apparent.

The physical safety efforts of the College are supported by electronic access controls, security cameras, alarm systems, fire-detection systems, and suppression reporting systems. Together, these measures support the safe and responsible use of College buildings and grounds.

Section III: Reporting Incidents and Mid's Response

Mid encourages students, employees, visitors, and other members of the College community to promptly report crimes, emergencies, and safety concerns. Timely reporting allows the College and law enforcement to provide assistance, address safety concerns, preserve important information, and connect affected individuals with available resources.

Reports may be made to 911, the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction, Mid's Office of Campus Safety and Security, or through the College's online reporting system. The appropriate reporting option depends on whether the situation requires immediate assistance.

Emergency and Law Enforcement Reporting

In an emergency, please contact 911. For non-emergency matters that may require assistance from law enforcement, please contact the following agency with responding jurisdiction for the Harrison or Mt. Pleasant campuses as follows:

Harrison Campus

Clare County Sheriff's Department
255 W. Main St., Harrison, MI 48625
(989) 539-7166

Mt. Pleasant Campus

Isabella County Sheriff's Department
207 Court St., Mt. Pleasant, MI 48858
(989) 772-5911

After contacting emergency services or law enforcement, College employees should notify the Director of Campus Safety and Security as soon as possible using the contact information provided below.

Campus Reporting

Crimes, concerning behavior, safety hazards, property damage, suspected policy violations, and other incidents that may affect an individual or the campus community should be reported to the Office of Campus Safety and Security. This Office serves as Mid's central point for receiving, documenting, and reviewing campus crime and safety reports.

Reports may be submitted through the College's online reporting system or by contacting Campus Safety and Security directly.

Harrison Campus Safety and Security

Main Building, Room 139
(989) 339-4204
security@midmich.edu

Mt. Pleasant Campus Safety and Security

Center for Student Services, Room 146
(989) 339-7323
security@midmich.edu

Director of Campus Safety and Security

Eric Killian
1375 S. Clare Ave, Harrison, MI 48625
Safety and Security Office, Room 139
(989) 386-6622 ext. 645
(989) 339-4926 (cell)
ekillian@midmich.edu

Mid encourages accurate and prompt reporting to Campus Safety and Security or the appropriate law enforcement agency whenever a victim of a crime elects to make a report or is unable to make the report personally. Witnesses and others who become aware of an incident are also encouraged to come forward.

Incidents at Off-Campus Locations

Mid does not routinely monitor criminal activity at off-campus locations. If an incident occurs during a Mid-sponsored class, event, or activity at an off-campus location, individuals should call 911 or contact the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction and then notify Mid's Office of Campus Safety and Security.

Mid's Response to Reported Incidents

Mid's response depends on the nature and urgency of the situation. The first priority is addressing immediate safety concerns and arranging any needed police, fire, or emergency medical assistance.

When on duty, Liaison Officers respond to emergency and non-emergency calls involving the campus and public property immediately adjacent to and accessible from campus. Emergency calls receive an immediate response, while non-emergency matters are addressed as promptly as circumstances allow. Reports involving crimes against individuals or personal injuries receive priority.

Campus Security Officers who are on duty can provide immediate assistance by contacting 911, Campus Safety and Security, Facilities, Information Technology, or members of the Core Crisis Team, depending on the circumstances.

Following an incident requiring a police, fire, or emergency medical response, the responding Liaison Officer or Security Officer completes an After-Action Report. The report is provided to the Director of Campus Safety and Security for review and appropriate follow-up.

The Director reviews reported incidents to determine what additional action may be needed. Depending on the circumstances, this may include further investigation by Campus Safety and Security or law enforcement; referral for possible criminal prosecution; assistance or supportive resources for affected individuals; review under an applicable College policy or disciplinary process; evaluation for inclusion in Mid's Clery crime statistics; or consideration of a timely warning or emergency notification under College procedures.

When appropriate, a matter is referred to the College official or office responsible for addressing it under the applicable policy. The Office of College Compliance and Ethics assists with coordinating resources and support for individuals affected by violent crime or other reported misconduct.

Members of Campus Safety and Security and the Core Crisis Team are trained to use the College's emergency-notification system. This preparation helps the College provide timely and coordinated information during emergencies or dangerous situations that may affect the campus community.

Section IV: Non-Emergency & Violations of College Policy Reporting

Online Reporting/Mid Cares

Mid encourages all members of the college community and guests to report non-emergency incidents or violations of college policy that they may become aware of. To make reporting as uncomplicated and convenient as possible, the College offers online reporting options for matters surrounding conduct issues, wellness concerns, acts of discrimination, harassment, sexual misconduct, and non-emergency safety and security concerns. The various report forms are available on the College's [Mid Cares webpage](#). The online reporting system also provides a safe and anonymous way for reporting incidents. However, it should be noted that while anonymous reporting is welcomed, in some instances it may impede the College's ability to fully investigate and remedy a situation.

While access to the Mid Cares webpage is available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, reports submitted through the online system are not monitored outside of normal business hours, on weekends, or during

College holidays. Reports submitted through Mid Cares are monitored by the Case Manager and routed to the proper College Official with designated authority. Reports may also be made in person to these individuals as follows:

Student Conduct related issues

Eric Killian

Director of Campus Safety and Security

1375 S. Clare Ave, Harrison, MI 48625

Safety and Security Office, Room 139

(989) 386-6622 ext. 645

ekillian@midmich.edu

Matt Miller

Vice President of Student Services and Advancement

2600 S. Summerton Rd., Mt. Pleasant, MI 48858

1375 S. Clare Ave., Harrison, MI 48625

(989) 773-6622, Ext. 600

mmiller@midmich.edu

Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Misconduct (Civil Rights/Title IX)

Lori Fassett

Associate Vice President of Human Resources

Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator

1375 S. Clare Ave, Harrison, MI 48625

Office: Harrison Campus Room 213B

2600 S. Summerton Rd., Mt. Pleasant, MI 48858

Mt. Pleasant Campus Doan Center Room 104

(989) 386-6622, Ext. 692

lfassett1@midmich.edu

Deputy Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator

Martricia Farrell, Office of College Compliance and Ethic

Deputy Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator

1375 S. Clare Ave, Harrison, MI 48625

Office: Harrison Campus Main Building, Business Office Suite, Room 205

2600 S. Summerton Rd., Mt. Pleasant, MI 48858

Office: Center for Liberal Arts and Business, Room 168C (located inside Library and Learning Services)

(989) 386-6622, Ext. 394

mfarrell@midmich.edu

Wellness Concerns

Mid recognizes that campus safety includes supporting the overall well-being and behavioral health of its students. Wellness concerns may arise from significant personal challenges or life disruptions and affect a student's academic performance. Students who may benefit from additional support may contact or be referred to the Director of Counseling and Wellness Services within Student Services.

The Director maintains established partnerships with community agencies and can connect students with appropriate campus and community resources. As a licensed counselor, the Director also provides limited counseling services to members of the Mid community. When providing counseling services within the scope of their professional license, the Director serves as a confidential resource, subject to applicable legal and professional exceptions.

The Director of Counseling and Wellness Services may be contacted using the information below:

Amy Campbell

Director of Counseling and Wellness Services

Mt. Pleasant Campus: 2600 S. Summerton Rd., Mt. Pleasant, MI 48858

Harrison Campus: 1375 S. Clare Ave., Harrison, MI 48625

aacampbell@midmich.edu

989-773-6622, Extension 256

Mid Cares Behavior Intervention Team (BIT)

The MidCares Behavior Intervention Team (BIT) is a multidisciplinary team dedicated to promoting the health, safety, and well-being of the Mid community. The Team reviews and responds to behavioral, health, safety, or wellness concerns that may pose a risk to students, faculty, staff, or visitors.

The Team meets regularly (and as needed) to evaluate reported concerns, assess potential risks, coordinate support, and identify appropriate measures to reduce or manage those risks. Its work is intended to support individuals while promoting the safety and well-being of the broader College community.

The BIT Team consists of the Vice President of Student Services; Assistant Vice President of Human Resources; Vice President of Academics; Director of Counseling and Wellness Services; Director of Career and Student Accommodation Services; Director of College Compliance and Ethics; and Director of Campus Safety and Security.

Confidential and Anonymous Reporting Options

Some people may not wish to pursue a formal complaint, College action, or criminal investigation but may still want the College to be aware of what occurred. In those situations, they are encouraged to consider submitting a voluntary confidential report.

A confidential report allows information to be shared while respecting, to the extent permitted by law and College policy, the individual's request for privacy. When appropriate, professional counselors employed or contracted by Mid are encouraged to make their clients aware of this reporting option.

Even when someone does not wish to pursue further action, the information provided can help Mid identify patterns involving a location, method, or alleged offender; assess possible risks to the campus community; and determine whether additional safety measures may be needed. Qualifying incidents may also be included in the College's annual crime statistics without names or personally identifying information.

Confidential reporting forms are available on the [Mid Cares webpage](#).

Anyone who has experienced or witnessed a crime—or has information about a criminal incident—may also submit an anonymous tip directly to the Michigan State Police through its [tip line](#). An anonymous tip to the Michigan State Police is separate from a confidential report submitted to Mid.

Health-Related Reporting

When addressing health-related reports, acts of this nature may be routed through several venues. There are considerable Urgent Care Facilities throughout Clare, Gladwin, and Isabella Counties that offer ‘walk-in’ medical assistance for non-emergency health related concerns. For health-related situations that require immediate emergency assistance, call 911 or visit the nearest emergency room. The information regarding resources is not provided to infer that these resources are crime reporting entities for Mid.

Clare County Emergency Room/Hospital

MyMichigan Medical Center-Clare

703 N. McEwan St., Clare, MI 48617

(989) 802-5000

Open 24 hours

Gladwin County Emergency Room/Hospital

MyMichigan Medical Center-Gladwin

515 Quarter St., Gladwin, MI 48624

(989) 246-6258

Open 24 hours

Isabella County Emergency Room/Hospital

McLaren Central Michigan

1221 South Drive, Mt. Pleasant, MI 48858

(989) 772-6700

Open 24 hours

MyMichigan Medical Center – Mt. Pleasant

4851 E. Pickard St., Mt. Pleasant, MI 48858

(989) 775-1600

Open 24 hours

Notice for victims of sexual assault: While most emergency rooms offer sexual assault evidence collection kits, they may not have Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE) on staff. The SANE personnel have received specialized training in the collection of evidence, testing, and treatment. For SANE Service locations, consider contacting Michigan’s Sexual Assault Hotline at (855)-VOICES4. This is available 24 hours a day/7 days a week for free confidential assistance, or visit [VOICES4](#) webpage.

Section V: Emergency Preparedness

Mid’s obligation to provide for the safety of its community also encompasses the work of emergency preparedness and is managed by the Director of Campus Safety and Security, with assistance from the College’s Core Crisis Team. Emergency preparedness means preventing, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from any emergencies that could affect the College and local community. The College’s Crisis Response Plan outlines the College’s operational procedures and immediate response to a crisis. The Plan includes various safety modes that may be issued, procedures to follow when a particular mode is enacted, response procedures, and how information will be disseminated to the campus community. The Core Crisis Team is assisted by local law enforcement and Homeland Security in reviewing and updating emergency policies. The Crisis Response Plan is routinely assessed through training initiatives.

Evacuation Determination and Protocol

Mid recognizes that fires, hazardous conditions, utility failures, severe weather, threats, and other emergencies may require the partial or complete evacuation of a building or campus. Successful emergency response depends on preparation and cooperation throughout the campus community. Everyone is expected to become familiar with posted Emergency Plan Maps, primary and secondary evacuation routes, applicable Emergency Modes, and assembly areas. All community members must participate in drills and follow official instructions during drills and actual emergencies.

Preparation and Prevention

- **Exit and safety identification:** Emergency exits are marked throughout College buildings. Exit signs, fire doors, corridors, stairwells, and other means of egress must remain visible, accessible, and unobstructed.
- **Emergency Plan Maps:** Emergency Plan Maps are posted in classrooms, labs, work areas, and public spaces. Additional emergency information is available on the College's Safety and Security webpage.
- **Primary and secondary routes:** Individuals should identify a primary exit and an alternate route in case the nearest exit is blocked by smoke, fire, debris, or another hazard.
- **Classroom preparation:** If the class is onsite, at the beginning of each semester, faculty should review the posted evacuation route with each class and identify where the class should meet following an evacuation. The outside meeting location should be at least 100 feet from the building and away from entrances, roadways, fire lanes, and areas needed by emergency responders.
- **Department preparation:** Supervisors should ensure that employees know their evacuation routes, assembly locations, and accountability procedures.
- **Reporting concerns:** Damaged or missing signs, blocked exits, inaccessible routes, or other safety concerns should be reported promptly to Campus Safety and Security at sos@midmich.edu.

Building Evacuation Procedure

When an alarm or evacuation order is issued:

1. **Evacuate immediately.** Treat every alarm as an actual emergency. Do not delay while waiting for additional information.
2. **Use the nearest safe exit.** Walk quickly and calmly to the closest safe exit. If that route is blocked or hazardous, use a secondary evacuation route.
3. **Do not retrieve belongings.** Take only your essential items with you that are immediately available, such as a phone, keys, or necessary medication. Do not delay evacuation to collect personal property.
4. **Close doors when safe.** Close doors and windows if they can be reached immediately and safely as areas are evacuated. Do not lock doors or delay evacuation to secure a room.
5. **Do not use elevators.** Use stairs unless emergency responders specifically authorize elevator use.
6. **Assist others appropriately.** Offer assistance to individuals who may need help and follow established evacuation assistance protocols. Do not place yourself or others at unreasonable risk.
7. **Follow official directions.** Comply with instructions from Campus Safety and Security, the Core Crisis Team, law enforcement, fire personnel, and other emergency responders.
8. **Move away from the building.** Proceed to the designated assembly location or move at least 100 feet from the building. A greater distance may be required depending on the emergency. Remain clear of entrances, roadways, fire lanes, and emergency equipment.
9. **Account for the group.** Faculty and supervisors should make a reasonable effort to account for their students or employees. Report anyone who may be missing and the person's last known location to Campus Safety and Security or emergency responders. Never re-enter the building to search for someone.

10. **Remain at the assembly location.** Stay with the group unless instructed to relocate or leave the area. Continue monitoring official emergency communications.
11. **Wait for the official all clear.** Do not return to the building until Campus Safety and Security, the Core Crisis Team, or emergency responders expressly authorize re-entry. The alarm ending does not mean that the building is safe.

Evacuation Assistance and Accessibility

Emergency procedures must account for people with mobility, sensory, cognitive, medical, and other disability-related needs.

Individuals who may need assistance are encouraged to contact Campus Safety and Security or Student Accommodations in advance to discuss available evacuation options and develop an individualized plan, when appropriate.

Considerations when assisting persons with a disability during an evacuation:

- Ask before providing physical assistance and follow the individual's instructions whenever possible.
- Use established accessible routes and evacuation assistance procedures.
- Only trained personnel should use evacuation chairs or perform lifts or carries.
- Do not use elevators unless emergency responders direct otherwise.
- If a person cannot evacuate safely, immediately report the person's exact location and assistance needed to 911, Campus Safety and Security, or emergency responders.
- Never re-enter a building to attempt a rescue. Provide trained responders with the person's last known location.

Emergency Confirmation and Decision-Making

Campus Safety and Security personnel and/or designated members of the Core Crisis Team are responsible for confirming whether a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees exists on campus.

After confirming an emergency, authorized officials will:

1. Determine which area or segment of the campus community is affected.
2. Determine the content of the emergency notification.
3. Initiate the appropriate notification system promptly, taking into account the safety of the campus community.
4. Coordinate with law enforcement, fire services, emergency medical services, or other responding agencies as appropriate.
5. Provide follow-up information as circumstances develop.
6. Disseminate emergency information to the surrounding community when warranted.

An evacuation may be initiated through a fire alarm, verbal evacuation order, public-address announcement, the direction of Campus Safety and Security, the Core Crisis Team, emergency responders, or MidAlert!

Some emergencies may require sheltering in place, securing rooms, or following another Emergency Mode instead of evacuating. Always follow the most current incident-specific instructions. If an alarm or evacuation order is issued, do not wait for confirmation through another communication channel before acting.

Safety Modes and Corresponding Procedures

In the event that a serious crime, natural disaster, or man-made emergency occurs, and it is determined that it could and/or does pose a threat to the health and safety of the college community or a segment of the community, the College will initiate one of the following safety modes and provide notice to the campus community by disseminating an emergency notification.

Building Evacuation Mode and Instructions

In the event that an incident necessitates the evacuation of college building(s), individuals inside the building should:

- Immediately find the nearest exit and exit the building (emergency maps are available on the [College's website](#)).
- Assist disabled persons or visitors in evacuating the building and **do not** use elevators.
- When feasible, close all windows and doors as rooms are vacated.
- Follow any instructions received through Mid's emergency alert system or phone/PA.
- Assemble outside and at least 100 feet from the building. Use caution at all times and keep sidewalks and streets clear for emergency personnel.
- Follow the directions from Campus Safety and Security personnel, Core Crisis Team, and/or any responding governmental agency.
- Do **not** return to the building until directed to do so by Campus Safety and Security personnel, Core Crisis Team, and/or the responding governmental agency. Ceasing the alarm does **not** indicate that it is safe to re-enter the building.

Campus Evacuation Mode and Instructions

In the event that an incident necessitates an evacuation of one of the campuses, individuals on that campus should:

- Immediately find the nearest exit and leave the campus grounds; this would entail leaving campus in your vehicle if you have one and, if possible, assisting others who do not have transportation.
- If you do not have transportation, depart from campus on foot.
- Follow any instructions received through Mid's emergency notification system or the phone/PA systems.
- Assist disabled individuals with exiting the building; depending on the nature of event, do not use elevators.
- Close all windows and doors as rooms are vacated.
- Follow the directives from Campus Safety and Security, Core Crisis Team, appointed personnel and/or responding agencies/authorities.
- Remain off campus until an 'All Clear' is issued.
- If currently off campus, do not approach campus until an 'All Clear' is issued.
- If you know of others who are planning to travel to campus, alert them of the situation.

Secure Mode

A variety of external situations may compel the College to enter this Mode at one or both campus locations. This Mode indicates that there are heightened security protocols in place inside the college. Access to and from the building(s) will be limited and/or restricted. The College community is encouraged to contact Campus Safety and Security personnel, or dial 911 during this Mode if anything suspicious is noticed. This Mode, when issued, will remain in effect until an 'All Clear' is issued by the College.

For individuals on the campus(es) affected by the Secure Mode:

- If you are on the campus grounds but not in a building, enter a building immediately or leave the campus grounds. This applies to those in the immediate vicinity; there is a very limited amount of time to react so campus members should request anyone that they see outside the affected building to immediately enter the building or leave the area.
- Doors and windows of the campus will be closed and locked; no one should enter or exit the building(s).
- Business and classes already in session when the Mode is issued will continue as usual unless the status of the situation changes.
- Attend to alerts, instructions, and updates that the College provides through the College's emergency notification systems.
- Campus staff members who are aware of individuals or groups that are planning to travel to the affected campus(es) should apprise them of the situation.
- If off campus, do not travel to the affected campus(es) until an 'All Clear' has been issued.
- No classes will begin on the affected campus(es) after the issuance of this mode until such time as an 'All Clear' has been issued. If only one campus location is involved, the other campus will operate as usual and classes will run as usual.

Lockdown Mode

This alert is reserved for the most serious threats, including active shooters. The safety of people at the affected campus(es) or building(s) is in danger.

Instructions for lockdown mode:

- If you are outside when this mode is issued, **DO NOT** enter the building. **RUN away from danger.**
- Individuals should quickly check the halls for any persons and immediately seek cover for them and yourself in the closest defensible space.
- **Close, Lock, and Barricade** (if possible) doors of the space you are in.
- Close blinds and lock windows, turn off lights.
- **HIDE** out of site and be completely silent (including all electronic devices/cell phones).
- Phones should only be used **IF SAFE** to do so and to receive emergency messages from Public Safety (Mid Alert, RAVE, etc.)
- Be prepared to **FIGHT** as a last resort if your life or the life of another is in danger!
- **DO NOT OPEN A DOOR FOR ANYONE**

When Law Enforcement Arrives

The threat will be cleared by responding law enforcement agents, who will:

- Announce their presence.
- Make entry into every building/room (they will have access keys).
- Instruct occupants to go into **Hold MODE** (this means to stay in your room until the final '**ALL CLEAR**' has been issued).

Tornado/Shelter Mode

Although tornadoes can strike at any time, they usually occur in the spring and summer. They may develop from severe thunderstorms. Considered nature's most violent and erratic storm, they consist of whirling winds that can reach up to 300 miles per hour. Tornadoes can sweep through an area, causing serious damage and destruction in their path; then change direction and strike again. In addition to injuries,

structural damage, electrical shorts, and gas leaks may create fires or other hazards. Time is critical. There may only be seconds to respond.

[Tornado Watch](#)

A Tornado Watch occurs when weather conditions are considered favorable for the development of a tornado; for example, during a thunderstorm. When a Tornado Watch is issued, the campus community should:

- Monitor local weather reports
- Visit the College's [Safety and Security webpage](#), tornado procedures
- Stay connected with Campus Security, as well as the College's Safety and Security webpage
- Review the Mid Emergency Plans/Maps (located in classroom and hallways) for designated tornado shelter areas
- Be prepared to act should conditions change and a Tornado Warning is issued

[Tornado Warning](#)

A Tornado Warning occurs when a tornado has been sighted or identified by radar in the area. Persons should take shelter immediately. Tornadoes can develop and move quickly. If severe thunderstorms should occur, be alert to the fact that a thunderstorm may possibly trigger a tornado.

When a Tornado Warning is issued by Public Safety Officials or the National Weather Service, a message will come over the phone/PA system advising of the warning and if time permits, a message will be sent through the College's emergency notification system. Individuals on campus should:

- Move to the closest designated shelter area
- Provide assistance to persons with disabilities
- Remain in the designated shelter area until an 'All Clear' has been issued
- If people are outside when a tornado occurs and are unable to take shelter, they should lie flat in a ditch or depression and protect their head; avoid large trees, metal poles and other electrical conductors; vehicles should not be used as shelter

****Regardless of the type of evacuation mode, special attention should be provided to individuals with special needs, whether this be due to mobility, hearing, visual, cognitive impairment, a lack of transportation, or a language barrier. Similarly, it is recommended that individuals with mobility, visual, hearing, or cognitive impairment prepare for an emergency ahead of time by informing an instructor, co-worker, classmate, etcetera, of the best method of assistance for them during an emergency. Other special considerations that must be addressed may include coordination with high schools, agencies, or visitors that may be on campus.**

[Evacuation Testing Procedures](#)

Mid will conduct at least one evacuation test each year (a test is defined as a regularly scheduled drill or exercise with appropriate follow-through activities, designed for assessment and evaluation of emergency plans and capabilities). These tests are coordinated by the Director of Campus Safety and Security, with assistance from the Core Crisis Team and may be announced or unannounced. The function of these drills serves several purposes: to familiarize the campus community with the sound of alarms, locations of emergency exits within the buildings, location of designated meeting or shelter areas, provide guidance about exiting the facility for an emergency evacuation, and the assessment of various notification systems such as the public address system, e-mail notification, and *MidAlert!* The College's emergency procedures,

building evacuation routes and shelter locations are posted in classrooms and various locations throughout the College.

The test is monitored by members of Campus Safety and Security, the Core Crisis Team, and members from governmental agencies who may respond to an actual emergency. These groups evaluate egress, behavioral patterns, and assess and evaluate the emergency response, plans and capabilities. Reports are prepared after each test which identify defective equipment and processes so that corrective action can be taken by the appropriate departments. Recommendations for improvements are addressed by the Director of Campus Safety and Security, the Core Crisis Team, and members from governmental agencies and presented to the appropriate department or individuals so that improvement of processes can be affected.

Documentation of the test is submitted and housed with the Director of Campus Safety and Security for Clery Act-related documentation through submission of an After-Action Report. The Report describes the test, the date the test was conducted, the start and end time of the test, and whether the test was announced or unannounced, as well as any follow up actions that may be needed. For copies of the After-Action Report, please e-mail sos@midmich.edu.

College Notification Options

MidAlert!

Mid is committed to keeping the campus community informed during emergencies and other situations affecting College operations. MidAlert! is the College's notification system and is reserved for distributing **Emergency Notifications, Timely Warnings, and notices of College Closures**, including weather-related closures. It is not used for routine activities, announcements, or other general campus information.

Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications are sent to all active MidMail accounts. Currently enrolled students are automatically registered to receive automated voice calls at the telephone number listed in their College record. Students, faculty, and staff must enroll separately to receive text messages and may manage their contact information and notification preferences at any time.

Individuals may opt out of automated voice calls. Those who do so will continue to receive notifications through their MidMail account. Emergency information and College Closure notices may also be posted on the College's website, as appropriate. Individuals may forward their MidMail messages to another email account. For assistance with email forwarding or notification settings, contact the College Help Desk at extension 411.

Members of the campus community may enroll in text notifications, update their preferences, or opt out of automated voice calls through MyMid. From the **Self-Service** tab, select your name in the upper-right corner of the page and then select **User Profile**. Contact information and notification preferences should be reviewed at least annually, preferably at the beginning of each academic year and whenever personal contact information changes.

Visitor Information

To keep visitors informed, guests to campus or groups that are attending on-campus functions have the opportunity to request MidAlert! emergency notifications and timely warnings during their time on campus. Visitors that choose to enroll will be inserted into a 'temporary Mid Alert!' notification file for the day. Telephone numbers provided will be regularly deleted and visitors who desire to receive alerts must re-enroll each time they are on campus. Guests who wish to receive text messages while on Campus should do so by texting the word: **visitmme** to 79516. To stop receiving MidAlert! emergency notifications and timely warnings at any time, text the word: **stop** to 79516. Visitors that choose to text 'stop' may be

unenrolled at the provider level and may not be able to re-enroll without contacting their cell phone provider.

Emergency Notifications, Timely Warnings, and Public Health/Safety Advisories

In the event of a substantiated serious safety or health concern on campus, Mid has established policies and procedures to notify the campus community. Information on crime-related matters or situations that pose an ongoing threat to members of the campus community will be carefully disseminated in a timely manner to the campus community through the issuance of an Emergency Notifications (EN) or a Timely Warning Notice (TWN). These notices are designed to help keep the campus community informed about safety and security issues that are timely in nature, provide next steps or required action, and help in the prevention of similar crimes, in criminal matters.

Emergency Notification

Federal Law requires the College to immediately notify the Mid community (or the relevant segments of the community that may be affected by the situation) upon confirmation that a serious crime, legitimate threat, man-made emergency, or natural disaster exists and could pose an immediate risk to the health and safety of the college community. All members of the Mid Community are advised through this Annual Security Report that they are required to notify Campus Safety and Security personnel or any member of the Core Crisis Team of any situation or incident on campus that may present a significant emergency or situation that could jeopardize the health or safety of students, faculty, staff and visitors on campus. These Departments/individuals have direct access to the Director of Campus Safety and Security and/or members of the Core Crisis Team, who have a responsibility to confirm the existence of a legitimate emergency or dangerous situation, respond to the incident, and summon the necessary resources to mitigate, investigate, and document the incident.

The term ‘confirmation’ as used in the Policy indicates that Campus Safety and Security personnel and/or members of the College’s Core Crisis Team have verified that a legitimate emergency or dangerous situation exists. Confirmation does not require that ALL pertinent details are known or available. Confirmation will be based upon what authorized, trained individuals conclude. This is dependent upon the facts and information available to them at the time. It should be noted that in some circumstances, when time is of the immediate essence, Campus Safety and Security may have to initiate the notification, without prior confirmation, and thereafter follow up with the Core Crisis Team or members thereof.

Upon recognition and confirmation that a significant emergency, dangerous situation or crime exists, Campus Safety and Security or a member or members of the College’s Core Crisis Team shall issue the appropriate emergency notification, which will be determined by the emergency mode initiated and will be disseminated through the appropriate systems (stated below). This will communicate the threat to the Mid community (or the afflicted segment of the community if the situation is limited to a particular population, campus location, or building). Taking the safety of the college community into consideration, the Notification will be disseminated. This communication will be through “blast” e-mails to all active Mid e-mail accounts and may also be delivered by text and automated voice calls, the public address system, College website, posted notices in buildings, and/or local media. Visitors to the campus that have enrolled in *MidAlert!* will receive a text message. The communication to students, employees, and visitors will provide them with direction and information about the incident. Depending on the nature and severity of the circumstance, the Core Crisis Team may need to confer with local, state and federal agencies to help determine the severity of the situation, how best to respond, and what segments of the greater community may need notification. In critical events, a member of the Team will post updates on the College website and may send follow up e-mails, texts or automated voice calls.

As required by the Higher Education Opportunity Act (Public Law 110-315), Campus Safety and Security or an available member or members of the Core Crisis Team will promptly initiate the Notification System. The safety of the community will be taken into consideration, and the notification will be implemented *unless* it is determined that it would compromise or hinder the response or efforts of assisting the victim(s) or mitigating the emergency. In such a circumstance, the notification may be delayed.

Examples of situations that may constitute the College's decision to issue an Emergency Notification include but are not limited to:

1. Situations where there is potential for serious injuries or serious injuries have occurred

Examples:

- Gas leaks
- Armed assailant
- Bomb threat
- Explosion
- Fire

2. Situations that cause a major disruption to the campus community and/or campus operations

Examples:

- Tornado
- Power outages
- Severe accident
- Serious acts or threats to campus property

Emergency Notifications Process:

1. Upon confirmation that a significant emergency, dangerous situation or crime exists that could impact the campus community, Campus Safety and Security or a member or members of the College's Core Crisis Team will assess the level of danger, significance, and threat to the health, safety and security of the college community (this assessment may require consultation with various departments within the college or with external constituents including local law enforcement and/or homeland security personnel), and thereafter will issue the appropriate emergency mode.
2. The content of the Notice will be determined by the emergency mode initiated, and the notice will be disseminated *unless* issuing a notification would, in the professional judgment of the team, compromise or hinder the response or efforts to assist the victim(s) or mitigate the emergency.
3. The Notice will be dispersed to the campus community through a "blast e-mail" to all MidMail accounts; visitors to the campus that have enrolled to receive text messages will receive a text message directing them to a link for the full notice. Mid may also use one or more of the following channels to distribute the notice and/or any subsequent messages:
 - **MidAlert!** Mid's Emergency Alert System, which includes text messaging and automated voice calls. (Students, faculty, staff and visitors must enroll)
 - E-mail to all active MidMail accounts
 - Visitors to the campus have the option to enroll in MidAlert! text messages; those enrolled will receive a text
 - [College website](#)

- Posting on college buildings
 - Public address system (PA/phones)
 - Through local media
4. Unlike Timely Warning Notices which must be sent campus-wide, an Emergency Notification may be designated to a specific group of individuals in a specified building/area. As a general rule, the entire campus community would be notified of the emergency and if limited to a certain campus location or building, that information would be included in the notification. If an Emergency Notification is issued, there is no need to issue a Timely Warning Notice.

Timely Warning Notice

In compliance with the Clery Act, Mid will issue Timely Warning Notices (TWN) when a serious criminal incident is reported and deemed to pose an ongoing threat to the campus community. These efforts help keep the campus community safe and empowered to safeguard itself from harm. The Clery Act defines specific crimes that require the issuance of Timely Warning Notices when crimes are reported to Campus Security Authorities (CSAs-individuals with significant responsibility for student and campus activities), Campus Security, or local law enforcement. Timely Warnings are issued for crimes that are believed to have occurred on campus property, public property immediately adjacent to campus property, or in/on non-campus buildings or property. Clery crime classifications include: aggravated assault, arson, burglary, criminal homicide, dating violence, domestic violence, motor vehicle theft, robbery, hazing, sex offenses, and stalking. Occasionally, the College may choose to issue a Public Health/Safety Advisory for non-Clery crimes that do not rise to the level of a serious or continuing threat to the campus community but still warrant notification (examples include patterns of larcenies or vandalisms). All Timely Warnings and Public Health/Safety Advisories will be determined and issued on a case-by-case basis.

Members of Campus Safety and Security are responsible for reviewing all reports of criminal activity to determine if they meet the Clery Acts' standard for a Timely Warning Notice. If so, they may communicate with a member of the College's Core Crisis Team prior to issuing the Notice. If it is determined that there is an ongoing threat to the community, then a member of Campus Safety and Security and/or Core Crisis Team member, will determine the content of the message and a Timely Warning will be communicated to students, faculty, and staff through a "blast e-mail" to all active MidMail accounts, as well as through the MidAlert system. Visitors to the campus who have enrolled to receive notifications, will be sent a text message directing them to a link for the entire Timely Warning Notice. On occasion, other methods of communicating the Timely Warning Notice may be used in conjunction with the "blast e-mail" and MidAlert. These may include any of the following: voice and text messaging (MidAlert), public address system, College website, posted notices in buildings, and/or local media.

Criteria for Issuance of a Timely Warning Notice

The intent of a Timely Warning Notice (TWN) is to alert the campus community of ongoing threats and enable individuals to protect themselves. It is also considered as a tool for use in the prevention of similar crimes.

The decision to issue a Timely Warning Notice will be decided on a case-by-case basis. Issues taken into consideration are: details surrounding a crime, the nature of the crime, the continuing danger to the campus community, and the possible risk of compromising law enforcement efforts. While the Clery Act does not specifically state what details should be included in a Timely Warning Notice, the Notice should encompass all the information about the crime that would promote personal awareness and safety. Generally, the TWN will specify the type of reported crime, the time and location that the reported crime occurred, a clear description of what occurred, and information to the campus community regarding the measures to take in protection of oneself to avoid becoming a victim. The Timely Warning Notice will not include any

information that would identify the victim. A description of a subject in a criminal incident will only be included in the Notice if there is a sufficient amount of detail to describe the individual. If the only known descriptors are sex and race, those would not be included in the Notice.

NOTE: The College will not withhold a basic description of the reported crime under auspices of the risk of compromising law enforcement efforts. Specific details such as the exact location, the specific date, etc., could be withheld if releasing such information would compromise law enforcement efforts (such as conducting an investigation or conducting an undercover operation, etc.).

The College will not issue a Timely Warning Notice if the subject has been apprehended and the threat of imminent danger to the Mid community has been mitigated by the apprehension. Further, a Timely Warning Notice may not be issued if the report was not filed with Campus Safety and Security or reported to a Campus Security Authority in a manner that would allow the issuance of a “timely” notice to the college community. In situations such as these, our general guidance is that a report filed more than ten days after the date of the incident may not enable the College to issue a “timely” notice to the campus community. These situations would be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Further, the College is not required to issue a Timely Warning with respect to crimes that are reported to a pastoral or professional counselor. (Mid does not employ any pastoral counselors.)

How Timely Warning Notices are issued:

1. Campus Safety and Security reviews information that is reported by members of the community, Campus Security Authorities, Campus Security, and/or local law enforcement to determine if a reported crime or dangerous situation has occurred that could pose an ongoing threat to the campus community. If so, it will determine if the incident occurred on campus-defined geography, was reported to a CSA, meets the Clery Crime definitions and may warrant a Timely Warning. (The College may choose to issue public safety notices for non-Clery crimes.)
2. If it is determined that an ongoing threat exists then, without delay a member of Campus Safety and Security and/or Core Crisis member, they will determine the content of the notification and initiate the Notification System.
3. The Notice will be disseminated to the campus community through a “blast e-mail” to all MidMail accounts and through the MidAlert system; visitors to the campus that have enrolled to receive text messages will receive a text message directing them to a link for the full Notice. Mid may also use one or more of the following channels to distribute the Timely Warning notice:
 - **MidAlert!** Mid’s Emergency Alert System, which includes text messaging and automated voice calls; (Students, faculty, staff and visitors must enroll)
 - E-mail to all active MidMail accounts
 - Visitors to the campus have the option to enroll in MidAlert! text messages, and those enrolled will receive a text
 - [College website](#)
 - Posting on college buildings
 - Public address system (PA/phones)
 - Through local media

Public Health and Safety Advisory

When deemed necessary and when the issuance of an Emergency Notification or Timely Warning is not required, the College’s Core Crisis Team may choose to provide information to the campus community by way of a Public Health or Safety Advisory. These Advisories may be issued in situations where a serious health risk or significant incident occurs within the College’s Clery reportable geography or outside the

reporting area with the potential to affect the campus community. In such instances, information will be provided to students, staff and visitors to alert them of the concerning incident, risk or situation. Details surrounding the health or safety risk would be provided, along with information that would encourage personal health and safety. Advisories may be sent to the entire campus community or a segment of the campus community and would be provided through various formats, depending on the nature of the advisory. Formats may include but are not limited to: blast emails, segmented emails, individual emails to MidMail accounts, through MidAlert! (voice and text messaging), public address system, the College website, posted notices in buildings, and/or local media.

[Additional Personnel Preparedness Resources](#)

Both the [Department of Homeland Security](#) and [ready.gov](#) offer information, resources, and training opportunities to help individuals take personal safety precautions and be prepared in various types of emergency situations.

[Section VI: Safety and Security Awareness Programs & Crime Prevention](#)

Throughout this Annual Security Report, the information provided uses the preconception that all members of the campus community will take responsibility for their own safety and be attentive to the welfare of others on our campuses. The overall safety of our College community is our primary concern. In line with this responsibility, Campus Safety and Security, the Office of College Compliance and Ethics, Student Life, Athletics, Human Resources, and Student Services work together to promote crime prevention and security awareness programs and activities throughout the year. These programs are designed to educate and provide insight on situational awareness in order to eliminate or minimize the probability that individuals will fall victim to crime.

[Campus Awareness, Activities and Events](#)

Mid focuses on community awareness/interaction through the dissemination of college safety procedures and materials/presentations that center on issues of safety and security. Such programs and practices diversify in delivery and topics from crime prevention presentations to postings of wellness and safety tips.

In detail, some of the activities in this past year included:

- At the start of each semester, an email is sent to all members of the campus community that provides general information on the College's safety and security policies; included in the email is a link to the College's [Campus Safety and Security webpage](#)
- Posting Crime Prevention Awareness and Wellness information on college bulletin boards
- Providing Safety and Security Cards to Student Services staff to distribute during new student orientation and advising appointments; placing the Cards in high traffic areas such as the Library, Student Services, on bulletin-boards and making copies of the cards available to faculty that contains contact information for Campus Safety and Security, as well as a QR Code to the [Mid Cares reporting webpage](#)
- Campus safety and security telephone numbers are on the back of Student ID Cards and most office telephones; speed dial buttons note campus security numbers on each campus phone
- Providing the Campus community with information on the College's Director of Counseling and Wellness Services; the College's Civil Rights/Title IX Coordinator and how the individuals may be reached
- Inviting local law enforcement to participate in drills
- Providing Sexual Assault Awareness for Community College modules to all enrolled students
- Requiring staff to complete various SafeCollege Training Modules focused on safety and security

- Partnering with local law enforcement and supplying faculty and staff with information on procedures to follow during a serious threat and/or incident
- Offering First Aid Training to faculty and staff
- Serving as a host site for presentations on current trends in substance use and abuse as well as Mental Health First Aid trainings
- Maintaining the Mid Michigan College Collegiate Recovery and Wellness (CREW) program through grant funding and in partnership with Ten16 Recovery Network
- Partnerships with local District Court/Recovery Courts, various police agencies (with responding jurisdiction), Woman's Aid Services, etcetera in an effort to have transparent and direct lines of communication
- Disseminating the Annual Security Report to all current employees and students; providing a direct link to the Report to all *prospective* employees and students

Additionally, the College offers several services that are designed to prevent crime and assist the campus community members with security measures. Some of these assistances include:

- **Escort Service** by Campus Safety and Security personnel for students, faculty and staff. For their own safety, students, faculty, and staff are encouraged to walk in groups and not to accept assistance from strangers
- **Patrols** of facilities and grounds performed routinely by Liaison Officers and Security Officers on both campuses
- **Campus Safety and Security and the Mid Cares Team** serve as resources to all members of the campus community. The Behavior Intervention Team (BIT) provides preventative measures throughout the college community to reduce the risk of harmful incidents.
- **Expert Speakers** periodically brought in by the College to discuss topics including threat assessment and responding to difficult behavior. In addition, college staff present on topics including Title IX, Student Conduct, Safety and Security, and Mental Health Wellbeing
- **Consultant-Provided Training** that focuses on issues involving sexual violence prevention including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and how to promote bystander intervention and risk reduction strategies; as well as situational-awareness and self-defense.

Safety Awareness and Practical Tips

Maintaining a safe campus is a shared effort. Mid provides security measures, safety services, and emergency resources; while students, employees, and visitors can contribute by remaining aware, reporting concerns, and looking out for one another.

The following suggestions may help reduce risk, but no set of precautions can prevent every crime. Responsibility for a crime always rests with the person who commits it, not with the person who experiences it.

Personal Safety

- Save the Campus Safety and Security telephone numbers in your phone and know how to request assistance.
- Stay aware of your surroundings, particularly when entering or leaving buildings, walking through parking areas, or visiting less populated parts of campus.
- Limit distractions from phones, headphones, and earbuds when walking. Keep the volume low enough to hear what is happening around you.

- When possible, study, work, or walk with another person. If you will be alone for an extended period, let someone you trust know where you are and when you expect to leave.
- Use designated, well-lit walkways and avoid isolated areas or unfamiliar shortcuts, particularly after dark.
- Request a vehicle escort from Campus Safety and Security whenever you feel uncomfortable walking alone.
- Keep personal belongings with you or secured. Do not leave bags, wallets, phones, laptops, or other valuables unattended, even briefly.
- Keep College keys, access cards, and identification in your possession. Do not lend them to others, and promptly report anything that is lost or stolen.
- Trust your instincts. If a situation or person makes you uneasy, move to a staffed, populated, or well-lit location and contact Campus Safety and Security or law enforcement.
- If you believe someone is following you on foot, do not confront the person. Change direction, enter an occupied office or public area, and call 911 if you feel threatened.
- If you see someone who may need assistance, contact Campus Safety and Security or 911. Help when it is safe to do so, but do not place yourself in danger.
- Promptly report thefts, suspicious activity, damaged locks, malfunctioning lights, or other safety concerns to Campus Safety and Security. Call 911 when there is an immediate threat.

Vehicle Safety

- Park in a well-lit, visible area whenever possible, particularly if you expect to return to your vehicle after dark.
- Have your keys ready before approaching your vehicle. Look around the vehicle and check the interior before entering.
- Once inside, lock the doors promptly. Keep doors locked while driving and close the windows and lock the vehicle whenever it is unattended.
- Do not leave purses, backpacks, electronics, keys, wallets, identification, or other valuables visible inside a parked vehicle. Secure them out of sight, preferably before arriving at your destination.
- Plan unfamiliar routes in advance and keep your phone charged. Whenever possible, travel on well-lit, regularly used roads.
- If you experience a flat tire or blowout, maintain control of the vehicle, slow down gradually, and move out of traffic when it is safe to do so. Activate the hazard lights and request roadside or emergency assistance as needed.
- If you believe another vehicle is following you, do not drive home. Keep the doors locked, remain on populated roads, and drive to a police or fire station or another busy, well-lit public location. Call 911 using handsfree calling when possible and follow the dispatcher's instructions.
- Report vehicle break-ins, thefts, vandalism, or suspicious activity to law enforcement and Campus Safety and Security. Call 911 if the incident is in progress or someone may be in immediate danger.

Internet and Social Media Safety

Online accounts contain personal, financial, academic, and employment information that can be valuable to scammers and identity thieves. A few practical precautions can help protect that information:

- Limit the personal information you share online. Avoid publicly posting details such as your address, phone number, daily schedule, travel plans, financial information, or real-time location.
- Remember that online content can be copied, saved, or shared even when an account is private or a post is later deleted.

- Review the privacy and location settings on social media accounts, apps, and devices. Privacy settings provide added protection but do not guarantee that information will remain private.
- Use a different password for each account. Choose a long password or passphrase, preferably at least 15 characters, and consider using a reputable password manager to create and store passwords securely.
- Turn on multifactor authentication or use a passkey whenever either option is available. These protections are more effective than relying on security questions alone.
- If an account requires security questions, avoid answers that someone could discover through social media or public records.
- Be selective when accepting friend, follower, or connection requests. Fake accounts may be used to collect information, send malicious links, or conduct scams.
- Be cautious with unexpected emails, text messages, attachments, QR codes, and links, especially messages that create urgency or request passwords, money, or personal information. When uncertain, contact Mid's Help Desk, the person or organization through a trusted method.
- When using public Wi-Fi, confirm that websites use an encrypted connection, shown by "https" in the address. Do not ignore browser security warnings, and avoid entering sensitive information on websites or networks you do not trust.
- Keep operating systems, web browsers, apps, antivirus tools, and other security software current. Enable automatic updates when possible.
- Lock your screen whenever you step away from a device. Log out when using a shared or public computer, and do not allow the browser to save your passwords.
- Report suspected phishing, compromised College accounts, or lost College devices to the Mid Help Desk as soon as possible.

Recognizing and Reporting Suspicious Activity

Being aware of one's surroundings can help identify situations that may require assistance. Suspicious activity should be evaluated based on observable behavior and circumstances, not a person's appearance, identity, background, or presence in a public place.

Examples of activity that may warrant attention include:

- Attempting to force entry into a building, office, vehicle, or restricted area
- Checking multiple doors or vehicles to determine whether they are unlocked
- Using another person's key, access card, or credentials without authorization
- Tampering with locks, security cameras, alarm systems, emergency equipment, or fire-safety devices
- Following, threatening, harassing, or watching another person in a manner that causes concern
- Displaying a weapon, making threats of violence, or behaving in a way that presents a possible danger
- Sounds suggesting distress or criminal activity, such as breaking glass, calls for help, prolonged screaming, or repeated pounding
- A person or vehicle repeatedly circling an area, following someone, or engaging in other behavior that reasonably suggests a safety concern
- Smoke, fire, strong chemical odors, exposed wiring, leaking fluids, or other conditions that may present an immediate hazard

Do not confront someone or attempt to investigate suspicious activity yourself. If there is an immediate threat, a crime in progress, or a need for police, fire, or emergency medical assistance, move to a safe location and call 911. Non-emergency concerns should be reported to Campus Safety and Security.

When making a report, provide the facts you observed, including the location, time, people or vehicles involved, direction of travel, and a description of what occurred. Campus Safety and Security or law enforcement will evaluate the information and determine the appropriate response.

Section VII: Alcohol and Other Drug Policy and Prevention Programming

In accordance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act and Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Act, the College is required to have an Alcohol and Other Drug Policy and Prevention Program that is distributed annually in writing to all students, faculty and staff. The Policy must include: the standards of conduct that clearly prohibits the unlawful use, possession, sale, manufacture, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and staff; information regarding the legal sanctions under local, state or federal law for the unlawful use, possession, sale, manufacture, and distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol; sanctions that the College will impose on students and employees along with a description of the sanctions, up to and including expulsion or termination; referral for prosecution for violations of the standard of conduct; a description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation/reentry programs that are available to students and staff; prevention, educational and intervention efforts; the possible health risks associated with the use and abuse of illicit drugs and alcohol.

Mid is committed to providing a healthy environment for its community and as such, recognizes that improper or excessive use of alcohol and other drugs may be disruptive to our students, faculty and staff by negatively impacting their health and safety. Problems such as memory loss, harassment, sexual misconduct, assaults, disorderly/disruptive behavior, and sleep disruption tend to increase in correlation to the misuse of alcohol and/or other drugs.

Policy Statement

Mid prohibits the use, possession, consumption, sale, distribution, and unlawful manufacture of illegal drugs, narcotics or controlled substances on Mid's campuses, while conducting College business or as part of College sponsored activities or events. Alcohol is prohibited on campus except when a written Exception Request is submitted for consideration and is approved by Mid's Board of Trustees. It is the responsibility of each student and employee to be familiar with the provisions of the policy and also the State of Michigan laws as they pertain to drug and alcohol use and abuse. The Policy places responsibility for individual and group conduct on the individuals who use drugs and consume alcohol. Using drugs and drinking alcoholic beverages are not excuses for irresponsible behavior. Individuals and groups are held accountable for their behavior whether or not they have consumed drugs or alcohol.

Michigan law prohibits the dispensing, selling or supplying of drugs or alcohol to any person under the age of 21. Students, employees and visitors to the College may not unlawfully manufacture, consume, possess, sell, distribute, transfer or be under the influence of alcohol, illicit drugs, or a controlled substance on College property, at College-related activities or events, while driving a College vehicle or while otherwise engaged in College business. College property includes all buildings and land owned, leased, or used by the College; motor vehicles operated by employees, including personal motor vehicles when used in connection with work performance on behalf of the College.

Any person taking prescription drugs or over-the-counter medication is solely responsible for ensuring that while taking the drug or medication, they are not a safety risk to themselves or others while on College property, at College-related activities or events, while driving a College or privately-owned vehicle while

engaged in College business. It is illegal to misuse prescribed drugs contrary to the prescription; give or sell the prescribed drug(s) to another person.

Pursuant to [34 CFR Part 84](#) and the Drug-Free Workplace Act, institutions that receive federal funding must certify to the Department of Education that it has in place a drug and alcohol abuse prevention program and policy and strives to provide a drug-free workplace that is secure and reliable for the entire campus community. Further, any employees who are directly engaged in the performance of work pursuant to the provisions of a federal funded grant or contract are required, under the Drug-Free Workplace Act, to notify their supervisor, in writing, if they are convicted for a violation of a criminal drug statute occurring in the workplace and must do so no more than five calendar days after the conviction. In turn, the College is required to notify federal agencies if an employee who is engaged in the performance of an awarded grant/contract is convicted of a criminal drug law violation.

State Laws

Michigan Medical Marijuana Act and Michigan Regulation and Taxation of Marijuana Act

The Michigan Medical Marijuana Act (MMMA) and the Michigan Regulation and Taxation of Marijuana Act (MRTMA), conflict with federal criminal laws governing controlled substances and the federal laws that require institutions receiving federal funds from contract or grants to maintain a drug-free campus and workplace. Mid receives federal funding that would be jeopardized if those federal laws did not take precedence over state law. Thus, on College property or at College sponsored activities or events, the use, possession, distribution or transportation of marijuana in any form and for any purpose violates the Alcohol and Other Drug Policy and is prohibited.

Michigan Laws for Alcohol and Other Drugs

Under Michigan's Public Health Code, it is illegal to operate a motor vehicle:

- While intoxicated or impaired by alcohol, illegal drugs and some prescribed medications
- With a bodily alcohol content of 0.08 or more (This crime is one of Michigan's driving while intoxicated offenses)
- With any amount of cocaine or a Schedule 1 controlled substance in your body

Additionally, for persons under the age of 21, it is also a violation of Michigan law to:

- Drive with a bodily alcohol content of 0.02 or more, or with the presence of alcohol in the body, except for that consumed at a generally recognized religious ceremony
- To possess or transport an unopened alcohol container in a motor vehicle, regardless if it is in the driver or passenger area.
- To allow anyone to use their motor vehicle after they have been drinking.
- To use a fake I.D. to obtain alcohol.
- To purchase, provide or serve alcohol to anyone under the age of 21
- To serve anyone under the age of 21 at a private party; hosts of such parties can be held responsible for injuries that an intoxicated person causes or incurs, at or after leaving, a party

Pursuant to MCL 333.7404 et seq., also known as the Public Health Code Act 368 of 1978:

- Individuals shall not use a controlled substance or controlled substance analogue unless the substance was obtained directly from, or pursuant to, a valid prescription or order of a practitioner while acting in the course of the practitioner's professional practice.

Pursuant to MCL 333.7403 et seq., also known as the Public Health Code Act 368 of 1978:

- It is illegal for a person to knowingly or intentionally possess a controlled substance, a controlled substance analogue, or a prescription form unless the controlled substance, controlled substance analogue, or prescription form was obtained directly from or pursuant to, a valid prescription or order of a practitioner while acting in the course of the practitioner's professional practice
- It is illegal to give or sell prescribed drugs to another person

Pursuant to MCL 333.7401 et seq., also known as the Public Health Code Act 368 of 1978:

- Individuals are prohibited from manufacturing, creating, delivering or possessing with the intent to manufacture, create, or deliver a controlled substance, a prescription form, or a counterfeit prescription form.

Penalties for Violation of Michigan Laws

Penalties for violating Michigan laws vary, depending on the crime and whether it is a first, second or third offence. For drug crimes, the amount and nature of the drug are determining factors. Actual sentences may differ at the discretion of the Judge.

Operating a Motor Vehicle with the Presence of Alcohol or other Drugs

Michigan laws and penalties for drunk or drugged driving vary, but as general rule the law requires:

- Courts to decide drunk or drugged driving violations within 77 days after arrest
- A mandatory 6-month driver license suspension with possible restricted license after 30 days
- Court ordered participation in, and successful completion of, one or more rehabilitation programs; in instances of a second conviction, the Court must order this rehabilitation
- Five days to one year of jail time or 30 to 90 days of community service; or both for second convictions of drunk or drugged driving
- Harsher license sanctions for multiple drunk or drugged driving convictions
- Payment of fines and costs, driver responsibility fees, as well as license reinstatement fees

Purchase, Consumption, or Possession of Alcoholic Liquor by a Minor (MCL 436.1703)

A minor shall not purchase or attempt to purchase alcoholic liquor, consume or attempt to consume alcoholic liquor, possess or attempt to possess alcoholic liquor, or have any bodily alcohol content. A minor who violates this subsection is responsible for a state civil infraction or guilty of a misdemeanor as follows:

- For the first violation, the minor is responsible for a state civil infraction and must be fined not more than \$100.00. A Court may order a minor to participate in a substance use disorder service, to perform community service, and undergo substance abuse screening and assessment at their own expense. A minor may be found responsible or admit responsibility only once the civil infraction
- For a subsequent violation the minor is guilty of a misdemeanor. A minor may face imprisonment for not more than 30 days if the court finds that the minor violated an order of probation, failed to successfully complete any treatment, screening, or community service ordered by the court, or failed to pay any fine for that conviction or juvenile adjudication, or by a fine of not more than \$200.00, or both. A court may order a minor to participate in substance use disorder services, to perform community service, and to undergo substance abuse screening and assessment at his or her own expense.

Use of a Controlled Substance (MCL 333.7404)

A person shall not use a controlled substance or controlled substance analogue unless the substance was obtained directly from, or pursuant to, a valid prescription or order of a practitioner while acting in the course of the practitioner's profession practice. A person who is found to be in violation may be subject to penalties as follows:

- A controlled substance classified as schedule 1 or 2 as a narcotic drug is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 1 year or a fine of not more than \$2,000.00 or both
- A controlled substance classified in schedule 1, 2, 3, or 4 is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 1 year or a fine of not more than \$1,000.00, or both
- Use of a controlled substance classified in schedule 5 is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 6 months or a fine of not more than \$500.00, or both
- Use of marijuana, salvia divinorum, catha edulis is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 90 days or a fine of not more than \$100.00, or both

Possession of a Controlled Substance (MCL 333.7403)

A person shall not knowingly or intentionally possess a controlled substance, a controlled substance analogue, or a prescription form unless the controlled substance, controlled substance analogue, or prescription form was obtained directly from, or pursuant to, a valid prescription or order of a practitioner while acting in the course of the practitioner's profession practice.

A person who is found to be in possession of a controlled substance classified as Schedule 1 or 2 that is a narcotic may be subject to penalties based on the amount found in their possession as follows:

- 1000 grams or more; is a felony punishable by imprisonment for life or any term of years or a fine of not more than \$1,000,000.00, or both
- 450 grams or more, but less than 1000 grams; is a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 30 years or a fine of not more than \$500,000.00, or both
- 50 grams or more, but less than 450 grams; is a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 20 years or a fine of not more than \$250,000.00, or both
- 25 grams or more, but less than 50 grams; is a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 4 years or a fine of not more than \$25,000.00, or both
- Less than 25 grams; is a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 4 years or a fine of not more than \$25,000.00, or both

A person who is found to be in possession of the following other drugs may be subject to penalties as follows:

- Possession of Methamphetamine/Ecstasy is a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 10 years or a fine of not more than \$15,000.00, or both
- Possession of a controlled substance classified as Schedule 1, 2, 3, or 4 (excepting out those listed above) or a controlled substance analogue; is a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 2 years or a fine of not more than \$2,000.00, or both
- Possession of a controlled substance classified as Schedule 5, or LSD; is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 1 year and a fine of not more than \$2,000.00, or both
- Possession of Marijuana; is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 1 year or fine of not more than \$2,000.00, or both

- A prescription form; is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 1 year or a fine of not more than \$1,000.00, or both

Manufacturing, Creating, or Delivering a Controlled Substance, Prescription Form (MCL 333.7401)

A person shall not manufacture, create, deliver, or possess with intent to manufacture, create, or deliver a controlled substance, a prescription form, or a counterfeit prescription form.

A person who manufactures and/or delivers a controlled substance classified in Schedule 1 or 2 that is a narcotic may be subject to penalties based on the amount as follows:

- 1000 grams or more; is a felony punishable by imprisonment for life or any term of years or a fine of not more than \$1,000,000.00, or both
- 450 grams or more, but less than 1000 grams; is a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 30 years or a fine of not more than \$500,000.00, or both
- 50 grams or more, but less than 450 grams; is a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 20 years or a fine of not more than \$250,000.00, or both
- 50 grams or less; is a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 20 years or a fine of not more than \$250,000.00, or both

A person who manufactures and/or delivers the following other drugs may be subject to penalties as follows:

- Manufacture/Delivery of controlled substance classified as Schedule 1, 2, or 3 (except marijuana; cocaine; narcotic); is a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 7 years or a fine of not more than \$10,000.00, or both
- Manufacture/Delivery of controlled substance classified as Schedule 4; is a felony; punishable by imprisonment for not more than 4 years or a fine of not more than \$2,000.00, or both
- Manufacture/Delivery of a substance classified as Schedule 5; is a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 2 years or a fine of not more than \$2,000.00, or both
- Manufacture/Delivery of a prescription form or a counterfeit prescription form; is a felony punishable by imprisonment of not more than 7 years or a fine of not more than \$5,000.00, or both

A person who manufactures and/or delivers marijuana or a mixture containing marijuana may be subject to penalties based on the amount as follows:

- 45 kilograms or more or 200 plants or more; is a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 15 years or a fine of not more than \$10,000,000.00, or both
- 5 kilograms or more, but less than 45 kg, or 20 plants or more, but fewer than 200; is a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 7 years or a fine of not more than \$500,000.00, or both
- Less than 5 kilograms or fewer than 20 plants; is a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 4 years or a fine of not more than \$20,000.00, or both

For more information regarding penalties in the State of Michigan, please see [Michigan Legislature](#) or [Michigan.gov/som](#).

Health Risks

The College recognizes that both consumption of alcohol on college campuses and the occurrences of drug and alcohol abuse are serious issues. Various health risks are associated with the use of illicit drugs, the misuse of prescription drugs, or the abuse of alcohol. Addiction to alcohol or illicit drugs is a progressive disease which if untreated, may cause fatality. Health risks of alcohol or drug abuse have a wide range of consequences including but not limited to: liver damage/disease, psychosis, brain damage, and heart disease. The physical consequences of such abuse are serious and can be life-threatening. The psychological and social consequences of substance use and abuse can be equally devastating. Loss of friends, loss of job, divorce, and the creation of a dysfunctional family system are common consequences of substance abuse. Substance abusers often experience feelings of depression, anxiety, low self-esteem, guilt and loneliness.

Available Counseling and Treatment Programs

Mid strongly encourages individuals with a substance abuse problem to voluntarily seek assistance and appropriate treatment options. Information regarding external assistance is available on the [College's Community Resource webpage](#). Students also have access to Mid Crew (Collegiate Recovery Education Wellness) on campus. CREW offers comprehensive response to issues related to alcohol and other drugs for students while on campus and in the community. Additionally, recovery and wellness coaching are available through Mid Crew. Additional information about [Mid Crew](#) is available on the College website.

Free online alcohol and drug assessment is available, for general information. In person clinical evaluation and assistance is available locally from:

[Ten16 Recovery Network](#)

(989) 773-9655-servicing Isabella County

(989) 802-0742-servicing Clare County

(989) 426-886-servicing Gladwin County

[Community Mental Health](#)

(989) 775-0604-servicing Isabella County

(989) 539-2141-servicing Clare County

(989) 426-9295-servicing Gladwin County

24 Hour Crisis Line (800) 317-0708

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Strategies

The College uses evidence-based interventions, collaborations, and incorporates healthy lifestyles to reduce the harmful effects of alcohol and drug use. Prevention and awareness about substance abuse and use are *not only* campus-wide initiatives with assistance from the offices of College Compliance and Ethics, Student Services, Student Life, and Human Resources but are also provided in collaboration with the Michigan State Police, Ten16 Recovery Network, and Clare/Gladwin Recovery Court. Outlined below are a few of the prevention and awareness activities that take place throughout the academic year:

- Alcohol-free events during the day and evening hours
- Substance Abuse Prevention information material available to students, faculty, and staff through the MidCrew, Counseling and Wellness and Human Resources and is readily available throughout the campuses
- Student Life Organizations direct events focused on Alcohol and Drug prevention; healthy living
- Clubs and sports are substance free
- Substance-free Fitness Center are open during the day and early evening

- Educational and awareness programs and activities hosted by Mid and/or in conjunction with external agencies regarding substance use/abuse
- Development and enforcement of Campus Policies; enforcing laws addressing high-risk and illegal substance use
- Early intervention and referral strategies through the Mid Cares - Behavior Intervention Team, Mid Crew, and Student Wellness
- Students and Staff have access to free online training modules that address substance use and high-risk behaviors

Preventative measures are also implemented by Human Resources specifically to inform employees of the importance of Alcohol and Other Drug education:

- Yearly required compliance training modules that address Drug Free Workplace
- New employee onboarding: new employees receive a brief overview of the Alcohol and Other Drug Policy, where the policy is located on the Mid's website, and reference/information about reporting any suspected drug and/or alcohol use by employees.

College Disciplinary Sanctions

The use and/or abuse of alcohol and other drugs can increase the risk for behavioral and social problems and can have a negative impact on academic and work performance. Students and employees who illegally use alcohol or controlled substances on College property or at College-sponsored activities or events will face disciplinary action and/or prosecution under the law. Mid has adopted intervention strategies for addressing violations of the policy with students and employees based on the level of violation. The College has sanctions in place that are designed to be educational and rehabilitative, rather than punitive. The overall goal of these interventions and sanctions is to:

- Educate the individual on their choices and how those choices may negatively impact themselves or others
- Deter individuals from engaging in unhealthy and/or harmful behavior
- Help motivate the individual to change their behavior so that they may contribute to a healthy and safe campus community

Intervention and sanctions include but are not limited to warnings, required educational programs, meeting with Student Conduct and or Student Wellness, improvement plans, external substance abuse assessment, enrollment in a treatment program, probation, suspension, expulsion, termination of employment, and referral for prosecution. Intervention and sanctions imposed will vary based on the circumstances and severity of the incident, as well as prior acts.

The Student Conduct Office is charged with overseeing the conduct and resolution process for students. The Conduct Office will work with students charged with violations and will determine appropriate intervention strategies, educational measures and sanctions using the response levels. Response levels are designed to guide the process for determining the most reasonable response to violations of the policy. Each reported incident will be reviewed individually. A response level will be assigned to help guide the intervention, education, and sanction process. Human Resources has management of the conduct and resolution process for employees.

Distribution of Policy

The most recent version of the College's [Alcohol and Other Drug Policy and Prevention Program](#) is available on the College's website. The policy and prevention programming are distributed annually at the start of each fall semester. It is emailed to all students, faculty and staff by the Office of College

Compliance and Ethics. The email includes a notice of availability of the Policy and includes the Policy as a PDF attachment. A link for accessing the document online is also included. First-time students that attend after the Fall Semester will be provided a copy of the policy via email in the second week of their first semester. This email will include the same information as the annually distribution. Through the Human Resource onboarding processes, new hires whose start date is after the annual distribution, are provided with information on the policy, where it is located on the website, and how to request a paper copy.

Review of College Prevention Program and Policy

The Drug Free Campuses and Drug Free Workplace Acts require institution of higher education to conduct a biennial review of its programs. The Biennial Review is conducted on even-numbered years and is designed to determine effectiveness, implement change as needed, and ensure that intervention and sanctions developed are enforced consistently. Mid's most [recent Biennial Review](#) is available for review. Individuals may request paper copies of both the Biennial Review and the Alcohol and Other Drug Policy and Prevention Programming by contacting sos@midmich.edu.

Section VIII: Smoke, Tobacco, Vaping, and Cannabis Policy

To promote the health and well-being of our students, faculty, staff, and to reduce involuntary exposure to secondhand smoke, smoking and/or the use of any tobacco or cannabis products, vapor or e-cigarettes is prohibited within or outside of all facilities and grounds that are owned, leased or operated by the College. This includes the use of these products outside of any vehicle. No designated areas are provided by the College for smoking. Students, faculty, staff and visitors may smoke, vape (not cannabis), and/or use tobacco products, or e-cigarettes **in** their personal vehicles when attending class, working, or visiting any Mid campus location.

Recognizing that each and every person benefit from a smoke and tobacco-free college environment, the enforcement of the Policy is equitably placed on all members of the College community. Students, faculty, staff and visitors are expected to adhere to the Policy and persons that repeatedly disregard the Policy will be subject to the disciplinary processes defined under Mid's Conduct Guidelines.

Section IX: Weapons Policy

Mid prohibits any weapons on property that is owned, leased or otherwise under the control of the College. This undergirds the safety and welfare of all students, employees, vendors, contractors and visitors while on our campus or at college-sponsored activities. Accordingly, no person shall be permitted to carry firearms or other weapons (concealed or not concealed) with or without a concealed weapon permit, while on campus or at any college sponsored function or event.

Any staff member found on the College premises possessing any pistol, firearm, dangerous weapon or other device that is purposed to inflict bodily harm, shall be subject to corrective action up to and including termination of employment. This applies to all College premises, in college vehicles, or on property being used by the College for College purposes. Anyone who violates the Policy may also be subject to criminal sanctions as provided for by law. This prohibition also applies to staff members who may be licensed to possess firearms, have a concealed weapon permit, or may otherwise engage in the open carry of a weapon. This restriction is not applicable to sworn federal, state, or local law enforcement officers who are required to carry firearms during the course of their employment or to those individuals who receive a written waiver of this prohibition from the President or his/her designee.

Any student found possessing any prohibited material/device shall equally be subject to corrective action up to and including expulsion, under the Student Code of Conduct.

Any vendor, contractor, or visitor found in possession of any prohibited devices will be denied access to the College or be immediately removed from the premises.

The College recognizes that some individuals carry pepper spray or similar materials for personal protection when walking on or off campus. The Policy is not intended to prohibit the possession of such items. However, the College expects that individuals will use sound judgment in their use or display of such devices.

Definitions

College Property

Includes but is not limited to property owned, managed, occupied, operated or leased by the College and used for classroom purposes, activities, college sponsored events or other authorized use of the facilities.

Weapons/Dangerous Weapons

- a. Loaded or unloaded firearm, whether operable or not
- b. A dagger, dirk, razor stiletto, knife or stabbing instrument having a blade of longer than 3 inches, brass knuckles, blackjack, club, or other object specifically designed or customarily carried for use as a weapon, that is used as a weapon or carried/ possessed for use as a weapon.
- c. An object or device that is utilized or fashioned in a manner that would compel a person to believe that the object or device is a firearm or an object likely to cause death or bodily injury
- d. Pneumatic devices, including any device that is designed to expel a projectile by the use of air, gas, or spring; to include BB guns, paintball guns, and Airsoft guns
- e. Explosives, fireworks, bows and arrows, swords, and dangerous chemicals

Exceptions to the Policy

The only exceptions to this policy are:

1. Current or retired State, Federal, County, or Local Law Enforcement Officers; Liaison Officers
2. Current or retired State, Federal, or County Court judges
3. An individual, with prior written approval from the Director of Campus Safety and Security (and with limited scope and duration), may possess an unloaded weapon when it is worn as part of a military or fraternal uniform in connection with a public ceremony, parade, or theatrical performance; or if a weapon is stored in a locked vehicle and the owner possesses a valid license.
4. When someone possess or uses such a device in connection with a regularly scheduled educational, recreational or training program authorized by Mid

Based on extraordinary circumstances, only the College President or his/her designee may waive the prohibitions against weapons on campus. Any such waiver shall be in writing, state with particularity the reason for the waiver, and must be limited in both scope and duration.

Section X: Hazing

Hazing is a destructive risk to college campuses. It devalues the standards and objectives that Mid endeavors to maintain. In alignment with the commitment to our college community of a safe and supportive environment, Mid strictly prohibits hazing as a condition of inclusion in any athletic program, student organization, or employment setting. Hazing undermines the integrity of the College community and negatively impacts student groups, recognized or unrecognized organizations, employees, and the overall campus culture.

Participation in student clubs, organizations, and athletics provides meaningful opportunities for leadership, engagement, and personal growth, all of which enrich the college experience. These affiliations strengthen

the sense of community on campus. However, when membership or inclusion is tied to hazing, it jeopardizes individual health and safety and diminishes the collective well-being of the College.

Policy Statement

In accordance with the Stop Campus Hazing Act signed into federal law on December 23, 2024, the State of Michigan Law on Hazing (MCL 750.411t), Mid's Student Code of Conduct, and the Anti-Hazing Policy, Mid fully prohibits any acts of Hazing by any student, student organization (student clubs/groups), athletics, or employees. The Anti-Hazing policy places responsibility for individual and group conduct on the individual(s) that facilitate, engage in, or allow hazing to occur against another individual(s). An individual's consent, willingness, or acquiescence to participate in hazing activities is not an excuse or defense for irresponsible behavior. Under the policy, any student, student organization (club, group and/or athletics) or employee found responsible for hazing, whether occurring on or off campus, may face disciplinary action from the college.

Hazing Defined

The Stop Campus Hazing Act (SCHA) introduced the first federal definition of hazing and student organizations. The State of Michigan's definition of hazing is somewhat different but shares some commonalities. Since federal definitions take precedence over state, Mid has adopted the federal definition of hazing for its policy.

Federal Definition of Hazing

The term hazing indicates any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person (whether individually or in concert with other persons), against another person or persons regardless of the willingness of such other person or persons to participate, that:

- Is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization; and
- Causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the institution of higher education or the organization (such as the physical preparation necessary for participation in an athletic team), of physical or psychological injury, including:
 - Whipping, beating, striking, electronic shocking, placing of a harmful substance on someone's body, or similar activity;
 - Causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, extreme calisthenics, or other similar activity;
 - Causing coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to perform sexual acts;
 - Any activity that places another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words or conduct;
 - Any activity against another person that includes a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal or Federal law; and
 - Any activity the induces, causes, or requires another person to perform a duty or task that involves a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law.

State of Michigan Definition of Hazing (MCL 750.411t)

Michigan's hazing law, enacted in 2004, prohibits individuals associated with educational institutions (students, employees, or volunteers) from engaging in or participating in hazing. The term hazing means:

- An intentional, knowing, or reckless act by a person acting alone or acting with others that is directed against an individual, and that the person knew or should have known endangers the physical health or safety of the individual; and

- Is done for the purpose of pledging, being initiated into, affiliating with, participating in, holding office in, or maintaining membership in any organization. Hazing includes any of the following that is done for such a purpose:
 - Physical brutality, such as whipping, beating, striking, branding, electronic shocking, placing of a harmful substance on the body, or similar activity.
 - Physical activity, such as sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, or calisthenics, that subject the other person to an unreasonable risk of harm or that adversely affects the physical health or safety of the individual.
 - Activity involving consumption of a food, liquid, alcoholic beverage, liquor, drug, or other substance that subjects the individual to an unreasonable risk of harm or that adversely affects the physical health or safety of the individual.
 - Activity that induces, causes, or requires an individual to perform a duty or task that involves the commission of a crime or an act of hazing.

A person who violates this law is guilty of a crime punishable as follows:

- If the violation results in physical injury, the person is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 93 days or a fine of not more than \$1,000.00, or both.
- If the violation results in serious impairment of a bodily function, the person is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 5 years or a fine of not more than \$2,500.00, or both.
- If the violation results in death, the person is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 15 years or a fine of not more than \$10,000.00, or both.

Student Organization Defined

The Stop Campus Hazing Act defines the term **student organization** as any organization of the college (such as a club, society, association, athletic team or club, student government, fraternity or sorority) in which two or more of the members are students enrolled at the college, whether or not the organization is established or recognized by the college.

Reporting Options

Any student, employee, third-party or bystander who experiences, observes, or becomes aware of conduct that may constitute hazing, should report it as soon as possible, using any of the formats outlined below:

- **Campus Security**

Harrison Campus: (989) 339-4204, Security Office Room 139

Mt. Pleasant Campus: (989) 339-7323, Center for Student Services, Room 146

Email: security@midmich.edu

- **Vice President of Student Services and Advancement**

Harrison/Mt. Pleasant Campuses

Phone: (989) 386-6622 ext. 600

Email: mmiller@midmich.edu

- **Mid's website, online reporting platform:** [Mid Cares webpage](#) and complete the [Student Conduct Referral Form](#).

If the situation requires immediate assistance from the police, ambulance, or fire, contact 911 immediately.

Confidentiality

The College will maintain confidentiality with respect to reports received and parties involved, to the extent possible. Reports will remain confidential and information will only be shared with those individuals and entities necessary to investigate, adjudicate, and/or resolve the complaint.

Response To Reports of Hazing

Reports of hazing involving students will be reviewed and assessed through the Student Conduct Office. If the reported incident may be in violation of the Hazing Policy, it will be investigated following the [Student Code of Conduct](#), using the resolution procedures outlined in that policy.

Reports of hazing involving an employee will be referred to the Office of College Compliance and Ethics. Compliance and Ethics will investigate the report using the grievance procedures outlined in the [Employee Nondiscriminatory Harassment Policy](#).

Investigations into reports of hazing will be prompt, fair, and impartial; conducted by officials who, at a minimum, receive annual training on the issues related to hazing; officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for against the accuser or the accused; consistent with the College's adjudications processes, above, are transparent to the accuser and the accused; and will utilize the preponderance of evidence (more likely than not) standard.

Hazing Prevention Education and Awareness Programming

To impede hazing, Mid provides educational and prevention programming to the campus community. The programs are intended to stop acts of hazing before they occur. Our educational and awareness opportunities promote positive and healthy behaviors that foster ethical leadership, build group cohesion, encourage safe bystander intervention and seek to change behaviors and social norms.

To ensure that all members of the campus community are aware of Mid's zero-tolerance for acts of hazing, the College:

- Distributes the Anti-Hazing Policy and Prevention Programming, annually (at the start of each fall semester) to all students and employees via email to their mid email account.
- Students that join Mid in the winter or summer semesters are emailed a copy of the policy during the second week of the semester.
- For employees that join Mid after the annual distribution, they are provided information about the policy during their on-boarding and through a "Welcome to Mid" email, sent from the Office of College Compliance and Ethics.
- Hazing awareness is incorporated into the *First Year Experience* course, along with information about the College's Anti-Hazing Policy and a link to the College's Anti-Hazing webpage.
- As part of the College's annual compliance trainings, employees are required to complete the Hazing Awareness: Faculty and Staff training module.
- For students, Mid offers free online Hazing Awareness modules upon request.
- Athletics has access to online training module that addresses Hazing and Sexual Assault, which is reviewed with student athletes during 'Study Table'.

These educational efforts are intended to:

- Provide the Federal and State definitions of hazing as well as the definition adopted by Mid
- Promote Mid's zero-tolerance for acts of hazing
- Examine various reporting options; including how and to whom reports should be made

- Outline the College's response to reports of hazing, including the investigation process and possible penalties imposed for individuals and/or groups found in violation of the Anti-Hazing Policy

Further, the Athletic Director and Student Life discuss the policy with the Coaching Staff and Club Leaders, who in turn provide the following strategies to athletes and club members on an annual basis:

- Education and Awareness – Ensure that athletes and student club/organization members are aware of and understand the College's Anti-Hazing Policy; share information regarding the College's Anti-Hazing website and how to locate it, as well as how an individual can report hazing; information on the MidCares reporting webpage.
- Bystander Intervention – Encourage individuals to speak up and report hazing when they see it.
- Promote Alternate Traditions – Create positive team-building experiences without harmful practices.

The College also maintains an [Anti-Hazing webpage](#) that includes the Anti-Hazing Policy, Campus Hazing Transparency Report, link to the College's Annual Security Report, options for reporting hazing, as well as prevention strategies such as: Recognizing the Signs of Hazing, Bystander Intervention, Types of Hazing, and links to external resources.

Section XI: Minors on Campus

Mid Michigan College endeavors to maintain a protected environment for all members of the campus community, including minor children. A variety of interactions with minor children occur every day on campus when children are present with guests, visitors, or as prospective/enrolled students. Our dual-enrolled population has many students under the age of 18. Children also actively participate in programs and activities hosted by the College or third parties. When young children accompany an employee, student, or visitor to the campus, the child should be under the constant supervision of a responsible adult. This requires an unobstructed line-of-sight between the child/children and the adult. The child/children should be disciplined and non-disruptive to the learning/work environment. Additionally, per the College's [Code of Conduct](#), children are prohibited in classrooms, laboratories, testing centers or other areas of instruction.

Minors that have been admitted to the College, children who participate in organized, scheduled activities/events, and dual enrolled high school students, are permitted on campus without adult supervision. Parents/guardians of minor children that engage in scheduled activities or events are encouraged to enroll in Mid's [visitor emergency notification system](#). This would provide them with text message alerts in the event of a campus closure or situation that warrants the issuance of an emergency notification or timely warning.

All members of the campus community have an obligation to protect the welfare of minor children and should report any suspected acts of child abuse or neglect. Pursuant to the Michigan Child Protection Act 238 of 1975 (MCL 722.623), only certain types of individuals (e.g., school administrators, teachers, law enforcement, child care workers) that have information or reasonable cause to suspect that a child under the age of 18 is being abused, neglected or exploited, are required to file an immediate report. In Michigan, these individuals are referred to as 'Mandated Reporters.' Although these Reporters are specifically designated, **any** individual that suspects acts of child abuse or neglect should file a report with the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services by calling (855) 444-3911.

Section XII: Community Core Values

Guided by its core values of integrity, learning, people, community, and excellence, Mid is committed to fostering an environment that is accepting, equitable, secure, and respectful for all. Every member of the campus community (students, faculty, and staff) shares the responsibility of working collaboratively to uphold these values and maintain high standards of conduct. Through the Student Code of Conduct and the Employee Nondiscriminatory Harassment Procedure, Mid identifies behaviors that conflict with these core values and provides clear procedures for resolution, intervention, and remedies. These measures are designed not only to safeguard the College community but also to educate and support its members

Student Code of Conduct

Mid is committed to providing students with a safe, respectful, and supportive learning environment. In turn, students are expected to uphold standards of conduct that reflect responsibility, good citizenship, and respect for others.

The College's most fundamental expectation is that students refrain from interfering with the rights and responsibilities of others to teach, learn, and effectively manage the institution. Students are required to conduct themselves in ways that promote the educational mission of the College and foster a positive campus community.

Conduct that disrupts the learning environment will not be tolerated and will be addressed promptly and appropriately. Students may be subject to disciplinary action for the following types of misconduct:

- Violations of civil or criminal law
- Disruption of the educational process
- Violation of College rules, regulations, or policies

The Student Code of Conduct applies to all Mid locations; off-campus sites, including internships, clinical placements, and study abroad programs; online learning and testing communities controlled by the College; and College-sponsored activities and events, including club meetings and athletic programs. Additionally, off-campus behavior that adversely affects the College community or its objectives may also constitute a violation of the Student Code of Conduct. A full copy of the [Student Code of Conduct](#) is available on the College's website.

Employee Nondiscriminatory Harassment

Mid prohibits acts of nondiscriminatory harassment against any member of the campus community, including staff, faculty, and student workers, and has established the Employee Nondiscriminatory Harassment Procedure. The Procedure is intended to cover 'workplace' employee discord, uncivil behavior, bullying, hazing, and harassing conduct in general. The Procedure provides the College with the means to address conduct that is not necessarily unlawful but has the potential to cause disruption and dissension in the workplace. A full copy of [the procedure](#) is available on the College's website.

Section XIII: General College Dispute Resolution

The College offers two primary ways to address conflicts and concerns: informal resolution and formal investigation. The appropriate process and the steps involved will depend on the nature of the concern and the College policy that applies. Individuals should review the relevant policy for complete information about available options, procedures, rights, and responsibilities.

Regardless of the process used, the College is committed to addressing concerns promptly, fairly, thoroughly, and impartially. When a decision requires a determination of responsibility, the College applies

the preponderance of the evidence standard. This implies that the information shows that something was more likely than not to have occurred.

Informal/Mediation Resolution

An informal/mediation resolution is available under most circumstances except for allegations of sexual violence committed by an employee of the college against a student. An informal process is available when it is suggested by the individual/investigator and the involved Parties agree. The individual/investigator assigned to the matter will work with the Parties to reach a resolution that will end the misconduct, prevent reoccurrence, and remedy its effects for the affected individual(s) and/or the College. Minor sanctions may be imposed.

Formal Resolution

A formal resolution entails the opening an investigation where the Parties involved are interviewed and afforded the opportunity to share their account of the events. They are asked to provide any supporting documentation and propose any witnesses that should be interviewed. All exculpatory (evidence that tends to justify or show a person's lack of involvement in an act) and inculpatory (evidence that tends to show a person's involvement in an act) evidence will be considered and using the preponderance of the evidence standard (more likely than not), a determination and finding will be rendered. The Determination will endeavor to end the misconduct, prevent reoccurrence, and remedy its effects for the complainant and/or the College. Sanctions may be imposed.

Corrective Measures/Sanctions

Following a finding of responsible for violation of college policies/procedures, the College has a duty to implement corrective remedies or sanctions that are designed to prevent reoccurrence. Examples of remedies or sanctions the College may impose, including but are not limited to:

For Students: Verbal warning, written warning, college No Contact Order, classroom/work reassignment or removal, probation, social probation (limiting or removal from student group's social activities, sports, etc.), community service, restitution, recommendation for internal or external counseling, implementation of behavior/improvement contract, program attendance/interview, loss of college computer use and/or network, suspension, revocation of degree, or expulsion.

For Employees: Written warning, written reprimand, College No Contact Order, establishment of an improvement plan, restitution, recommendation for external counseling, program attendance/interview, added trainings or educational requirements/internal professional development, removal of responsibilities or leadership roles, work reassignment or demotion, potential suspension with or without pay, or termination.

Section XIV: Non-Discrimination, Harassment, and Sexual Misconduct

Mid continues its work in fostering a safe and inclusive campus environment that promotes equity and respect for all members of the College community. Mid is committed to providing an environment where individuals are protected, under *Protected Characteristics*, from discrimination, harassment, and sexual misconduct. Mid also safeguards individuals from retaliation for engaging in a protected activity.

Policy Statement

All members of the campus community are expected to conduct themselves in a manner that respects the rights of others. Mid maintains a **zero-tolerance policy** for acts of discrimination, harassment, and sexual misconduct—including dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

Mid's [Non-Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Misconduct and Other Prohibited Conduct Policy](#) reiterates these principles and provides recourse for individuals whose rights have been violated. The policy defines community expectations in the workplace, classroom, College facilities, and all College-sponsored activities or events, whether on or off campus. It applies to all employees, students, and other individuals participating in, or attempting to participate in, Mid's education programs or activities, including education and employment.

Through this Annual Security Report, Mid defines its programs and policies addressing discrimination, harassment and sexual misconduct, including dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. This report also provides information on how to report violations, as well as the procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of discrimination, harassment, and sexual misconduct.

[Duty to Report](#)

Mid encourages all members of the campus community to *promptly* report allegations of Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Misconduct (including dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking) Retaliation, and/or other prohibited conduct to the Title IX/Civil Rights Deputy or Coordinator. Delayed reporting may limit the College's ability to take corrective action. Employees of the College who have been designated as **Officials with Authority** (individuals designated by the College and under the provisions of Title IX – Sexual Harassment who have been explicitly designated with the responsibility to implement corrective measures for sexual harassment) and **Responsible Employees** (individuals designated by the College who have an obligation to report incidents of prohibited conduct) have an obligation to report acts of prohibited conduct as soon as they have been informed. Failure by an Official with Authority or a Responsible Employee to report suspected acts of misconduct may result in significant discipline, which could include removal from their position. Complaints may be verbal, written, or witnessed (and reported). as witnessed. Complaints of misconduct, investigative documents, and materials relative to the resolution of the matter will be maintained electronically in the appropriate office. All documents will be confidential to the extent allowed under state and federal law.

The College has determined the following positions to be Officials with Authority

- Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator, Deputy and all members of the Title IX Team
- Director of Safety and Security/Student Conduct
- All Vice Presidents and Associate Vice Presidents
- All Deans

The College has determined the following positions to be Responsible Employees

- Various individuals working in Student Services (i.e., Advisors, Mentors, Recruiters, Admission, Student Life Director, and Athletics including coaches, assistance coaches, and Athletic Director)
- Members of Campus Safety, including Liaison Officers and Building Monitors
- Campus Security Authorities designated by the College under the Clery Act and not otherwise specified in this provision
- Staff traveling or supervising students on College-sponsored events or travel
- Any individual (employee or non-employee) who serves as an advisor or coach to College-recognized sports and student groups

[Amnesty](#)

Mid encourages the reporting of misconduct and crimes by Complainants and witnesses. Sometimes, Complainants or witnesses are hesitant to report an alleged misconduct to Mid officials or participate in

resolution processes because they fear that they themselves may be in violation of certain policies such as underage drinking or use of illicit drugs at the time of the incident.

To encourage reporting and participation in the process, Mid offers Parties and witnesses amnesty from minor policy violations, such as underage alcohol consumption or the use of illicit drugs, related to the incident. Granting amnesty is a discretionary decision made by Mid. Amnesty does not apply to more serious allegations such as physical abuse of another/crimes of violence.

Jurisdiction

Mid's general jurisdiction applies to conduct occurring:

- On property owned or controlled by Mid
- At events, programs, or activities sponsored by Mid; or
- Within any building owned or controlled by Mid

Jurisdiction may further extend to off-campus or online misconduct where such conduct has an impact on a substantial College interest. A substantial College interest includes, but is not limited to, the following circumstances:

- Conduct that constitutes a criminal offense under federal, state, or local law, whether isolated or repeated
- Situations in which the Respondent is determined to pose an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student, employee, or other individual
- Conduct that significantly infringes upon the rights, property, or achievements of others, substantially breaches the peace, and/or causes social disorder; or
- Conduct that substantially interferes with the College's mission or educational objectives

Jurisdiction under Title IX – Sexual Harassment applies only when all of the following criteria are satisfied:

- The alleged conduct occurred within Mid's education program or activity, defined as locations, events, or circumstances over which Mid exercises substantial control over both the Respondent and the context in which the alleged sexual harassment occurred, including off-campus buildings owned or controlled by the College;
- The College had authority over the Respondent at the time of the complaint;
- The alleged misconduct occurred against a Complainant who was located in the United States at the time of the incident; and
- A Formal Complaint was filed and at the time of filing, the Complainant was participating in, or attempting to participate in, the College's education program or activity.

In instances where the alleged sexual harassment does not meet the above jurisdiction, the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator or Deputy will dismiss the complaint under the provisions of Title IX Sexual Harassment and may reinstate/reissue under other provisions of the policy, the Student Code of Conduct, or the Employee Nondiscriminatory Harassment Procedure.

Jurisdiction for complaints involving discrimination, harassment, and sexual misconduct that do not meet the definition of Title IX sexual harassment and other prohibited conduct applies when:

- The alleged misconduct occurred on College property or at College-sponsored activities or events and involves members of the College community (students, faculty, or staff);
- The alleged misconduct occurred off-campus or at non-College-sponsored activities or events and involves members of the College community, where the misconduct has the potential to create, or does create, a hostile environment on campus; or
- A legitimate and substantial College interest is implicated by the alleged conduct.

Administrative actions commenced by the College pursuant to this jurisdiction are independent of criminal proceedings. College processes may proceed concurrently with criminal proceedings; regardless of whether criminal charges are reduced, dismissed, or pending; and even if a Party is no longer enrolled at, or employed by, the College at the time of the investigation.

Confidentiality

The College will make reasonable and appropriate efforts to ensure privacy to involved individuals and protect confidentiality when conducting an investigation and resolving a complaint, except as otherwise required by law.

At its discretion, Mid may release ‘directory information,’ which is defined as information about students or employees which generally would not be considered harmful or an invasion of privacy if disclosed. Individuals who have experienced crimes of violence or other matters may not want the College to share directory information and can request that the College withhold such information. Students interested in learning about their rights and options to opt-out of directory information are encouraged to complete the [Request for Directory Information Opt-Out](#) Form; or contact the Office of the Registrar at enrollment@midmich.edu. Employees should contact Human Resources directly to make similar requests at hr@midmich.edu.

Regardless of whether a complainant or other person has opted-out of allowing the College to share ‘directory information,’ Personal Identifiable Information (PII) about the complainant and/or other necessary parties will be kept confidential. Personal Identifiable Information (PII) will only be shared with persons who have a specific need-to-know, such as those investigating/adjudicating the matter or those involved in providing support services, including accommodations and supportive measures. Doing this allows the College the ability to confidentially maintain any provided accommodations or supportive measures to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would impair the ability of the College to provide the accommodations or supportive measures.

As the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator and Deputy are also considered Campus Security Authorities, they are required by the Federal Clery Act to statistically report certain categories of crimes including certain types of sexual misconduct. Confidentiality is maintained when filing the report and no personal information about the Complainant or Respondent is disclosed. This Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics reports the types of criminal incidents, only.

Should a Complainant ask that a complaint not be investigated or that their name be withheld from the Respondent, the request will be considered. However, the College cannot guarantee that said request will be honored. If a Complainant insists that their name not be disclosed to the Respondent, the College’s ability to respond may be limited. In limited circumstances involving serious or repeated conduct or when the Respondent may pose a persistent threat to the campus community, the College reserves the right to investigate regardless of a Complainant’s request for confidentiality. In such circumstances, the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator may sign a formal complaint to initiate an investigation.

Prohibited Conduct and Definitions

Mid prohibits any form of discrimination against any person on the basis of ‘protected characteristics’ in the administration of and access to the College’s programs and activities and in conditions of admission or employment. These characteristics include: race, creed, color, ethnicity, religion, sex, gender identity or expression, pregnancy or related condition, age, personal appearance, sexual orientation, marital or parental status, national origin, citizenship, genetics, disability, military or veteran status, political affiliation, or any other legally-protected status, as well as victims of intimate partner violence. Mid is committed to and adheres to the principles of all applicable state and federal equal opportunity laws and regulations for its students, faculty, staff and applicants for admission and employment.

Discrimination

Discrimination is different treatment with respect to a person’s employment or participation in an Education Program or Activity based, in whole or in part, upon the person’s actual or perceived Protected Characteristic(s). Discrimination also includes allegations of a failure to provide reasonable accommodations as required by law or policy, such as for disability, religion, or creed.

Discrimination can take two forms:

1. **Disparate Treatment Discrimination:** is any intentional differential treatment of a person or persons that is based on the person’s actual or perceived protected characteristic and that:
 - Excludes a person from participation in
 - Denies the person benefit of, or
 - Otherwise adversely affects a term or condition of a person’s participation in a Mid program or activity
2. **Disparate Impact Discrimination:** occurs when policies or practices that appear to be neutral, unintentionally result in a disproportionate impact on a protected group or person that:
 - Excludes a person from participation in
 - Denies the person benefit of, or
 - Otherwise adversely affects a term or condition of a person’s participation in a Mid program or activity

Discriminatory Harassment

Is unwelcome conduct on the basis of actual or perceived protected characteristic(s) based on the totality of the circumstances that is:

- subjectively and objectively offensive, and
- severe or pervasive
- that it limits or denies a person’s ability to participate in or benefit from Mid’s program or activity

When determining the existence of discriminatory conduct, the College will consider the conduct from both a subjective and objective perspective. For example, how does the alleged victim perceive the conduct (subjective) and how would a reasonable person (of similar stature, in the same position) perceive the conduct (objective).

Sexual Harassment

The Department of Education’s Office of Civil Rights (OCR), the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), and the State of Michigan regard Sexual Harassment as a specific form of Discriminatory Harassment. It is an unlawful discriminatory practice. The term **Sexual Harassment** is a term applied to a number of unwelcomed behaviors of a sexual nature that would constitute sex-based harassment.

To address the unique environment of an academic community and compliance with federal law, Mid has adopted two definitions of Sexual Harassment. Sexual Harassment may vary in its severity, occur in any sex or gender composition--between members of different sexes or the same sex, regardless of gender, gender identity or sexual orientation and consists of a wide range of behaviors.

Title VII Sexual Harassment: applies to situations where an Employee is subjected to workplace sexual harassment. It is unwelcome sexual conduct that can be verbal, written, graphic, and/or physical, on the basis of sex, that is severe or pervasive and objectively offensive, that unreasonably interferes with, limits or effectively denies an individual's educational or employment access, benefits, or opportunities.

Title IX Sexual Harassment: is an umbrella term that includes the offenses of sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. It is defined as conduct on the basis of sex that meets one or more of the following:

- An employee of Mid suggesting provisions of an aid, benefit, or College service in exchange for an individual's participation in unwelcomed sexual conduct. This is commonly referred to as Quid Pro Quo sexual harassment and includes unwanted sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or other verbal/physical conduct of a sexual nature; the submission to or rejection of such conduct would result in adverse educational or employment actions
- Any unwelcomed sex-based conduct that a reasonable person would find SO severe, pervasive and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the College's programs and activities, and effectively creates a hostile environment.
- **Sexual Assault:** Any attempted or actual sexual act directed against another person without their consent; it encompasses situations where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of temporary or permanent mental incapacity; sexual assault includes:
 - **Rape:** the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object; oral penetration by a sex organ of another person without the consent of the victim
 - **Fondling (Criminal Sexual Contact):** the intentional touching of the clothed or unclothed body parts without consent of the victim for the purpose of sexual degradation, sexual gratification, or sexual humiliation. The forced touching by the victim of the actor's clothed or unclothed body parts, without consent of the victim for the purpose of sexual degradation, sexual gratification, or sexual humiliation. This offense includes instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of age or incapacity due to temporary or permanent mental or physical impairment or intoxication for the purpose of sexual degradation, sexual gratification, or sexual humiliations.
 - **Incest:** sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law
 - **Statutory Rape:** sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent in Michigan
- **Dating Violence:** violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; existence of the relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration given to the length of the relationship, type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship; violence may include but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse
- **Domestic Violence:** includes felony or misdemeanor crimes committed by a person who is:
 - A current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim
 - A person with whom the victim shares a child in common

- A person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner
- A person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred, or
- Any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred
- **Stalking:** Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress (Mid considers cyberstalking, recording or transmitting sexual images, and voyeurism to be a form of stalking and a violation of this Policy)
 - *Course of Conduct* means two or more acts including but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly or through a third party by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person or interferes with a person's property
 - *Reasonable Person* means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim
 - *Substantial Emotional Distress* means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily require, medical or other professional treatment or counseling

Sexual Misconduct

Sexual Exploitation: Any person taking non-consensual or abusive sexual advantage of another (that does not constitute Sexual Harassment as defined above), for their own benefit or for the benefit of anyone other than the person being exploited.

Examples of Sexual Exploitation include, but are not limited to:

- Sexual voyeurism (such as observing or allowing others to observe a person undressing or using the bathroom or engaging in sexual acts, without the consent of the person being observed)
- Electronically distributing (e.g., Airdropping, Snapchatting) nude or sexual photos or videos of another person without their consent
- Invasion of sexual privacy (e.g., doxing)
- Knowingly making an unwelcome disclosure of (or threatening to disclose) an individual's sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression
- Taking pictures, video, or audio recording of another person in a sexual act, or in any other sexually related activity when there is a reasonable expectation of privacy during the activity, without the consent of all involved in the activity; or exceeding the boundaries of consent (such as allowing another person to hide in a closet and observe sexual activity; or disseminating sexual pictures without the photographed person's consent), including the making or posting of non-consensual pornography
- Prostituting another person
- Engaging in sexual activity with another person while knowingly infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a sexually transmitted disease (STD) or infection (STI), without informing the other person of the virus, disease, or infection
- Causing or attempting to cause the incapacitation of another person (through alcohol, drugs, or any other means) for the purpose of compromising that person's ability to give consent to sexual activity, or for the purpose of making that person vulnerable to non-consensual sexual activity

- Misappropriation of another person's identity on apps, websites, or other venues designed for dating or sexual connections (e.g., spoofing)
- Forcing a person to take an action against that person's will by threatening to show, post, or share information, video, audio, or an image that depicts the person's nudity or sexual activity
- Knowingly soliciting a minor for sexual activity
- Engaging in Sex trafficking
- Knowingly creating, possessing, or disseminating child sexual abuse images or recordings
- Creating or disseminating synthetic media, including images, videos, or audio representations of individuals doing or saying sexually related things that never happened, or placing identifiable real people in fictitious pornographic or nude situations without their consent (i.e., Deepfakes)

Other Prohibited Conduct

Pregnancy and Parental Status Discrimination

The College will not discriminate against any student or employee or exclude any student or employee from its educational programs or activities (including any class or extracurricular activity) on the basis of such individual's actual or potential parental, family, marital status, pregnancy, childbirth, lactation, false pregnancy, termination of pregnancy or recovery therefrom, unless the individual voluntarily requests to participate in a separate portion of the program or activity of the College. The College has established Pregnancy and Parenting Protections for students and employees and will afford reasonable modifications

Pregnancy or related conditions refers to:

- Pregnancy, childbirth, termination of pregnancy, or lactation
- Medical conditions related to pregnancy, childbirth, termination or pregnancy, or lactation
- Recovery from pregnancy, childbirth, termination of pregnancy, lactation, or their related medical conditions

The College will not deny such an individual access to or participation in classes, extracurricular programs, athletics, honor societies, opportunities for student leadership, or other activities. The College will treat pregnancy, childbirth, lactation, false pregnancy, termination of pregnancy and recovery therefrom as justification for a leave of absence for so long a period of time as is deemed medically necessary by the person's physician. At its conclusion, the person shall be reinstated to the status that was held when the leave commenced. The College has established Pregnancy and Parenting Protections for students and employees and will afford Reasonable Modifications to prevent sex discrimination and ensure equal access to the college's education program and activity. To learn about these protections please visit the College's [Pregnancy and Parenting Protections webpage](#).

Retaliation

No person shall be penalized for using, in good faith, channels available for resolving complaints of misconduct. Retaliation includes but is not limited to intimidation, threats, harassment, or any other adverse action threatened or taken against any person for engaging in protected activity.

Anyone who believes that they have been the victim of retaliation for opposing discriminatory behavior, reporting sexual misconduct, or participating/cooperating in an investigation, should immediately contact the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator or Deputy, listed herein. Any person found to have retaliated against a person for engaging in protected activity, will be in violation of this Policy and may be subject to disciplinary action.

False Statement

Should the College's investigation reveal that a complaint was knowingly falsified and/or that false evidence was knowingly and willfully provided, the complaint will be dismissed and the person who knowingly filed the false complaint and/or provided the false evidence may be subject to disciplinary action.

Failure to Comply/Process Interference

- Intentional failure to comply with the reasonable directives of the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator or Deputy in the performance of their official duties, including with the terms of a no contact order
- Intentional failure to comply with emergency removal or interim suspension terms
- Intentional failure to comply with sanctions
- Intentional failure to adhere to the terms of an Informal Resolution agreement
- Intentional failure to comply with mandated reporting duties as defined in the Policy
- Intentional interference with a resolution process, including, but not limited to:
- Destroying or concealing evidence
- Seeking or encouraging false testimony or providing false testimony or evidence
- Intimidating or bribing a witness or party

Consent, Force, and Incapacitation

- **Consent:** Consent is clear, knowing, and voluntary; active, not passive; silence in and of itself, cannot be interpreted as consent. Additionally, consent to any one form of sexual activity cannot automatically imply consent to any other form of activity nor can previous consent be construed to imply current consent. Consent cannot be given by someone who is not of legal age or by someone who is reasonably known to be (or should have been known to be) mentally or physically incapacitated. The State of Michigan does not have one single definition of consent nor is it an element of criminal sexual conduct that prosecutors are required to disprove beyond a reasonable doubt. Michigan's standard criminal jury instruction states that: *a person consents to a sexual act by agreeing to it freely and willingly, without being forced or coerced. It is not necessary to show that the Complainant resisted the Defendant to prove that this crime was committed. Nor is it necessary to show that the Complainant did anything to lessen the damage to him/herself.* Therefore, consent is likely to be defined as a free and willing agreement to engage in a sexual act, provided without force or coercion, between individuals who are of sufficient age and are not mentally incapable, mentally disabled, mentally incapacitated or physically helpless.
- **Crime of Violence:** An offense that has the use, attempted use, threatened use or element of physical force against the person or property of another; any other offense that is a felony and that, by its nature, involves a substantial risk that physical force against the person or property of another may be used in the course of committing the offense
- **Force:** Physically imposing and/or the use of physical violence on someone to gain sexual access. Force includes threats and intimidation
- **Coercion:** Unreasonable pressure for sexual activity. When someone stipulates that they do not want to go past a certain point of sexual interaction, continued pressure beyond that point is coercion
- **Incapacitation:** Exists when an individual is temporarily or permanently impaired by mental and/or physical deficiency, disability, illness or by the use of alcohol or drugs to the extent that they lack sufficient understanding to make rational decisions or are incapable of appraising or controlling their conduct

Title IX/Civil Rights Team and Training

Title IX Coordinator

Mid strongly encourages anyone who experiences or observes any acts of discrimination, harassment or sexual misconduct, or other prohibited conduct to promptly report the incident(s) and seek assistance from the College's Title IX Coordinator or Deputy. The Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator is the official that is designated and authorized by Mid to oversee the College's Title IX/Civil Rights program and ensure compliance with federal rules and regulations. The Deputy Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator serves under the coordinator and oversees Mid's response efforts when reports of misconduct are made. This includes the coordination of intake, assessment, investigation, and resolution. The Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator and Deputy are expected to act with independence and authority, free from bias and conflicts of interest.

Mid's Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator and Deputy

Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator

Lori Fassett

Associate Vice President of Human Resources

Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator

1375 S. Clare Ave, Harrison, MI 48625

Office: Harrison Campus Room 213B

2600 S. Summerton Rd., Mt. Pleasant, MI 48858

Mt. Pleasant Campus Doan Center Room 104

(989) 386-6622, Ext. 692

lfassett1@midmich.edu

Deputy Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator

Martricia Farrell

Office of College Compliance and Ethic

Deputy Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator

1375 S. Clare Ave, Harrison, MI 48625

Office: Harrison Campus Main Building, Business Office Suite, Room 205

2600 S. Summerton Rd., Mt. Pleasant, MI 48858

Office: Center for Liberal Arts and Business, Room 168C (located inside Library and Learning Services)

(989) 386-6622, Ext. 394

mfarrell@midmich.edu

Title IX/Civil Rights Team

Mid has established a pool of individuals that when called upon, may serve as Investigators, Decision-Makers, Appellate Panel members, or Advisors. Mid may also contract with external third-party contractors to serve as team members. All members of this team (internal and external), who are involved in a particular case, are vetted and trained to ensure that they are not biased for or against any party in a specific case or Complainants/Respondents, generally or individually. Additionally, members of the team receive yearly training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, as well as how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of the Complainant and promotes accountability.

The Complainant or Respondent may, at any time during the resolution process, express concern to the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator regarding bias or conflict. The Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator will consider the report and determine if the concern is reasonable and has merit. If so, the Coordinator will

assign another member of the team to fill the role, resolving the impact of the bias or conflict. If the concern for bias or conflict is with the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator, the concern should be directed to the Vice President of Finance and Business Administration.

Title IX/Civil Rights Training

Members of the Title IX/Civil Rights Team, including the Coordinator and Deputy, receive yearly training based on their role. The links to completed trainings are available on the College's [Title IX/Civil Rights webpage](#). Topics include, but are not limited to:

- Definitions and issues as they relate to acts of sexual harassment/misconduct including dating violence, domestic violence, stalking and sexual assault
- College policies that address issues of sexual misconduct and the corresponding grievance procedures
- How to conduct investigations and hearings that promote accountability and protect the safety of Complainants and Respondents
- How to serve impartially by avoiding bias, conflicts of interest, and prejudgment of the facts at issue
- How to objectively evaluate all relevant evidence including both inculpatory and exculpatory; determine credibility, without bias, towards a person's status as a Complainant, Respondent, or witness
- How to render findings and generate clear, concise, evidence-based rationales

Education, Prevention, and Resources

In an effort to prevent acts of misconduct, the College offers comprehensive educational and prevention awareness programs to the campus community. These programs are assessed for effectiveness and value to be culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, and responsive to community needs. They are intended to stop acts of discrimination, harassment, and sexual misconduct, including acts of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking, before they occur. Programs to prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking intend to be comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns designed to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. It considers environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional, community, and societal levels.

Our educational opportunities promote positive and healthy behaviors that foster healthy, mutually-respectful relationships and sexuality, encourage safe bystander intervention and seek to change behavior and social norms. These programs are made available to all new incoming students and new employees through online training modules designed specifically for community colleges, as well as through distribution of the College's Non Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Misconduct and Other Prohibited Conduct Policy (primary prevention). Further, each July all Mid employees are required to complete compliance training which include modules on VAWA (Violence Against Women Act) and workplace sexual harassment. Each semester, new and returning students are provided free access to online training module that focuses on sexual harassment, including dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, bystander intervention and risk reduction strategies. Additionally, throughout the year, Human Resources, the Office of Compliance and Ethics, Office of Campus Safety and Security, Student Life, and the Office of Counseling and Wellness Services offer ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns and activities to students, faculty and staff.

These various endeavors are intended to:

- Identify prohibited conduct in acts of discrimination, harassment and sexual misconduct including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking
- Define what behaviors constitute discrimination, harassment and sexual misconduct including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking
- Define what behaviors and actions constitute *consent* to sexual activity
- Provide safe and positive options for bystander intervention that may be carried out by an individual to intervene or prevent harm when there is a risk of crimes of violence
- Provide information on risk reduction so that students and employees may recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks and increase empowerment for victims; to promote safety and help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence
- Examine reporting obligations, options, and rights to report; how and whom to report discrimination, harassment, sexual misconduct and/or violence on campus; preferences to report to local law enforcement

2025-26 Ongoing Education, Awareness, and Prevention Activities

Mid is invested in providing ongoing education, awareness, and prevention information to members of our community surrounding acts of sexual misconduct. During the 2025-26 academic year, Mid used a selection of approaches to disseminate information such as face-to-face presentations, interactive on-line projects, on-line training programs, printed materials, tabling displays, social media campaigns and collaborative activities. Departments such as Campus Safety and Security, Office of Compliance and Ethics, Human Resources, Student Services, Library and Learning Services, and Student Life partnered with external constituents, such as RISE Advocacy, to offer the following trainings, activities, events and information:

- Faculty and Staff were required to complete online yearly training on sexual harassment, Title IX and Sexual Misconduct, as well as on the Campus Save Act which includes bystander intervention and risk reduction information
- New and returning students were provided with free access to online training module, specifically for community college students, that address Intimate Partner Violence, Title IX Rights and Protections, Bystander Intervention Strategies, Sexual Violence Awareness
- Mid's Non Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Misconduct and Other Prohibited Conduct Policy was sent out to all members of the campus community at the start of the Fall semester. In the Winter and Summer sessions, students new to Mid were emailed a copy of the policy and information on how to access it online, as well as information on the College's Title IX Coordinator/Deputy. New employees, during the onboarding process, are made aware of College policies and are also required to complete online training modules
- Campus Safety and Security Cards were posted throughout the College and included contact information for the College's Title IX Coordinator and a QR Code to the College's [MidCares online reporting page](#)
- Honored and recognized Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence awareness through various endeavors such as: promoted and participated in National Wear Purple Day, a National Day of Action during Domestic Violence Awareness month; hosted a screening of the documentary "Audrie and Daisy" during Sexual Assault Awareness month; distributed Healthy Relationship Cards which included information on signs of unhealthy relationships; hosted a Woman's Health Summit; offered various Wellness Workshops
- The Deputy Title IX Coordinator provided education and awareness to various groups throughout the college, including athletics

Bystander Intervention Strategies

Bystanders can play a critical role in the prevention of sexual and relationship violence. They are the members of the community who observe violence or witness the conditions that perpetuate violence, are not directly involved, but have the choice to intervene, speak up, or act. Bystander intervention has safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene. At any given moment, all members of the Mid community could be bystanders and would have an important role in preventing acts of discrimination, harassment and sexual misconduct when exposed to such situations. Being an active bystander can include:

- Speaking out against statements, attitudes, or behaviors that may perpetuate a culture endorsing violence as acceptable or inevitable
- Naming and stopping situations that could lead to acts of discrimination, harassment, or sexual misconduct
- Stepping in during a high-risk incident whether by disruption, distraction, speaking up, or calling for help so others can step in
- Supporting and believing others when they feel uncomfortable or hurt
- Helping others respond to problematic situations

Being an active bystander does not mean that one should risk their own personal safety. There is a decision of appropriate actions to take and it depends on the bystander and the situation at hand. It is crucial to be aware of the situation, determine if the situation requires intervention, assume responsibility for intervening (and in what way), and determine how to effectively help. This could mean leaving the situation and seeking outside help.

Risk Reduction Strategies

Anyone can be sexually assaulted. There are no means to prevent sexual assault because the only people who have the power to prevent sexual assault are those who perpetrate it. Recognizing that only abusers are responsible for their actions ***and with no intent to blame the victim***, below are some suggestions that provide options that increase safety in areas over which individuals have control (taken from Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network):

Tips for reducing personal risk:

- Be aware of your surroundings. Know where you are going and speak up if you are uncomfortable with the plans. Knowing who is around you may help you find a way of escaping a bad situation.
- Try to avoid isolated areas. Obviously, it is more difficult to get help if no one is around.
- Trust your instincts. If a situation or location feels unsafe or uncomfortable, it probably isn't the best place to be.
- Communicate with your partner: NO MEANS NO; use a clear, verbal yes to communicate consent
- If you feel you are being pressured or coerced into sexual activity, you have a right to state your feelings and/or leave the situation.
- Don't allow yourself to be isolated with someone you do not know or someone you do not trust
- Make sure your cell phone is with you and charged.
- Be careful about posting your location. Many social media sites use geolocation to publicly share your location.
- Realize that drinking and drug use can impair judgment.

- Don't leave your drink unattended and do not accept drinks from people you do not know or trust.
- Watch out for your friends and vice versa.
- If you suspect that you or a friend has been drugged, contact local law enforcement immediately—Call 9-1-1.

Tips to reduce the risk of *committing* sexual assault:

- Be a good listener and listen carefully. Take time to hear what the other person has to say. If you feel that they are not being direct or are giving off 'mixed messages' ask for clarification.
- Don't fall for the cliché: 'if they say no, they really mean yes.' If your partner says 'no' to sexual contact, believe them and stop. If they appear uncomfortable or uncertain, stop and check in. It is never acceptable to force sexual activity or pressure, coerce or manipulate someone into having sex, no matter the circumstances.
- Don't make an assumption about a person's behavior. Don't assume that someone wants to have sex because of the way they are dressed or if they drink/drink too much.
- Remember consent to one sexual encounter does not mean consent to another. Nor does consent to kissing mean consent to other sexual activities. Obtain clear consent for each sexual encounter and activity.
- Be aware that having sex with someone who is mentally or physically incapable of giving consent is rape. This includes individuals who are incapacitated due to unconsciousness, alcohol or drugs, otherwise incapable of saying no, or being cognizant of activities around them.

Preservation of Evidence

The preservation of evidence is critical to potential criminal prosecution and to obtaining restraining/personal protection orders from the Court and is particularly time sensitive. Mid will inform the Complainant of the importance of preserving evidence by taking actions such as the following:

Sexual Assault

- Seek immediate medical attention and/or a forensic examination (ideally within the first 120 hours) at a local hospital. This specialized examination includes a compilation of medical history, a physical examination, treatment for injury, emergency contraception, and preventive treatment for sexually transmitted infections.
- Consider a sexual assault forensic exam (commonly referred to as a rape kit) through a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE). SANE Nurses have received specialized training in treating victims of sexual assault and are generally on-call 24 hours a day. They not only examine a victim as a health professional but they approach their work with specialized sensitivity and knowledge. They assess, document, and preserve evidence for the legal aspects, should the victim choose to file a criminal complaint. SANE personnel can provide the victim with additional information such as counseling care or follow-up testing, such as HIV.
- Avoid urinating, showering, bathing, washing hands or face, or douching, if possible, but evidence may still be collected even if done.
- If oral sexual contact took place, refrain from smoking, eating, drinking, or brushing teeth.
- If clothes are changed, place soiled clothes in a paper bag (plastic destroys evidence) or secure evidence container (if provided by law enforcement).

Stalking/Dating Violence/Domestic Violence/Sex-Based Harassment

- Make a secondary recording of any voice messages and/or save the audio files to a cloud server.
- Take screenshots and/or a video recording of any text messages or other electronic messages (e.g., Instagram, Snapchat, Facebook).

- Save copies of e-mail and social media correspondence, including notifications related to account access alerts.
- Take time-stamped photographs of any physical evidence including notes, gifts, etc. in place when possible.
- Save copies of any messages, to include those showing any request for no further contact.
- Obtain copies of call logs showing the specific phone number being used rather than a saved contact name if possible.
- If changing devices, make sure to transfer any files needed to the new device.

During the initial meeting between the Complainant and the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator, the importance of taking these actions will be discussed, if timely.

Procedures the College Will Follow When a Report of Sexual Misconduct Is Received

When a report of sexual misconduct (dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking) is received, the College has anticipated processes that are designed to be sensitive to the victim and offer supportive assistance. Upon receipt of a report, the College will respond as follows:

Report of Sexual Assault

The College will:

- Assess the immediate safety and security needs of the victim
- Assist the victim with contacting local police if the Complainant requests AND provide the victim with contact information for the local police department with responding jurisdiction
- Depending on when the incident occurred and is reported, provide information on how to preserve evidence; provide information on options to obtain a sexual assault medical examination
- Provide the victim with a referral to on and off campus counseling/victim advocacy
- Assess the need for interim or long-term protective measures, if appropriate
- Provide the victim with a written explanation of [Rights, Options and FAQs](#) and ‘[Resource Guide for Survivors of Sexual Misconduct](#)’
- Provide information on a Mutual College No-Contact directive and issue such a directive if deemed appropriate
- Provide information on how to request/petition for a Personal Protection Order through the legal/court system
- Provide copies of the applicable College Policy that addresses Sexual Assault and review the investigation and resolution process with the victim

Report of Stalking

The College will:

- Assess the immediate safety and security needs of the victim
- Assist the victim with contacting local police if the Complainant requests AND provide the victim with contact information for local police department with responding jurisdiction
- Provide information on preserving evidence
- Provide the victim with a referral to on and off campus counseling/victim advocacy
- Assess the need for interim or long-term protective measures, if appropriate
- Provide the victim with a written explanation of [Rights, Options and FAQs](#) and ‘[Resource Guide for Survivors of Sexual Misconduct](#)’
- Provide information on a Mutual College No-Contact directive and issue such a directive if deemed appropriate
- Provide information on how to request/petition for a Personal Protection Order through the legal/court system

- Provide copies of the applicable College Policy that addresses Stalking and review the investigation and resolution process with the victim

Report of Dating/Domestic Violence

The College will:

- Assess the immediate safety and security needs of the victim
- Assist the victim with contacting local police if Complainant requests AND provide the victim with contact information for local police department with responding jurisdiction
- Provide the victim with a referral to on and off campus counseling/victim advocacy
- Assess the need for interim or long-term protective measures, if appropriate
- Provide the victim with a written explanation of [Rights, Options and FAQs](#) and ‘[Resource Guide for Survivors of Sexual Misconduct](#)’
- Provide information on a Mutual College No-Contact Directive and issue such a directive if deemed appropriate
- Provide information on how to request/petition for a Personal Protection Order through the legal/court system
- Provide copies of the applicable College Policy that addresses Dating/Domestic Violence and review the investigation and resolution process with the victim

Confidential Resources and Support

The College encourages individuals who have witnessed or experienced acts of Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Retaliation, or other prohibited conduct to report the misconduct. However, the College understands that there are many barriers to reporting, both individual and societal. Not every individual will choose to make a formal report but still may need someone to speak with in confidentiality who is not required to report the incident to the College’s Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator. For such individuals, the College offers limited Counseling through the Office of Counseling and Wellness Services.

The Director of Counseling and Wellness Services is a professional counselor and is subject to legal confidentiality. This prohibits the release of information without an individual’s express consent, except as required by law. If someone makes a report of Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Retaliation, or other prohibited conduct to the College’s confidential resource, the individual will be provided with options and information on the steps of submitting a voluntary, confidential report to the Clery Compliance Officer. This Report permits the Clery Compliance Officer to determine if the incident should be reported among the crime statistics in this Annual Security Report.

Information on Mid’s Counseling and Wellness Services may be obtained by contacting:

Amy Campbell, Director of Counseling and Wellness Services
 Mt. Pleasant Campus: 2600 S. Summerton Rd., Mt. Pleasant, MI 48858
 Harrison Campus: 1375 S. Clare Ave., Harrison, MI 48625
aacampbell@midmich.edu
 989-773-6622, Extension 256

The College’s counseling services are limited. In an effort to support an individual’s rights to speak with someone confidentially, the College maintains a [Community Assistance Resource page](#). Individuals who wish to remain anonymous and have experienced acts of Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Retaliation or other prohibited conduct on any of Mid’s campus locations, at college-sponsored activities

or events, or off campus where the perpetrator is a member of the campus community, are encouraged to consider submitting an anonymous report through the [MidCares reporting page](#).

Mid does not employ pastoral (religious) counselors.

Additionally, the College has assembled a [Rights, Options and FAQ's](#) booklet for survivors of sexual misconduct which is available on the College's [Title IX and Civil Rights webpage](#). Information includes: reporting options through the College and local law enforcement, resources available on and off campus, information on SANE examinations, how to obtain a College No Contact Order and acquire a Personal Protection Order from the Courts, etc. A resource handbook, published in 2018 by the Office of the Governor in conjunction with the former First Lady of Michigan, entitled [A Resource for Campus Sexual Assault Survivors, Friends, and Family](#) is also available.

[Reporting Discrimination, Harassment, or Misconduct](#)

Mid strongly encourages anyone who experiences or observes discrimination, harassment, sexual misconduct, retaliation, or other prohibited conduct to promptly report the incident and seek assistance from the College. The College can only take corrective action when it becomes aware of a concern.

Submitting a report allows the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator or Deputy Coordinator to provide information, resources, and supportive measures. A report does not initiate a formal investigation. Filing a **formal complaint**, on the other hand, informs the College that a Complainant wishes to pursue an investigation or another appropriate resolution process. A Complainant may start with a report and later decide whether to file a formal complaint.

Any student, staff member, third-party or bystander who experiences, observes, or becomes aware of any prohibited conduct is urged to report it to the College's Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator, the Deputy Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator, Campus Safety/Security, or by using the online incident report form.

Reports may be filed as follows:

1. Through the [Mid Cares Reporting webpage](#) and completing the Campus Non-Discrimination, Harassment and Sexual Misconduct [Report Form](#). While access to this form is available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, submission may not be reviewed outside of normal business hours, on weekends, or during College holidays. If there is immediate risk to health or safety, contact 911
2. Contacting Campus Safety and Security
Harrison Campus (989) 339-4204, Security Office, 139
Mt. Pleasant Campus (989) 339-7323, Center for Student Services, Office 146
3. By contacting the College's Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator or Deputy (listed herein)

For incidents occurring at off-campus events or activities, please contact 911 or law enforcement with the responding jurisdiction. Please complete notification by contacting Campus Safety and Security or the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator/Deputy.

The term 'formal complaint,' means a document or electronic submission (such as by electronic mail or through an online portal provided by Mid for this purpose) that contains the Complainant's physical or digital signature or otherwise indicates that the Complainant is the person filing the complaint and requests that Mid investigate the allegations. If the request is submitted in a format that does not meet this standard,

the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator/Deputy will contact the Complainant to determine whether the Complainant is requesting that Mid initiate an investigation or other appropriate resolution procedures.

Reporting carries no obligation to file a Formal Complaint and, in most situations, Mid is able to respect a Complainant's request to not initiate an investigation or other appropriate resolution procedures. However, there may be circumstances, such as a pattern of behavior, allegations of severe misconduct, or a compelling threat to health and/or safety, where Mid may need to initiate an investigation or other appropriate resolution procedures. If a Complainant does not wish to file a Formal Complaint, Mid will maintain the privacy of information to the extent possible. The Complainant should not fear a loss of privacy by submitting a report that allows Mid to discuss and/or provide supportive measures.

Complaint Assessment

Upon receipt of a report alleging discrimination, harassment, sexual misconduct, or other prohibited conduct, the College will promptly respond in a manner that is not deliberately indifferent. The Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator or Deputy will conduct an initial assessment of the report to determine whether the alleged conduct rises to a level that it may deny or limit the victims' ability to participate in or benefit from College programs, work, or activities. The Coordinator or Deputy will assess the allegation from both a subjective and objective perspective and will employ common sense and reasonable judgment to help evaluate the conduct and determine if there is reasonable cause to believe that a violation of College Policy may have occurred. They will review possible policies that may have been violated by the alleged misconduct, review options for filing a complaint, review their rights, and offer supportive measures. If the matter moves forward, the College has a duty to initiate a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution, treat the Complainant and Respondent equitably, and provide non-punitive support measures to either party.

Supportive Measures

The Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator or Deputy will offer and implement supportive measures to either the Complainant or the Respondent (or both) regardless of whether a Formal Complaint is filed. Supportive measures are free non-disciplinary, non-punitive services offered to the Complainant and/or Respondent as appropriate and reasonably available.

In applying supportive measures, any services that are provided to the Complainant or the Respondent will be kept confidential unless disclosure is necessary to provide the service. Supportive measures restore or preserve equal access to the College's educational and work programs and activities without unreasonably burdening the other Party. They are designed to protect the safety of all Parties, the College's educational environment, and/or deter sexual misconduct.

Examples of Supportive Measures may include, but are not limited to:

- Referral to confidential resources, including counseling and other mental-health services; as well as external community-based service providers
- Extension of deadlines or other course-related adjustments
- Modifications of work or class schedule
- Campus escort services
- Mutual restrictions on contact between the Parties
- Change in work location
- Leave of absence
- Increased security monitoring of certain areas of the campus

- Information regarding the availability of counseling, health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available both on-campus and through off-campus external agencies
- Issuance of a Timely Warning, per the Clery Act
- Any other actions deemed reasonable and appropriate by the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator.

In instances where a risk possibility exists, Mid may act to remove a Respondent partly or entirely from its education program or activity on an emergency basis after an individualized risk and safety analysis has determined and would justify removal on the basis that the Respondent poses a danger to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual. The individualized risk and safety analysis for students will be conducted by MidCares Team and will focus upon the particular Respondent. The committee will examine the specific circumstances “arising from the allegations of sexual misconduct” posing an immediate threat to a person’s physical health or safety. It will utilize a Risk Rubric (such as the NaBITA Risk Rubric) or another comparable tool. It should be noted that there is no “one-size fits all” for an individualized safety and risk analysis and Respondents will be assessed on a case-by-case basis. The Respondent will be provided with notice and an opportunity to challenge the decision, immediately following the removal, if enacted. Mid has the authority and discretion to place an employee Respondent on a paid or unpaid non-disciplinary administrative leave only after a Formal Complaint has been filed, even where the requirements for an emergency removal are not met.

Resolution Process Overview

Mid will act upon any report or formal complaint of a violation of the Non Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Misconduct and other Prohibit Conduct Policy that the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator, Deputy or any other Official with Authority receives. Mid uses two sets of procedures, known as the Title IX – Sexual Harassment Adjudication Process (commonly referred to as Process A) and the Civil Rights Adjudication Process (commonly referred to as Process B). While adjudication processes are different, they are designed to provide a prompt, fair, impartial, and reliable determination whether a violation of College policy has occurred. If a violation has occurred, the College will implement remedies designed to end the misconduct, prevent its recurrence and address its effects on the Complainant and others, as appropriate. For sexual misconduct findings, the College will take these actions regardless of whether or not the sexual violence is the subject of a criminal investigation.

Determining Applicable Adjudication Process

Title IX – Sexual Harassment Adjudication Process A

This process is applicable to acts of Title IX Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking and pertains when:

- The alleged conduct occurred within Mid’s educational program or activities and defined as locations, events, or circumstances where Mid exercises substantial control over both the Respondent and the context in which the sexual harassment occurs; This may include off-campus buildings owned or controlled by the College
- Mid has control over the Respondent at the time of the complaint
- The alleged misconduct occurs against a Complainant who is in the United States
- A Formal Complaint is filed and at the time of filing, the Complainant is participating in or attempting to participate in Mid’s education program or activity

This resolution process is compliant with the 2020 Title IX Regulations and provides for an investigation, live hearing, and cross examination. This process also includes an informal resolution process.

Civil Rights Adjudication Process B

Process B is utilized to resolve allegations of discrimination, harassment, other prohibited conduct AND sexual misconduct that falls outside the scope of Title IX Sexual Harassment. Typically, this is because:

- Alleged conduct does not meet the specified definitions of Title IX Sexual Harassment
- Alleged conduct violates college policy but is outside the College's 'education program and activity,' as defined under Title IX regulations

Therefore, Process B is applicable to complaints of Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Misconduct (non-Title IX), Retaliation, or Other Prohibited Conduct on the basis of an individual's perceived or actual Protected Characteristics. This includes Title VII (discrimination, retaliation that does not fall under Title IX, as well as race, color, national origin, and religion); Section 504 and other federal civil rights laws; state civil right protections regarding sexual orientation/gender identity; and cases that fall under institutional policy. This process also includes an informal resolution process.

The choice to apply Process A or B is at the discretion of the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator/Deputy

Initial Assessment

The Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator or Deputy conducts an initial assessment, typically within five (5) business days of receiving Notice or a Formal Complaint. The initial assessment typically includes:

- Assessing whether the reported conduct may reasonably constitute a Policy violation
- Determining whether Mid has jurisdiction over the reported conduct
- Offering and coordinating supportive measures for the Parties
- Notifying the Complainant, or the person who reported the allegation(s), of the available resolution options
- Determining whether the Complainant wishes to move forward

Investigations

Investigations into allegations of discrimination, harassment, sexual misconduct, and other prohibited conduct will be fair and impartial. A final resolution will be rendered within a reasonably prompt timeframe, (usually within 45 to 90 days depending on the process utilized) unless an extension has been requested for good cause and granted. If an extension is granted, written notice will be provided to the parties notifying them of the delay and the reason for the delay. Investigations will be conducted in a manner that is consistent with the process being utilized, and in a manner that is transparent to the parties. Additionally, the investigation will be conducted by an Investigator who does not have a conflict of interest or bias, for or against the Complainant or Respondent, and who has received yearly required training.

During the investigation and through the final determination of a complaint, both the Complainant and the Respondent shall have certain rights, which include:

- Equal opportunity to present witnesses and other relevant evidence
- Equal opportunity to review statements or any evidence provided by the other party
- Equal opportunity to review and comment upon information independently developed by the Investigator through the investigation process
- The Complainant and Respondent may each have an Advisor present throughout the resolution process from the period of the initial interview through resolution. The role and level of the Advisor's participation varies throughout the resolution process depending on the process being used. The Advisor may be anyone-a friend, family member, an attorney, a union representative, or any other individual a party chooses

- Comparable and timely access to all information that will be considered in resolving the complaint
- Simultaneous written notification of the finding/final determination, process for filing an appeal, and when such finding becomes final

Mid *will make every effort* to protect the rights and privacy of a Complainant and Respondent. While confidentiality cannot be guaranteed, during the investigation the College will make every effort to protect the identities of those involved. Pursuant to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), the College reserves the right to notify parents/guardians of dependent students regarding any health or safety risk or a change in student status or conduct situation. In the case of a significant health and/or safety risk, the College may contact parents/family/guardians to inform them of the situation and/or gather information.

Informal Resolution

In certain circumstances when the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator/Deputy believes that the complaint may be resolved by informal means, an informal resolution process may be suggested to the Complainant and Respondent. If agreeable, the Coordinator/Deputy will obtain written consent from the parties to proceed with the informal resolution process. The informal process does not involve a full investigation and adjudication process, and will still act to end the misconduct, prevent its reoccurrence and remedy its effects; lesser sanctions may be imposed. In cases where an informal resolution is reached, the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator/Deputy will prepare the Informal Resolution Summary and provide simultaneous copies to both the Complainant and Respondent. The Complainant and/or Respondent may end the informal resolution process at any point prior to the issuance of the Informal Resolution Summary, and submit a written request to the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator that the matter proceed through the formal process.

Examples of Informal Resolution processes include:

Supportive Resolution. When the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator can resolve the matter informally by providing support measures (only) designed to remedy the situation. Supportive Resolution involves only the party who opts for it.

Accepted Responsibility. When the Respondent accepts responsibility for violating College Policy and accepts the recommended sanction(s), and the Complainant and Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator are agreeable to the resolution terms.

Alternative Resolution. When the Parties agree to resolve the matter through an alternative resolution mechanism, such as shuttled negotiation, facilitated dialogue etc. The Parties may agree, as a condition of participation in the alternative resolution process, on what statements made or evidence shared during this process will not be considered in the Formal Grievance Process, should the Alternative Resolution process be unsuccessful.

Final Determination

When rendering a Final Determination, all exculpatory (evidence that tends to justify or show a person's lack of involvement in an act) and inculpatory (evidence that tends to show a person's involvement in an act) evidence will be considered and using a preponderance of the evidence standard (more likely than not) a determination regarding responsibility will be established.

Sanctions

If a determination of responsible is rendered, a list of sanctions that could be imposed include:

For Students: Verbal warning, written warning, college No Contact Order, classroom/work reassignment or removal, probation, social probation (limiting or removal from student group's social activities, sports, etc.), community service, restitution, recommendation for internal or external counseling, implementation

of behavior/improvement contract, program attendance/interview, loss of college computer use and/or network, suspension, revocation of degree, or expulsion.

For Employees: Written warning, written reprimand, College No Contact Order, establishment of an improvement plan, restitution, recommendation for external counseling, program attendance/interview, added trainings or educational requirements/internal professional development, removal of responsibilities or leadership roles, work reassignment or demotion, potential suspension with or without pay, or termination.

Notification of Outcomes

Both the Complainant and the Respondent will receive simultaneous written notification of the final outcome. The information will be shared through the Notice of Final Outcome prepared by the Title IX Coordinator. This will include the findings, rationale, any imposed sanctions, process for filing an appeal, and when such finding becomes final. The Final Determination is part of the educational record of the Respondent and is protected from release under FERPA. However, the College observes the legal exceptions as follows:

- In the event that an alleged victim of a “crime of violence” is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of said victim shall be treated as the alleged victim and will be provided with the written notice of outcome, including the Notice of Final Outcome with findings, rationale and any sanctions imposed.
- The College may publicly release the name, nature of the violation and sanction, of any student who is found in violation of a College Policy that is a “crime of violence.” These offenses include: arson, burglary, robbery, criminal homicide, sex offenses, assault, kidnapping/abduction, and destruction/damage/vandalism of property. The College will release this information to the Complainant in any of these offenses, regardless of the outcome.
- In cases of crimes of violence or Sexual Misconduct including Sexual Assault, Sexual Harassment, Dating or Domestic Violence and Stalking, the Complainant has the unconditional right to be informed, in writing, of the outcome, essential findings and sanctions without condition or limitation.

Appeal Process

The Complainant or Respondent may file an appeal with the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator. The petition must be filed within 5 business days of receiving the written Notice of Final Outcome. Any party that files an appeal must do so, in writing, to the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator. Other parties will be notified and provided a copy of the petition. The Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator will assemble the Appeal Board and forward the Petition to them for consideration, within 5 business days of receipt of said Petition. Within 5 business days, the Appeal Board will determine if the request is timely and has merit. An Appeal decision will be rendered by the Board within an additional 5 business days and the written outcome will be provided to the Parties simultaneously. It will include any change to the outcome and/or sanctions and when the results become final. Written notice will be provided via secure electronic email to the parties midmich.edu account, hand delivered, and/or a hardcopy through the United States Postal Service to their address on file with the College. Once sent, receipt is presumptively recognized.

The original findings and sanctions are acknowledged to be reasonably and appropriately determined. Therefore, the only grounds for appeal are:

- If a procedural (or substantive) error occurred that significantly impacted the outcome of the hearing (e.g., substantiated bias, material deviation from established procedures, etc.)

- To consider new evidence that was unavailable during the original hearing or investigation and could substantially impact the original finding or sanction; a summary of this new evidence and its potential bearing must be included
- The Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator, Investigator, or Decision-Maker had a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondent generally or the individual Complainant/Respondent that affected the outcome of the matter
- The sanctions imposed are substantially disproportionate to the severity of the violation; post-investigation sanctions that are imposed can be appealed by either Party

Statement of Parties' Rights

When allegations of discrimination, harassment, sexual misconduct, or other prohibited conduct are filed with the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator/Deputy, the Parties' have the right to:

- An equitable investigation and resolution of all credible allegations of prohibited Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, and Other Prohibited Conduct, when reported in good faith to the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator/Deputy
- A timely written notice of all alleged violations, including the identity of the Parties involved (if known), the precise misconduct being alleged, the date and location of the alleged misconduct (if known), the implicated policies and procedures and the possible sanctions
- A timely written notice of any material adjustments to the allegations (e.g., additional incidents or allegations, additional reports or Formal Complainants) by updating the Notice of Investigation and Allegation(s) (NOIA) as needed to clarify potentially implicated Policy violations
- Be informed in advance of any Mid public release of information regarding the allegation(s) or underlying incident(s), whenever possible
- Have all personally identifiable information protected from Mid's release to the public without consent, except to the extent permitted by law
- Be treated with respect by Mid officials
- Have Mid Policy and Procedures followed without material deviation
- Voluntarily agree to resolve allegations under the Policy through Informal Resolution without pressure from Mid, if an Informal Resolution is approved by the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator
- Report Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, and Other Prohibited Conduct to both on-campus and off-campus authorities without suppression from Mid officials
- Be informed of options to notify proper law enforcement authorities, including on-campus and local police, and the option(s) for Mid to assist in notifying such authorities, if the party chooses. This also includes the right not to be *pressured* to report
- Be informed of available supportive measures such as counseling, advocacy, health care, student financial aid, visa and immigration assistance, and/or other services, both on campus and in the community
- A Mid-implemented no-contact order or a no-trespass order against a non-affiliated third party when the person has engaged in or threatens to engage in stalking, threatening, harassing, or other improper conduct
- Be informed of available assistance in changing academic and/or employment situations after an alleged incident of Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, and/or Other Prohibited Conduct if such changes are reasonably available. No report or Formal Complaint, or investigation, either institutional or criminal, needs to occur before this option is available. Such actions may include, but are not limited to:

- Referral to confidential resources, including counseling and other mental-health services; and community-based service providers
 - Extension of deadlines or other course-related adjustments
 - Modifications of work or class schedule
 - Campus escort services
 - Safety-planning
 - Mutual restrictions on contact between the Parties
 - Change in work location
 - Leave of absence
 - Increased security monitoring of certain areas of the campus
 - Information regarding the availability of counseling, health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available both on-campus and through off-campus external agencies
 - Issuance of a Timely Warning, per the Clery Act
 - Any other actions deemed reasonable and appropriate by the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator.
- Have Mid maintain supportive measures for as long as necessary, ensuring that they remain confidential, provided confidentiality does not impair Mid's ability to provide the supportive measures or comply with the law
 - Receive sufficiently advanced written notice of any Mid meetings or interviews involving another party, when possible
 - Identify and have the Investigator(s), Advisors, and/or Decision-Maker question relevant available witnesses, including expert witnesses
 - Provide the Investigator(s)/Decision-Maker with a list of questions that, if deemed relevant by the Investigator(s)/Decision-Maker, may be asked of any party or witness
 - Have Complainant's inadmissible sexual predisposition/prior sexual history or any party's irrelevant character evidence excluded by the Decision-Maker
 - Review the Relevant and Directly Related Evidence (if applicable) obtained and respond to that evidence
 - A fair opportunity to provide the Investigator(s) with their account of the alleged misconduct
 - Receive a copy of the Final Investigation Report, including all factual, Policy, and/or credibility analyses performed, and to have time to review and comment on the report prior to a hearing or Final Investigation Summary
 - Be informed of the names of all witnesses whose information will be used to make a Finding, in advance of that Finding, when relevant
 - Regular status updates on the investigation and/or resolution process
 - Have reports of alleged Policy violations addressed by Resolution Process Pool members, or others, who have received relevant annual training as required
 - A decision-making panel that is not single Sex in its composition, if a panel is used
 - Preservation of confidentiality/privacy, to the extent possible and permitted by law
 - Meetings, interviews, and/or hearings that are closed to the public
 - Petition that any Mid representative in the process be recused on the basis of disqualifying bias and/or a conflict of interest
 - Be able to select an Advisor of their choice to accompany and assist the party in all meetings and/or interviews associated with the resolution process

- Apply the appropriate standard of evidence, preponderance of the evidence, to make a Finding and Final Determination after an objective evaluation of all Relevant Evidence
- Be present, including presence via remote technology, during all testimony given and evidence presented during any live hearing
- Be promptly informed of the resolution process Finding(s) and sanction(s) (if any) and be given a detailed rationale for the decision in a written outcome letter delivered to the Parties simultaneously (without undue delay)
- Be informed in writing of when a Mid decision is considered final and any changes to the Final Determination or sanction(s) that occur post outcome letter delivery
- Be informed of the opportunity to appeal the Finding(s) and sanction(s) and the procedures for doing so in accordance with Mid's appeal grounds

Visa and Immigration Assistance

There are occasions when students, faculty, and staff have questions about what the impact of various actions (such as a reduction in course load or a change in work circumstances) will have on their visa or immigration status. People who have been victims of certain crimes of violence may qualify for immigration relief or be eligible to file an immigration visa petition under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act. To be connected to information and assistance, individuals should contact the College's Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator. In order to provide proper assistance and/or answer questions, the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator may seek assistance from internal offices or make referrals to external immigration services/counsel.

Student Financial Aid

Information about financial aid matters is available from the Office of Financial Aid. Students who may need to reduce credit hours or withdraw from their classes should contact the Financial Aid Office, prior to making any adjustments, to discuss their mitigating circumstances. The Financial Aid Office can be reached by calling (989) 386-6664 or via email at finaid@midmich.edu.

College No Contact Directive and Personal Protection Orders

In certain circumstances when the College has jurisdiction over both a Complainant and Respondent, the College may decide to issue a Mutual No-Contact Directive as a supportive measure. Generally, the Mutual No Contact Directive prohibits the Complainant and Respondent from having contact with one another, may limit or restrict access to certain areas of campus during certain periods of time, and may require adjustments to the Complainant's and/or Respondent's work or class schedules. These Directives are issued on a case-by-case basis and are enforced at the College level.

A Personal Protection Order (PPO) is a document that is different than a College Mutual No-Contact Directive. It is obtained and issued by a Court, not the College. A PPO orders someone to stop threats or violence against another person and forbids contact. It is enforced by the Police. Any person who has reasonable cause to fear for their personal safety or who has received threats or experienced violence may file a Petition with the Court for a PPO. There are three types of Personal Protection Orders: Domestic Relationship, Non-Domestic (Stalking), and Non-Domestic (Sexual Assault). For information, paperwork, or assistance in obtaining a PPO, please visit [Michigan Legal Help](#). Assistance can also be provided by contacting sexual assault or domestic violence service providers, such as [R.I.S.E Advocacy Inc.](#) (Clare and Isabella Counties) or [Shelter House](#) (Gladwin and Midland Counties). The College cannot apply for a PPO for or on behalf of an individual. Individuals who receive a Personal Protection Order are encouraged to

notify the Office of Campus Safety and Security of the issued Order and to discuss a safety action plan while on campus.

For more information on the College Mutual No-Contact Directive or the State of Michigan's Personal Protection Order, students, faculty, staff and visitors of the College may contact the College's Deputy Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator Martricia Farrell, or email compliance@midmich.edu

Record Retention

The Title IX Coordinator and any other employee as appropriate, shall maintain in a confidential matter for at least seven (7) years from date of creation of the last record pertaining to each case (in paper or electronic files) the following:

- The complete file for each sexual misconduct investigation and formal resolution, to include any determination regarding responsibility, any audio or audiovisual recording or transcript from the live hearing, any sanctions imposed, and remedies provided
- Records of any appeal and results
- Records of any informal resolution process conducted and the results
- Materials used to train the Title IX Team
- Records of any actions taken, including supportive measures, in response to a report or formal complaint of sexual misconduct. The records should include an explanation of why the actions taken by the College were not deliberately indifferent, and document the measures taken to restore or preserve equal access to the college's programs and activities

If supportive measure were not provided, the College must document the reason why such a response was not deliberately indifferent or unreasonable in light of the known circumstances. Was the response based on the complainant's indication that there was no need to supply supportive measures or was there a request or desire that the College take no action.

Section XV: Grievance Procedures (Various)

Below are the various disciplinary and grievance procedures the College may utilize to address allegations of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. These procedures are designed to ensure a prompt, fair, and impartial process from the initial report through final resolution. They are intended to uphold the rights of all parties, foster accountability, and maintain a safe and respectful campus environment.

Title IX-Sexual Harassment Grievance Procedures -Process A

Review of Formal Complaint

Upon the filing of a Formal Complaint, the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator will review the complaint and take one of the following steps:

1. Determine if the alleged sexual harassment falls within the scope of Title IX Sexual Harassment
2. If the alleged sexual harassment does **not** meet the definition, the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator will complete a 'dismissal of complaint' and may reassign the matter under Process B; or reissue the matter under another College policy, such as the Student Code of Conduct or the Employee Nondiscriminatory Policy

Dismissal of Complaint

After the filing of a Formal Complaint, the College must/may dismiss complaints alleging Title IX sexual harassment as follows:

Mandatory Dismissal

The College is required to dismiss Formal Complaints if any of the following circumstances exist:

- The alleged conduct would not constitute sexual harassment, as defined under Title IX
- The alleged conduct did not occur in the College's education program or activity, or
- The alleged conduct did not occur against a person in the United States

Such a dismissal does not preclude action under Process B or other established College Policies.

Discretionary Dismissal

The College may dismiss a Formal Complaint of sexual harassment or any allegations therein if at any time during the investigation or hearing:

- A Complainant notifies the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator in writing that the Complainant would like to withdraw the Formal Complaint or any allegations therein
 - When a Complainant submits a written withdrawal to the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator, the College may choose to continue with the investigation in certain situations such as when the information obtained supports that the Respondent may pose an ongoing risk to the campus community, and where the College has gathered evidence apart from the Complainant's statements and desires to reach a determination regarding the Respondent's responsibility
- The Respondent is no longer enrolled or employed by the recipient
- Specific circumstances prevent the recipient from gathering sufficient evidence to reach a determination as to the Formal Complaint or allegations therein. Examples of which include:
 - When no Complainant is identified during the investigation, the College may not be able to gather evidence necessary to establish elements of conduct defined as sexual harassment in this Policy, such as whether alleged conduct was unwelcome, or without the consent of the victim
 - When a Formal Complaint contains allegations that are precisely the same as allegations the College has already investigated and adjudicated
 - When the length of time elapsed between an incident of alleged sexual harassment and the filing of a Formal Complaint, prevent the College from collecting enough evidence to reach a determination
 - When the Complainant has stopped participating in the investigation but has not sent a written withdrawal request and the only inculpatory evidence available is the Complainant's statement in the Formal Complaint or as recorded in an interview by the investigator

In the event of a mandatory or discretionary dismissal, the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator will prepare a written notice of the dismissal. This dismissal will include the reason for the dismissal. Simultaneous notice will be provided to the parties.

Consolidation of Complaints

In the event that multiple Formal Complaints would be filed arising out of the same factual circumstances, the College may choose to consolidate the complaints under the following circumstances:

- Where there is more than one Complainant or Respondent;
- Where a cross-complaint has been filed by a Respondent against a Complainant.

In such cases, each party (and their Advisor, if selected) would independently receive notices and evidence for review. One investigative report would be assembled from this information. All parties of a consolidated complaint will receive the same written determination. The written determination will be provided simultaneously to the parties and may not be redacted. For example, in the event of a “cross-complaint,” each party is entitled to the rights allocated to their respective status. This means, a Respondent who files a cross-complaint against the Complainant would be entitled to request supportive measures that otherwise would be reserved to the Complainant. Likewise, evidentiary exclusions such as the “rape shield” provision would apply to the Respondent in their status as Complainant.

Notice to the Parties

Upon receipt of a signed Formal Complaint, the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator or Deputy will provide simultaneous notice to the Parties, which will include allegations of sexual harassment potentially constituting a violation of policy; including sufficient details known at the time and allow sufficient time for the Respondent to prepare a response before any initial interview. The Notice will include the following information:

- A meaningful summary of all allegations
- The identities of the Parties involved in the incident, if known
- The conduct allegedly constituting Title IX sexual harassment (Quid Pro Quo; Sexual Assault – rape, statutory rape, incest, criminal sexual contact (fondling); Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking; conduct of a sexual nature that a reasonable person would find so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it denies a person equal access to the College’s programs and activities; retaliation)
- The date and location of the alleged incident, if known
- A statement that the Respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process
- A statement that the parties will be given the opportunity to inspect and review all inculpatory and exculpatory evidence obtained during the review and investigation
- A statement regarding sanctions that may be imposed
- A statement regarding the standard of evidence that is used when making a determination regarding responsibility which is by a preponderance of evidence
- A description of the Title IX Sexual Harassment grievance process
- Information that advises the Parties that they may have an Advisor of their choice to inspect and review evidence. This person may, but is not required to be, an attorney. In the event that either party does not have an Advisor, the College has a ‘pool’ of Advisors who can serve in this capacity on their behalf; upon request to the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator, the College would appoint an Advisor
- Inform the Parties of the provision of the Policy that prohibits making false statements, knowingly, or consciously submitting false information during the grievance process are subject to disciplinary action under the College’s conduct policies
- A statement regarding Mid’s policy regarding retaliation as outlined in the policy
- Details on how a party may request disability accommodations
- A link or information about relevant internal and external resources, including mental health services
- Any instruction on how to preserve evidence that may be directly related to the allegations

- The name of the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator and Investigator assigned, along with the process to identify any conflict or bias ahead of any meetings/interviews
- A notice of any additional allegation that were added after the initial notice to the Parties whose identities are known

Mid operates with the presumption that the Respondent is not accountable for the alleged sexual harassment. This presumption exists unless and until the Respondent is determined to be responsible for a policy violation by a preponderance of the evidence (meaning it is more likely than not that the Respondent violated the Policy as alleged).

Once the decision to proceed with a formal investigation is made, the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator will appoint an Investigator (who may be the Deputy Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator) to perform the investigation. That Investigator will reach out to the parties and begin the investigation process.

Notice will be provided to the parties in writing and will be sent to the Party's MidMail account. Notice may also be delivered in person or sent to the address the College has on file at the time of sending the said notice. Once emailed and/or delivered in person or sent via the United States Postal Service, notice will be presumptively delivered.

Investigation Process

After the Notice of Investigation has been sent to the Parties by the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator and an Investigator has been assigned, the investigation will commence. During the investigation, the burden of proof and burden of gathering sufficient evidence to reach a determination regarding responsibility rests on the College and not the Parties. Generally, the investigation process will follow the below steps:

1. The Investigator will reach out to the Parties, separately, to set up meetings. During the meetings, each individual will be afforded the opportunity to share their version of events, provide any evidence, suggest any relevant witnesses and submit questions that they would like asked of the other party or any witnesses. The investigator will provide written notice of the day, date, time and location that the meeting is scheduled to take place and will remind the Party of their right to bring an Advisor.
2. The Investigator will develop an investigation plan, including a witnesses list, evidence list, intended investigation timeframe and the anticipated order of interviews for all witnesses and parties.
3. The Investigator will communicate and interview witnesses provided by the parties and review any materials submitted such as text messages, photos etc.
4. The Parties will be provided regularly with status updates throughout the investigation process.
5. Employing the statements and information provided, the Title IX Investigator will prepare the Preliminary Investigative Summary before issuing a Final Investigative Report. The Complaint, Respondent and their respective Advisors (if so desired) will be provided a copy of the Summary along with any relevant information directly related to the allegations raised in the Formal Complaint and gathered by the investigators, (including both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence). They will also receive any evidence upon which the College does not intend to rely in reaching a determination regarding responsibility. The Summary and all other materials will be provided in electronic or hardcopy. The parties will have 10 business days to review the materials prior to the conclusion of the investigation in order to meaningfully respond to the Summary and evidence. Submission after this time will not be accepted by the Investigator.
6. The Title IX Investigator will consider any appropriate, additional information provided by the parties and conduct any additional interviews and/or investigations as deemed necessary. The

Investigator will then compile the Final Investigative Report and include any rebuttal statements submitted by the parties.

7. The Title IX Investigator will submit the Final Case Summary and any rebuttal statements to the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator and/or legal counsel as appropriate for review and feedback.
8. The Final Case Summary will be shared with the Complainant, Respondent, and their respective Advisors through a secure electronic transmission or hardcopy at least 10 business days prior to the live hearing. They will also receive any evidence that was not provided in the Report.
9. The College will make all evidence, subject to the parties' inspection and review, available at any Hearing to give each party an equal opportunity to refer to such evidence during the hearing, including for purposes of cross-examination.

Scheduling and Notice of Live Hearing

If the complaint is not resolved or applicable for informal resolution and the matter proceeds to a live Hearing, the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator shall schedule the Hearing and provide notice of the Hearing to the Complainant, Respondent, Advisors, and Decision-Maker(s). The process for scheduling the Hearing proceed as follows:

1. A Live Hearing will be scheduled not less than 10 business days after the completion and dissemination of the Final Case Summary.
2. The Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator is responsible for securing the Decision-Maker. Generally, the Decision-Maker will be an individual external from the College. Undoubtedly, in cases where the Respondent is an employee of the College, the Decision-Maker will be an external individual. In all probability, if the Respondent is a student, the Decision-Maker will be an external individual except in specific, singular instances. The Decision-Maker may not be an Advisor, Investigator, or Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator or a person with any conflict of interest. A Hearing facilitator, who may be the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator, may be assigned. This person would be present to guide the process and ensure that policy outlined procedural requirements are met.
3. If agreed upon by the Parties, the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator will schedule a Pre-Hearing Conference at least 5 business days before the live Hearing is scheduled to take place. The Pre-Hearing conference is a specific time where the Parties and their respective Advisors may meet independently of the other Party with the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator to address any requests regarding services and accommodations that they may require; to request a College-appointed Advisor if a party does not already have an Advisor of choice; to raise conflict of interest regarding the selected Decision-Maker(s); present cross-examination questions that they would like forwarded to the Decision-Maker(s) ahead of the live hearing, for relevance determination (any questions deemed irrelevant will be noted at the live Hearing and on the record with rationale provided); to have the information contained within the Notice of Hearing explained in detail by the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator; to review the live Hearing process and Hearing decorum.
4. Notice of the Live Hearing will be sent via email or hardcopy to the Complainant, Respondent, Advisors, Title IX Investigator, and Decision-Maker(s) at least 10 business days prior to the scheduled Hearing date. Once emailed, mailed, or received in person, notice will be considered presumptively delivered.
5. The Notice of the Hearing will not only include the day, date, time, and location of the Hearing but will include an attachment that will outline the following:
 - Notice of the alleged violation, all policies that may be in violation, and a list of possible sanctions/responsive actions that may imposed upon a determination of responsibility
 - The name of the Decision-Maker, including a statement regarding the ability to object to the Decision-Maker on the basis of demonstrated conflict or bias. This objection should

be raised to the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator at least 5 business days prior to the scheduled hearing

- Any technology that will be used to facilitate the hearing
 - Information on how the Hearing will be recorded (audio or audiovisual) or transcribed; how a copy of the recording or transcript may be requested, after the hearing
 - Choosing the preference to hold the live Hearing with the Parties in separate rooms using technology that enables the Decision-Maker(s) and Parties to simultaneously see and hear the Party or the witness answering questions. This request should be made to the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator at least 5 business days prior to the scheduled hearing
 - A reminder of the need to have an Advisor present who will ask cross-examination questions on the Party's behalf. Also, a statement that if a party does not have an Advisor of their choosing present at the live hearing, the College will appoint, without fee or charge to that party, an Advisor from the College's pool of Advisors; this person may be (but is not required to be), an attorney, to conduct cross-examination on behalf of that party. If possible, a party should notify the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator of the need for a College appointed Advisor as least 5 business days before the scheduled hearing
 - A list of witnesses whose attendance at the Hearing has been requested
 - A statement that if a party or witness chooses not to offer evidence and/or answer questions at the hearing, either because they do not attend the hearing, or because they attend but refuse to participate in some or all questioning, the Decision-Maker(s) may only rely on whatever relevant evidence is available through the case summary and hearing in making the ultimate determination of responsibility. The Decision-Maker(s) may not draw any inference solely from a party's or witness's absence from the hearing or refusal to submit to or answer questions. Decision-Maker may delay and/or reschedule the hearing
 - Information on how to contact the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator and request any disability accommodations, language assistance, and/or interpretation services that may be required at the hearing. This request should be made at least 5 business days before the scheduled hearing
6. A separate Notice of the Hearing's date, time and location will be sent to witnesses at least 10 days prior to the scheduled hearing; it will include the names of the Complainant, Respondent, Decision-Maker(s), the alleged violation and the applicable College Policies that may be in violation. The Notice will be sent via email or hardcopy through the United States Postal Service. This notice will contain information on how to contact the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator to discuss any procedural questions and/or to request services or accommodations that they may require. Once emailed, mailed, or received in person, notice will be considered presumptively delivered.

Title IX Live Hearing Process

Evidentiary Considerations

1. Each party's Advisor will be provided with the opportunity to ask the other party and any witnesses all relevant questions and follow-up questions, including those challenging credibility
2. Such cross-examination at the Hearing must be conducted directly, orally, and in real time by the Party's Advisor and never by a party, personally
3. Only relevant questions and cross-examination may be asked of a party or witness
4. Before a Complainant, Respondent, or witness answers a question or cross-examination, the Decision-Maker(s) must first determine whether the question is relevant and explain any decision to exclude an irrelevant question. Once a question is posed and before it is answered, the Hearing will pause and the Decision-Maker will consider the question; the Decision-Maker will determine

if said question will be allowed, disallowed, or rephrased. For any question that is not allowed, the Decision-Maker will state the reason for not allowing the question on the record and will then instruct the Party or witness to whom the question was asked accordingly. If cross-examination questions were submitted for relevance review prior to the Hearing, at the Hearing the Decision-Maker(s) will state for the record, the cross-examination questions that will not be allowed and provide a rationale for disallowing the question.

5. Questions and evidence about the Complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant, unless such questions and evidence about the Complainant's prior sexual behavior are offered to prove that someone other than the Respondent committed the conduct alleged by the Complainant, or if the questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the Complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the Respondent and are offered to prove consent
6. If a party or witness does not submit to cross-examination at the live hearing, the Decision-Maker(s) may only rely on whatever relevant evidence is available through the investigation/investigation summary and hearing in making the ultimate determination of responsibility. The Decision-maker(s) cannot draw an inference about the determination regarding responsibility based solely on a party's or witness's absence from the live hearing or refusal to answer cross-examination or other questions.

Hearing Process

1. The Decision-Maker or Hearing facilitator will provide an overview of the processes, Hearing decorum, and ensure that all accommodations are established and the technology is operative.
2. If cross-examination questions were submitted prior to the Hearing for review of relevance, the Decision-Maker(s) will read the questions that will not be allowed due to relevance and provide a rationale for disallowing the questions.
3. The Title IX Investigator will present a summary of the Final Investigative Report to the Decision-Maker(s). After presenting the summary, the Investigator will be subject to questioning by the Decision-Maker and parties, through their Advisor. The Decision-Maker and Advisors should refrain from asking questions that pertain to the Investigator's opinion on credibility, recommended findings, or determination.
4. After the Title IX Investigator has presented the summary and questioning has concluded, in turn, the Parties and witnesses will be allowed to present relevant information beginning with the Complainant, followed by the Respondent. The Parties and witnesses will submit to questions first by the Decision-Maker and then through the Advisors.
5. Once the Parties and witnesses have finished answering questions, the Decision-Maker(s) will take the matter under advisement for deliberation. Using a preponderance of the evidence standard (more likely than not), the Decision-Maker(s) will render a final determination and prepare a post deliberation statement. This statement will be provided to the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator, outlining the determination, rationale, and evidence used in support of the determination.
6. If a determination of responsible is rendered, the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator will address the post- deliberation statement as follows: for student Respondents, the matter will be referred to the Student Conduct Office who will determine the appropriate sanctions. Sanctions for employee Respondents will be referred to Human Resources (HR). Human Resources, in conjunction with the employee's Supervisor, Dean (or other pertinent party), will determine an appropriate sanction. When determining appropriate sanctions, the following will be considered:
 - The nature, circumstances, and severity of the violation and the impact the misconduct had on the Complainant and campus community
 - The Respondent's disciplinary history

- Previous allegations or allegations involving similar conduct
- The need for sanctions/responsive action that ends the sexual harassment, prevents its reoccurrence, and remedies its effect on the Complaint and campus community

For both student and employee Respondents, previous disciplinary action, of any kind, may be used in determining appropriate sanctions upon a determination of responsibility.

7. After sanctions have been established, they will be affixed to the post-deliberation statement and provided to the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator. The Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator, using the post deliberation statement, will prepare the Notice of Final Outcome which will include the final determination regarding responsibility, rationale, and any sanctions imposed. The Right to Appeal information will also be included. Specifically, the Notice of Final Outcome will address:
 - The specific portion of the Policy, and any related policies, reported to have been violated
 - The procedural steps and timeframe taken throughout the grievance process, beginning with the filing of the Formal Complaint through the Notice of Final Outcome
 - Findings of fact that support the determination of responsibility or non-responsibility on each allegation
 - Conclusion regarding the application of the relevant policy to the facts at issue
 - A statement of, and rationale for, the determination of responsibility for each allegation to the extent permitted under law
 - Any sanctions/responsive actions imposed, to the extent permitted sharable under law
 - Any remedies provided to the Complainant designed to ensure access to Mid's educational or employment program of activity, to the extent permitted under law
 - Information on both Party's right to appeal and the steps to file an appeal.

The Notice of the Final Outcome will be delivered simultaneously to the Parties and their Advisor, if desired, via secure electronic email to their MidMail accounts and/or via hardcopy through the United States Postal Service to the address on file with Mid at the time of issuing the Notice of Final Outcome. Receipt of the Notice of the Final Outcome serves as official notification.

Civil Rights Adjudication Process B

This process is administrative in nature and includes an investigation and determination of responsibility.

Review of Complaint

Upon the filing of a Complaint of unlawful discrimination, harassment, non-Title IX sexual harassment, or other prohibited conduct, the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator will conduct an initial assessment of the reported misconduct to determine if:

- The reported misconduct meets the definition of unlawful discrimination, harassment, non-Title IX sexual misconduct, or other prohibited conduct
- The alleged misconduct was directed against a person's actual or perceived protected characteristic
- The alleged misconduct occurred under Mid's defined jurisdiction.

If the alleged misconduct does not meet the above criteria, the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator will complete a 'dismissal of complaint' and may reissue under another College policy, such as the Student Code of Conduct or the Employee Nondiscriminatory Policy.

Dismissal of Complaint

After the filing of a Complaint, the College may dismiss complaints as follows:

- A Complainant notifies the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator in writing that the Complainant would like to withdraw the Complaint or any allegations therein
 - When a Complainant submits a written withdrawal to the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator, the College may choose to continue with the investigation in certain situations such as when the information obtained supports that the Respondent may pose an ongoing risk to the campus community, and where the College has gathered evidence apart from the Complainant's statements and desires to reach a determination regarding the Respondent's responsibility
- The Respondent is no longer enrolled or employed by the recipient
- Specific circumstances prevent gathering sufficient evidence to reach a determination as to the Complaint or allegations therein. Examples of which include:
 - When no Complainant is identified during the investigation, the College may not be able to gather evidence necessary to establish elements of defined misconduct in the Policy, such as whether alleged conduct was unwelcome, or without the consent of the victim
 - When a Complaint contains allegations that are precisely the same as allegations the College has already investigated and adjudicated
 - When the length of time elapsed between an incident of alleged misconduct and the filing of a Complaint, prevent the College from collecting enough evidence to reach a determination
 - When the Complainant has stopped participating in the investigation but has not sent a written withdrawal request and the only inculpatory evidence available is the Complainant's statement in the Complaint or as recorded in an interview by the investigator

In the event of a dismissal, the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator will prepare a written notice of the dismissal. This dismissal will include the reason for the dismissal. Simultaneous notice will be provided to the parties.

Notice of Investigation

The Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator will contact the complainant to discuss the matter, review their rights and options for moving forward with an informal or formal investigation. If the Complainant agrees to move forward, an Investigator, who may be the Deputy Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator, will be assigned and an investigation will be opened and notice of investigation will be provided to the parties and will include:

- Notification of the allegations of misconduct under investigation which constitute a potential violation of the policy, the specific section of the policy allegedly violated, the names of all involved parties, the date and location of the alleged incident, and the precise conduct that allegedly created the potential violation.
- Information that will explain that each party will be provided with sufficient time to prepare for any interviews or meetings in order to construct a meaningful participation. Additionally, within their Rights, information will be provided about the parties' prerogative to have a support person present during any meetings and the guidelines for that support person
- A link or copy of the Non Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, and Other Prohibited Conduct Policy

- A statement that the Respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process
- A statement that the parties will be given the opportunity to inspect and review all inculpatory and exculpatory evidence obtained during the investigation
- A statement regarding sanctions that may be imposed
- A statement regarding the standard of evidence that is used when making a determination regarding responsibility which is by a preponderance of evidence
- An outline of the Civil Rights Adjudication Process (commonly referred to as Process B)
- Inform the Parties of the provision of the Policy that prohibits making false statements, knowingly, or consciously submitting false information during the grievance process are subject to disciplinary action under the College's conduct policies
- A statement regarding Mid's policy regarding retaliation
- Details on how a party may request disability accommodations
- A link or information about relevant internal and external resources
- Any instruction on how to preserve evidence that may be directly related to the allegations
- The name of the Title IX/Civil Rights Coordinator and Investigator assigned, along with the process to identify any conflict or bias ahead of any meetings/interviews
- Provided a copy of the Statement of the Parties Rights
- Inform the Complainant and Respondent that each will be permitted to submit a list of witnesses to the Investigator, a list of questions they would like asked, as well as relevant documentary evidence such as texts, e-mails, photographs, etc.
- Provide information regarding supportive measures, how to request such measures and assist in implementing them

Investigation Process

The Investigator will reach out to the Parties, separately, to set up meetings. During the meetings, each individual will be afforded the opportunity to share their version of events, provide any evidence, suggest any relevant witnesses and submit questions that they would like asked of the other party or any witnesses. At this point, the Investigator may, if appropriate, suggest that the matter be resolved under an Informal Process. If the parties do not agree or the issue is not determined to be appropriate for an Informal Resolution, the matter will proceed with a formal investigation, as follows:

- The Investigator will develop an investigation plan, including a witnesses list, evidence list, intended investigation timeframe and the anticipated order of interviews for all witnesses and parties.
- The Investigator will communicate and interview witnesses provided by the parties and review any materials submitted such as text messages, photos etc.
- The Parties will be provided regularly with status updates throughout the investigation process.
- Employing the statements and information provided, the Title IX Investigator will prepare the Preliminary Case Summary before issuing a Final Case Summary.
- The Complaint and Respondent will be provided a copy of the Preliminary Case Summary along with any relevant information directly related to the allegations raised in the Complaint and gathered by the investigators, (including both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence). They will also receive any evidence upon which the College does not intend to rely in reaching a determination regarding responsibility. The Preliminary Case Summary and all other materials will be provided in electronic or hardcopy. The parties will have 5 business days to review the materials

prior to the conclusion of the investigation in order to meaningfully respond to the Summary and evidence. Submission after this time will not be accepted by the Investigator.

- The Title IX Investigator will consider any appropriate, additional information provided by the parties and conduct any additional interviews and/or investigations as deemed necessary. The Investigator will then compile the Final Case Summary and include any rebuttal statements submitted by the parties.
- The Title IX Investigator will submit the Final Case Summary and any rebuttal statements to assigned Decision-Maker, with copies to the Complainant and Respondent.

Determination of Responsibility

The Decision-Maker, using a preponderance of evidence standard along with all inculpatory and exculpatory evidence submitted, will make a determination regarding responsibility and will prepare a Final Case Determination, which will include the findings, rationale, any sanctions issued, and information on how to file an Appeal. The Final Case Determination will be delivered simultaneously to the Parties via a secure electronic email to their MidMail accounts and/or via hardcopy through the United States Postal Service to the address on file with Mid at the time of issuing the Final Case Determination.

Student Code of Conduct Grievance Procedures

Investigation and Proceeding Process

Mid upholds the principles of due process and affords students, alleged to have violated this policy, an opportunity to respond to the allegations. As a general rule, dispute resolutions will be available in two formats: the informal/mediation resolution and the formal/administrative investigation. The preponderance of the evidence standard is used for rendering a determination.

Any member of the College community may file a complaint against a student for violations of the Student Code of Conduct. A complaint should be submitted through Mid Cares, the College's online reporting platform or by contacting the Office of Student Conduct. A Student Conduct Referral Form, available on the [MidCares webpage](#), should be submitted as soon as possible after the alleged violation has occurred.

Informal/Mediation Resolution

An informal/mediation resolution is available under most circumstances, except for certain allegations of sexual violence. An informal process is available when it is deemed appropriate and suggested by the individual/investigator. The individual/investigator assigned to the Case will work with the parties to reach a resolution that will end the misconduct, prevent reoccurrence, and remedy its effects for the victim and/or the College. Minor sanctions may be imposed.

Formal/Administrative Resolution

A formal/administration resolution encompasses opening an investigation where the Parties involved are interviewed and afforded the opportunity to share their account of the events. The Parties are asked to provide any supporting documentation and note any witnesses that should be interviewed. All exculpatory (evidence that tends to justify or show a person's lack of involvement in an act) and inculpatory (evidence that tends to show a person's involvement in an act) evidence will be considered and using the preponderance of the evidence standard (more likely than not), a determination and finding will be rendered.

Resolution Process

The Vice President of Student Services or the Student Conduct Officer will assign an investigator, who may be either one of them or a designee. The individual/investigator assigned will review the reported incident and conduct an initial assessment. The assessment is intended to determine the appropriate response to the report. The assessment will include the following:

- Determine if the facts provided in the incident report fall within the scope of the Student Code of Conduct.
 - If it does not immediately appear to fall within the scope of the Student Code of Conduct, the report may be addressed by:
 - Engaging in a preliminary inquiry to gather additional facts;
 - Referred to another College policy/process, office or department for further resolutions; and/or,
 - Provide an informal resolution.
 - If the initial assessment determines that the reported incident does fall under the Student Code of Conduct, the following steps will be taken:
- Notify the student of the allegation(s); and,
- Provide the student with an opportunity to respond to the allegations and present all relevant information or other evidence.

The individual assigned may determine or the responding party may request that a formal investigation be opened. In such cases, the individual assigned may serve as the investigator, or may assign the case to another individual.

Formal investigations into any alleged violation of the Student Code of Conduct will be prompt, fair, and impartial; conducted by College Officials who, at a minimum, receive annual training on the Student Code of Conduct and processes; who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused; consistent with the College's adjudication processes; are transparent to all involved parties, and will employ the preponderance of evidence standard when rendering a determination.

The formal investigation will follow the general procedure below:

- The Investigator will notify the Alleged, in writing (e-mail is an acceptable method of delivery), that a formal investigation will commence and will outline the charge(s) and provide:
 - A copy of the Respondent/Alleged Rights
 - Information regarding possible sanctions that could be issued, should the Alleged be found responsible using the preponderance of evidence (or more likely than not standard)
 - An outline of the formal investigation process, as well as next steps
- The Investigator will meet with the Complainant, Alleged and any witnesses. The policy and the administrative model will be reviewed with the individuals involved. All Parties will be afforded the opportunity to share their version of events and request other witnesses.
- The Investigator will prepare the preliminary Case Summary and will send a copy to the Alleged and possibly the Complainant, for review; e-mail is an acceptable method of delivery.
- The Alleged will have five (5) days to prepare a written rebuttal to the information in the preliminary Case Summary and/or address any additional information, facts or witnesses that were unavailable during the investigation but could have a potential effect on the outcome of the case.
- The Investigator will consider any additional information and will conduct any additional interviews and/or investigations, as necessary.
- The Investigator will prepare a Final Case Resolution which will include their suggested findings, rationale, and proposed sanctions.
- The Vice President of Student Services, or designee shall serve as the Decision-Maker to render a Final Case Determination. The Vice President of Student Services may accept all or part of the investigator's suggested finding and sanctions or may reject all or part of the suggested finding and sanctions.

- A Final Case Determination letter will be prepared by the Vice President of Student Services, which will include the finding, rationale, and any sanctions imposed. The letter will be sent to the Alleged (depending on the circumstances, a copy may be provided to the Complainant as well).

This Determination will endeavor to end the misconduct, prevent reoccurrence, and remedy its effects for the victim and/or the College. Sanctions may be imposed.

Requesting a Hearing

If the accused student disagrees with the final determination rendered by the Decision-Maker, or with the sanctions imposed, the accused student or reporting party may request a live hearing before a hearing committee. The party requesting the live hearing must do so in writing within five (5) business days following the issuance of the Final Case Determination letter. Requests should be submitted, in writing, to the Vice President of Student Services. The Vice President of Student Services will be responsible for convening the hearing committee.

The committee will consist of three (3) Mid employees who are members of the Mid Cares Team, who have received training on the live hearing process, as well as how to conduct a hearing that is fair, impartial, and free of bias. The hearing committee will be provided copies of the Case Summary, Final Determination, and any evidence provided/used to reach the Final Determination and Issuance of Sanctions.

Live Hearing Process and Procedures

Within five (5) business days, following receipt of the request for live hearing, the accused student and complainant will be provided with a written notice of the day, date, time, and location of the hearing; the names of the hearing committee; a list of potential witnesses (unless to do so would compromise their safety), and materials/evidence that the hearing committee will consider. To ensure that the parties have time to meaningfully prepare for the hearing, the hearing will be scheduled no sooner than 10 business days from when the hearing notice is sent. The Accused Student and Complainant may attend the hearing, present evidence and witnesses, and hear witnesses. Questions for witnesses should be directed through the hearing committee chair.

Live Hearing Rules and Regulations

- Students may be accompanied by a support person or advisor of their choice, so long as they did not witness the alleged incident. A student may choose to have an attorney as their advisor and shall do so at their own expense. The support person or advisor shall not have a role in the hearing process, other than to advise the student. The advisor will not be permitted to ask or answer questions, make arguments, submit documents, or otherwise disrupt the hearing process.
- Questions from the accused student to witnesses or other involved parties will be directed through the hearing committee chair. The chair reserves the right to limit the scope of questions.
- The hearing committee, by majority vote, and using a preponderance of the evidence determine if the accused student is responsible or not for a conduct violation. If the student is found responsible then the committee will determine if the sanctions imposed were appropriate for the violation. The committee may uphold the sanctions imposed or lessen the sanctions, but they cannot assign more significant sanctions. This determination will be presented to the accused student in writing, within ten (10) business days after the conclusion of the hearing.
- Campus Liaison Officers may be present during the hearing, if deemed necessary by the College.
- The hearing is not open to the public, unless otherwise required by law.

There may be instances when a report of discrimination, harassment or sexual misconduct does not meet the criteria for adjudication under the Title IX Sexual Harassment- Process A, or Civil Rights/Non-Title IX

– Process B. In such instances, when the Respondent (alleged) is a Mid student and said alleged conduct may stand in violation of the Student Code of Conduct, the Title IX Coordinator will turn the matter over to the Director of Student Conduct. If the Director decides to move forward, the conduct process will follow the College’s general grievance procedures for resolution as outlined below:

- Alleged violation received
- The alleged violation will be routed to and evaluated by the Director of Student Conduct
- If the violation is a matter of conduct, an investigator will be assigned (who may be the Director of Student Conduct); a preliminary investigation may be necessary and interim measures may be implemented
- Initial intake by the Investigator will include a brief meeting with the reporting party and/or the Complainant
- The Investigator will notify the Alleged, in writing (e-mail is an acceptable method of delivery), of the Complaint/Report and will outline the charge(s) and provide a link to the College Code of Conduct containing information on the items below:
 - Respondent/Alleged Rights
 - Information regarding possible sanctions that could be issued, should the Alleged be found responsible using the preponderance of evidence (or more likely than not standard)
 - An outline of the Administrative Model/Conduct Process, as well as next steps
- The Investigator will meet with the Complainant, Alleged and any witnesses. This policy and the administrative model will be reviewed with the individuals involved. All Parties will be afforded the opportunity to share their version of events and request other witnesses.
- The Investigator will prepare the preliminary Case Summary and will send a copy to the Alleged and possibly the Complainant, for review; e-mail is an acceptable method of delivery.
- The Alleged will have five (5) days to prepare a written rebuttal to the information in the preliminary Case Summary and/or address any additional information, facts or witnesses that were unavailable during the investigation but could have a potential effect on the outcome of the case.
- The Investigator will consider any additional information and will conduct any additional interviews and/or investigations, as necessary. A committee may be convened if the violation warrants it, to review the facts of the allegation and to render a decision.
- In an informal investigation, the Director of Student Conduct would serve as the Investigator and will prepare a Final Case Resolution which will include their findings, rationale, and proposed sanctions.
- In a formal investigation where a committee is not convened, the Director of Student Conduct will serve as the Investigator and the Vice President of Student Services would serve as the Decision-Maker to render a case decision. Once a decision is rendered, the Director of Student Conduct would issue sanctions and provide any follow-up as a result of said sanctions.
- A final determination letter with the Case Resolution will be sent to the Alleged (depending on the circumstances, a copy may be provided to the Complainant as well) along with Appeal information; e-mail is an acceptable method of delivery.
- This Determination will endeavor to end the misconduct, prevent reoccurrence, and remedy its effects for the victim and/or the College. Sanctions may be imposed.

[Employee Nondiscriminatory Harassment Dispute Resolution/Grievance Procedures](#)

There may be instances when a report of discrimination, harassment or sexual misconduct does not meet the criteria for adjudication under the Title IX Sexual Harassment or Civil Rights/Non-Title IX processes A and B, where the involved parties are employees of the College and could be in violation of the Employee

Nondiscriminatory Harassment Protocol. In such instances, the dispute resolution/grievance procedure will follow the College's general grievance procedures for resolution as outlined below:

Informal Resolution

In the event that the assigned Investigator believes that the matter may be resolved by informal means, the Investigator may suggest an informal process to the Parties. If agreeable, the Investigator will work with the Parties to reach a resolution. The informal resolution will still act to end the misconduct, prevent its reoccurrence and remedy its effects; lesser sanctions may be imposed. In cases where an informal resolution is reached, a written Informal Case Resolution Agreement will be prepared and copies will be provided to both the Complainant and Respondent. The Complainant and Respondent may end the informal resolution process at any point and submit a written request to the Investigator that the matter proceed to the formal investigation and resolution process. Note: in cases of alleged physical violence, the informal resolution is not available.

Formal/Administrative Resolution

In response to reports of nondiscriminatory harassment/bullying where the informal resolution is unsuccessful or inappropriate, the Complainant may request a formal investigation. Formal resolution encompasses opening an investigation into the allegation. When a formal investigation is warranted, the Investigator will promptly meet with the Complainant to obtain all necessary and relevant information, as well as discuss their rights and options available under the Procedure. This includes interim supportive measures. Any person(s) against whom a complaint is made (Respondent) will be notified of the complaint, in writing, and will be advised of their rights under the procedure. The communication will include the allegation surrounding the incident and possible sanctions that could be imposed should the Respondent be found responsible. The Respondent will have sufficient time to prepare and respond to the allegations and present any and all relevant information including witness statements or other evidence. Once the Investigator has concluded the investigation process, both Parties will be provided with copies of the Investigation Summary and will have an opportunity to submit any rebuttals. Thereafter, the Investigator will turn the Investigation Summary over to the Decision-Maker for review and determination. Once the Decision-Maker has rendered a final determination, simultaneous written notification of the results will be provided to the Complainant and the Respondent.

If a finding of responsible is issued, the College will take all necessary measures to end the misconduct and restore balance/equitable access. Additionally, the College will take the necessary steps to prevent the reoccurrence of said misconduct. Appropriate corrective action will be taken and remedies may be imposed. Examples of remedies that could be imposed include, but are not limited to: verbal warning, written warning, college No Contact Directive, classroom/work reassignment, probation, social probation (limiting or removal from certain committees or groups/programs), community service, restitution, recommendation for external counseling, implementation of behavior/improvement contract, program attendance/interview, internal professional development, loss of college computer usage and/or network, suspension, or termination.

All necessary communication with the Parties will be held in a timely manner and every effort will be made to conclude the proceeding within a reasonable timeframe (generally within 60 business days).

Section XVI: State of Michigan Crimes and Definitions

Earlier sections of this report provide the definitions Mid uses when responding to sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and related misconduct under College policy. The same conduct may also violate Michigan law and could result in a separate criminal investigation or prosecution.

This section provides selected excerpts and definitions from Michigan law related to sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. It also includes information about personal protection orders and the rights provided under Michigan's Sexual Assault Victims' Access to Justice Act.

These summaries are provided as a general reference and are not a substitute for the complete statutory language. Because laws may be amended, readers should use the Michigan Compiled Laws links provided throughout this section to review the current text of each statute.

[Using Professional Authority to Prevent a Title IX Report](#)

Under [MCL 750.478b](#), it is a crime for a person to intentionally use a professional position of authority over another person to prevent or attempt to prevent that person from reporting certain alleged crimes to a Title IX Coordinator at a postsecondary educational institution.

The covered offenses include child abuse; first-, second-, third-, and fourth-degree criminal sexual conduct; assault with intent to commit second-degree criminal sexual conduct; and assault with intent to commit criminal sexual conduct involving sexual penetration.

A violation is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for up to one year, a fine of up to \$1,000, or both.

[Michigan Laws](#)

Domestic Violence (Assault or Assault and Battery) (includes dating violence) – [MCL § 750.81](#)

Domestic Violence = assault or assault and battery of:

- spouse or former spouse
- an individual with whom he or she has or has had a dating relationship
- an individual with whom he or she has had a child in common
- a resident or former resident of his or her household

“Dating relationship” means frequent, intimate associations primarily characterized by the expectation of affectional involvement. This term does not include a causal relationship or an ordinary fraternization between two individuals in a business or social context. (M.C.L. § 750.81(5 a).

Aggravated Domestic Violence (includes dating violence) – [MCL § 750.81a](#)

Assaults any of the following individuals, without a weapon, and inflicts serious or aggravated injury (without intent to commit murder or inflict great bodily harm less than murder):

- spouse or former spouse,
- an individual with whom he or she has or has had a dating relationship,
- an individual with whom he or she has had a child in common, or
- a resident or former resident of his or her household

“Dating relationship” means frequent, intimate associations primarily characterized by the expectation of affectional involvement. This term does not include a casual relationship or an ordinary fraternization between two individuals in a business or social context. (M.C.L. § 750.81a(4)).

Sexual Assault = Criminal Sexual Conduct – Definitions (As Amended 10/2023) [MCL § 750.520a](#)

“Actor” means a person accused of criminal sexual conduct.”

“Intimate parts” includes the primary genital area, groin, inner thigh, buttock, or breast of a human being.

“Mentally incapacitated means that a person is rendered temporarily incapable of appraising or controlling the person’s conduct due to the influence of a narcotic, anesthetic, alcohol, or other substance, or due to any act committed upon that person without the person’s consent.”

“Physically helpless means that a person is unconscious, asleep, or for any other reason is physically unable to communicate unwillingness to an act.”

“Sexual contact” includes the intentional touching of the victim's or actor's intimate parts or the intentional touching of the clothing covering the immediate area of the victim's or actor's intimate parts, if that intentional touching can reasonably be construed as being for the purpose of sexual arousal or gratification, done for a sexual purpose, or in a sexual manner for:

- Revenge.
- To inflict humiliation.
- Out of anger.

"Sexual penetration" means sexual intercourse, cunnilingus, fellatio, anal intercourse, or any other intrusion, however slight, of any part of a person's body or of any object into the genital or anal openings of another person's body, but emission of semen is not required.

"Victim" means the person alleging to have been subjected to criminal sexual conduct.

There are different degrees of Criminal Sexual Conduct

Criminal Sexual Conduct First Degree – [MCL § 750.520b](#)

A person is guilty of criminal sexual conduct in the first degree if he or she engages in sexual penetration with another person and certain circumstances exist:

- (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.
- (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.
- (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.
- (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.

Criminal Sexual Conduct Second Degree - [MCL § 750.520c](#)

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:

- (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.
- (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.
- (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.

(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.

Criminal Sexual Conduct Third Degree - MCL § 750.520d

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:

(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.

(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.

(e) That other person is at least 16 years of age but less than 18 years of age and a student at a public school or nonpublic school.

Criminal Sexual Conduct Fourth Degree - MCL § 750.520e

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:

(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.

(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.

Consent

In Michigan, consent is not an element of criminal sexual conduct that prosecutors are required to disprove beyond a reasonable doubt. Rather, consent is an affirmative defense available for defendants who are charged with committing criminal sexual conduct under some of the provided circumstances. For example, consent may be used to negate the elements of ‘force or coercion’ under MCL 750.520b(1)(d)(ii); however, it is not available for criminal sexual conduct occurring “under circumstances involving the commission of any other felony” as provided in MCL 750.520b(1)(c).

Michigan’s standard criminal jury instructions state that [a] person consents to a sexual act by agreeing to it freely and willingly, without being forced or coerced. It is not necessary to show that the complainant resisted the defendant to prove that this crime was committed. Nor is it necessary to show that complainant did anything to lessen the damage to him/herself. (MI Crim JI 20.27) Therefore, consent is likely to be defined as a free and willing agreement to engage in a sexual act, provided without force or coercion, between individuals who are of sufficient age and are not mentally incapable, mentally disabled, mentally incapacitated or physically helpless.

Stalking – MCL § 750.411h

- (a) “Course of conduct” means a pattern of conduct composed of a series of 2 or more separate non-continuous acts evidencing a continuity of purpose.
- (b) “Emotional distress” means significant mental suffering or distress that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.
- (c) “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.
- (d) “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.
- (e) “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.
- (f) “Victim” means an individual who is the target of a willful course of conduct involving repeated or continuing harassment.

Aggravated Stalking – MCL § 750.411i

- (a) “Course of conduct,” means a pattern of conduct composed of a series of 2 or more separate non-continuous acts evidencing a continuity of purpose.
- (b) “Credible threat” means a threat to kill another individual or a threat to inflict physical injury upon another individual that is made in any manner or in any context that causes the individual hearing or receiving the threat to reasonably fear for his or her safety or the safety of another individual.
- (c) “Emotional distress” means significant mental suffering or distress that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.
- (d) “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.
- (e) “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.

(f) “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.

(g) “Victim” means an individual who is the target of a willful course of conduct involving repeated or continuing harassment

An individual who engages in stalking is guilty of aggravated stalking if the violation involves any of the following circumstances:

- (a) At least 1 of the actions constituting the offense is in violation of a restraining order and the individual has received actual notice of that restraining order or at least 1 of the actions is in violation of an injunction or preliminary injunction.
- (b) At least 1 of the actions constituting the offense is in violation of a condition of probation, a condition of parole, a condition of pretrial release, or a condition of release on bond pending appeal.
- (c) The course of conduct includes the making of 1 or more credible threats against the victim, a member of the victim's family, or another individual living in the same household as the victim.
- (d) The individual has been previously convicted of a violation of this section or section 411h.

Personal Protection Order - [MCL § 600.2950](#)

Personal protection order; restraining or enjoining spouse, former spouse, individual with child in common, individual in dating relationship, or person residing or having resided in same household from certain conduct; respondent required to carry concealed weapon; omitting address of residence from documents; issuance, contents, effectiveness, duration, and service of personal protection order; entering order into law enforcement information network; notice; failure to comply with order; false statement to court; enforcement; respondent less than 18 years of age; ownership interest in animal; definitions.

Section 2950:

(1) An individual may petition the family division of circuit court to enter a personal protection order to restrain or enjoin a spouse, a former spouse, an individual with whom he or she has had a child in common, an individual with whom he or she has or has had a dating relationship, or an individual residing or having resided in the same household as the petitioner from doing 1 or more of the following:

- (a) Entering onto premises.
- (b) Assaulting, attacking, beating, molesting, or wounding a named individual.
- (c) Threatening to kill or physically injure a named individual.

- (d) Removing minor children from the individual having legal custody of the children, except as otherwise authorized by a custody or parenting time order issued by a court of competent jurisdiction. (e) Purchasing or possessing a firearm.
 - (f) Interfering with petitioner's efforts to remove petitioner's children or personal property from premises that are solely owned or leased by the individual to be restrained or enjoined.
 - (g) Interfering with petitioner at petitioner's place of employment or education or engaging in conduct that impairs petitioner's employment or educational relationship or environment.
 - (h) If the petitioner is a minor who has been the victim of sexual assault, as that term is defined in section 2950a, by the respondent and if the petitioner is enrolled in a public or nonpublic school that operates any of grades K to 12, attending school in the same building as the petitioner.
 - (i) Having access to information in records concerning a minor child of both petitioner and respondent that will inform respondent about the address or telephone number of petitioner and petitioner's minor child or about petitioner's employment address.
 - (j) Engaging in conduct that is prohibited under section 411h or 411i of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.411h and 750.411i.
 - (k) Any of the following with the intent to cause the petitioner mental distress or to exert control over the petitioner with respect to an animal in which the petitioner has an ownership interest:
 - (i) Injuring, killing, torturing, neglecting, or threatening to injure, kill, torture, or neglect the animal. A restraining order that enjoins conduct under this subparagraph does not prohibit the lawful killing or other use of the animal as described in section 50(11) of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.50.
 - (ii) Removing the animal from the petitioner's possession.
 - (iii) Retaining or obtaining possession of the animal.
 - (l) Any other specific act or conduct that imposes upon or interferes with personal liberty or that causes a reasonable apprehension of violence.
- (2) If the respondent is a person who is issued a license to carry a concealed weapon and is required to carry a weapon as a condition of his or her employment, a police officer licensed or certified by the Michigan commission on law enforcement standards act, 1965 PA 203, MCL 28.601 to 28.615, a sheriff, a deputy sheriff or a member of the Michigan department of state police, a local corrections officer, department of corrections employee, or a federal law enforcement officer who carries a firearm during the normal course of his or her employment, the petitioner shall notify the court of the respondent's occupation before issuance of the personal protection order. This subsection does not apply to a petitioner who does not know the respondent's occupation.
- (3) A petitioner may omit his or her address of residence from documents filed with the court under this section. If a petitioner omits his or her address of residence, the petitioner shall provide the court with a mailing address.
- (4) The court shall issue a personal protection order under this section if the court determines that there is reasonable cause to believe that the individual to be restrained or enjoined may commit 1 or more of the acts listed in subsection (1). In determining whether reasonable cause exists, the court shall consider all of the following:
- (a) Testimony, documents, or other evidence offered in support of the request for a personal protection order.
 - (b) Whether the individual to be restrained or enjoined has previously committed or threatened to commit 1 or more of the acts listed in subsection (1).

(5) A court shall not issue a personal protection order that restrains or enjoins conduct described in subsection (1)(a) if all of the following apply:

- (a) The individual to be restrained or enjoined is not the spouse of the moving party.
- (b) The individual to be restrained or enjoined or the parent, guardian, or custodian of the minor to be restrained or enjoined has a property interest in the premises.
- (c) The moving party or the parent, guardian, or custodian of a minor petitioner has no property interest in the premises.

(6) A court shall not refuse to issue a personal protection order solely because of the absence of any of the following:

- (a) A police report.
- (b) A medical report.
- (c) A report or finding of an administrative agency.
- (d) Physical signs of abuse or violence.

(7) If the court refuses to grant a personal protection order, it shall state immediately in writing the specific reasons it refused to issue a personal protection order. If a Hearing is held, the court shall also immediately state on the record the specific reasons it refuses to issue a personal protection order.

(8) A court shall not issue a mutual personal protection order. Correlative separate personal protection orders are prohibited unless both parties have properly petitioned the court under subsection (1).

(9) A personal protection order is effective and immediately enforceable anywhere in this state after being signed by a judge. Upon service, a personal protection order may also be enforced by another state, an Indian tribe, or a territory of the United States.

(10) The issuing court shall designate a law enforcement agency that is responsible for entering a personal protection order into the law enforcement information network as provided by the C.J.I.S. policy council act, 1974 PA 163, MCL 28.211 to 28.215.

Information and notice to be provided to sexual assault victim- [MCL § 752.953](#)
Sec. 3.

(1) Within 24 hours after the initial contact between a sexual assault victim and the investigating law enforcement agency, that investigating law enforcement agency shall give the sexual assault victim a written copy of, or access to, the following information:

- (a) Contact information for a local community-based sexual assault services program, if available.
- (b) Notice that he or she can have a sexual assault evidence kit administered and that he or she cannot be billed for this examination as provided in section 5a of 1976 PA 223, MCL 18.355a.
- (c) Notice that he or she may choose to have a sexual assault evidence kit administered without being required to participate in the criminal justice system or cooperate with law enforcement as provided in section 5a of 1976 PA 223, MCL 18.355a.
- (d) Notice of the right to request information under sections 5 and 6.
- (e) Notice of the right to request a personal protection order as provided in section 2950 or 2950a of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.2950 and 600.2950a.

(2) The information and notice provided under subsection (1) shall also include the notice required under the William Van Regenmorter crime victim's rights act, 1985 PA 87, MCL 780.751 to 780.834.

(3) The Michigan domestic and sexual violence prevention and treatment board, in consultation with law enforcement, shall develop a sample notice card for sexual assault victims. The card shall be made available electronically to Michigan law enforcement agencies no later than June 30, 2015.

(4) Beginning not later than September 30, 2015, law enforcement agencies shall provide sexual assault victims with the information required in subsection (1).

Release of sexual assault kit evidence [MCL § 752.933](#)

Sec. 3.

(1) A health care facility that has obtained written consent to release sexual assault kit evidence shall notify the investigating law enforcement agency, if known, or the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction in that portion of the local unit of government in which the medical facility is located of that fact within 24 hours after obtaining that consent.

(2) A health care facility that has not obtained written consent to release any sexual assault kit evidence shall inform the individual from whom sexual assault kit evidence was obtained of its sexual assault kit evidence storage policy. The information provided under this subsection shall include a statement of the period for which that evidence will be stored before it is destroyed and how the individual can have the evidence released to the investigating law enforcement agency at a later date. Any sexual assault kit evidence that is not released to a law enforcement agency under this section shall be stored for a minimum of 1 year before it is destroyed.

Section XVII: Criminal Background Checks

Mid does not routinely conduct state or federal criminal background checks on prospective students. However, certain academic programs including Health Sciences, Early Childhood Education, and Criminal Justice may require students to complete a background check before admission or participation. These requirements are generally connected to professional licensure, certification, clinical placements, or other program expectations.

Background checks are a part of Mid's employment process. After an offer of employment is made, new full-time employees and coaches receive a national background check covering state and federal felony and misdemeanor convictions. New parttime employees, adjunct instructors, student workers, interns, and EDUStaff-appointed employees receive a background check through Michigan's Internet Criminal History Access Tool (ICHAT). Offers of employment are contingent upon the results of the applicable background check. Additional information is available in Mid's [Background Check Policy for New Hires](#).

Mid also conducts recurring background checks for current employees. Full-time and parttime employees, adjunct instructors, coaches, student workers, and interns employed directly by the College are checked through ICHAT every three years. A check may be conducted sooner when circumstances warrant additional review. Additional information is available in Mid's [Background Check Policy for Current Employees](#).

Section XVIII: Sex Offender Registry

Federal law requires Mid to inform the campus community where information about registered sex offenders is available. Individuals who are required to register must also report their enrollment, employment, or vocation at a college or university as required by state law.

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act allows colleges to share sex-offender information provided through a state registry. This disclosure is permitted under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA).

Information about registered sex offenders in Michigan is available through the [Michigan Public Sex Offender Registry](#), maintained by the Michigan State Police. Registry information should be reviewed carefully to ensure the correct person has been identified. Information from the registry may not be used to harass, intimidate, threaten, or harm another person.

Information about registered sex offenders in other states, territories, and participating tribal jurisdictions is available through the U.S. Department of Justice's [National Sex Offender Public Website](#).

Section XIX: Understanding the What, Where, and How of Reported Crime Statistics

In compliance with the Clery Act, an incident is included in Mid's Annual Security Report **only** when all of the following conditions are met:

1. The incident qualifies as a Clery-defined criminal offense
2. The incident occurred within the institution's Clery-defined geographic boundaries
3. The incident was reported to a Campus Security Authority (CSA) or to a law enforcement agency with appropriate jurisdiction

To promote clarity and consistency, the sections that follow provide an overview of how crime statistics are classified, collected, and published.

Campus Geography

Defines the specific geographic areas: on-campus property, non-campus property, and public property that fall within the institution's Clery-reporting obligations

- **On-Campus.** Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes; any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the geographic area that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person and is frequently used by students and supports institutional purposes
- **Non-Campus Buildings or Property.** Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographical area of the institution
- **Public Property.** All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities that is within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus

Clery Reportable Crimes

The Clery Act requires institutions of higher education to disclose statistics for crimes that fall within five general categories:

Criminal Offenses

- **Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter:** The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another
- **Manslaughter by Negligence:** The killing of another person through gross negligence

- **Sexual Assault:** Is “any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent” and includes:
 - **Rape:** Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without consent
 - **Fondling:** The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purposes of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including incidents where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity
 - **Incest:** Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law
 - **Statutory Rape:** Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent
- **Robbery:** The taking (or attempting to take) anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear of immediate harm
- **Aggravated Assault:** An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. (This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a dangerous weapon or display of such a weapon in a threatening manner or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury; or where there was a risk for serious injury/intent to seriously injure.)
- **Burglary:** The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. (For reporting purposes this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking.)
- **Motor Vehicle Theft:** The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.
- **Arson:** Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, or personal property of another.

Hate Crimes

Any of the above criminal offenses, as well as:

- **Larceny-Theft:** The unlawful taking, carrying, riding, or leading away of property from the possession of another.
- **Simple Assault:** An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another without a weapon or resulting in minor injury. (Where neither the offender displays a dangerous weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.)
- **Intimidation:** To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through threatening words or actions.
- **Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property:** To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, or deface property without consent.

Hate crimes are those motivated by bias based on race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, ethnicity, national origin, or disability.

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Offenses

- **Domestic Violence:** Felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner, a person with whom the victim shares a child, or a person similarly situated under domestic or family violence laws.

- **Dating Violence:** Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. (The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relations, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. (For reference dating violence includes but is not limited to: sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse; Dating Violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.)
- **Stalking:** Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety or suffer substantial emotional distress.

For the purpose of this definition

- *Course of Conduct:* Two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property
- *Reasonable Person:* Means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim
- *Substantial Emotional Distress:* Means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily require medical or other professional treatment or counseling

Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action

These are statistics for violation of Michigan laws regarding weapons, alcohol and other drugs that occur on campus-defined Clery geography and result in an arrest or persons being referred for disciplinary action through the College's conduct system. This does not include violations of campus policies that result in disciplinary action where no violation of law occurred.

- **Weapons:** Carrying, possessing etc. The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices or other deadly weapons and encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature.
- **Alcohol:** The violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession or use of alcoholic beverages (i.e., minor in possession, furnishing alcohol to a minor, etc.; does NOT include driving under the influence and Drunk and Disorderly).
- **Drugs:** The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use; The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance; Arrest for violation of state and local laws, specifically those related to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs.

Hazing Offenses (Effective January 1, 2025)

Hazing: The term hazing indicates any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person (whether individually or in concert with other persons), against another person or persons regardless of the willingness of such other person or persons to participate, that:

- Is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization; and
- Causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the institution of higher education or the organization (such as the physical preparation necessary for participation in an athletic team), of physical or psychological injury, including:

- Whipping, beating, striking, electronic shocking, placing of a harmful substance on someone's body, or similar activity;
- Causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, extreme calisthenics, or other similar activity;
- Causing coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to perform sexual acts;
- Any activity that places another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words or conduct;
- Any activity against another person that includes a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal or Federal law; and
- Any activity the induces, causes, or requires another person to perform a duty or task that involves a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law.

The crime definitions used for Clery Act reporting are drawn from the **FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)**, the **Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines and Training Manual**, the **Violence Against Women Act of 1994**, and the **Stop Campus Hazing Act of 2023**. Statistics for each category must be reported separately. Accordingly, if a single incident meets the criteria for multiple categories, it must be disclosed in each applicable category.

Campus Security Authorities

As previously noted, the Clery Act requires the College to include specific crime statistics reported to law enforcement, Campus Safety and Security, or Campus Security Authorities (CSAs), in this Annual Security Report.

CSA is any official of the institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities. CSAs are required to report any crime that is:

- Disclosed to them,
- Personally witnessed by them, or
- Shared with them through third-party information.

Reports are submitted to the Office of **Campus Safety and Security** which determine appropriate next steps, such as issuing a Timely Warning, recording the incident in the Daily Crime Log, or including it in the ASR.

Identification, Notification, and Training

The **Director of Campus Safety and Security**, in collaboration with Human Resources reviews job descriptions to determine which positions qualify as CSAs. Each year, the Director updates the list of CSAs and distribute the list to Vice Presidents, Deans, and Departmental Heads for confirmation. This process confirms the identification of new positions that meet CSA criteria and removes the positions or individuals who no longer serve in a CSA capacity. It maintains an accurate, institution-wide CSA roster.

All CSAs receive yearly written notification of their role, responsibilities, and training requirements. Training completion is tracked, and supervisors are notified if requirements are not met. For new hires or transfers, CSA duties are included in job descriptions to ensure immediate awareness.

Reporting an Incident

All CSAs are required to report any crimes or occurrences of discrimination, harassment, or sexual misconduct of which they become aware. Reports include:

- A description of the crime or incident, and

- When appropriate, personally identifying information such as the name and contact information of involved individuals

This reporting process:

- Keeps the campus community safe and informed
- Ensures proper statistical inclusion in the ASR, and
- Allows the College to provide appropriate support and institutional response

Important: No personally-identifiable information is included when reporting crime statistics in the ASR or Daily Crime Log.

Annual Request for Crime Statistics

In addition to ongoing reporting, the **Director of Campus Safety and Security** annually requests crime statistics from all CSAs through a **Crime Statistical Reporting Survey**. Statistics gathered from CSAs are reviewed, compiled, and included in the ASR along with crime statistics collected from other sources and law enforcement agencies.

Section XX: Closing

By blending Mid's Core Values of people, community, learning, integrity, and excellence with its safety and security practices, the College fosters a culture of awareness, trust, and shared responsibility. Maintaining a safe campus requires the active participation of every member of our community. Each of us contributes to this culture by following sound safety practices, looking out for one another, and becoming familiar with the policies, procedures, resources, and reporting options outlined in this Report. Reporting incidents and concerns, whether large or small, is essential to creating an environment where everyone feels safe, valued, and supported in their success. Together, we can help ensure that Mid remains a safe, healthy, and secure place to learn and work.

Mid would like to remind you:

If you see something, sense something, say something!

See Appendix A on the following pages for Mid Michigan College's Crime Statistics for the calendar years 2023, 2024, and 2025.

For additional information or to obtain a paper copy of the Annual Security Report, please email sos@midmich.edu or compliance@midmich.edu.

Appendix A: Mid Michigan College's Crime Stats for the Years 2023, 2024, and 2025

The information on the following pages includes Clery crime statistics gathered from Campus Security, Title IX Coordinators, Campus Security Authorities, and state and local law enforcement agencies for the 2023, 2024, and 2025 calendar years that occurred on Mid's Clery defined geography and meet the Clery crime definitions outlined above.

Crime Statistics for the Harrison Campus

Harrison Campus Crime Statistical Data: Criminal Offense			
Offense	Year	Geographic Locations	
		On Campus	Public Property
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Rape	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Fondling	2025	1	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Incest	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Statutory Rape	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Robbery	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Burglary	2025	0	0
	2024	1	0
	2023	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Arson	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0

Harrison Campus Crime Statistical Data: VAWA Crime			
Offense	Year	Geographic Locations	
		On Campus	Public Property
Dating Violence	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Domestic Violence	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Stalking	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0

Harrison Campus Crime Statistical Data: Arrests and Referrals			
Offense	Year	Geographic Locations	
		On Campus	Public Property
Arrests: Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Referrals – Disciplinary: Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Arrests: Drug Abuse Violations	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Referrals – Disciplinary: Drug Abuse Violations	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Arrests: Liquor Law Violations	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Referrals – Disciplinary: Liquor Law Violations	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0

Harrison Campus Crime Statistical Data: Hazing
<i>2025 was the first year that the College began collecting crime data on Hazing</i>
For the 2025 year there were no reports of Hazing

For the years 2023, 2024, and 2025 there were no reported hate crimes for the Harrison Campus
For the years 2023, 2024 and 2025 there were no unfounded crimes for the Harrison Campus

Mid Michigan College has no on-campus residential facilities

Crime Statistics for the Mt. Pleasant Campus

Mt. Pleasant Campus Crime Statistical Data: Criminal Offense			
Offense	Year	Geographic Locations	
		On Campus	Public Property
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Rape	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Fondling	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	1	0
Incest	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Statutory Rape	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Robbery	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Burglary	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Arson	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0

Mt. Pleasant Campus Crime Statistical Data: VAWA Crime			
Offense	Year	Geographic Locations	
		On Campus	Public Property
Dating Violence	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Domestic Violence	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Stalking	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0

Mt. Pleasant Campus Crime Statistical Data: Arrests and Referrals			
Offense	Year	Geographic Locations	
		On Campus	Public Property
Arrests: Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Referrals – Disciplinary: Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Arrests: Drug Abuse Violations	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Referrals – Disciplinary: Drug Abuse Violations	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Arrests: Liquor Law Violations	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0
Referrals – Disciplinary: Liquor Law Violations	2025	0	0
	2024	0	0
	2023	0	0

Mt. Pleasant Campus Crime Statistical Data: Hazing
<i>2025 was the first year that the College began collecting crime data on Hazing</i>
For the 2025 year there were no reports of Hazing

For the years 2023, 2024, and 2025 there were no reported hate crimes for the Mt. Pleasant Campus
For the years 2023, 2024, and 2025 there were no unfounded crimes for the Mt. Pleasant Campus

Mid Michigan College has no on-campus residential facilities

Crime Statistics Off-Campus Locations

Off-Campus Locations Crime Statistical Data: Criminal Offense			
Offense	Year	Geographic Locations	
		Non-Campus	
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2025	0	
	2024	0	
	2023	0	
Manslaughter by Negligence	2025	0	
	2024	0	
	2023	0	
Rape	2025	0	
	2024	0	
	2023	0	
Fondling	2025	0	
	2024	0	
	2023	0	
Incest	2025	0	
	2024	0	
	2023	0	
Statutory Rape	2025	0	
	2024	0	
	2023	1	
Robbery	2025	0	
	2024	0	
	2023	0	
Aggravated Assault	2025	0	
	2024	0	
	2023	0	
Burglary	2025	0	
	2024	0	
	2023	0	
Motor Vehicle Theft	2025	0	
	2024	0	
	2023	0	
Arson	2025	0	
	2024	0	
	2023	0	

Off Campus Crime Statistical Data: VAWA Crime			
Offense	Year	Geographic Locations	
		Non-Campus	
Dating Violence	2025	0	
	2024	0	
	2023	0	
Domestic Violence	2025	0	
	2024	0	
	2023	0	
Stalking	2025	0	
	2024	0	
	2023	0	

Off - Campus Crime Statistical Data: Arrests and Referrals			
Offense	Year	Geographic Locations	
		Non-Campus	
Arrests: Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	2025	0	
	2024	0	
	2023	1	
Referrals – Disciplinary: Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	2025	0	
	2024	0	
	2023	0	
Arrests: Drug Abuse Violations	2025	0	
	2024	3	
	2023	0	
Referrals – Disciplinary: Drug Abuse Violations	2025	0	
	2024	0	
	2023	0	
Arrests: Liquor Law Violations	2025	0	
	2024	0	
	2023	0	
Referrals – Disciplinary: Liquor Law Violations	2025	0	
	2024	0	
	2023	0	

For the years 2023, 2024, and 2025 there were no reported hate crimes for off campus locations
For the years 2023, 2024, and 2025 there were no unfounded crimes for off campus locations

Off Campus Crime Statistical Data: Hazing
<i>2025 was the first year that the College began collecting crime data on Hazing</i>
For the 2025 year there were no reports of Hazing