



2023 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

Information for 2023-2024 Academic Year

Oxford Campus, Hamilton Campus, Middletown Campus, Voice of America Learning Center Campus, Cincinnati Campus, and the Luxembourg Campus

This annual report contains the crime and fire statistics for 2022, 2021, and 2020.

All policy statements and procedures contained within this Annual Security and Fire Safety Report apply to all Miami University campus locations unless otherwise specified in each section.

Policy for Reporting the Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics

The Miami University Police prepares this report to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act. The statistics disclosed in this report are gathered from the local law enforcement agencies surrounding our campuses; the offices of Residence Life, Community Standards, Business Services, Intercollegiate Athletics, and the Division of Student Life. The report is prepared in cooperation with each of those offices. For statistical purposes, crime statistics reported to any of these sources are recorded in the calendar year the crime was reported. A written request for statistical information is made on an annual basis to all Campus Security Authorities (as defined under the Clery Act). Each entity provides updated information on their policies and procedures and their educational efforts and programs to comply with the Act.

Fire Safety Report

This report of fire safety policies, procedures, and fire statistics is Miami University's response to the Higher Education Opportunity Act: Fire Safety Report. The statistics disclosed in this report are gathered from the local fire department and the Environmental Health and Safety Office. Learn about the policies regarding fire safety education and training programs provided to students and employees as well as rules on portable electrical appliances, smoking and open flames in residence halls. This information on fire safety also includes emergency procedures for evacuation and a list of contacts for reporting a fire. The statistics include a description of each on-campus housing facility fire safety system as well as the number of fire drills held annually. Pertinent safety issues for students in off-campus housing include landlord/tenant responsibilities, Oxford City housing codes, and fire prevention strategies.

All of the statistics are gathered, compiled, and reported to the University community via this report which is published by Miami University. Miami University Police Department submits the annual

crime statistics provided in this report to the Department of Education (ED). The statistical information gathered by the Department of Education is available to the public through ED website.

Each year, email notification of this website is made to all faculty, staff, and enrolled students. Written notification is provided to prospective students and employees. Copies of the report may be obtained from University Police, 513-529-2223.

Crime Statistics

In compliance with the Campus Security Act, Miami University is sharing the following crime-related statistics.

Miami Crime Statistics

These figures include reports of crimes occurring on campus, non-campus buildings or properties, and public property. These geographic areas are defined as follows:

Campus

1. Any building or property owned or controlled by Miami within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by Miami in direct support of, or in a manner related to, Miami's education purposes, including residence halls; and
2. Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in paragraph (1), that is owned by Miami but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as food or other retail vendors).

Non-campus building or property

1. Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by Miami; or
2. Any building or property owned or controlled by Miami that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, Miami's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of Miami.

Public property

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

This information from Miami University is provided as part of our commitment to campus safety and in compliance with the Student Right to Know and Campus Security Act as amended by the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act.

Oxford Campus Report

Campus Security Act Reporting, 2020–2022

Crime	Year	Residential Facilities	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property [A]	Public Property
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2022	0	0	0	0
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2021	0	0	0	0
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2022	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2021	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2020	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses - Rape	2022	22	32	0	0
Sex Offenses - Rape	2021	18	24	5	0
Sex Offenses – Rape [B]	2020	13	19	3	0
Sex Offense - Fondling	2022	10	16	3	0

Campus Security Act Reporting, 2020–2022

Crime	Year	Residential Facilities	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property [A]	Public Property
Sex Offense - Fondling	2021	9	19	2	0
Sex Offense - Fondling	2020	2	2	0	0
Sex Offenses - Incest	2022	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses - Incest	2021	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses - Incest	2020	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense - Statutory Rape	2022	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense - Statutory Rape	2021	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense - Statutory Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2022	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2021	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2020	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2022	1	5	5	0

Campus Security Act Reporting, 2020–2022

Crime	Year	Residential Facilities	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property [A]	Public Property
Aggravated Assault	2021	1	5	3	0
Aggravated Assault	2020	0	0	4	1
Burglary	2022	14	16	9	0
Burglary	2021	2	4	8	0
Burglary	2020	1	3	5	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2022	0	13	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2021	0	3	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2020	0	0	0	0
Arson	2022	0	1	0	0
Arson	2021	0	1	0	0
Arson	2020	1	1	0	0

Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 for the Oxford Campus

Crime	Year	Residential Facilities	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property [A]	Public Property
Domestic Violence	2022	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2021	0	2	0	0
Domestic Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2022	5	6	0	0
Dating Violence	2021	2	2	0	0
Dating Violence	2020	8	9	0	0
Stalking	2022	7	32	0	0
Stalking	2021	13	22	2	0
Stalking	2020	6	22	0	0

Arrests for the Oxford Campus

Violations	Year	Residential Facilities	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property [A]	Public Property
Weapons Law	2022	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law	2021	0	1	0	0
Weapons Law	2020	0	0	0	0
Drug Law	2022	1	2	0	4
Drug Law	2021	1	2	0	0
Drug Law	2020	0	2	0	3
Liquor Law	2022	4	30	8	4
Liquor Law	2021	4	55	2	13
Liquor Law	2020	4	28	5	5

Disciplinary Actions for the Oxford Campus

Violations	Year	Residential Facilities	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property [A]	Public Property
Weapons Law	2022	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law	2021	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law	2020	0	0	0	0
Drug Law	2022	50	52	0	0
Drug Law	2021	82	22	0	0
Drug Law	2020	78	86	2	0
Liquor Law	2022	397	406	0	0
Liquor Law	2021	387	401	0	0
Liquor Law	2020	430	433	0	0

Hate Crimes—Hate crimes are crimes that manifest evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the victim's actual or perceived race (RA), religion (RE), sexual orientation (SO), gender (G), gender identity (GI), ethnicity (E), national origin (NO) or disability (D). In 2020, one incident of simple assault occurred at a non-campus location that was motivated by hate of sexual orientation. In 2021, one incident of intimidation occurred on campus in a residential facility that was motivated by hate of sexual orientation. In 2022, one incident of intimidation occurred on campus that was motivated by hate of sexual orientation.

Unfounded crimes. If a reported crime is investigated by law enforcement authorities and found to be false or baseless, the crime is unfounded and should not be included in an institution's statistics. Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may unfound a crime. There were seven crimes unfounded in 2020, eight crimes unfounded in 2021, and six crimes unfounded in 2022.

[A] *Non-Campus Property—Non-Campus is (1) any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by Miami; or (2) any building or property owned or controlled by Miami that is used in direct support of or in relation to, Miami's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of Miami. The Oxford campus has both types of non-campus property. Buildings owned and controlled by student organizations include fraternity houses; non-contiguous buildings include those used by Miami in support of its educational purposes, such as study away locations.*

[B] *In 2020 a rape was reported at an unknown location and counted as an On Campus crime. It was later disclosed in 2021 that the reported rape occurred off-campus, and outside of Miami Clery geography. This statistic has been updated to reflect the removal of that crime.*

Statistics listed in the "Residential Facilities" column are also counted in the "On Campus" column. The law requires institutions to break out the number of on-campus crimes that occur in residential facilities.

Hamilton Campus Report

Campus Security Act Reporting, 2020–2022

Crime	Year	Residential Facilities [A]	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property [B]	Public Property
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2022	-	0	0	0
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2021	-	0	0	0
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2020	-	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2022	-	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2021	-	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2020	-	0	0	0
Sex Offense - Rape	2022	-	0	0	0
Sex Offense - Rape	2021	-	0	0	0
Sex Offense - Rape	2020	-	0	0	0

Campus Security Act Reporting, 2020–2022

Crime	Year	Residential Facilities [A]	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property [B]	Public Property
Sex Offense - Fondling	2022	-	0	0	0
Sex Offense - Fondling	2021	-	0	0	0
Sex Offense - Fondling	2020	-	0	0	0
Sex Offenses - Incest	2022	-	0	0	0
Sex Offenses - Incest	2021	-	0	0	0
Sex Offenses - Incest	2020	-	0	0	0
Sex Offense - Statutory Rape	2022	-	0	0	0
Sex Offense - Statutory Rape	2021	-	0	0	0
Sex Offense - Statutory Rape	2020	-	0	0	0
Robbery	2022	-	0	0	0
Robbery	2021	-	0	0	0

Campus Security Act Reporting, 2020–2022

Crime	Year	Residential Facilities [A]	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property [B]	Public Property
Robbery	2020	-	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2022	-	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2021	-	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2020	-	0	0	0
Burglary	2022	-	0	0	0
Burglary	2021	-	2	0	0
Burglary	2020	-	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2022	-	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2021	-	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2020	-	0	0	0
Arson	2022	-	0	0	0
Arson	2021	-	0	0	0
Arson	2020	-	0	0	0

Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 for the Hamilton Campus

Crime	Year	Residential Facilities [A]	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property [B]	Public Property
Domestic Violence	2022	-	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2021	-	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2020	-	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2022	-	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2021	-	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2020	-	0	0	0
Stalking	2022	-	0	0	0
Stalking	2021	-	1	0	0
Stalking	2020	-	0	0	0

Arrests for the Hamilton Campus

Violations	Year	Residential Facilities [A]	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property [B]	Public Property
Weapons Law	2022	-	0	0	0
Weapons Law	2021	-	0	0	0
Weapons Law	2020	-	0	0	2
Drug Law	2022	-	0	0	0
Drug Law	2021	-	0	0	1
Drug Law	2020	-	0	0	2
Liquor Law	2022	-	0	0	0
Liquor Law	2021	-	0	0	0
Liquor Law	2020	-	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions for the Hamilton Campus

Violations	Year	Residential Facilities [A]	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property [B]	Public Property
Weapons Law	2022	-	0	0	0
Weapons Law	2021	-	0	0	0
Weapons Law	2020	-	0	0	0
Drug Law	2022	-	0	0	0
Drug Law	2021	-	0	0	0
Drug Law	2020	-	0	0	0
Liquor Law	2021	-	0	0	0
Liquor Law	2020	-	0	0	0
Liquor Law	2019	-	0	0	0

Hate Crimes—Hate crimes are crimes that manifest evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the victim's actual or perceived race (RA), religion (RE), sexual orientation (SO), gender (G), gender identity (GI), ethnicity (E), national origin (NO) or disability (D). No hate crimes were reported in 2020, 2021, or 2022.

Unfounded crimes. If a reported crime is investigated by law enforcement authorities and found to be false or baseless, the crime is “unfounded” and should not be included in your institution’s statistics. Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may “unfound” a crime. There were no crimes unfounded in 2020, 2021, or 2022.

[A] The Hamilton Campus has no residential facilities.

[B] Non-Campus Property—Non-Campus is (1) any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by Miami; or (2) any building or property owned or controlled by Miami that is used in direct support of or in relation to, Miami's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of Miami. The Hamilton campus has no buildings owned or controlled by student organizations. The Hamilton Campus has non-contiguous buildings used by Miami-Hamilton in direct support of its educational purposes.

Statistics listed in the "Residential Facilities" column are also counted in the "On Campus" column. The law requires institutions to break out the number of on-campus crimes that occur in residential facilities.

Middletown Campus Report

Campus Security Act Reporting, 2020–2022

Crime	Year	Residential Facilities [A]	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property [B]	Public Property
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2022	-	0	0	0
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2021	-	0	0	0
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2020	-	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2022	-	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2021	-	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2020	-	0	0	0
Sex Offense - Rape	2022	-	0	0	0
Sex Offense - Rape	2021	-	0	0	0
Sex Offense - Rape	2020	-	0	0	0

Campus Security Act Reporting, 2020–2022

Crime	Year	Residential Facilities [A]	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property [B]	Public Property
Sex Offense – Fondling	2022	-	0	0	0
Sex Offense – Fondling	2021	-	0	0	0
Sex Offense - Fondling	2020	-	0	0	0
Sex Offenses - Incest	2022	-	0	0	0
Sex Offenses - Incest	2021	-	0	0	0
Sex Offenses - Incest	2020	-	0	0	0
Sex Offense - Statutory Rape	2022	-	0	0	0
Sex Offense - Statutory Rape	2021	-	0	0	0
Sex Offense - Statutory Rape	2020	-	0	0	0
Robbery	2022	-	0	0	0
Robbery	2021	-	0	0	0

Campus Security Act Reporting, 2020–2022

Crime	Year	Residential Facilities [A]	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property [B]	Public Property
Robbery	2020	-	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2022	-	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2021	-	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2020	-	0	0	0
Burglary	2022	-	0	0	0
Burglary	2021	-	0	0	0
Burglary	2020	-	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2022	-	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2021	-	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2020	-	0	0	0
Arson	2022	-	0	0	0
Arson	2021	-	0	0	0
Arson	2020	-	0	0	0

Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 for the Middletown Campus

Crime	Year	Residential Facilities [A]	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property [B]	Public Property
Domestic Violence	2022	-	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2021	-	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2020	-	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2022	-	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2021	-	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2020	-	0	0	0
Stalking	2022	-	0	0	0
Stalking	2021	-	0	0	0
Stalking	2020	-	1	0	0

Arrests for the Middletown Campus

Violations	Year	Residential Facilities [A]	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property [B]	Public Property
Weapons Law	2022	-	0	0	0
Weapons Law	2021	-	0	0	0
Weapons Law	2020	-	0	0	0
Drug Law	2022	-	0	0	0
Drug Law	2021	-	0	0	0
Drug Law	2020	-	0	0	0
Liquor Law	2022	-	0	0	0
Liquor Law	2021	-	0	0	0
Liquor Law	2020	-	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions for the Middletown

Violations	Year	Residential Facilities [A]	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property [B]	Public Property
Weapons Law	2022	-	0	0	0
Weapons Law	2021	-	0	0	0
Weapons Law	2020	-	0	0	0
Drug Law	2022	-	0	0	0
Drug Law	2021	-	0	0	0
Drug Law	2020	-	0	0	0
Liquor Law	2022	-	0	0	0
Liquor Law	2021	-	0	0	0
Liquor Law	2020	-	0	0	0

Hate Crimes—Hate crimes are crimes that manifest evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the victim's actual or perceived race (RA), religion (RE), sexual orientation (SO), gender (G), gender identity (GI), ethnicity (E), national origin (NO) or disability (D). No hate crimes were reported in 2020, 2021, or 2022.

Unfounded crimes. If a reported crime is investigated by law enforcement authorities and found to be false or baseless, the crime is “unfounded” and should not be included in your institution’s statistics. Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may “unfound” a crime. There were no crimes unfounded in 2020, 2021, or 2022.

[A] The Middletown Campus has no residential facilities.

[B] Non-Campus Property—Non-Campus is (1) any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by Miami; or (2) any building or property owned or controlled by Miami that is used in direct support of or in relation to, Miami's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of Miami. The Middletown campus has no buildings owned or controlled by student organizations. The Middletown Campus has non-contiguous buildings used by Miami-Middletown in direct support of its educational purposes.

Statistics listed in the "Residential Facilities" column are also counted in the "On Campus" column. The law requires institutions to break out the number of on-campus crimes that occur in residential facilities.

Luxembourg Campus Report

Campus Security Act Reporting, 2020–2022

Crime	Year	Residential Facilities [A]	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property [B]	Public Property
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2022	0	0	0	0
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2021	0	0	0	0
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2020	-	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2022	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2021	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2020	-	0	0	0
Sex Offense - Rape	2022	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense - Rape	2021	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense - Rape	2020	-	0	0	0

Campus Security Act Reporting, 2020–2022

Crime	Year	Residential Facilities [A]	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property [B]	Public Property
Sex Offense - Fondling	2022	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense - Fondling	2021	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense - Fondling	2020	-	0	0	0
Sex Offense - Incest	2022	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense - Incest	2021	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense - Incest	2020	-	0	0	0
Sex Offense - Statutory Rape	2022	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense - Statutory Rape	2021	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense - Statutory Rape	2020	-	0	0	0
Robbery	2022	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2021	0	0	0	0

Campus Security Act Reporting, 2020–2022

Crime	Year	Residential Facilities [A]	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property [B]	Public Property
Robbery	2020	-	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2022	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2021	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2020	-	0	0	0
Burglary	2022	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2021	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2020	-	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2022	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2021	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2020	-	0	0	0
Arson	2022	0	0	0	0
Arson	2021	0	0	0	0
Arson	2020	-	0	0	0

Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 for the Luxembourg Campus

Crime	Year	Residential Facilities [A]	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property [B]	Public Property
Domestic Violence	2022	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2021	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2020	-	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2022	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2021	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2020	-	0	0	0
Stalking	2022	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2021	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2020	-	0	0	0

Arrests for the Luxembourg Campus

Violations	Year	Residential Facilities [A]	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property [B]	Public Property
Weapons Law	2022	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law	2021	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law	2020	-	0	0	0
Drug Law	2022	0	0	0	0
Drug Law	2021	0	0	0	0
Drug Law	2020	-	0	0	0
Liquor Law	2022	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law	2021	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law	2020	-	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions for the Luxembourg Campus

Violations	Year	Residential Facilities [A]	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property [B]	Public Property
Weapons Law	2022	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law	2021	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law	2020	-	0	0	0
Drug Law	2022	0	0	0	0
Drug Law	2021	0	0	0	0
Drug Law	2020	-	0	0	0
Liquor Law	2022	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law	2021	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law	2020	-	0	0	0

Hate Crimes—Hate crimes are crimes that manifest evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the victim's actual or perceived race (RA), religion (RE), sexual orientation (SO), gender (G), gender identity (GI), ethnicity (E), national origin (NO) or disability (D). No hate crimes were reported in 2020, 2021, or 2022.

Unfounded crimes. If a reported crime is investigated by law enforcement authorities and found to be false or baseless, the crime is “unfounded” and should not be included in your institution’s statistics. Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may “unfound” a crime. There were no crimes unfounded in 2020, 2021, or 2022.

[A] In 2020 the Luxembourg campus had no residential facilities for students. The Luxembourg Campus started leasing the Chaves Apartments and the Gardeners House on January 1, 2021.

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

Statistics listed in the "Residential Facilities" column are also counted in the "On Campus" column. The law requires institutions to break out the number of on-campus crimes that occur in residential facilities.

Voice of America Learning Center Report

Campus Security Act Reporting, 2020–2022

Crime	Year	Residential Facilities [A]	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property [B]	Public Property
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2022	-	0	-	0
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2021	-	0	-	0
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2020	-	0	-	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2022	-	0	-	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2021	-	0	-	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2020	-	0	-	0
Sex Offense - Rape	2022	-	0	-	0
Sex Offense - Rape	2021	-	0	-	0
Sex Offense - Rape	2020	-	0	-	0

Campus Security Act Reporting, 2020–2022

Crime	Year	Residential Facilities [A]	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property [B]	Public Property
Sex Offense - Fondling	2022	-	0	-	0
Sex Offense - Fondling	2021	-	0	-	0
Sex Offense - Fondling	2020	-	0	-	0
Sex Offense - Incest	2022	-	0	-	0
Sex Offense - Incest	2021	-	0	-	0
Sex Offense - Incest	2020	-	0	-	0
Sex Offense - Statutory Rape	2022	-	0	-	0
Sex Offense - Statutory Rape	2021	-	0	-	0
Sex Offense - Statutory Rape	2020	-	0	-	0
Robbery	2022	-	0	-	0
Robbery	2021	-	0	-	0

Campus Security Act Reporting, 2020–2022

Crime	Year	Residential Facilities [A]	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property [B]	Public Property
Robbery	2020	-	0	-	0
Aggravated Assault	2022	-	0	-	0
Aggravated Assault	2021	-	0	-	0
Aggravated Assault	2020	-	0	-	0
Burglary	2022	-	0	-	0
Burglary	2021	-	0	-	0
Burglary	2020	-	0	-	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2022	-	0	-	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2021	-	0	-	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2020	-	0	-	0
Arson	2022	-	0	-	0
Arson	2021	-	0	-	0
Arson	2020	-	0	-	0

Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 for the Voice of America Learning Center Campus

Crime	Year	Residential Facilities [A]	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property [B]	Public Property
Domestic Violence	2022	-	0	-	0
Domestic Violence	2021	-	0	-	0
Domestic Violence	2020	-	0	-	0
Dating Violence	2022	-	0	-	0
Dating Violence	2021	-	0	-	0
Dating Violence	2020	-	0	-	0
Stalking	2022	-	0	-	0
Stalking	2021	-	0	-	0
Stalking	2020	-	0	-	0

Arrests for the Voice of America Learning Center Campus

Violations	Year	Residential Facilities [A]	Total On Campus	Non- Campus Property [B]	Public Property
Weapons Law	2022	-	0	-	0
Weapons Law	2021	-	0	-	0
Weapons Law	2020	-	0	-	0
Drug Law	2022	-	0	-	0
Drug Law	2021	-	0	-	0
Drug Law	2020	-	0	-	0
Liquor Law	2022	-	0	-	0
Liquor Law	2021	-	0	-	0
Liquor Law	2020	-	0	-	0

Disciplinary Actions for the Voice of America Learning Center Campus

Violations	Year	Residential Facilities [A]	Total On Campus	Non- Campus Property [B]	Public Property
Weapons Law	2022	-	0	-	0
Weapons Law	2021	-	0	-	0
Weapons Law	2020	-	0	-	0
Drug Law	2022	-	0	-	0
Drug Law	2021	-	0	-	0
Drug Law	2020	-	0	-	0
Liquor Law	2022	-	0	-	0
Liquor Law	2021	-	0	-	0
Liquor Law	2020	-	0	-	0

Hate Crimes—Hate crimes are crimes that manifest evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the victim's actual or perceived race (RA), religion (RE), sexual orientation (SO), gender (G), gender identity (GI), ethnicity (E), national origin (NO) or disability (D). No hate crimes were reported in 2020, 2021, or 2022.

Unfounded crimes. If a reported crime is investigated by law enforcement authorities and found to be false or baseless, the crime is “unfounded” and should not be included in your institution’s statistics. Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may “unfound” a crime. There were no crimes unfounded in 2020, 2021, or 2022.

[A] The Voice of America Learning Center has no residential facilities.

[B] Non-Campus Property—Non-Campus is (1) any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by Miami; or (2) any building or property owned or controlled by Miami that is used in direct support of or in relation to, Miami's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of Miami. The Voice of America Learning Center has no "Non-Campus" building or property.

Statistics listed in the "Residential Facilities" column are also counted in the "On Campus" column. The law requires institutions to break out the number of on-campus crimes that occur in residential facilities.

Dublin Coffman Campus Report

The Dublin Coffman campus consists of classroom space utilized at the Dublin Coffman High School located in Dublin, Ohio.

Campus Security Act Reporting, 2020–2022					
Crime	Year	Residential Facilities [A]	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property [B]	Public Property
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2022	-	0	-	0
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2021	-	0	-	0
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2020	-	0	-	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2022	-	0	-	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2021	-	0	-	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2020	-	0	-	0
Sex Offense - Rape	2022	-	0	-	0
Sex Offense - Rape	2021	-	0	-	0

Campus Security Act Reporting, 2020–2022

Crime	Year	Residential Facilities [A]	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property [B]	Public Property
Sex Offense - Rape	2020	-	0	-	0
Sex Offense - Fondling	2022	-	0	-	0
Sex Offense - Fondling	2021	-	0	-	0
Sex Offense - Fondling	2020		5	-	0
Sex Offense - Incest	2022	-	0	-	0
Sex Offense - Incest	2021	-	0	-	0
Sex Offense - Incest	2020	-	0	-	0
Sex Offense - Statutory Rape	2022	-	0	-	0
Sex Offense - Statutory Rape	2021	-	0	-	0
Sex Offense - Statutory Rape	2020	-	0	-	0
Robbery	2022	-	0	-	0
Robbery	2021	-	0	-	0

Campus Security Act Reporting, 2020–2022

Crime	Year	Residential Facilities [A]	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property [B]	Public Property
Robbery	2020	-	0	-	0
Aggravated Assault	2022	-	0	-	0
Aggravated Assault	2021	-	0	-	0
Aggravated Assault	2020	-	0	-	0
Burglary	2022	-	0	-	0
Burglary	2021	-	0	-	0
Burglary	2020	-	0	-	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2022	-	0	-	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2021	-	0	-	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2020	-	0	-	0
Arson	2022	-	0	-	0
Arson	2021	-	0	-	0
Arson	2020	-	0	-	0

Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 for the Dublin Coffman Campus

Crime	Year	Residential Facilities [A]	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property [B]	Public Property
Domestic Violence	2022	-	0	-	0
Domestic Violence	2021	-	0	-	0
Domestic Violence	2020	-	0	-	0
Dating Violence	2022	-	0	-	0
Dating Violence	2021	-	0	-	0
Dating Violence	2020	-	0	-	0
Stalking	2022	-	0	-	0
Stalking	2021	-	0	-	0
Stalking	2020	-	0	-	0

Arrests for the Dublin Coffman Campus

Violations	Year	Residential Facilities [A]	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property [B]	Public Property
Weapons Law	2022	-	0	-	0
Weapons Law	2021	-	0	-	0
Weapons Law	2020	-	0	-	0
Drug Law	2022	-	0	-	0
Drug Law	2021	-	2	-	0
Drug Law	2020	-	0	-	0
Liquor Law	2022	-	0	-	0
Liquor Law	2021	-	0	-	0
Liquor Law	2020	-	2	-	0

Disciplinary Actions for the Dublin Coffman Campus

Violations	Year	Residential Facilities [A]	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property [B]	Public Property
Weapons Law	2022	-	0	-	0
Weapons Law	2021	-	0	-	0
Weapons Law	2020	-	0	-	0
Drug Law	2022	-	0	-	0
Drug Law	2021	-	0	-	0
Drug Law	2020	-	0	-	0
Liquor Law	2022	-	0	-	0
Liquor Law	2021	-	0	-	0
Liquor Law	2020	-	0	-	0

Hate Crimes—Hate crimes are crimes that manifest evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the victim's actual or perceived race (RA), religion (RE), sexual orientation (SO), gender (G), gender identity (GI), ethnicity (E), national origin (NO) or disability (D). No hate crimes were reported in 2020, 2021 or 2022.

Unfounded crimes. If a reported crime is investigated by law enforcement authorities and found to be false or baseless, the crime is “unfounded” and should not be included in your institution’s statistics. Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may “unfound” a crime. There were no crimes unfounded in 2020, 2021 or 2022.

[A]The Dublin Coffman Campus has no residential facilities.

[B] Non-Campus Property—Non-Campus is (1) any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by Miami; or (2) any building or property owned or controlled by Miami that is used in direct support of or in relation to, Miami's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of Miami. The Dublin Coffman Campus has no "Non-Campus" building or property.

Statistics listed in the "Residential Facilities" column are also counted in the "On Campus" column. The law requires institutions to break out the number of on-campus crimes that occur in residential facilities.

Miami stopped utilizing space in the Dublin Coffman High School in July 2023 and no longer considers this a separate campus.

Wilmington Campus Report

Miami University utilizes classroom space at Wilmington College's Center for the Sciences and Agriculture located in Wilmington, Ohio. The Wilmington Campus became a separate campus effective Spring 2019.

Campus Security Act Reporting, 2020-2022					
Crime	Year	Residential Facilities <i>[A]</i>	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property <i>[B]</i>	Public Property
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2022	-	0	-	0
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2021	-	0	-	0
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2020	-	0	-	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2022	-	0	-	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2021	-	0	-	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2020	-	0	-	0
Sex Offense - Rape	2022	-	0	-	0
Sex Offense - Rape	2021	-	0	-	0

Campus Security Act Reporting, 2020-2022

Crime	Year	Residential Facilities <i>[A]</i>	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property <i>[B]</i>	Public Property
Sex Offense - Rape	2020	-	0	-	0
Sex Offense - Fondling	2022	-	0	-	0
Sex Offense - Fondling	2021	-	0	-	0
Sex Offense - Fondling	2020	-	0	-	0
Sex Offense - Incest	2022	-	0	-	0
Sex Offense - Incest	2021	-	0	-	0
Sex Offense - Incest	2020	-	0	-	0
Sex Offense - Statutory Rape	2022	-	0	-	0
Sex Offense - Statutory Rape	2021	-	0	-	0
Sex Offense - Statutory Rape	2020	-	0	-	0
Robbery	2022	-	0	-	0
Robbery	2021	-	0	-	0

Campus Security Act Reporting, 2020-2022

Crime	Year	Residential Facilities <i>[A]</i>	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property <i>[B]</i>	Public Property
Robbery	2020	-	0	-	0
Aggravated Assault	2022	-	0	-	0
Aggravated Assault	2021	-	0	-	0
Aggravated Assault	2020	-	0	-	0
Burglary	2022	-	0	-	0
Burglary	2021	-	0	-	0
Burglary	2020	-	0	-	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2022	-	0	-	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2021	-	0	-	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2020	-	0	-	0
Arson	2022	-	0	-	0
Arson	2021	-	0	-	0
Arson	2020	-	0	-	0

Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 for the Wilmington Campus

Crime	Year	Residential Facilities <u>[A]</u>	Total On Campus	Non- Campus Property <u>[B]</u>	Public Property
Domestic Violence	2022	-	0	-	0
Domestic Violence	2021	-	0	-	0
Domestic Violence	2020	-	0	-	0
Dating Violence	2022	-	0	-	0
Dating Violence	2021	-	0	-	0
Dating Violence	2020	-	0	-	0
Stalking	2022	-	0	-	0
Stalking	2021	-	0	-	0
Stalking	2020	-	0	-	0

Arrests for the Wilmington Campus

Violations	Year	Residential Facilities <u>[A]</u>	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property <u>[B]</u>	Public Property
Weapons Law	2022	-	0	-	0
Weapons Law	2021	-	0	-	0
Weapons Law	2020	-	0	-	0
Drug Law	2022	-	0	-	0
Drug Law	2021	-	0	-	0
Drug Law	2020	-	0	-	0
Liquor Law	2022	-	0	-	0
Liquor Law	2021	-	0	-	0
Liquor Law	2020	-	0	-	0

Disciplinary Actions for the Wilmington Campus

Violations	Year	Residential Facilities <u>[A]</u>	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property <u>[B]</u>	Public Property
Weapons Law	2022	-	0	-	0
Weapons Law	2021	-	0	-	0
Weapons Law	2020	-	0	-	0
Drug Law	2022	-	0	-	0
Drug Law	2021	-	0	-	0
Drug Law	2020	-	0	-	0
Liquor Law	2022	-	0	-	0
Liquor Law	2021	-	0	-	0
Liquor Law	2020	-	0	-	0

Hate Crimes—Hate crimes are crimes that manifest evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the victim's actual or perceived race (RA), religion (RE), sexual orientation (SO), gender (G), gender identity (GI), ethnicity (E), national origin (NO) or disability (D). No hate crimes were reported in 2020, 2021 or 2022.

Unfounded crimes. If a reported crime is investigated by law enforcement authorities and found to be false or baseless, the crime is “unfounded” and should not be included in your institution’s statistics. Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may “unfound” a crime. There were no crimes unfounded in 2020, 2021 or 2022.

[A] The Wilmington Campus has no residential facilities. Miami University only utilizes classroom space at Wilmington College's Center for the Sciences and Agriculture located in Wilmington, Ohio.

[B] Non-Campus Property—Non-Campus is (1) any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by Miami; or (2) any building or property owned or controlled by Miami that is used in direct support of or in relation to, Miami's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of Miami. The Wilmington Campus has no "Non-Campus" building or property.

Statistics listed in the "Residential Facilities" column are also counted in the "On Campus" column. The law requires institutions to break out the number of on-campus crimes that occur in residential facilities.

Miami University stopped utilizing space at Wilmington College's Center for the Sciences and Agriculture in April 2023 and no longer considers this a separate campus.

Cincinnati Campus Report

Miami University utilizes classroom space at the Cincinnati Public Schools Education Center located in Cincinnati, Ohio. The Cincinnati Campus became a separate campus effective Spring 2022.

Campus Security Act Reporting, 2020-2022					
Crime	Year	Residential Facilities <i>[A]</i>	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property <i>[B]</i>	Public Property
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2022	-	0	-	0
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2021	-	-	-	-
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2020	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter by Negligence	2022	-	0	-	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2021	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter by Negligence	2020	-	-	-	-
Sex Offense - Rape	2022	-	0	-	0
Sex Offense - Rape	2021	-	-	-	-

Campus Security Act Reporting, 2020-2022

Crime	Year	Residential Facilities <i>[A]</i>	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property <i>[B]</i>	Public Property
Sex Offense - Rape	2020	-	-	-	-
Sex Offense - Fondling	2022	-	0	-	0
Sex Offense - Fondling	2021	-	-	-	-
Sex Offense - Fondling	2020	-	-	-	-
Sex Offense - Incest	2022	-	0	-	0
Sex Offense - Incest	2021	-	-	-	-
Sex Offense - Incest	2020	-	-	-	-
Sex Offense - Statutory Rape	2022	-	0	-	0
Sex Offense - Statutory Rape	2021	-	-	-	-
Sex Offense - Statutory Rape	2020	-	-	-	-
Robbery	2022	-	0	-	0
Robbery	2021	-	-	-	-

Campus Security Act Reporting, 2020-2022

Crime	Year	Residential Facilities <i>[A]</i>	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property <i>[B]</i>	Public Property
Robbery	2020	-	-	-	-
Aggravated Assault	2022	-	0	-	0
Aggravated Assault	2021	-	-	-	-
Aggravated Assault	2020	-	-	-	-
Burglary	2022	-	0	-	0
Burglary	2021	-	-	-	-
Burglary	2020	-	-	-	-
Motor Vehicle Theft	2022	-	0	-	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2021	-	-	-	-
Motor Vehicle Theft	2020	-	-	-	-
Arson	2022	-	0	-	0
Arson	2021	-	-	-	-
Arson	2020	-	-	-	-

Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 for the Wilmington Campus

Crime	Year	Residential Facilities <u>[A]</u>	Total On Campus	Non- Campus Property <u>[B]</u>	Public Property
Domestic Violence	2022	-	0	-	0
Domestic Violence	2021	-	-	-	-
Domestic Violence	2020	-	-	-	-
Dating Violence	2022	-	0	-	0
Dating Violence	2021	-	-	-	-
Dating Violence	2020	-	-	-	-
Stalking	2022	-	0	-	0
Stalking	2021	-	-	-	-
Stalking	2020	-	-	-	-

Arrests for the Wilmington Campus

Violations	Year	Residential Facilities <u>[A]</u>	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property <u>[B]</u>	Public Property
Weapons Law	2022	-	0	-	0
Weapons Law	2021	-	-	-	-
Weapons Law	2020	-	-	-	-
Drug Law	2022	-	0	-	0
Drug Law	2021	-	-	-	-
Drug Law	2020	-	-	-	-
Liquor Law	2022	-	0	-	0
Liquor Law	2021	-	-	-	-
Liquor Law	2020	-	-	-	-

Disciplinary Actions for the Wilmington Campus

Violations	Year	Residential Facilities <u>[A]</u>	Total On Campus	Non-Campus Property <u>[B]</u>	Public Property
Weapons Law	2022	-	0	-	0
Weapons Law	2021	-	-	-	-
Weapons Law	2020	-	-	-	-
Drug Law	2022	-	0	-	0
Drug Law	2021	-	-	-	-
Drug Law	2020	-	-	-	-
Liquor Law	2022	-	0	-	0
Liquor Law	2021	-	-	-	-
Liquor Law	2020	-	-	-	-

Hate Crimes—Hate crimes are crimes that manifest evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the victim's actual or perceived race (RA), religion (RE), sexual orientation (SO), gender (G), gender identity (GI), ethnicity (E), national origin (NO) or disability (D). No hate crimes were reported in 2022.

Unfounded crimes. If a reported crime is investigated by law enforcement authorities and found to be false or baseless, the crime is “unfounded” and should not be included in your institution’s statistics. Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may “unfound” a crime. There were no crimes unfounded in 2022.

[A] The Cincinnati Campus has no residential facilities. Miami University only utilizes classroom space at the Cincinnati Public Schools Education Center located in Cincinnati, Ohio.

[B] Non-Campus Property—Non-Campus is (1) any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by Miami; or (2) any building or property owned or controlled by Miami that is used in direct support of or in relation to, Miami's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of Miami. The Cincinnati Campus has no "Non-Campus" building or property.

Statistics listed in the "Residential Facilities" column are also counted in the "On Campus" column. The law requires institutions to break out the number of on-campus crimes that occur in residential facilities.

Reporting A Crime

The university expects all students, faculty, staff, and guests to immediately report any suspected criminal activity to law enforcement. If you suspect or have knowledge of criminal activity occurring on University property or involving University personnel or students, please call the Miami University Police Department at 513-529-2222 (in an emergency, please dial 911 immediately). Reports should be made if the victim elects to or is unable to make such a report.

IN THE EVENT OF EMERGENCY, CALL 911

Non-Emergencies

OXFORD CAMPUS

On-Campus--Miami University Police, Police Services Center, 4945 Oxford-Trenton Rd., 513-529-2222

Off-Campus--Oxford City Police, 513-523-4321

HAMILTON CAMPUS

Hamilton Police, 513-868-5811

Campus Security, 513-785-3222

Miami University Police, Police Services Center, 4945 Oxford-Trenton Rd., 513-529-2222

MIDDLETOWN CAMPUS

Middletown Police, 513-425-7700

Campus Security, 513-727-3333

Miami University Police, Police Services Center, 4945 Oxford-Trenton Rd., 513-529-2222

VOICE OF AMERICA LEARNING CENTER

West Chester Police, 513-777-2231

Campus Security, 513-895-8862

Miami University Police, Police Services Center, 4945 Oxford-Trenton Rd., 513-529-2222

CINCINNATI CAMPUS

Cincinnati Police, 513-765-1212

No campus police department, Cincinnati Public Schools Security, 513-363-0000

Miami University Police, Police Services Center, 4945 Oxford-Trenton Rd., 513-529-2222

LUXEMBOURG CAMPUS

No campus police department or security office

Contact Police Grand-Ducale, Luxembourg, +352 4997-1

Crimes should be reported to the appropriate campus police or security department listed above for the purpose of making timely warning notices to the community and for disclosure in the annual crime statistics. Dispatchers or officers are available at the police telephone numbers 24 hours a day to answer your calls. In response to a call, the law enforcement agency, with jurisdiction, will take the required action, either dispatching an officer or asking the victim to report to their respective headquarters to file an incident report. All crimes reported to MUPD that occur within their jurisdiction will be investigated by MUPD and may become a matter of public record. If assistance is required from the local police agencies or the local fire departments, MUPD will contact the appropriate unit.

Crimes or emergencies reported to MUPD may be included in the annual statistical disclosure and assessed for the issuance of a Timely Warning Notice when deemed necessary.

Other Resources Available at Each Campus

OXFORD CAMPUS

- Office of Community Standards, Warfield Hall, 513-529-1417
- Dean of Students, Warfield Hall, 513-529-1877
- Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Students, Warfield Hall, 513-529-1870
- Vice President for Student Life, Warfield Hall, 513-529-5526
- Director of the Office of Equity and Equal Opportunity, Hannah House, 513-529-7157
- Director of Intercollegiate Athletics, Millett Hall, 513-529-3113
- Director of Center for Student Diversity and Inclusion, Armstrong Student Center, 513-529-6504

HAMILTON CAMPUS

- Dean of the Regional Campuses, Mosler Hall, 513-785-3245
- Director of Athletics and Recreational Sports, Athletics, 513-785-3112
- Regional Sr. Assistant Dean of Student and Academic Success, Mosler Hall, 513-785-3026
- Regional Director of DEI Initiatives and Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Regional Students, Rentschler Hall, 513-785-3283
- Regional Director of Physical Facilities and Operations, Mosler Hall, 513-785-3227
- Regional Director of Business and Administration, Mosler Hall, 513-785-1816

MIDDLETOWN CAMPUS

- Dean of the Regional Campuses, Mosler Hall, 513-785-3245
- Director of Athletics, Johnston Hall, 513-727-3317
- Regional Sr. Assistant Dean of Student and Academic Success, Johnston Hall, 513-785-3026
- Regional Director of DEI Initiatives and Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Regional Students, Johnston Hall, 513-785-3283

- Regional Director of Physical Facilities and Operations, Mosler Hall, 513-785-3227
- Regional Director of Business and Administration, Mosler Hall, 513-785-1816

VOICE OF AMERICA LEARNING CENTER

- Regional Director of DEI Initiatives and Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Regional Students, Johnston Hall, 513-785-3283
- Regional Director of Physical Facilities and Operations, Mosler Hall, 513-785-3227
- Regional Director of Business and Administration, Mosler Hall, 513-785-1816

CINCINNATI COFFMAN CAMPUS

- EDL Program Coordinator, McGuffey Hall, 513-529-6825
- Regional Director of DEI Initiatives and Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Regional Students, Johnston Hall, 513-785-3283

LUXEMBOURG CAMPUS

- Dean of Dolibois European Center, Chateau de Differdange, Luxembourg, 011-352-582222-1
- Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Students, Warfield Hall, 513-529-1870
- Facilities Manager, Joseph Vari, varij@miamioh.edu

Dispatchers or officers are available at the police telephone numbers 24 hours a day to answer your calls. In response to a call, the law enforcement, with jurisdiction, will take the required action, either dispatching an officer or asking the victim to report to their respective headquarters to file an incident report.

University officials who have significant responsibility for student and campus activities are designated as Campus Security Authorities. They are responsible for reporting of a crime of which they become aware, including sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, to the Miami University Police Department immediately.

As part of our continuing commitment to creating and maintaining One Miami that promotes responsibility, dignity, and respect for all members of our community, Miami University has made several important changes to our Policy Prohibiting Harassment and Discrimination, Title IX Protocol for Employees, and Title IX Protocol for Students. One of the most important changes requires all employees* to promptly report harassment, discrimination, sexual misconduct and interpersonal violence beginning July 1, 2017.

**Those with a legal privilege of confidentiality and researchers may be exempted from reporting. For more information, please review the policy and protocols.*

Confidentiality

The University does not have procedures for voluntary confidential reporting of crimes. Violations of law will be referred to law enforcement agencies. Crimes reported to counselors at the Student

Counseling Services, the Psychology Clinic, or to a physician or nurse at the Health Services Center are confidential by law. Some off-campus reports may also be legally confidential (for example, to clergy, the Community Counseling and Crisis Center, and McCullough-Hyde Hospital). Crimes reported to the above are not included in the annual crime statistics report.

Miami University will preserve students' confidentiality to the extent possible and allowed by law. A person may speak confidentially with certain persons in legally-protected roles including:

- Counselors at Student Counseling Service
- Medical staff at the Student Health Center
- Off-campus with clergy, counselors, physicians
- Women Helping Women at 513-381-5610 or toll-free at 877-889-5610

The University does not have any procedures to encourage pastoral or professional counselors to inform the persons they are counseling of any procedures to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

In addition, the University sponsors several awareness campaigns throughout the academic year including *Take Back the Night*, *The Clothesline Project* and *Walk a Mile in her Shoes*. These events offer an opportunity for victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking to share experiences in a private setting.

Clery Reporting

The degree to which confidentiality can be protected when a report is made to someone other than those identified above depends upon whether or not the individual to whom the offense is reported is legally required to report this information to law enforcement. Ohio law and University policy require those with knowledge of a felony to report it to law enforcement. Miami employees including Resident Assistants and professional residence life staff are required to report sex-based offenses (including sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking) to the Miami University Police who will, in turn, report it to the Title IX Coordinator. Reporting to the Miami University Police or other law enforcement does not require the victim to file criminal charges.

Public Records

Police reports are open for inspection and copying under Ohio's Public Records Act. The extent to which Miami University can protect the identity of victims of sex-based offenses contained in police reports is not absolute; however, the University uses its best efforts to protect the identity of the victim and the intimate details of the report. The identity of an uncharged suspect may be withheld.

Crimes Involving Miami Students

The Miami University Police Department (MUPD) incident reports involving students accused of misconduct are forwarded to the Office of Community Standards for review and potential action, as appropriate. MUPD officers have the authority to issue citations and make arrests involving criminal activity that occurs on campus, as deemed appropriate. MUPD will investigate a report when it is deemed appropriate.

Additional information obtained via the investigation will also be forwarded to the Office of Community Standards. If assistance is required from any of the local police departments listed above, MUPD will contact the appropriate unit.

Timely Warning

Safety Bulletin

In the event that a crime is reported on the University's campus property, non-campus property, or on the public property surrounding campus that, in the judgment of the Miami University Police Department, constitutes an on-going serious or continuing threat to the campus community, a Safety Bulletin will be issued. The purpose of a Safety Bulletin is to enable persons to protect themselves and to heighten safety awareness as well as to seek information that will lead to an arrest and conviction of the perpetrator when violent crimes against persons or major crimes against property have occurred. Every attempt will be made to distribute a Safety Bulletin soon after the incident is reported; however, the release of the Safety Bulletin is subject to the availability of facts concerning the incident. Safety Bulletins will not contain the names of victims. The University is not required to issue a Safety Bulletin with respect to crimes reported to a pastoral or professional counselor.

Safety Bulletins are usually distributed for the following Uniformed Crime Reporting Program (UCR)/National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) classifications: arson, criminal homicide, and robbery. Cases of aggravated assault and sex offenses are considered on a case-by-case basis, depending on the facts of the case and the information known by Miami University Police Department (MUPD). For example, if an assault occurs between two students who have a disagreement, there may be no on-going threat to other Miami community members, and a Safety Bulletin would not be distributed. In cases involving sexual assault, they are often reported long after the incident occurred, thus there is no ability to distribute a "timely" warning notice to the community. Sex offenses and burglaries will be considered on a case-by-case basis depending on when and where the incident occurred, when it was reported, and the amount of information known by the Miami University Police Department. The Miami University Police Chief or designee reviews all reports to determine if there is an on-going threat to the community, and if the distribution of a Safety Bulletin is warranted. Safety Bulletins may also be posted for other crime classifications as deemed appropriate.

On the Oxford campus, the Chief of Police or a designee is responsible for preparing and distributing the Safety Bulletin via blast email to all University email accounts. The University News and Communications Office may also send a Safety Bulletin working with the Miami University Police Department. Safety Bulletins are posted on the Miami University Police website (<https://miamioh.edu/police/>) and distributed to students, faculty, and staff via an email blast. Safety Bulletins may also be issued using some or all of the following methods of communication: text messages or emails sent through the University's RedHawk ALERT system, or building postings by building administrators.

The Office of Business Services on the Hamilton and Middletown campuses and the Office of the Director at the Voice of America Learning Center are responsible for preparing and distributing the Safety Bulletins for their respective campuses via email blast to all University assigned email accounts of their faculty, staff, and students on those campuses. The Dean of the Dolibois European Center or a designee is responsible for preparing and distributing the Safety Bulletins via email blast to the faculty, staff, and students on that campus.

For the various campuses that support programs offered by the University's Department of Teacher Education or Department of Educational Leadership, the site coordinators or their designees will work with the Miami University Police Department to prepare and distribute the Safety Bulletins via email blast to all University assigned email account of its faculty, staff, and students on those campuses.

Emergency Notification v. Timely Warning

If there is an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus, Miami will follow its [Emergency Notification Procedures](https://miamioh.edu/life-at-miami/university-safety/emergency-procedures-contacts/index.html) <https://miamioh.edu/life-at-miami/university-safety/emergency-procedures-contacts/index.html>. No Safety Bulletin based on the same circumstance will be issued. However, follow-up information will be disseminated to the community as needed.

Emergency Notification and Response

In the event of an emergency, contact Miami University Police at 911 to initiate the Emergency Messaging System.

Emergency Messaging System – Notification of an Immediate Threat

Miami University has developed emergency procedures, and the University will initiate and provide, without delay, immediate notifications to the appropriate segment(s) of the University community upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students, employee and visitors. The content of the notification will vary depending on the situation. At a minimum, the notification will describe the emergency, provide basic instructions to the community and will direct them to where they can receive additional information.

Miami University maintains multiple systems for alerting the Miami community about campus emergencies and will use some or all of those systems, depending on the circumstances. The university provides emergency notification services via text messages, VoIP telephones, university-owned computer screens, digital screens, emergency call tower speakers and email. If any of these systems fail or the University deems it appropriate, in-person communication may be used to communicate an emergency.

These notices also post to the University home page, portal, and police page. Miami student, faculty, and staff email addresses are automatically entered into the Miami Emergency Notification System. Cell phone numbers for current students, staff and faculty are also auto-entered into the Emergency Notification System.

To update one's data or to opt-out of text messages, individuals must log into the Emergency Notification System service through <https://miamioh.edu//police/services/etms/index.html> .

In addition, in the case of an emergency, the University can activate an alert service on its telephone system to send notice to all administrative phones on one or all campuses. The University may also elect to alert the media. All Miami University Police vehicles are equipped with bullhorns.

Emergency messaging will primarily be used only for those situations that pose an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees on campus or for the closing of an entire campus (i.e., severe weather, chemical spills, fires, and crimes). Messages about criminal activity generally will not be sent using these systems unless it is decided there is an imminent threat of danger. In those cases where a crime has been reported; and University Police determine that, although there is no immediate threat, the crime represents a serious or ongoing threat to the campus community, a Safety Bulletin will be issued as described above.

The Emergency Messaging System is provided in addition to existing emergency notification procedures and does not replace or eliminate any other emergency notification system (e.g., fire alarms, tornado sirens).

Miami will generally provide follow-up information to the campus community as appropriate via the University's website and/or social media and has a system to email the landlords of Oxford students if

appropriate. Miami University also provides information to parents via the Parents Office, which may choose to send emails and/or post information on the Parents Office website, depending on circumstances.

Emergency Response Procedures

Miami University maintains the Miami University Emergency Response Plan that outlines responsibilities of campus units during emergencies. This plan outlines incident priorities, campus organization and specific responsibilities of particular units or positions. University units are responsible for developing emergency response and continuity of operations plans for their areas and staff. Campus emergency management provides resources and guidance for the development of these plans.

The Office of Environmental Health and Safety, the Miami University Police, and the University News and Communications Office receive information from various offices and departments on campus. If the Miami University Police or one of these offices confirms there is an immediate threat to the health or safety of some or all of the members of the campus community, the Miami University Police and the University News and Communications Office will determine the content of the message and either or both entities will use some or all of the methods described above to communicate to the campus community or appropriate segment of the campus community.

The Emergency Messaging System may be initiated from on-campus and from remote locations. Miami will, without delay and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the emergency message and initiate the Emergency Messaging System, unless issuing a message will, in the judgment of the Miami University Police or other responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency situation. For guidance on response to a variety of potential dangers, see [Emergency Procedures](http://miamioh.edu/campus-safety/emergency-procedures/index.html) <http://miamioh.edu/campus-safety/emergency-procedures/index.html>

For more information and guidance on Emergency Preparedness and Response at Miami University Regionals please see the [Regionals Campus Safety website](https://miamioh.edu/regionals/campus-safety). <https://miamioh.edu/regionals/campus-safety>

For the Cincinnati Campus, refer to the procedures posted in the building for guidance.

Additional Communication

In the event of a significant on-campus emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students, faculty, or staff, the University will also post information on its [homepage](http://www.miami.muohio.edu/index.html). <http://www.miami.muohio.edu/index.html> The University has access to an off-campus back-up server in the event the University's computing services fail during an emergency.

University News and Communications is charged with notifying the media in the event of an emergency. Updated information will be posted to the University's website and provided to the media.

Annual Publication

General information about the University's response and evacuation procedures is publicized each year as part of its Campus Safety Report, which is published as part of its compliance with the Clery Act. The University also publicizes a summary of the emergency response and evacuation procedures via email at least once each year in conjunction with a test (exercise and drill) that meets all of the requirements of the Higher Education Opportunity Act.

Annual Testing of Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

In conjunction with other emergency agencies, the University conducts emergency response drills and exercises each year, such as tabletop exercises, field exercises, and tests of the emergency notification systems on campus. These tests, which may be announced or unannounced, are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution.

The Office of Environmental Health and Safety and the Miami University Police are responsible for testing the University's emergency response and evacuation procedures at least once per year. These tests may be announced (as in the case of the residence hall fire safety program) or unannounced (as in the case of emergency preparedness drills). The Office of Environmental Health and Safety is responsible for maintaining documentation for each test, including a description of the exercise, the date, time and place of the exercise, and whether the drill was announced or unannounced.

Useful Information in the Event of Emergencies

Emergency Assistance: 911

Criminal Activity – Report to Miami University Police (513)529-2222

Call **911** if you observe a crime in progress or behavior that you suspect is criminal. **Do not approach or attempt to apprehend person(s) involved.** Report information, including:

1. What the person is doing
2. Location
3. Physical and clothing description
4. Weapons or tools
5. Vehicle description, license number
6. Direction of travel when last seen

Stay on the phone with the police dispatcher until instructed otherwise.

Medical Emergency

1. Do not move a seriously injured person unless the person is in a life-threatening situation.
2. Remain with victim, if possible. Send someone to call **911**. Report:

3. Victim's location
4. Is the victim conscious? Breathing? Bleeding?
5. Victim's injuries
6. Chemicals or radioactive materials involved?

Fire

1. Activate the fire alarm if you discover fire or smoke.
2. Call **911**. Report:
3. Name
4. Building
5. Floor and room number
6. If the fire is beyond control or involves potentially explosive materials, immediately evacuate the building.
7. Close doors and windows as you leave. Leave lights on. Do not use elevators. Walk, do not run, to the nearest stairway and proceed to ground level.
8. Feel doors before opening. If a door is hot, do not open. Backtrack to an alternate evacuation route.
9. Alert other building occupants by loudly knocking on doors and yelling "FIRE" on your way out.
10. If you encounter smoke, stay low. Crawl if necessary.
11. Continue the evacuation if the alarm sound stops, and warn others who may attempt to enter the building.
12. Move to a safe location and leave clear access for emergency personnel. Do not return to the building until instructed by Department of Safety staff.
13. Someone familiar with the situation and who knows the area involved should meet the fire department. Immediately inform them if someone may be inside the building.

If clothing is on fire:

1. Stop, drop, and roll. Do not run.
2. Smother flames by wrapping in a blanket, rug, coat, etc.

If you become trapped in a building:

1. Find a room with a window. Enter and close the door.
2. If smoke begins to enter around the door, seal with rags, tape, or other material.
3. Call **911**. If no phone is available, signal from a window.
4. Shout at regular intervals to alert emergency personnel of your location.

Evacuation of People with Disabilities

Know your surroundings and plan for emergencies. If an emergency occurs, someone should notify firefighters or police that individuals with disabilities need to be evacuated.

Ambulatory Disability

1. Proceed to the nearest stairway with an escort and await assistance from an emergency response team (e.g., fire department).
2. Do not use elevators unless directed to do so by the emergency response team.
3. If stairway becomes smoke-filled or unsafe, go to another stairway.

If this is not possible, find a room with a window, close the door, and call **911**. If no phone is available, signal from a window and shout at regular intervals to alert emergency personnel of your location.

Ambulatory

1. An escort may be beneficial.
2. Evacuate with other building occupants.

Shelter-in-Place Procedures –What it Means to “Shelter-in-Place”

If an incident occurs and the buildings or areas around you become unstable, or if the air outdoors becomes dangerous due to toxic or irritating substances, it is usually safer to stay indoors, because leaving the area may expose you to that danger. Thus, to “shelter-in-place” means to make a shelter of the building that you are in, and with a few adjustments this location can be made even safer and more comfortable until it is safe to go outside.

Basic “Shelter-in-Place” Guidance

If an incident occurs and the building you are in is not damaged, stay inside in an interior room until you are told it is safe to come out. If your building is damaged, take your personal belonging (purse, wallet, access card, etc.) and follow the evacuation procedures for your building (close your door, proceed to the nearest exit, and use the stairs instead of the elevators). Once you have evacuated, seek shelter at the nearest University building quickly. If police or fire department personnel are on the scene, follow their directions.

How You Will Know to “Shelter-in-Place”

A shelter-in-place notification may come from several sources (e.g. Miami University Police Department, Housing Staff members, other University employees, local law enforcement, or other authorities utilizing the University’s emergency communications tools).

How to “Shelter-in-Place”

No matter where you are, the basic steps of shelter-in-place will generally remain the same. Should the need ever arise, follow these steps, unless instructed otherwise by local emergency personnel:

1. If you are inside, stay where you are. Collect any emergency shelter-in-place supplies and a telephone to be used in case of emergency. If you are outdoors, proceed into the closest building quickly or follow instructions from emergency personnel on the scene.
2. Locate a room to shelter inside. It should be:
 1. An interior room;
 2. Above ground level; and
 3. Without windows or with the least number of windows. If there is a large group of people inside a particular building, several rooms maybe necessary.
3. Shut and lock all windows (tighter seal) and close exterior doors.
4. Turn off air conditioners, heaters, and fans.
5. Close vents to ventilation systems as you are able.
6. Make a list of the people with you and communicate that information to law enforcement so they know where you are sheltering.
7. Turn on a radio or TV and listen for further instructions.
8. Make yourself comfortable.

Tornado

Know:

1. Tornado watch and tornado warning conditions
2. Where tornado shelters are located in your building
3. When to initiate appropriate emergency procedures

Tornado Watch – Weather conditions are right for a tornado to occur, but none have been sighted.

1. Notify others in your area that a tornado watch is in effect.
2. Monitor the weather with radio or television.
3. Note when the watch is in effect. Be prepared for an announcement that cancels or upgrades the watch to a warning.

Tornado Warning – A tornado has been sighted in the vicinity.

1. Remain calm. Proceed to your designated shelter area. If the building has no basement, go to the lowest level to a room or hallway away from windows. Restrooms, located near the center of the building and without windows, may provide good shelters.
2. Stay in the shelter until the warning is lifted.
3. Stay away from windows, and do not go outside. Flying debris can result in serious injury.

Tornado – A tornado strikes.

1. Curl up on the floor, face down, and cover your head with your arms and hands. If you are outdoors, curl up in a drainage ditch or low-lying area.
2. After the tornado, if the building is damaged, implement evacuation.
3. Assist those with injuries. Follow Medical Emergency procedures.

Active Shooter – Shelter-In-Place Guidance

If you find yourself involved in the very rare event of an active shooter situation, try to remain calm and use these guidelines to help you plan a strategy for survival.

If an active shooter is outside your building, go to a room that can be locked, close and lock all the windows and doors, and turn off all the lights; if possible, get everyone down on the floor and ensure that no one is visible from outside the room. Call 911 and inform the dispatcher of your location; remain in place until the police or a campus administrator known to you gives the “all clear.” Unfamiliar voices may be the shooter attempting to lure victims from their safe space; do not respond to any voice commands until you can verify that they are being issued by an official. Likewise, do not leave the room if the fire alarm is activated unless you can see smoke and flames and judge the fire to be a greater risk than the shooter.

If an active shooter is in the same building you are, determine if the room you are in can be locked and if so, follow the same procedures described above. If your room cannot be locked, determine if there is a nearby location that can be reached safely and secured, or if you can safely exit the building. If you decide to move from your current location, be sure to follow the instructions outlined below.

If an active shooter enters your office or classroom, try to remain calm. Dial 911, if possible, and alert police to the shooter’s location; if you cannot speak, leave the line open so the dispatcher can listen to what’s taking place. If there is no opportunity for escape or hiding, it might be possible to negotiate with the shooter. Attempting to overpower the shooter with force should be considered a last resort.

No matter what the circumstances, if you decide to flee during an active shooting situation, make sure you have an escape route and plan in mind. Do not attempt to carry anything while fleeing and leave coats and jackets behind so the police can easily see you are not armed; move quickly, keep your hands visible, and follow the instructions of any police officers you may encounter. Do not attempt to remove injured people; instead, leave wounded victims where they are and notify authorities of their location as soon as possible. Do not try to drive off campus until advised it is safe to do so by police or campus administrators.

Earthquake

During a major earthquake, you may experience shaking that starts out gentle, but quickly grows violent and knocks you off your feet or you may be jarred by a violent jolt (as though a building was hit by a truck), feel shaking, and have difficulty moving about.

During the Quake

1. **Indoors**– get under a desk or table or stand in a doorway or corner. Stay clear of windows, bookcases, mirrors, and fireplaces. If possible, extinguish open flames or ignition sources. Do not use elevator.
2. **Outside**– stay in an open area away from trees, buildings, walls, and power lines.
3. **Crowded public place**– do not rush to doors. Move away from objects that could fall.
4. **Driving**– pull over and stop. Avoid overpasses and power lines. Stay inside the vehicle until shaking stops. If the earthquake was severe, do not attempt to cross damaged bridges, overpasses, or damaged sections of road.

After the Quake

1. Check for injuries. Implement Medical Emergency procedures. If items can be moved by hand, help people who are trapped.
2. Use phone only to report serious injury, fire, or gas leak. If phone is not operating, go to the Police Services Center or the Emergency Operations Center (if identified).
3. If natural gas is leaking, extinguish all sources of ignition, and do not turn on or off any electrical switches in the area.
4. Attempt to block off damaged areas until help can arrive.
5. Do not touch downed power lines or damaged building equipment.
6. Implement Chemical Spill procedure if necessary.
7. If your building is damaged, evacuate and attempt to secure building against re-entry.
8. If you have a radio or cellular phone (and batteries and chargers), take with you.
9. Turn on a battery-powered radio for damage information.
10. Keep streets clear for emergency vehicles. Do not drive a vehicle unless there is an emergency.
11. Be prepared for aftershocks (usually smaller than the main quake, but may cause additional damage to weakened structures).

Hazardous Gas Odor (flammable, toxic, corrosive, oxygen, cryogenic)

Natural Gas Odor

Odorant, added to natural gas, can be detected at extremely low concentrations. Smelling natural gas does not necessarily constitute an immediate hazard. If gas odor is detected:

1. Call **911**.
2. Report:
3. Name and phone number
4. Building and room number
5. Area of odor
6. How long odor has been noticed

Compressed Gas Cylinder

If a cylinder is leaking, and in the judgment of the person responsible for the cylinder, the valve cannot be closed, and an immediate hazard exists:

1. Turn on any exhaust ventilation and close all doors when exiting laboratory or shop.
2. Call **911**. Report:
3. Name and phone number
4. Building
5. Room number where cylinder is located
6. Name of gas leaking
7. Implement building evacuation. Move to a safe distance and leave clear access for emergency personnel. Do not return to the building until instructed by Department of Safety staff.

Utility Failure

Immediately report utility failure:

Oxford campus

Water, electricity, natural gas (513) 529-6111

(evenings, weekends, holidays) (513) 529-2222

Hamilton campus

Water, electricity, natural gas (513) 785-3079

(evenings, weekends, holidays) (513) 785-3222

Middletown campus

Water, electricity, natural gas (513) 727-3333

Voice of America Learning Center

Water, electricity, natural gas (513) 895-8862

(evenings, weekends, holidays) (513) 780-8862

Report:

1. Name and phone number
2. Building
3. Floor and room number
4. Problem

If you cannot see exit corridors, locate exit stairs or doors and evacuate the building while emergency lights are on. Do not enter the building until power is restored. Emergency lighting is temporary and will not support building operations.

Institutional Response Teams, Care Team and Crisis Management Team

Miami University has several teams in place to proactively plan and respond to student and employee concerns or emergency situations arising on campus. To learn more about each team and their membership please see the following webpages:

Institutional Response Teams <https://miamioh.edu/about-miami/leadership/president/irt/index.html>

Crisis Management Team <https://miamioh.edu/about-miami/leadership/president/cmt>

Care Team <https://miamioh.edu/student-life/office-of-dean/faculty-resources/care-team/index.html>

For guidance on response to a variety of potential dangers, access [Emergency website](https://miamioh.edu/campus-safety/emergency-procedures/index.html).
<https://miamioh.edu/campus-safety/emergency-procedures/index.html>

For more information and guidance on Emergency Preparedness and Response at Miami University Regionals please see the [Regionals Campus Safety website](https://miamioh.edu/regionals/campus-safety). <https://miamioh.edu/regionals/campus-safety>

Missing Student Policy

In accordance with the Higher Education Act, Miami University must develop and implement certain procedures to be followed when Residential Students are determined to be missing for 24 hours. The term “Residential Student(s)” means (1) a student living in a residence hall located on the University’s Oxford campus; and (2) a student living in overflow housing under the University’s control located in Oxford, Ohio. Any person who believes a Residential Student is missing should immediately notify the Miami University Police Department at (513) 529-2222. In the event another University office receives a report of a missing Residential Student, that office is responsible for immediately notifying the Miami University Police Department. If a Residential Student lives outside of the Miami University Police Department’s law enforcement jurisdiction, then the Miami University Police Department will notify the appropriate local law enforcement agency.

The Miami University Police Department will make the determination as to whether a Residential Student is missing after it has verified that reported information is credible and circumstances warrant declaring the individual missing. If the Miami University Police Department determines that a Residential Student is missing for 24 hours, then the Miami University Police Department will notify the missing Residential Student’s confidential contact(s) (described below). If a Residential Student is under 18 years of age (and is not emancipated), then the Miami University Police Department will also notify such student’s custodial parent or guardian within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing. For all missing Residential Students, the University will notify the local law enforcement agency within 24 hours of the determination that a residential student is missing, unless the local law enforcement agency was the entity that made the determination that such student is missing.

Student Emergency Contact Information

All students are required to provide the University with a telephone number (cellular phone or land line) at which they may be reached during the academic year and for any summer terms in which they are enrolled. All students are required to provide the University with emergency contact information, including the name, address, and phone number (including a cellular phone number if available) of a parent, guardian, spouse, or other person to contact in the event of an emergency.

Students who do not reside on campus are required to provide the University with the street address of the residence in which they are physically residing during the academic year and any summer terms in which they are enrolled.

In addition to registering a general emergency contact, Residential Students have the option to provide the University with a confidential missing person contact to be notified in the event the student is determined to be missing for more than 24 hours. A Residential Student may register the confidential missing person contact during the course registration process each term on a secure University website. A missing Residential Student’s confidential contact information will be accessible by campus officials and may be shared with law enforcement in the course of the investigation.

Building Security, Access, and Maintenance

Miami University maintains its campus facilities at the Oxford, Middletown, Hamilton, Voice of America Learning Center, and Luxembourg in a manner that minimizes hazardous and unsafe conditions. Parking lots and pathways are illuminated with lighting. Miami University has contracted with a private security company (currently Allied Universal Security Services) to secure the Hamilton, Middletown, and Voice of America Learning Center campuses. MUPD and Allied Universal Security Services work closely with University Physical Facilities to address burned-out lights promptly as well as malfunctioning door locks or other physical conditions that enhance security. Members of the University community are encouraged to report equipment problems to MUPD, Allied Universal Security Services, and Physical Facilities. In the event that Allied Universal Security Services no longer provides private security services to the university, Miami University will contract with another private security services company, which will provide security services substantially similar to those currently supplied by Allied Universal Security Services.

Oxford Campus

During business hours, most facilities except residences are open to students, parents, employees, contractors, guests, and invitees. The exterior and interior doors for all on-campus residence halls are locked 24/7 with access via residents' ID cards. Each day between 11:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m., access to all residence halls is restricted to a single designated entry point that is accessible via residents' ID cards. In the case of periods of extended closing, the university will admit only those with prior approval to the halls.

From time to time Miami may lease apartment units in Oxford, Ohio, and then sub-let those units to students during the academic year. Hawks Landing is reasonably contiguous to the Oxford campus. Hawks Landing has building security and safety features typical of multi-unit apartment complexes, and local police regularly patrol the area surrounding Hawks Landing.

Other campus facilities have specified hours of operation and are secured at closing times. Faculty and staff may enter their office/academic buildings after hours via electronic codes on their ID cards. Emergencies may necessitate changes or alterations to any posted schedules.

University police officers actively patrol the campus. Shrubbery and trees are regularly trimmed to maintain a safe and attractive landscape. All campus lighting is numbered to ensure accurate reporting and rapid repair of non-functioning lights. At least annually, a committee of staff and students tour the campus to determine where additional lighting may be needed. Also, the Residence Hall Association completes an annual walking check of campus lighting with a small group of students and staff accompanied by the residence life director and representatives from physical facilities. For more information, visit the Miami University Police web page on [Safety Tips and Resources](https://miamioh.edu/police/safety-tips-resources/).
<https://miamioh.edu/police/safety-tips-resources/>

Hamilton Campus

The Hamilton campus does not currently have any on-campus housing facilities. Academic buildings are open during class hours and are typically secured by 10:30 p.m. The campus is patrolled 24/7 by

Securitas, a private security company hired by the University. For more information, visit the [Regionals Campus Safety website](https://miamioh.edu/regionals/campus-safety/). <https://miamioh.edu/regionals/campus-safety/>

Middletown Campus

The Middletown campus does not currently have any on-campus housing facilities. Academic buildings are open during class hours and are typically secured by 10:30 p.m. The campus is patrolled 24/7 by Securitas, a private security company hired by the University. For more information, visit the [Regionals Campus Safety website](https://miamioh.edu/regionals/campus-safety/). <https://miamioh.edu/regionals/campus-safety/>

Voice of America Learning Center

The Voice of America campus does not have any on-campus housing facilities. Academic buildings are open during class hours and are typically secured by 10:30 p.m. when classes are in session. The campus is patrolled Monday through Thursday, 4:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. by Securitas, a private security company hired by the University. For more information, visit the [Regionals Campus Safety website](https://miamioh.edu/regionals/campus-safety/). <https://miamioh.edu/regionals/campus-safety/>

Luxembourg Campus

Academic buildings are open during class hours and are typically closed by 10 p.m. Monday–Thursday and 5 p.m. on Friday when classes are in session. The campus is closed to students on weekends. The campus is patrolled regularly by local police.

Miami leases apartment units in Differdange, Luxembourg and then sub-lets those units to students during the academic year. These buildings are reasonably contiguous to the Luxembourg campus and local police regularly patrol the area surrounding the buildings.

Cincinnati Campus

Miami University utilizes classroom space at the Cincinnati Public Schools Education Center located in Cincinnati, Ohio. The building is accessible through the front door where office personnel are able to give access to persons asking for entrance. During regular hours, (Monday-Friday from 7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.) an exterior door buzzer system with a camera and intercom capabilities is used to monitor access. During evening and night hours, the school doors are closed and locked while after-hours staff work inside the building. The campus has an after-hours alarm system monitored by an off-site security company and is patrolled regularly by local police.

University Police Authority and Jurisdiction

The Miami University Police is located in the Police Services Center, 4945 Oxford-Trenton Road (SR 73), near the Ditmer Parking Lot.

Miami University Police officers are fully sworn and armed law enforcement officers empowered to investigate alleged criminal activity, search and arrest as authorized by law, and use necessary and reasonable force to enforce the law and protect persons and property. They evaluate reported crimes, conduct investigations, and effect arrests.

Miami University Police enforce all state and local laws, including underage drinking, controlled substances, and rape or other forms of sexual assault. They are responsible for enforcing laws on all university-owned property and work cooperatively with the Oxford police and other local law enforcement agencies. Mutual aid agreements are in place with several local law enforcement agencies and can be found on the [Police Department's mutual aid website](#).

<https://miamioh.edu/police/community-policing/mutual-aid-agreements> When a major crime occurs, the police chief of either jurisdiction may request the assistance of the other police department.

The Miami University Police also work cooperatively with the Office of Community Standards to enforce Miami's Code of Student Conduct.

Regional campus (Hamilton, Middletown, and Voice of America Learning Center) security is provided by contracted security personnel who are not sworn police officers and do not have arrest authority. The Hamilton City Police Department has law enforcement authority at the Hamilton campus, the Middletown City Police Department has law enforcement authority at the Middletown campus, the West Chester Police Department has law enforcement authority at the Voice of America Learning Center, the Cincinnati Police Department has law enforcement authority at the Cincinnati campus, and the Police Grand-Ducale, Luxembourg has law enforcement authority at the Luxembourg campus.

All persons are encouraged to promptly and accurately report criminal activity to police.

Criminal Activity Non-Campus

The University does not own any non-campus residences of recognized student, fraternity, or sorority organizations. The City of Oxford has law enforcement responsibility for privately owned non-campus fraternities and sororities. The City of Oxford and the University do, however, have a mutual aid agreement. As a result, Miami police officers may assist the Oxford Police Department with non-campus incidents. Oxford Police also communicate with University officials when non-campus student organizations are engaged in non-campus criminal incidents. In accordance with the Code of Student Conduct, Miami University will address non-campus conduct when the behavior or the presence of the individual or student organization, in the University's sole judgment, impairs, interferes, or obstructs the mission, processes, or functions of the University.

Campus Crime Prevention and Security Awareness Programs

The Miami University Police patrol the Oxford campus 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, using cars, bikes, and officers on foot. Campus Security (Allied Universal Security Services) patrols the Hamilton and Middletown campuses 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, on foot and in vehicles. Campus Security (Allied Universal Security Services) patrols the Voice of America Learning Center Monday through Thursday, 4:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. on foot.

Emergency phones have been placed in locations throughout the Oxford, Hamilton, and Middletown campuses. When activated, an emergency phone connects a person to dispatch. Each emergency phone tower on the Oxford campus is capable of broadcasting emergency information to those in hearing distance of the tower. Police encourage all members of the community and visitors to report safety concerns to the police.

The University Police Department may distribute throughout the Oxford campus printed materials and electronic notices promoting personal safety and alerting people to specific crimes or problems. The Institutional Response Team distributes [safety awareness information online](https://miamioh.edu/campus-safety/emergency-procedures) <https://miamioh.edu/campus-safety/emergency-procedures> and in printed materials, to students and employees. The Business Services and Student Life offices do the same thing for the Hamilton and Middletown campuses.

The University Police has a team of officers dedicated to community relations and crime prevention that coordinates numerous security awareness programs for the campus community, specifically to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others. Printed and electronic materials are distributed regularly from the station, through campus mail or email, and at fairs to provide crime prevention tips and information.

The following security awareness and crime prevention programs were provided by Miami University Police during calendar year 2022:

- Alcohol and Drug Safety/Awareness related programs for students. Three sessions conducted upon request.
- New Student Orientation that provided general safety awareness, crime prevention, alcohol rules, and fire safety information to students. Information provided during each session of orientation.
- General safety awareness and crime prevention information provided to current students upon request during seven sessions.
- International Student Orientation that provided general safety awareness and crime prevention information to international students. Information was provided during three sessions of orientation.
- Active Shooter/Threat Awareness Training provided to faculty/staff. Information provided upon request during nine sessions.
- Sexual Assault Awareness information provided to students, staff, and community members. Three sessions were conducted upon request.

Additional information regarding emergency preparedness and procedures, including [what to do in the event of an active shooter](#) (<https://miamioh.edu/campus-safety/emergency-procedures/shooter>) is available in case of such an incident. Also, three videos on personal safety are available for check-out from King Library.

Miami provides information on [fire safety policies, procedures](#) (<https://miamioh.edu/campus-safety/annual-report/fire-safety>), and [statistics](#) (<https://miamioh.edu/campus-safety/annual-report/fire-statistics>) .

Safety Programs

These tips can help to ensure your safety:

- Update your registration with the Miami [Emergency RedHawk Alert Emergency Notification System](#) (<https://miamioh.edu/police/services/etms>) to receive emergency text notification in situations on campus that pose an immediate danger.
- Use the BCRTA SafeRide Late Night Services.
 - Oxford campus, (513) 785-5237 or toll-free (855)42-BCRTA (operates from 10 p.m. until 3 a.m. Monday–Saturday and until 1 a.m. Sunday)
 - Hamilton campus, 513-785-3222 (campus security)
 - Middletown campus, 513-727-3333 (campus security)
- Use the free Miami [bus system run by BCRTA](#) (<https://miamioh.edu/parking/transportation>) (operates 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. Monday-Friday and Noon to 10 p.m. Saturday & Sunday).

You can also take advantage of the following resources promoting safety and awareness:

- Miami Police provides presentations to small groups on a variety of safety topics. [Request a safety presentation or program.](#) <https://www.miamioh.edu/police/services/safetyprograms/index.html>
- Miami Police provide a variety of [crime prevention tips](#) (<https://miamioh.edu/police/safety-tips-resources/crimeprevention>), ranging from traveling alone to facts concerning Rohypnol.
- Miami Police partners with the Office of Student Wellness to host self-defense workshops each semester.
- Men Against Rape and Sexual Assault (MARS) addresses rape as a men’s issue. Male students meet in small, all-men’s groups to discuss how men can make a difference. To schedule a session or join the group, please email us at MARS@MiamiOH.edu or visit us on [The HUB](#) (<https://muhub.campuslabs.com/engage/organizations>).

Workplace Violence

Miami University is committed to promoting and maintaining a safe working and learning environment for its employees and students. Threatening, intimidating, or violent behavior will not be tolerated. If such conduct occurs, it should be promptly reported to the proper authorities (police and/or appropriate personnel office) and will be investigated.

Persons found to have violated this policy will be subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination in accordance with the appropriate collective bargaining agreement, classified civil service rules, and/or University disciplinary policy.

Any person who is the victim of threatening or violent conduct in the workplace, or who observes such behavior, or who believes a credible threat of such behavior exists is expected to immediately report the conduct to the proper authorities (police and/or appropriate personnel office). Those who, in good faith, make such reports will be protected from retaliation.

Code of Student Conduct

The Office of Community Standards is responsible for administering the [Code of Student Conduct https://www.miamioh.edu/policy-library/students/student-code-of-conduct/code-of-conduct.html](https://www.miamioh.edu/policy-library/students/student-code-of-conduct/code-of-conduct.html), which applies to students on all Miami campuses. The Code outlines the rights and responsibilities of students, behaviors prohibited on and off-campus, possible sanctions, and the procedural rights of students and student organizations.

The Code of Student Conduct applies to Miami's undergraduate students, graduate students, and student organizations. The Code of Student Conduct prohibits misconduct on University premises (buildings or grounds owned, leased, operated, controlled, or supervised by the University), including the Oxford campus, Miami University Dolibois European Center, the Miami University Hamilton campus, the Miami University Middletown campus, and the Voice of America Learning Center, and the Cincinnati campus. It also applies to misconduct in University programs and activities, regardless of location, and off-campus conduct that negatively impacts the campus community. Students and student organizations are subject to this Code of Student Conduct beginning at summer orientation, during academic terms for which they are enrolled, during breaks between terms, during University holidays and vacations, and during periods of suspension. Additionally, while Miami University does not routinely monitor social media sites and other electronic media, students should be aware that behavior on such sites when reported to the University may be investigated and adjudicated.

If a student or student organization breaks a law that also violates the Code of Student Conduct, they may be held accountable by both civil authorities and the University. The University may at its sole discretion elect to pursue disciplinary action in the absence of criminal charges, at the same time as criminal charges are pending, or if the criminal charges involving the same incident are not complete, have been reduced or are dismissed.

Student organizations (defined in the "Recognition of Student Organization" section of the policy "Student Organizations and Governance Bodies"), including fraternities and sororities (defined in the policy "Sororities and Fraternities"), are subject to the same conduct standards as individual students.

An organization may be held responsible for a violation of University policy or rule when:

1. One or more of its officers, members, or authorized representatives acting as a member of the organization commit the violation; or
2. The misconduct occurs at an event that is sponsored, financed, or endorsed by an organization where it is reasonable to believe that the organization's members knew or should have known that one or more of the participants engaged in conduct that is in violation of this Code; or

3. The misconduct occurs on the premises owned, leased, rented or operated by the organization where it is reasonable to believe that the organization's members knew or should have known that one or more of the participants engaged in conduct that is in violation of this Code.

In order to promote a safe and civil campus environment, Miami University expects each student and student organization to follow the Code of Student Conduct. The severity of the offense, prior disciplinary history, whether an offense was committed against a person intentionally selected by reason of their sex/gender, race, color, religion, national origin, disability, age, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, pregnancy, military status, or veteran status, and other relevant circumstances will be considered in determining the appropriate disciplinary action.

The standard of review used to determine responsibility under the Code of Student Conduct is a "preponderance" standard. This determination is based on the greater weight of the information and does not require a standard beyond a reasonable doubt.

Ohio Revised Code Sections 3345.22 and 3345.23 procedures are commonly referred to as "1219" proceedings. The initiation of a "1219" proceeding against a student does not prohibit the University from taking University disciplinary action against that same student under the Code for the same conduct that gave rise to the "1219" proceeding. A student arrested for any of the defined offenses will automatically be subjected to the "1219" proceedings, which is summarized below.

- After a hearing that will be held no more than five days after arrest (continuances may be granted, that may not exceed a total of 10 days), students arrested for one of the offenses defined in Ohio Revised Code 3345.23(D) are subject to immediate suspension from the University. Students convicted of any of the offenses enumerated in Ohio Revised Code 3345.23(D) are subject to automatic dismissal from Miami University.
- Students suspended or dismissed under these "1219" procedures are not permitted on University property without the express permission of the President or the Board of Trustees. Students dismissed upon conviction may be re-admitted or admitted to any other Ohio tax-supported college or university, at the discretion of the college or university's board of trustees, but only after the lapse of one calendar year following dismissal and only upon terms of strict Disciplinary Probation (see Ohio Revised Code 3345.22 and 3345.23 for full text of the statutes and see Appendix A of the Code of Student Conduct for list of defined offenses of violence).

Alcohol, Drug, and Substance Abuse Policies

The following information is provided in response to the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 (Public Law 101-226), which require that the university show that it has adopted and implemented a program to prevent the illicit use of drugs and the abuse of alcohol by students and employees; sanctions for violations of federal, state, and local laws and University policy, a description of health risks associated with alcohol and other drug use; and a description of available treatment programs for students and employees. The University must certify that it is in compliance with this law in order to receive any federal funds. The law requires, in part, the annual distribution of the following descriptive statements to each University student and employee. There is no distinction between full-time and part-time or permanent and temporary students and employees.

The unlawful possession, use, consumption or distribution of drugs and/or alcohol by students or employees on University property or as a part of any University activity is prohibited. Violators will be prosecuted in accordance with applicable laws and ordinances and will be subject as well to disciplinary actions by the University, in conformance with all University policies, guidelines, and procedures, including, without limitation, all applicable sections of the Student Handbook and [Code of Student Conduct](https://www.miamioh.edu/policy-library/students/student-code-of-conduct/code-of-conduct.html) <https://www.miamioh.edu/policy-library/students/student-code-of-conduct/code-of-conduct.html> . Sanctions for violations may include suspension and/or termination/dismissal, as well as compulsory attendance at drug/alcohol education programs or other appropriate disciplinary measures. The Miami University Police Department is responsible for the enforcement of state underage drinking laws and the enforcement of Federal and State drug laws on the Oxford Campus. The Hamilton Police, Middletown Police, West Chester Police, Luxembourg Grand Ducale Police, Dublin Police and the City of Wilmington Police are responsible for the enforcement of state underage drinking laws and the enforcement of Federal and State drug laws on the respective branch campuses.

A description of drug and alcohol topics are found below:

Alcohol Guidelines for Students and Employees

Legal and Responsible Use of Alcohol

The right to acquire, possess, and consume alcoholic beverages is limited by laws that establish minimum drinking ages, drinking and driving laws, and so on. Miami University also has established policies on alcohol use on campus and by campus groups. It is incumbent on students, faculty, and staff to become knowledgeable regarding these policies, whether for individual decision-making or for planning programs and events for a department or organization, including student organizations.

On-Campus Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages – Compliance with Law

All on-campus possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages must be conducted in accordance with Ohio law and University policy regarding the possession, sale, and consumption of alcohol. Specifically:

1. Individuals under the age of twenty-one (21) may not purchase, possess, or consume beer, wine, or intoxicating liquor. It is also against the law for any person to furnish beer, wine, or intoxicating liquor to any person under twenty-one (21) years of age.
 2. No person shall have in his or her possession any open container of beer, wine, or intoxicating liquor in any public place except where the alcoholic beverage has been lawfully purchased for consumption on the premises of the holder of the appropriate permit from the State Department of Liquor Control.
 3. Only beer and wine (no intoxicating liquor) may be served at on-campus events to which students are invited. Exceptions must be approved by the Senior Vice President for Finance and Business Services.
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Alcohol Guidelines for Faculty and Staff

General Rules

In the presence of students, faculty and staff are expected to model responsible adult behavior by either abstaining from the use of alcohol or consuming alcohol in moderation. At no time should a member of the faculty or staff be intoxicated in the presence of students or at a University event. In addition:

1. University faculty and staff may not purchase alcohol for undergraduate students – even if the student is of legal age to consume alcohol. This prohibition applies both on and off-campus, including restaurants, bars, athletic events, alumni events, events with cash bars and study away/abroad trips.
2. Although strongly discouraged, faculty and staff who elect to purchase or serve alcohol to graduate students do so at their own risk and bear full legal responsibility. Faculty are encouraged to educate themselves about the laws regarding civil liability and to be aware that those who serve alcoholic beverages to underage students may be charged criminally. Faculty who elect to serve graduate students who are of age in their home are strongly encouraged to have a TIPS-trained bartender who can ensure that alcohol is only dispensed to participants who are 21 years of age or older and that only a modest amount of alcohol is served.
3. Faculty and staff should not accompany graduate or undergraduate students to restaurants, bars, clubs, and fraternity houses etc., where they are aware that underage drinking is taking place or where students are intoxicated.
4. Faculty and staff advisers to student organizations must be especially careful to encourage the student organization to adhere to University policy and civil law concerning the use of alcohol, and must never join them in breaking the law. Rather, they should encourage students to obey civil law and University policy concerning the use of alcohol and help them to understand how to use alcohol in a legal and responsible manner.

Alcohol at University Sponsored Events – On-Campus

When a department, institute, center, or other University office invites students to a University gathering/event held on-campus, the following guidelines apply:

1. Events Held in Licensed University Facilities (Armstrong Student Center, Shriver Center, Marcum Conference Center, Goggin Ice Arena, Yager Stadium and Millet Assembly Hall)
 - a. Alcohol may only be provided through the facility and must be dispensed by TIPS trained bartenders.
 - b. Only those 21 and older may consume alcohol.
 - c. The event must also include nonalcoholic beverages as an alternative to alcohol and hors d'oeuvres must be served.
 - d. If the event is scheduled to last longer than two (2) hours, a meal must be provided, and the bar closed at least one-half hour before the event ends.
 - e. If a flat fee for attendance is charged (e.g., ticket is \$35), the cost of the alcoholic drinks must be borne by individual consumers (e.g., cash bar) and may not be included in the fee.
 - f. Alcohol may only be charged to an unrestricted gift account and cannot be charged to a departmental account or student organization account.
 - g. University faculty and staff may not purchase alcohol for students.
2. Events Held in Other University Facilities:
 - a. Alcohol must be purchased from the University and may not be “carried in” by faculty or staff. Alcohol must be dispensed by TIPS-trained bartenders provided by University catering.
 - b. Only those 21 and older may consume alcohol.
 - c. No admission fee may be charged and no alcohol may be sold (e.g. no cash bars).
 - d. The hosting department must also provide nonalcoholic beverages as an alternative to alcohol and non-salty snacks must be served.
 - e. Events may not be scheduled to last longer than 90 minutes.
 - f. Alcohol may only be charged to an unrestricted gift account and cannot be charged to a departmental account or student organization account.
 - g. The approval of the Senior Vice President for Finance and Business Services is required.

Alcohol at University Sponsored Events – Off-Campus

When a department, institute, center, or other University office invites students to a University gathering/event to be held in an off-campus facility (e.g. restaurant, bar, club) the following Guidelines apply:

1. University faculty and staff may not purchase or provide alcohol for prospective, undergraduate, or graduate students – even if the student is of legal age to consume alcohol.
2. Only those 21 and older may consume alcohol.
3. Departmental funds (including program fees) may not be used to purchase alcohol. Alcohol may only be charged to an unrestricted gift account and cannot be charged to a departmental account or student organization account.
4. The promotion and advertising of events sponsored by alcohol companies must be in accordance with Miami University policies. The main focus of such events must not be on promoting and advertising the use of the product.
5. No alcoholic beverages may be given as prizes or awards.
6. While listing the name of the company is permissible, symbols of alcohol may not be displayed on posters, signs, banners, or other advertisements for events. No advertisements featuring foaming mugs, cans, glasses, or kegs will be allowed.
7. Promotion of events sponsored by alcohol companies must not encourage alcohol abuse or emphasize frequency or quantity of use.
8. Advertising, both for promotion of events and for products, either on campus or in institutional media, should not portray drinking as a solution to personal or academic problems or as a necessary ingredient to social, sexual, or academic success. In addition, it should avoid demeaning or discriminatory portrayals of individuals or groups.
9. Advertising or promotion of campus events should not associate the consumption of alcoholic beverages with the performance of tasks requiring skilled reactions, such as the operation of motor vehicles or machinery.
10. The approval of the Senior Vice President for Finance and Business Services for events involving more than 5 students is required.

Drug-Free Workplace Policy – Students and Employees

Purpose

Miami University is dedicated to providing a safe, healthy, and efficient workplace for its employees and for the entire University community. Therefore, Miami University recognizes that one of its most important obligations to its employees and students is to maintain a completely alcohol- and drug-free workplace.

Policy

1. The illegal use of drugs or alcohol in the workplace or on University property or as part of any University activity is strictly prohibited.
2. Employees may not be under the influence of drugs or alcohol in the workplace.
3. The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance on University property or as part of any University activity is strictly prohibited.
4. Students and employees must notify Miami University of any criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring on University property no later than five (5) days after such conviction.
5. Any student who violates any portion of this policy will be subject to disciplinary action, including suspension or dismissal, under the Code of Student Conduct. Any employee who violates any portion of this policy will be subject to disciplinary action up to and including discharge under the appropriate disciplinary procedures.
6. The University reserves the right to include completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program as a disciplinary sanction.

A description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, state, or federal law for the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol; the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol; and the drug and alcohol counseling, treatment, rehabilitation, or reentry programs that are available to employees and students is contained below.

Drug Testing for Employees

Miami University is dedicated to providing a safe, healthy, and efficient workplace for its employees and for the entire University community. As a result, Miami University recognizes that one of its most important obligations is to maintain a drug and alcohol-free workplace. Reasonable Cause and Post-Accident drug and alcohol testing may only be conducted pursuant to properly adopted workplace rules or a collective bargaining agreement. Employees are encouraged to take advantage of the University's employee assistance program (EAP) for substance abuse issues.

Medical Marijuana

As a recipient of federal funding, such as student financial aid and federal grants and contracts for research, Miami University is required to follow federal law including the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act and the Drug-Free Workplace Act. In order to comply with these laws, Miami University prohibits the manufacture, dispensation, possession, use, or distribution of marijuana in any form on any University-owned property, in the conduct of University business or as part of any University activity. Effective as of September 8, 2016, Ohio law allows certain activities related to the possession and use of medical marijuana. However, using and possessing marijuana continues to be prohibited by and a violation of University policy and remains a crime under federal law.

This prohibition applies even when the possession and use would be legal under the laws of the State of Ohio. As a result, those with medical marijuana prescriptions/cards are not permitted to use

medical marijuana on campus, in the conduct of University business or as part of any University activity. Sanctions for students and employees who are found to be in possession of or using marijuana include suspension, dismissal and/or termination of employment.

This prohibition does not extend to research related to marijuana that is approved by:

1. The Agency for Health Care Research and Quality;
2. The National Institutes of Health;
3. The National Academy of Sciences;
4. The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services;
5. The United States Department of Defense;
6. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention;
7. The United States Department of Veterans' Affairs;
8. The Drug Enforcement Administration;
9. The Food and Drug Administration; or
10. Any board recognized by the National Institutes of Health for the purpose of evaluating the medical value of health care services.

The University will accommodate students who are legally authorized Ohio medical marijuana users. These students may submit a letter asking to be released from their University housing and dining obligations to the Dean of Students at DeanofStudents@miamioh.edu.

Smoke- and Tobacco-Free Environment

Policy

In order to promote the health of our students, faculty, staff, and visitors, all Miami University campuses are designated as smoke-free and tobacco-free environments. Smoking is defined as the burning of tobacco or any other material in any type of smoking equipment, including, but not restricted to, cigarettes, electronic cigarettes, vaporizers, hookahs, cigars, or pipes. Smoking is prohibited at all times in all prohibited areas. The use of any tobacco product, including chewing tobacco, is also prohibited.

Smoking and tobacco use are prohibited in all Miami University-owned facilities and on the grounds of any University-owned property. This includes all buildings owned or controlled by Miami University, shelters, indoor and outdoor facilities, natural areas, indoor and outdoor theatres, bridges, walkways, sidewalks, residence halls, parking lots, and street parking and garages controlled by the University, (including inside personal vehicles parked on University property). Smoking and tobacco use are prohibited on sidewalks that adjoin University property. Smoking and tobacco use are also prohibited in any vehicle or equipment owned, leased, or operated by Miami University.

Miami University actively promotes and provides smoking cessation assistance and nicotine replacement therapy to students, faculty, and staff, as well as to their benefit-eligible spouses. Many services are provided at no cost or a reduced cost. Interested employees should contact Employee Benefits & Wellness. Interested students should contact Student Health Services.

Violations

Faculty, staff, and students violating this policy are subject to University disciplinary action. Violators may also be subject to prosecution for violation of Ohio's Smoking Ban (Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3794). Visitors who violate this policy may be denied access to Miami University campuses and may ultimately be subject to arrest for criminal trespass.

Prohibited Conduct Related to Alcohol and Drug Use by Students

Alcohol Violations

Use or possession of alcohol except as expressly permitted by law or University policies, rules, or regulations. This includes, but is not limited to, (A) the underage possession or consumption of alcohol as well as public intoxication; (B) furnishing alcohol to any person under 21; and (C) Permitting any person under 21 to consume alcohol in one's residence.

The University may notify by email or regular U.S. mail the parents of students under the age of 21 who have been found responsible for violating the Code of Student Conduct regarding the use or possession of alcohol or drugs.

Complicity

Complicity is defined as attempting to commit a violation, actively encouraging, and/or assisting another to commit a violation of the Code of Student Conduct. This includes, but is not limited to, being present in a residence hall room or with a group of persons where the prohibited use of alcohol or drugs is occurring. A student who after having a hearing for any violation of the Code of Student Conduct is found not responsible may be found responsible for a violation of Complicity under the Code of Student Conduct.

Drug Violations

- A. Unlawful possession and/or consumption of any controlled substance or drug except as expressly permitted by law; lawful possession or consumption of medical marijuana is prohibited on campus.
- B. Possession of drug related paraphernalia except as expressly permitted by law.
- C. The abuse, misuse, sale, or distribution of prescription or over the counter medication.

- D. The use, offer for sale, sale, distribution, possession, or manufacture of chemicals, products, or materials for the purpose of use as an intoxicant except as expressly permitted by law.

The University may notify by email or regular U.S. mail the parents of students under the age of 21 who have been found responsible for violating the Code of Student Conduct regarding the use or possession of alcohol or drugs.

University Penalties and Sanctions - Students

Sanctions may be imposed individually or in combination with one another. Suspension or dismissal may be imposed for a single violation. Multiple violations or additional violations of the Code of Student Conduct may result in more severe sanctions.

No sanction will be imposed until all appeals are completed (see the "Appeals" portion of the Code of Student Conduct). Failure to complete a sanction will result in a hold on the student's ability to register for subsequent semesters or additional disciplinary sanctions. Student organizations will not be reinstated until all sanctions are completed.

Failure to complete a sanction will result in a hold on the student's ability to register for subsequent semesters or additional disciplinary sanctions. Student organizations will not be reinstated until all sanctions are completed.

Students should be aware that disciplinary records may be reviewed by others within the University and may have adverse consequences for those seeking leadership opportunities, the second-year residency exemption, and/or enrollment in study abroad opportunities.

Registration for subsequent semesters may be withheld until the student completes all required sanctions.

Dismissal and Suspension/Revocation of Recognition

Dismissal is a sanction that permanently separates the student from the University without any opportunity to re-enroll in the future.

Suspension is a sanction that terminates the student's enrollment for a specified period of time. The Office of Community Standards will determine the effective date of the suspension (either at the conclusion of the conduct process or at the close of the current semester/term) for a minimum of either fall or spring semester and may also include summer and/or winter term. (Note that a student may not be suspended solely for either summer and/or winter term.)

Suspension of a student organization is a revocation (withdrawal) of University recognition. During a period of revocation, a student organization forfeits all the rights and privileges afforded to them by University policy. A student organization whose recognition has been revoked must petition for reinstatement of recognition. Conditions for reinstatement of recognition will typically be outlined in the original sanction.

Conditions of Suspension and Dismissal

A student who has been dismissed or suspended from the University is denied all privileges afforded a student and must vacate campus. Students who are dismissed or suspended may not enter any Miami University campus/or other University property at any time for any reason in the absence of the express written consent of the Dean of Students or designee. To seek such permission, a suspended or dismissed student must file a written request with the Office of Community Standards for entrance for a limited, specific purpose. During the period of suspension or dismissal, a student may not attend classes (either in person or online), or participate in University-related activities, whether they occur on or off campus. All assigned educational sanctions must be completed prior to the conclusion of suspension; otherwise the suspension will remain in effect. Presence on campus in violation of sanctions could result in arrest. Academic credit earned elsewhere during a period of suspension will not be accepted in transfer. A student who has been suspended must apply for re-enrollment. Incomplete grades may not be removed during periods of suspension or dismissal.

Disciplinary Probation

Disciplinary probation is formal notice that a student's behavior or pattern of behavior was unacceptable. During the probation period, students should demonstrate a willingness and ability to respect and comply with the standards of behavior outlined in this Code. Continued misconduct of any kind during the probation period may result in suspension or dismissal. Disciplinary Probation is imposed for a definite period of time and may include additional sanctions. A student or representatives of an organization on probation may be required to meet periodically with a person designated by the Office of Community Standards.

Additional Sanctions

Sanctions may be imposed with or without suspension, revocation of recognition, or probation. Sanctions include but are not limited to:

1. Restrictions from participating in or sponsoring social, intramural, or co-curricular activities (including intercollegiate athletics);
2. Restriction of access to campus facilities, including residence halls;
3. Monetary payments for purpose of restitution or to cover the expense of educational sanctions;
4. Required University or community service;
5. Removal from or reassignment of University housing;
6. Loss of University privileges including, but not limited to, parking and computing/email resources;
7. Restriction of access to university-controlled space or resources;
8. Required planning of and/or attendance at educational programming;
9. Attendance at a conduct follow-up meeting(s);
10. Participation in required assessments.

Sanctioning Guidelines for Alcohol Violations

For a first-time violation related to the unauthorized use, possession or distribution of alcoholic beverages, including underage possession or consumption of alcohol, a student will typically receive:

- 6 months disciplinary probation.
- Attendance at a two-hour substance abuse program designed to acquaint students with their civil and legal responsibilities as well as the personal and career implications of alcohol and other substance abuse. There will be a fee of \$150 to the student for the program.

For a first-time alcohol policy violation coupled with other misconduct, or a second violation related to the unauthorized use, possession or distribution of alcoholic beverages, including underage possession or consumption of alcohol, a student will typically receive:

- 12 months disciplinary probation.
- Attendance at a four-hour substance abuse education program and a fee of \$200 from the student for the program.
- Participation in a comprehensive substance abuse assessment and a fee of \$250 to the student for the assessment.
- Further intervention and an opportunity to participate in group sessions may be recommended by the counselor. There will be no additional fee to the student for participation in the group sessions at the Student Counseling Service.

The Office of Student Wellness <https://www.miamioh.edu/student-life/student-wellness/alcohol-other-drugs/alcohol/index.html> maintains useful information about alcohol education for Miami University students and community members.

For a subsequent alcohol violation coupled with other misconduct, a student will typically will receive:

- a minimum of one semester suspension
- disciplinary probation for a minimum of one year upon return to Miami University

Good Samaritan Policy – In the event the student incurs an alcohol violation following a Good Samaritan report, the prior file may be reviewed as part of the sanctioning process but will not be counted as a prior alcohol offense.

Sanctions for Alcohol Violations by Student Organizations

Minimum Penalties:

- A. First Offense. The minimum penalty for a first offense is required attendance of members of the organization at a two-hour substance abuse program designed to acquaint organization members with their civil and legal responsibilities as well as the personal and organizational implications of alcohol and other substance Programs must be pre-approved by the Office of Community Standards. Attendance requirements will be established by the Office of Community Standards.

B. Second Offense. No less than two semesters of disciplinary probation and one or more of the following sanctions:

1. No events with alcohol for a time period to be specified by the Office of Community Standards;
2. Evidence of a risk management plan for organization sponsored events—if applicable, provide proof of national organization involvement in the development of or approval of the risk management plan;
3. Denial of the ability to host events for a time period to be specified by the Office of Community Standards;
4. Additional substance abuse education as specified by the Office of Community Standards;
5. Restriction of access to University controlled space or resources;
6. Community service approved by the Office of Community Standards;
7. Required meeting(s) with an appropriate University official; or
8. Restriction from participation in University-sponsored events.

C. Third Offense. Suspension or permanent revocation of recognition from the University.

If the incident for which the organization is found responsible for a violation of the alcohol policy involves a risk to the health or safety of any person, the severity of the sanctions may be increased regardless of the organization's disciplinary history. If at least three calendar years have elapsed from the date of the last incident, a prior offense will be considered in determining the sanction, but does not require the imposition of the minimum sanction.

University Penalties and Sanctions - Employees

Miami University employees found to be in violation of federal, state, or local law, or who violate the University's alcohol and drug policies, are subject to University disciplinary procedures and/or referral to the appropriate authorities for legal action.

Alcohol and other Drug Education for Students and Employees

Miami University encourages education as the first step in assisting students to take responsibility for their behavior and to understand the consequences of current and future behavior as it relates to drug and alcohol use.

Miami University requires all first-year students to participate in AlcoholEdu for College, an online educational program, prior to coming to campus. AlcoholEdu for College is a population-based prevention strategy (as defined by the National Institute for Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism) to educate students about alcohol use, abuse and protective factors to minimize high-risk alcohol behaviors.

Bystander Intervention training is delivered to students in the first-year seminar class UNV 101, Greek new member education, and by request. Skills to intervene safely and effectively are taught to students in situations of alcohol poisoning, sexual assault, and emotional or psychological distress.

Alcohol skills training programs are delivered by request. In addition, Miami makes available programs from the Alcohol Skills Training Program for high-risk student populations, such as fraternity and sorority members and student-athletes. In addition, the Office of Student Wellness conducts awareness campaigns during National Collegiate Alcohol Awareness Week.

When students are sanctioned for violations, Miami University mandates one of two education programs, the Alternatives Program and the Chemical Abuse Education Program.

The Alternatives Program is a two-hour program that focuses on decision-making and responsible actions around alcohol use. The Chemical Abuse Education Program (CAEP), which is a four-hour program, focuses more specifically on drug use, abuse, and dependence. The primary focus of each program is to help students gain a broader knowledge regarding alcohol and other drug use by providing factual information about alcohol and other drug use and the negative consequences that may result from chemical use. Each program encourages abstinence and informs students of the health risks involved with continued use or abuse of alcohol or other drugs. These education programs also help students examine attitudes and influences, both internal and external, which affect their choices regarding chemical use.

Such programs support Miami's drug-free policy and employees and students are informed of Miami's drug-free policy and its implications. Employees are offered smoking cessation programs and, through an employee assistance program, counseling on alcohol or drug abuse, among other benefits.

Counseling, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Services – Students

Group and Other Counseling

Transformations Group

This group meets weekly and is for students contemplating making changes in their alcohol/drug use. This is a psycho-educational group. Members will examine their substance use and how it impacts their academics, relationships, and personal goals. Students may be self-referred to group, or referred by the court system, parents, or Miami University. Upon court approval, this group can be used to fulfill 10 hours of substance use education. Any information disclosed in the group about the misuse of legal or illegal substance use is strictly confidential.

AA Meetings Near Campus

Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) meetings are held in United Campus Ministries, 16 South Campus Ave. Oxford, OH. A Smart Recovery group also meets in Oxford. For meeting dates and times, please see the [AA districts 12 and 13 site](https://www.aadistrict12and13.org/meeting-schedule) <https://www.aadistrict12and13.org/meeting-schedule> and the [Smart](#)

Recovery site <https://www.smartrecoverytest.org/local/meeting/oxford-Ohio-Tuesday-at-530-pm-to-700-pm/> .

Miami's Psychology Department

Operates a fee-for-service clinic located in the Psychology Building (room 39). Sessions are \$25.00 each. Therapists are students in the doctoral program in clinical psychology at Miami University. If the fee poses a hardship, you are encouraged to speak to the therapist with whom you meet to discuss this issue. Appointments may be scheduled in the Psychology Clinic by calling the clinic directly at 513-529-2423.

H.O.P.E. Line (855-249-5649)

The H.O.P.E. (Help Over the Phone Everywhere) line is available 24/7 for students to call for immediate support, crisis intervention, and stabilization from a crisis support specialist. The H.O.P.E. Line is not an answering service, but rather an extension of university services for callers.

24-Hour Crisis Hotline (1-844-427-4747)

The Butler County 24-hour Crisis Hotline 1-844-427-4747 is available to assist callers who are facing a wide variety of concerns. Professionally trained crisis consultants connect people to the resources they need and offer a supportive, caring ear to those who are in crisis or in need of support. The 24-Hour Crisis Hotline Information/Referral is certified by the Ohio Department of Mental Health & Addiction Services (ODMHAS) as a Behavioral Health Hotline. It is one of the few mental health programs to be accredited by the American Association of Suicidology, which sets the highest standards for crisis centers in the United States.

National Suicide Prevention Lifeline (9-8-8)

The National Suicide Prevention Lifeline allows people to call, text, or chat 988. They will be connected to trained counselors that are part of the existing Lifeline network. These trained counselors will listen, understand how their problems are affecting them, provide support, and connect them to resources if necessary.

Medication-Assisted Treatment of Addiction

Students that have problems with alcohol or drugs may have difficulty staying sober. The staff psychiatrist at Miami University can prescribe medications to assist in recovery from substances including alcohol, pain pills, heroin, and nicotine.

Counseling, Treatment and Rehabilitation Services - Employees

Group and other Counseling

24-Hour Crisis Hotline (1-844-427-4747)

The Butler County 24-hour Crisis Hotline 1-844-427-4747 is available to assist callers who are facing a wide variety of concerns. Professionally trained crisis consultants connect people to the resources they need and offer a supportive, caring ear to those who are in crisis or in need of support. The 24-Hour Crisis Hotline Information/Referral is certified by the Ohio Department of Mental Health & Addiction Services (ODMHAS) as a Behavioral Health Hotline. It is one of the few mental health programs to be accredited by the American Association of Suicidology, which sets the highest standards for crisis centers in the United States.

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Employee Assistance Programs

All full-time eligible employees (faculty and staff), spouse/partner, all household members, dependents in and away from home, and parents/parents-in-law.

An Employee Assistance Program (EAP) is a program that offers **free and confidential** assessments, short-term counseling, referrals, and follow-up services to employees and their families who have personal and/or work-related concerns.

Impact Solutions

Call 800-227-6007 or visit [MyImpactSolution.com](http://myimpactsolution.com) <http://myimpactsolution.com/> , using the username, **Miamioh**.

Laws

The following is a description of some of the applicable legal sanctions under federal, state, and local laws for the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs, including alcohol. This list is not intended to be an exhaustive list of all offenses involving drugs and alcohol, and this material should not be relied upon as legal advice or guidance regarding these offenses.

Federal Law

Federal law prohibits the trafficking and illegal possession of controlled substances as outlined in 21 United States Code, Sections 841 and 844. Depending on the amount possessed, first offense maximum penalties for trafficking marijuana range from five years' imprisonment with a \$250,000 fine

to imprisonment for life with a \$10 million fine for an individual, and from five years imprisonment with a \$1 million fine to imprisonment for life with a \$50 million fine if not an individual. Also depending on the amount possessed, first offense maximum penalties for trafficking Class I and Class II controlled substances (methamphetamine, heroin, cocaine, cocaine base, PCP, LSD, fentanyl analogue) range from five years' imprisonment with a \$5 million fine to imprisonment for life with a \$10 million fine for an individual, and from five years' imprisonment with a \$25 million fine to imprisonment for life with a \$50 million fine if not an individual. First offense penalties for simple possession, 21 USC §844, range from at most one years' imprisonment or at least a \$1,000, fine or both; to at most 20 years' imprisonment and a fine of at least a \$1,000. For the most current and complete information regarding federal penalties for drug trafficking, please visit the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration's publication [Drugs of Abuse https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/Drugs%20of%20Abuse%202020-Web%20Version-508%20compliant-4-24-20_0.pdf](https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/Drugs%20of%20Abuse%202020-Web%20Version-508%20compliant-4-24-20_0.pdf).

State Law

Ohio Revised Code (ORC) Section 2925.02 provides that no person shall knowingly corrupt another with drugs by inducing or forcing them to use a controlled substance.

PENALTY FOR VIOLATION: Mandatory imprisonment from 6 months to 10 years, depending upon amount and type of drug involved and history of previous drug abuse offenses.

ORC 2925.03 provides that no person shall knowingly "traffick" in controlled or illicit substances, including marijuana. Trafficking includes selling, offering to sell, delivering, distributing, preparing, cultivating, and manufacturing of controlled substances.

PENALTY FOR VIOLATION: Mandatory fines range from \$100 to \$20,000, depending on offense and drug involved. Mandatory jail sentences range from 6 months to 10 years.

ORC 2925.11 provides that no person shall knowingly obtain, possess, or use a controlled substance.

PENALTY FOR VIOLATION: Drug abuse involving amounts of marijuana less than 100 grams carries a penalty of \$100. Other violations involving marijuana result in mandatory jail terms of not more than 8 years and mandatory fines of \$15,000. Drug abuse offenses involving other drugs may result in jail terms of up to 10 years and fines of \$20,000.

ORC 2925.12 provides that no person shall make obtain, possess, or use drug abuse instruments.

PENALTY FOR VIOLATION: A first offense can carry a jail term of up to 90 days and fines of \$750.

ORC 2925.14 provides that no person shall knowingly use, possess with purpose to use, sell, manufacture or advertise drug paraphernalia.

PENALTY FOR VIOLATION: Depending upon the facts, imprisonment up to 6 months and fines up to \$1,000.

ORC 2925.31 provides, except for lawful research, clinical, medical, dental, or veterinary purposes, no person with intent to induce intoxication or similar effect, shall obtain, possess, or use a harmful intoxicant.

PENALTY FOR VIOLATION: Up to \$1,000 and 6 months in jail.

ORC 2925.37 provides that no person shall knowingly possess, make, sell, or deliver counterfeit controlled substances.

PENALTY FOR VIOLATION: Depending upon the facts, the penalty can be up to 180 days in jail and a \$1,000 fine, but aggravating circumstances can cause the offense to become a felony of the fourth degree with prison terms between 6-18 months and a fine up to \$5,000.

ORC 4301.63 provides that no person under the age of 21 years shall purchase beer or intoxicating liquor.

PENALTY FOR VIOLATION: A fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 may be imposed. The court may order that the fine be paid by the performance of public work at a reasonable hourly rate established by the court and shall designate the time within which the public work shall be completed.

ORC 4301.631 provides that no underage person can purchase low alcohol beverages, that no person may furnish low alcohol beverages to an underage person, and that no person shall allow underage persons to consume low alcohol beverages on his/her property.

PENALTY FOR VIOLATION: Punishments for violating ORC 4301.631 range from fines of \$25 to \$250 and imprisonment up to 30 days.

ORC 4301.633 provides that no person shall knowingly furnish any false information as to the name, age, or other identification of any person under 21 years of age for the purpose of obtaining beer or intoxicating liquor for a person under 21 years of age, by purchase or as a gift.

PENALTY FOR VIOLATION: Misdemeanor of the first degree. The maximum penalty is imprisonment for not more than 6 months and a \$1,000 fine.

ORC 4301.634 provides that no person under the age of 21 years shall knowingly show or give false information concerning his name, age, or other identification for the purpose of purchasing or otherwise obtaining beer or intoxicating liquor in any place in this state where beer or intoxicating liquor is sold under a permit issued by the department of liquor control.

PENALTY FOR VIOLATION: Misdemeanor of the first degree. The maximum penalty is imprisonment for not more than 6 months and a \$1,000 fine.

ORC 4301.64 prohibits the consumption of any beer or intoxicating liquor in a motor vehicle.

PENALTY FOR VIOLATION: Misdemeanor of the fourth degree. The maximum penalty is imprisonment for not more than 30 days and a \$250 fine.

ORC 4301.69(A) prohibits selling beer or intoxicating liquor to a person under the age of 21 years, or buying it for or furnishing it to such a person.

PENALTY FOR VIOLATION: Misdemeanor. The maximum penalty is imprisonment for not more than 6 months and a fine of not less than \$500 and no more than \$1,000.

ORC 4301.69(E) provides that no underage person shall knowingly possess or consume any beer or intoxicating liquor, in any public or private place, unless he is accompanied by a parent, spouse, or legal guardian, who is not an underage person, or unless the beer or intoxicating liquor is given for medical or religious purposes.

PENALTY FOR VIOLATION: Misdemeanor of the first degree. The maximum penalty is imprisonment for not more than 6 months and a \$1,000 fine.

ORC 4511.19 prohibits any person from driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol and/or any drug of abuse.

PENALTY FOR VIOLATION: Misdemeanor of the first degree. The maximum penalty is imprisonment for not more than 6 months and a \$1,000 fine, in addition to license suspension. Penalties for repeat offenders can result in up to 5 years in prison.

Local Law

The cities of Oxford, Hamilton, Middletown, Cincinnati, and West Chester Township enforce all the state criminal statutes cited above. Police in Differdange, Luxembourg, follow the laws of their jurisdiction and country. In addition, each of the Ohio municipalities list some additional sanctions for alcohol and other drug use, including without limitation, prohibitions against driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs; possession and consumption of alcohol while underage; providing alcohol to underage persons; having an open container of alcohol in public places; possession of a controlled substance; purchasing and consuming low-alcohol beverages by underage persons, using false representations by underage persons to obtain alcohol; permitting the consumption of alcohol by underage persons at a person's property (including hotel rooms), and hosting a party where alcohol or drug abuse occurs.

Current Assessments of Possible Health Risks

The use of illicit drugs and alcohol may result in serious health consequences, including long-term organ damage and death. This listing of the possible health risks associated with drug and alcohol use and abuse is derived from the [2020 edition of Drugs of Abuse](https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/Drugs%20of%20Abuse%202020-Web%20Version-508%20compliant-4-24-20_0.pdf) https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/Drugs%20of%20Abuse%202020-Web%20Version-508%20compliant-4-24-20_0.pdf, published by the Department of Justice, and several publications made available by the [National Institute on Drug Abuse](https://www.drugabuse.gov/) <https://www.drugabuse.gov/> and the [National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism](https://www.niaaa.nih.gov/) <https://www.niaaa.nih.gov/>.

Alcohol

Alcohol enters a person's bloodstream as soon as one takes his or her first sip. Alcohol's immediate effects can appear within about 10 minutes. As a person drinks, his or her blood alcohol concentration (BAC) level increases, which is the amount of alcohol present in that person's bloodstream. The higher one's BAC, the more impaired he or she becomes by alcohol's effects. The short-term and long-term health effects of alcohol use and abuse may include:

- Alcohol intoxication, which can lead to various deleterious health effects, including a decreased ability to analyze sensory information resulting in disturbed balance, slurred speech, blurred vision, and dulled sensation of pain; dehydration; disrupted judgment; gastritis; impaired brain, judgment, and motor skills; and increased chance of death, accidents, and injuries, fall, sexual victimization, and suicide.
- Alcohol withdrawal syndrome
- Alcohol poisoning
- Stroke
- Cancer
- Cirrhosis
- Cardiomyopathy
- High blood pressure
- Nerve damage
- Anemia
- Depression
- Gout
- STDs from unprotected sex
- Thiamine deficiency
- Gastrointestinal disorders
- Permanent liver and brain damage
- Pancreatitis
- Birth defects (e.g. fetal alcohol spectrum disorders, miscarriage, stillbirth, etc.)

Amphetamines

- **Short-term Health Effects:** Increased wakefulness and physical activity; decreased appetite; increased breathing, heart rate, blood pressure, temperature; irregular heartbeat.
- **Long-term Health Effects:** Anxiety, confusion, insomnia, mood problems, violent behavior, paranoia, hallucinations, delusions, weight loss, severe dental problems, intense itching leading to skin sores from scratching.
- **In Combination with Alcohol:** The drug can mask the depressant effect of alcohol, increasing risk of alcohol overdose; may increase blood pressure.
- **Withdrawal Symptoms:** Depression, anxiety, and tiredness.
- **Other Issues:** The drug is extremely addictive, and can cause physical and psychological dependence. If pregnant, can cause premature delivery; separation of the placenta from the uterus; low birth weight; lethargy; heart and brain problems.

Anabolic Steroids

- **Short-term Health Effects:** Acne, fluid retention (especially in the hands and feet), oily skin, yellowing of the skin, infection.
- **Long-term Health Effects:** Kidney damage or failure; liver damage; high blood pressure, enlarged heart, or changes in cholesterol leading to increased risk of stroke or heart attack, even in young people; aggression; extreme mood swings; anger; extreme irritability; delusions; impaired judgment.
- **In Combination with Alcohol:** Increased risk of violent behavior.
- **Withdrawal Symptoms:** Mood swings; tiredness; restlessness; loss of appetite; insomnia; lowered sex drive; depression (sometime leading to suicide attempts).
- **Other:** In males, shrunken testicles, lowered sperm count, infertility, baldness, development of breasts. In females, facial hair, male-pattern baldness, enlargement of the clitoris, deepened voice. In adolescents, stunted growth.

Cannabinoids (Marijuana, Hashish)

- **Short-term Health Effects:** Enhanced sensory perception and euphoria followed by drowsiness/relaxation; slowed reaction time; problems with balance and coordination; increased heart rate and appetite; problems with learning and memory; anxiety.
- **Long-term Health Effects:** Mental health problems, chronic cough, frequent respiratory infections, and damage to lung tissue.
- **In Combination with Alcohol:** May cause increased heart rate and blood pressure; further slowing of mental processing and reaction time.
- **Withdrawal Symptoms:** Irritability, trouble sleeping, decreased appetite, and anxiety.
- **Other:** If pregnant, can cause babies to be born with problems with attention, memory, and problem solving.

Central Nervous System Depressants (e.g. Tranquilizers, Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines, Prescription Sleep Medications, etc.)

- **Short-term Health Effects:** Drowsiness, slurred speech, poor concentration, confusion, dizziness, problems with movement and memory, poor judgment, depression, lowered blood pressure, slowed breathing, nausea, seizures, coma, death.
- **Long-term Health Effects:** Unknown.
- **In Combination with Alcohol:** The combination can slow heart rate and breathing, which can lead to death.
- **Withdrawal Symptoms:** Withdrawal can cause a serious abstinence syndrome that may even include seizures, coma, and death.
- **Other Issues:** Tolerance, physical, and psychological dependence may develop. These types of drugs are sometimes used as a date rape drug.

Cocaine

- **Short-term Health Effects:** Narrowed blood vessels; enlarged pupils; increased body temperature, heart rate, and blood pressure; headache; abdominal pain and nausea; euphoria; increased energy, alertness; insomnia, restlessness; anxiety; erratic and violent behavior, panic attacks, paranoia, psychosis; heart rhythm problems, heart attack; stroke, seizure, coma.
- **Long-term Health Effects:** Loss of sense of smell, nosebleeds, nasal damage and trouble swallowing from snorting; infection and death of bowel tissue from decreased blood flow; poor nutrition and weight loss; death.
- **In Combination with Alcohol:** Creates a greater risk of cardiac toxicity than from either drug alone.
- **Withdrawal Symptoms:** Depression, tiredness, increased appetite, insomnia, vivid unpleasant dreams, slowed thinking and movement, and restlessness.
- **Other:** Is highly addictive that can cause physical and psychological dependence. If pregnant, can cause premature delivery, low birth weight, deficits in self-regulation and attention in school-aged children prenatally exposed. The effects of using the drug are unpredictable - convulsions, coma, and death are possible.

Dextromethorphan (Robitussin DM and Over-the-Counter Cough Medicine)

- **Short-term Health Effects:** Euphoria; slurred speech; increased heart rate and blood pressure; dizziness; nausea; vomiting.
- **Other:** Breathing problems, seizures, and increased heart rate may occur from ingredients in cough/cold medicines.

Hallucinogens (e.g. LSD (Acid), Psilocybin, Mescaline, etc.)

- **Short-term Health Risks:** Hallucinations, altered perception of time; inability to tell fantasy from reality; panic; muscle relaxation or weakness; problems with movement; enlarged pupils; nausea; vomiting; drowsiness; rapid emotional swings; raised blood pressure, heart rate, and body temperature; dizziness; loss of appetite; and tremors. In the case of psilocybin, risk of poisoning if a poisonous mushroom is accidentally ingested.
- **Long-term Health Risks:** Risk of flashbacks; memory problems; ongoing visual disturbances; disorganized thinking; paranoia; mood swings; birth defects.
- **In Combination with Alcohol:** May decrease the perceived effects of alcohol.

Inhalants (e.g. Solvents, Aerosols, Gases, etc.)

- **Short-term Health Risks:** Confusion; nausea; slurred speech; lack of coordination; euphoria; dizziness; drowsiness; disinhibition, lightheadedness, hallucinations/delusions; headaches; sudden sniffing death due to heart failure (from butane, propane, and other chemicals in

aerosols); death from asphyxiation, suffocation, convulsions or seizures, coma, or choking; enlarged blood vessels; increased heart rate; dizziness; headache.

- **Long-term Health Risks:** Liver and kidney damage; bone marrow damage; limb spasms due to nerve damage; brain damage from lack of oxygen that can cause problems with thinking, movement, vision, and hearing; increased risk of pneumonia.
- **Withdrawal Symptoms:** Nausea, tremors, irritability, problems sleeping, and mood changes.
- **Other:** If pregnant, low birth weight; bone problems; delayed behavioral development due to brain problems; altered metabolism and body composition.

Ketamine

- **Short-term Health Effects:** Problems with attention, learning, and memory; dreamlike states, hallucinations; sedation; confusion; loss of memory; raised blood pressure; unconsciousness; dangerously slowed breathing.
- **Long-term Health Effects:** Ulcers and pain in the bladder; kidney problems; stomach pain; depression; poor memory.
- **Other:** The drug is sometimes used as a date rape drug.

MDMA (Ecstasy/Molly)

- **Short-term Health Risks:** Lowered inhibition that could result in a person engaging in risky behavior; enhanced sensory perception; increased heart rate and blood pressure; muscle tension; nausea; faintness; chills or sweating; sharp rise in body temperature leading to kidney failure or death.
- **Long-term Health Risks:** Long-lasting confusion, depression, problems with attention, memory, and sleep; increased anxiety, impulsiveness.
- **In Combination with Alcohol:** Alcohol can increase plasma concentrations of MDMA, which may increase the risk of neurotoxic effects.
- **Withdrawal Symptoms:** include fatigue, loss of appetite, depression, trouble concentrating.

Nicotine and Tobacco

- **Short-term Health Effects:** Increased blood pressure, breathing, and heart rate.
- **Long-term Health Effects:** Greatly increased risk of cancer, especially lung cancer when smoked and oral cancers when chewed; chronic bronchitis; emphysema; heart disease; leukemia; cataracts; pneumonia.
- **Withdrawal Symptoms:** Irritability, attention and sleep problems, depression, increased appetite.

Phencyclidine (PCP or Angel Dust)

- **Short-term Health Risks:** Delusions, hallucinations, paranoia, problems thinking, a sense of distance from one's environment, anxiety. In low doses, causes slight increase in breathing rate; increased blood pressure and heart rate; shallow breathing; face redness and sweating; numbness of the hands or feet; problems with movement. In high doses, causes nausea; vomiting; flicking up and down of the eyes; drooling; loss of balance; dizziness; violence; seizures, coma, and death.
- **Long-term Health Risks:** Memory loss, problems with speech and thinking, loss of appetite, and anxiety.
- **Withdrawal Symptoms:** Headaches, increased appetite, sleepiness, depression.

Prescription Opioids

- **Short-term Health Effects:** Inability to feel painful stimuli, drowsiness, nausea, constipation, euphoria, slowed breathing, death.
- **Long-term Health Effects:** Increased risk of overdose or addiction; coma and death.
- **In Combination with Alcohol:** Dangerous slowing of heart rate and breathing leading to coma or death.
- **Withdrawal Symptoms:** Restlessness, muscle and bone pain, insomnia, diarrhea, vomiting, cold flashes with goose bumps, leg movements.
- **Other:** If pregnant, increased risk of miscarriage, low birth weight, neonatal abstinence syndrome.

Prescription Stimulants (e.g. Adderall, Ritalin, etc.)

- **Short-term Health Effects:** Increased alertness, attention, energy; increased blood pressure and heart rate; narrowed blood vessels; increased blood sugar; opened-up breathing passages. In high doses, can lead to dangerously high body temperature and irregular heartbeat, heart disease, and seizures.
- **Long-term Health Effects:** Heart problems, psychosis, anger, and paranoia.
- **In Combination with Alcohol:** Masks the depressant action of alcohol, increasing the risk of alcohol overdose; may increase blood pressure.
- **Withdrawal Symptoms:** Depression, tiredness, sleep problems.

Synthetic Cannabinoids

- **Short-term and Long-term Health Effects:** Increased heart rate; vomiting; agitation; confusion; hallucinations, anxiety, paranoia; increased blood pressure. The long-term effects are not truly known.
- **Withdrawal Symptoms:** Headaches, anxiety, depression, irritability.

Synthetic Cathinones (Bath Salts)

- **Short-term Health Effects:** Increased heart rate and blood pressure; euphoria; increased sociability and sex drive; paranoia, agitation, and hallucinations; violent behavior; sweating; nausea, vomiting; insomnia; irritability; dizziness; depression; panic attacks; reduced motor control; cloudy thinking.
- **Long-term Health Effects:** Death.
- **Withdrawal Symptoms:** Depression and anxiety.

Sexual Assault and Interpersonal Violence Prevention, Education, and Resources

Miami University takes the safety of our students seriously. Miami strives to create an environment and culture that is safe for all community members and is respectful of all individuals. Sexual and interpersonal violence prevention and the response is crucial to creating a safe, supportive, and healthy environment for students, faculty, and staff. This programming includes such topics as sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. Our programming starts with orientation in early summer for incoming students and their parents and extends into the first semester and beyond.

Sexual Assault Prevention, Risk Reduction, and Awareness Programs

Miami University engages in comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming intended to respond to and prevent sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking that:

- Is culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, respond to community needs and is informed by research or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome.
- Considers environmental risk and protective factors as they occur to the individual, relationship, institutional, community, and societal levels.

Educational programming consists of primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and new employees and ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns for students and employees that:

- Identify sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking as prohibited conduct.
- Define using definitions provided by the Department of Education, state law, and/or Code of Conduct, what behavior and actions constitute consent to sexual activity in the State of Ohio and explain consent using the [Code of Student Conduct](https://www.miamioh.edu/policy-library/students/student-code-of-conduct/code-of-conduct.html) <https://www.miamioh.edu/policy-library/students/student-code-of-conduct/code-of-conduct.html>.
- Provide a description of safe and positive options for bystander intervention. **Bystander intervention** means safe, effective, and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of harm, including sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, evaluating the situation and options, and deciding what intervention is appropriate. Refer to [Bystander Intervention and Risk Reduction Information](https://miamioh.edu/campus-safety/bystander-risk-reduction) <https://miamioh.edu/campus-safety/bystander-risk-reduction> for more details
- Describe risk-reduction options. **Risk reduction** means options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate

violence. Refer to [Bystander Intervention and Risk Reduction Information](https://miamioh.edu/campus-safety/bystander-risk-reduction) <https://miamioh.edu/campus-safety/bystander-risk-reduction> for more details

- Raise awareness of prohibitive behavior and/or consent and healthy relationships. **Awareness programs** are those programs that raise awareness of the various offenses, behaviors, and/or prosocial behaviors in regards to prevalence, statistics, normative information, options, resources, services, or other areas of interest/concern.
- Encourage primary prevention. **Primary prevention programs** are designed to prevent an offense from occurring. Such programs could include information regarding consent, healthy relationships, and positive prosocial behavior.
- Connect with Miami's ongoing prevention awareness campaign. The **ongoing prevention awareness** campaign is unifying, continuing the theme with the goal of preventing and raising awareness of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. Miami's campaign was discussed and developed in 2013 and 2014, with the implementation of the ongoing campaign in fall of 2014.

Miami University has developed an annual educational campaign consisting of presentations that include distribution of education materials to new students; participating in and presenting information and materials during new employee orientation.

Primary Programming

Prior to the Start of School

All first-time incoming students on all campuses are required to take Haven: Understanding Sexual Assault. This online education program is designed to use a population-level approach to educate all students on the issues associated with sexual assault and interpersonal violence, taking into account their unique perspectives and experiences. Students are required to complete this program by the first day of classes. To ensure all students complete the program, a hold is placed on their second-semester registration.

All Residence Life staff, including professional staff and resident assistants, receive training not only on responding to sexual and interpersonal violence but also on what resources are available for prevention, education, risk reduction, and awareness.

Orientation

Incoming students and families at orientation receive two presentations focused on relevant student issues and concerns, including such topics as alcohol, sexual assault, and interpersonal violence issues, inclusion, and respect. Both new students and their families see a student-created presentation and a Community Expectations presentation facilitated by the Dean of Students office and the Miami University Police, after which incoming students participate in peer discussions and parents/families have a question and answer session with the Dean of Students staff member. Both the student-created and staff-presented sessions engage new students and their families in conversations about alcohol and sexual and interpersonal violence and personal responsibility, in order to help all students avoid unsafe situations. New students also attend debriefings with staff and

SOULS (Student Orientation Undergraduate Leaders) on related topics relevant to college transitions. Since 2012, each new student also receives a wallet-sized emergency contact card, which lists the phone numbers, emails, and/or websites for university and community resources (e.g., local rape crisis/domestic violence hotline, local hospital, University Student Counseling Service, university police).

The Community Expectations presentation educates parents and students regarding sexual and interpersonal violence and alcohol. This section includes specific information regarding the Office of Community Standards, Title IX requirements, protocol for addressing and reporting offenses, consequences for violations, and statistics about campus-related crimes. In addition, every student and family received a handout regarding Title IX, confidential resources, non-confidential resources, prevention, education, and student organizations dedicated to preventing sexual and interpersonal violence. Miami Police, the Title IX Coordinator(s), and/or other administrators are on hand to answer questions regarding community expectations and safety. Student Orientation Undergraduate Leaders (SOULs) continue to facilitate small group discussions with new students after the Community Expectations session, and all new students continue to receive emergency contact cards with important contact numbers. Our efforts are designed to make it clear that the University takes sexual and interpersonal violence seriously and promises to treat those who report such crimes with respect and dignity.

Start of the School Year

Personal safety and responsibility are among the reminders mentioned in the Dean of Students' letter that is disseminated to all students before classes start each semester.

Programming is available upon request to student groups, classes, residence hall corridors, organizations, classes, and others throughout the year.

For off-campus students, volunteer employees and town residents perform walkabouts before classes start, personally delivering information that includes topics of safety and alcohol.

The Miami University Police Department brings together multiple resources and support services in a Campus Safety Fair in September. This fair is open to all students, faculty, and staff.

Residence Hall Resources

Residence hall safety begins with the existence of resident assistants (RAs) on duty, electronic door locks, an escort policy, outside doors being alarmed and programmed to sound if they are propped open.

1. All residence life staff, including RAs and professional staff, receives information and training on sexual and interpersonal violence awareness, response, and resources, Office of Equity and Equal Opportunity (OEEO), and Title IX and Clery Act reporting obligations.
2. On an annual basis, Residence Life staff, graduate assistants, and RAs engage in "Behind Closed Doors," which is an interactive role-playing training experience that simulates "real life" scenarios related to issues involving sexual and interpersonal violence, Title IX, Clery Act, and OEEO.

3. All residential students receive the “Staying Safe on Campus” information sheet, which includes tips for staying safe on campus, how to and when to contact the Miami University Police Department, as well as campus resources including: the emergency text messaging system, resources related to sexual assault, harassment, and discrimination, and the Just-in-Case App.
4. On an annual basis, all staff and students receive electronic information from the Dean of Students that includes information about sexual and interpersonal violence prevention, as well as how to file a complaint and what to expect from the University.
5. RAs review the “Staying Safe on Campus” information sheet in their first corridor meeting.
6. Each residential unit is required to provide interactive programming on alcohol awareness (two programs in the fall semester and one in the spring) and sexual assault and interpersonal violence (one each semester).
7. When RAs are on duty and safety issues or concerns are brought to their attention they are trained to respond safely and effectively to all reports, including incidents of sexual and interpersonal violence.

[Abbreviations for prohibitive behaviors in tables: SA- Sexual Assault; DoV- Domestic Violence; DaV- Dating Violence; S- Stalking; and prosocial behaviors in tables: C- Consent; HR- Healthy Relationships; B- Bystander]

Employee Programs: Miami University offered the following primary prevention and awareness program for all *new* employees in 2022

Program	Date	Location	Prohibitive Behavior Covered	Prosocial Behavior Reinforced
Duty to Report for Regionals Leadership	1/2022	Virtual	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Title IX New Faculty Orientation	8/2022	Marcum Center	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Title IX New Graduate Student Orientation	8/2022	Bachelor Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B

New Student Programs: Miami University offered the following primary prevention and awareness programs for all *incoming* students in 2022

Program	Date	Location	Prohibitive Behavior Covered	Prosocial Behavior Reinforced
Mid-Year Review; RA Training	1/2022	virtual	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Duty to Report RA Training	8/2022	Bachelor Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Duty to Report New Graduate Training	8/2022	Bachelor Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Duty to Report NROTC	8/2022	Millett Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B

Ongoing Programming

Miami provides a variety of prevention programming including prevention, awareness, advocacy, risk reduction, bystander, initiatives, campaigns, and others. By offering a variety of programs, Miami strives to create an environment and culture that is safe for all community members and is respectful of all individuals as we work together to respond to and prevent sexual and interpersonal violence.

Campus Wide-Initiatives

As part of our ongoing programming, Miami has several ongoing campus wide-initiatives that unify programs, departments, and campuses.

It's On Us

- Launched in the spring of 2015, Miami joined with national and state efforts partnering in the It's On Us campaign.
- It's On Us is a cultural movement aimed at fundamentally shifting the way we think about sexual assault.
- It's On Us is a rallying cry inviting everyone to step up and realize that the solution begins with us. It's a declaration that sexual assault is not only a crime committed by a perpetrator against

a victim but a societal problem in which all of us have a role to play. We are reframing sexual assault in a way that inspires everyone to see it as their responsibility to do something, big or small, to prevent it. We are asking everyone to create an environment, be it a residence hall, a party, a club, or a sports team, or the greater college campus, where sexual assault is unacceptable and survivors are supported.

I Am Miami

- Based on Miami's Code of Love and Honor, "I am Miami" is the phrase we use to define the culture to which we aspire and who we are as Miamians. Our students are encouraged to reflect on the important individual choices they make at Miami, choices that extend far beyond academics (and academic integrity) and into other dimensions of wellness and personal responsibility that have huge implications for both their short-term safety and their long-run success.
- Born of the Task Force for the Prevention of Sexual Assault, I Am Miami defines Miami as a community that cares for each other and our community.
- This University Campaign is designed to provide an opportunity for every member of the community to discuss and embrace a culture of respect, inclusion, care, and personal responsibility.

Step Up!

- The Division of Student Life, through the Office of Student Wellness, offers bystander intervention training to student groups including fraternity and sorority organizations to make students aware of the importance of safely and effectively intervening when they see dangerous or unacceptable behavior.
- Step Up! is based on a national program adopted by more than 120 colleges and universities nationwide. It has demonstrated success in helping students feel empowered to act and giving them a specific process and resources to intervene in a safe, early, effective way in situations that could endanger the health and safety of others. Miami has already received emails and correspondence from students who have shared powerful stories about using what they've learned in earlier training sessions to help someone. First-year students enrolled in University 101 receive Step Up! training as part of the course requirements, and new members in fraternities and sororities receive Greeks Step Up! training as part of new member education experience. Requests from other student organizations and classes to present Step Up! occur throughout the year.

Peer Education

HAWKS Peer Health Educators

- Miami's Health Advocates for Wellness Knowledge and Skills (HAWKS) Peer Health Educators provides programming on healthy relationships, safe sex, sexual and interpersonal violence and other wellness topics throughout the year. The mission of HAWKS is to actively engage students to consider important issues related to their health and wellness by

presenting factual, relevant information that encourages them to honestly, realistically, and thoroughly reflect on their lifestyle and to help them make free and healthy choices. Requested programming includes: "Sex in the Basement", "Sexperts", "Understanding Sexual and Interpersonal Violence", "Can I Kiss You: Date Safe Project", and "Escalation".

MARS

- Men Against Rape and Sexual Assault (MARS) is a student organization which began in the 2001-2002 school year to address rape as a men's issue. They are a group of men from many different areas of campus life who share a common belief. MARS states violence against women, specifically sexual violence, has negative implications for all of society regardless of gender and sexual violence against women is also a men's issue. MARS main goals are to educate men on the seriousness of the issue and inform them of ways to prevent it.

SASS

- Sexual Assault Survivor Support (SASS) is a student-run organization dedicated to providing and cultivating a safe space that empowers, heals, and supports survivors of sexual and personal violence. Within this group, we welcome allies, advocates, and respective members alike to combat the misconceptions of rape culture and interpersonal violence on Miami's campus.

Advocacy and Awareness

- The Miami Center for Diversity and Inclusion, in addition to providing a welcoming, safe space for all genders and a space for learning about women's and gender issues, offers many resources and programming. Annually, the Women's Initiatives raises awareness and education through The Clothesline Project. The Center for Diversity and Inclusion provides a protocol for interns to respond to calls or walk-ins related to sexual and interpersonal violence, for the last two years this intern protocol has been reviewed by the Title IX Coordinator.
- Miami University Police will speak to student corridors or groups about personal safety and offer fee-based self-defense classes.
- The Dennis L. Carlson Sexuality Education Studies Center partners with campus, local, and national entities to provide critically informed sexuality education pedagogy and praxis that is research supported, evidence-based, culturally aware, medically accurate, chronologically and developmentally relevant, and encouraging of personal agency for discourse, access, and ownership of sexual health and wellness and pleasure.

Clothesline Project

- The Clothesline Project addresses the issue of violence against women. It is a vehicle for individuals affected by violence to express and empower themselves by decorating a shirt. Traditionally, survivors hang the shirt on a clothesline to be viewed by others as testimony to the problem of violence against women. In 2022 this event was moved to a virtual format on YouTube in response to survivor complaints that the display was triggering. Moving the event to a virtual format allows past students to have their voices heard and for current and

future students to opt in to see the Clothesline Project if they choose. This event is part of Domestic Violence Awareness Month and is sponsored by the Center for Student Diversity and Inclusion - Women's Initiatives. The event is considered confidential.

Take Back the Night

- Take Back the Night is a march against rape and sexual assault meant to empower the women of Miami University. Before the march, The F Word (Feminists Working on Real Democracy, a student group) facilitates speakouts that allow students, faculty, staff, and community members to share their stories (if they wish) in a small group setting. This event occurs once per academic year and is sponsored by The F Word. The event is considered confidential.

Denim Day

- Denim Day occurs in Sexual Assault Awareness Month when individuals are encouraged to wear denim to raise awareness that it doesn't matter what someone is wearing, sexual assault is a crime and never the fault of the victim

One Billion Rising

- In 2014 and 2015, Miami University Women Against Violence and Sexual Assault sponsored One Billion Rising, a global call to survivors of violence and those who love them, on the Oxford Campus. At these events, WAVES provided information and awareness materials to the community regarding sexual and interpersonal violence. WAVES will sponsor One Billion Rising from time to time.

Targeted Audiences

Athletics

- Intercollegiate Athletics provides sexual and interpersonal violence awareness, prevention, and risk reduction education annually to all athletes, coaches, and staff in partnership with HAWKS Peer Health Educators.
- Every team meets with HAWKS annually for more specific programming geared toward that team's specific needs, be it alcohol education, identifying risk-taking behaviors, counseling, etc.
- Every team meets with NCAA compliance staff at the beginning of the year for NCAA rules education, and trained staff also provide education on resources regarding where to go and who they can talk to, both confidential and non-confidential.
- The athletic academic support staff office displays materials for sexual and interpersonal violence awareness and resources in the lobby area for student-athletes and staff.

Fraternities and Sororities

- Social Greek-lettered fraternities and sororities must adhere to adapted risk management strategies including that “No fraternity, sorority, or council will tolerate nor condone any form of sexist or sexually abusive behavior on the part of its members, whether physical, mental, or emotional. This is to include any actions that are demeaning to women or men, such as verbal harassment. The chapters and councils will not tolerate sexual assault in any form.” All chapters must educate and instruct their members on the risk management policy and face fines or other sanctions if they violate the policy.
- HAWKS Peer Health Educators collaborate with fraternity and sorority leaders to provide Greeks Step Up!, a bystander intervention program for new members that looks at the topics of hazing, sexual violence, and drug & alcohol abuse.

[Abbreviations for prohibitive behaviors in tables: SA- Sexual Assault; DoV- Domestic Violence; DaV- Dating Violence; S- Stalking; and prosocial behaviors in tables: C- Consent; HR- Healthy Relationships; B- Bystander]

Employee Programs: Miami University offered the following ongoing awareness and prevention programs for employees in 2022

Program	Date	Location	Prohibitive Behavior Covered	Prosocial Behavior Reinforced
Title IX Employee Training	1/2022	virtual	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Title IX Employee Training	1/2022	virtual	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Duty to Report for Regionals Leadership	1/10/2022	virtual	SA, DoV, DaV, S	-
ORL New RA Training	1/19/2022	virtual	SA, DoV, DaV, S	-
I Step Up – Bystander Intervention: A	9/12/2022	Hall Auditorium	SA	B

Employee Programs: Miami University offered the following ongoing awareness and prevention programs for employees in 2022

Program	Date	Location	Prohibitive Behavior Covered	Prosocial Behavior Reinforced
Talk with Kyle Richard				
Student Counseling Services Clinical Team Title IX Training	10/2022	Harris Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B

Student Programs: Miami University offered the following ongoing awareness and prevention programs for students in 2022

Program	Date	Location	Prohibitive Behavior Covered	Prosocial Behavior Reinforced
Title IX Student Training	1/2022	virtual	S	-
Bad Romance	2/10/2022	Thomson Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	-
Can I Kiss You?	2/13/2022	Millett Hall	S	-
Send a Smile	2/14/2022	Collins Hall	S	-
Sex Education in the Basement	2/15/2022	Marcum Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	-

Student Programs: Miami University offered the following ongoing awareness and prevention programs for students in 2022

Program	Date	Location	Prohibitive Behavior Covered	Prosocial Behavior Reinforced
RomCom and Snacks	2/14/2022	Heritage Commons	SA, S	-
Valentine's Day Candy Delivery	2/14/2022	Hepburn Hall	SA	B
Cookies and Consent	2/14/2022	Tappan Hall	SA	C, HR
Singles Night	2/14/2022	Heritage Commons	SA	C
Greeks Step Up	2/14/2022	Pearson Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Greeks Step Up	2/14/2022	Harrison Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Greeks Step Up	2/14/2022	Pearson Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Greeks Step Up	2/15/2022	Upham Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Greeks Step Up	2/15/2022	Harrison Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Greeks Step Up	2/15/2022	Upham Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Greeks Step Up	2/17/2022	Shideler Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Greeks Step Up	2/17/2022	Pearson Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B

Student Programs: Miami University offered the following ongoing awareness and prevention programs for students in 2022

Program	Date	Location	Prohibitive Behavior Covered	Prosocial Behavior Reinforced
Greeks Step Up	2/17/2022	Pearson Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Greeks Step Up	2/20/2022	Harrison Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Greeks Step Up	2/20/2022	Harrison Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Greeks Step Up	2/21/2022	Pearson Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Greeks Step Up	2/21/2022	Irvin Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Greeks Step Up	2/21/2022	Pearson Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Greeks Step Up	2/22/2022	Shideler Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Greeks Step Up	2/22/2022	Kreger Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Greeks Step Up	2/23/2022	Harrison Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Greeks Step Up	2/24/2022	Hepburn Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Greeks Step Up	2/24/2022	Shideler Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Greeks Step Up	2/24/2022	Pearson Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Greeks Step Up	2/27/2022	Harrison Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B

Student Programs: Miami University offered the following ongoing awareness and prevention programs for students in 2022

Program	Date	Location	Prohibitive Behavior Covered	Prosocial Behavior Reinforced
Greeks Step Up	2/27/2022	Harrison Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Greeks Step Up	2/27/2022	Pearson Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Greeks Step Up	2/28/2022	Harrison Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Greeks Step Up	2/28/2022	Irvin Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Greeks Step Up	2/28/2022	Pearson Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Sex Squares	3/1/2022	Heritage Commons	DoV, DaV, S	-
Greeks Step Up	3/1/2022	Upham Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Greeks Step Up	3/1/2022	Harrison Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Greeks Step Up	3/2/2022	Harrison Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Greeks Step Up	3/3/2022	Kreger Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Greeks Step Up	3/3/2022	Pearson Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Greeks Step Up	3/6/2022	Harrison Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B

Student Programs: Miami University offered the following ongoing awareness and prevention programs for students in 2022

Program	Date	Location	Prohibitive Behavior Covered	Prosocial Behavior Reinforced
Greeks Step Up	3/6/2022	Pearson Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Greeks Step Up	3/7/2022	Harrison Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Greeks Step Up	3/7/2022	Pearson Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Greeks Step Up	3/8/2022	Upham Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Greeks Step Up	3/8/2022	Shideler Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Greeks Step Up	3/9/2022	Harrison Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Greeks Step Up	3/9/2022	Pearson Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Cookies and Consent	3/11/2022	Brandon Hall	SA, S	C
Self-Defense Program	3/11/2022	Ethridge Hall	DoV, DaV	B
Sexual and Interpersonal Violence	3/15/2022	Peabody Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Sex in the Basement	3/15/2022	Hahne Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Listen Learn Love SIV Forum	3/30/2022	Wilks Theater	SA, DoV, DaV	C, HR, B

Student Programs: Miami University offered the following ongoing awareness and prevention programs for students in 2022

Program	Date	Location	Prohibitive Behavior Covered	Prosocial Behavior Reinforced
Greeks Step Up	4/4/2022	Farmer School of Business	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Virtual Clothes Line Event	4/2022	virtual	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Hear My Voice: Self-Defense Workshop	4/7/2022	McGuffey Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Coping with Triggers	4/12/2022	virtual	SA, DoV, DaV, S	HR, B
Barbershop Talks	4/13/2022	Kreger Hall	SA, DoV, DaV	C, HR, B
Low Key Feelin' Myself: Black Women, Honey Pots, and Knowing Yourself	4/15/2022	Armstrong Student Center	SA, DoV, DaV	C, HR
Take Back the Night	4/18/2022	Armstrong Student Center	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
Movie Screening: Promising Young Woman	4/20/2022	Wilks Theater	SA, DaV	C, HR, B
Let's Talk Disability and Sexuality	4/21/2022	virtual	SA	C, HR

Student Programs: Miami University offered the following ongoing awareness and prevention programs for students in 2022

Program	Date	Location	Prohibitive Behavior Covered	Prosocial Behavior Reinforced
Demin Day	4/27/2022	Academic Quad	SA	C, HR
International Student Training	4/27/202	MacMillan Hall	SA, DoV, DaV	C, HR
Ask a Sex Educator	4/29/2022	McGuffey Hall	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR
Title IX Student Training	5/1/2022	virtual	SA, DoV, DaV, S	C, HR, B
I Step Up – Bystander Intervention: A Talk with Kyle Richard	9/12/2022	Hall Auditorium	SA	B

Online Resources

Miami maintains advice, resources, and reports related to sexual and interpersonal violence and other personal crimes on Campus Safety and Security, which has several links to emergency information, definitions, statistics, an acquaintance rape resource guide, and more.

Students and others are encouraged to download [Rave Guardian](https://www.miamioh.edu/police/services/safetyapp/index.html) <https://www.miamioh.edu/police/services/safetyapp/index.html> a tool the university offers to have friends track you while you walk home, to contact university police via text and to have other safety resources at hand. Rave Guardian is downloadable for free from online app stores.

Miami University Police Department maintains Promises to Victims of Crime, including the promise to treat sexual assault victims with courtesy and dignity and spell out what happens when they report a crime.

Every year Miami reviews and updates the Title IX Protocol, formerly the Sex-Based Offense Protocol, and makes such protocol available electronically via the University’s policy library. This

Protocol is designed to provide a guide for the University's response efforts, including an explanation of confidentiality, adjudication, definitions, accommodations, and etc.

Links to online resources:

- Office of Student Wellness Sex and Relationship <https://miamioh.edu/student-life/student-wellness/sex-and-relationships>
- Sexual and Interpersonal Violence, Safety and Security <https://miamioh.edu/campus-safety/sexual-assault>
- Health Services Center <https://www.miamioh.edu/student-life/student-health-service/index.html>
- Student Counseling Services <https://miamioh.edu/student-life/student-counseling-service>
- Center for Student Diversity and Inclusion Women's Initiatives <https://miamioh.edu/student-life/diversity-affairs/womens-center>
- Tuition and Financial Aid <https://miamioh.edu/admission-aid/tuition-financial-aid/index.html>
- International Student and Scholar Services Visa and Immigrations <https://www.miamioh.edu/global-initiatives/issv/visa-immigration/index.html>
- Miami University Police Department <https://miamioh.edu/police>
- HAWKS Peer Health Educators <https://miamioh.edu/student-life/student-wellness/involvement-opportunities/peer-health-education>
- Office of the Dean of Students <https://www.miamioh.edu/student-life/office-of-dean/>
- Residence Life <https://miamioh.edu/student-life/residence-life>
- Employee Assistance Programs <https://www.miamioh.edu/human-resources/my-benefits-wellness/work-life-support/employee-assistance/index.html>

Title IX Efforts

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 is a federal law prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sex in higher education. Sex discrimination includes sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

Coordinators

Title IX Coordinator

- The University's Title IX Coordinator is Ms. Kenya D. Ash, Associate Vice President of Equity and Equal Opportunity, Hanna House, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio 45056. Ms. Ash may be reached at 513-529-7157 or ashkd@MiamiOH.edu.

Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Students

- Ms. Cecile McGhehey is the Assistant Dean of Students and Deputy Title IX Coordinator for matters related to sexual violence. This includes sexual misconduct, sexual violence and sexual coercion of students. Ms. McGhehey may be reached at 104 Warfield Hall, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio 45056, 513-529-1870 or titleix@MiamiOH.edu.

Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Regional Campus Students

- Dr. Bennyce Hamilton, Regional Director of Diversity, Equity & Inclusion Initiatives and Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Regional Students for matters related to regional campus student Title IX violations. This includes sexual misconduct, interpersonal violence, and sexual harassment. Dr. Hamilton may be reached at 513-785-3240 or hamiltbe@MiamiOH.edu. Regional Office Locations: 117 Rentschler Hall (Hamilton) | 144 Johnston Hall (Middletown)

Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Athletics

- Ms. Jennifer A. Gilbert, Associate Athletic Director / Senior Woman Administrator / Director of NCAA Compliance is the University's Deputy Title IX Coordinator for matters related to equality of treatment and opportunity in Intercollegiate Athletics. This includes athletic financial assistance, accommodation of interest and abilities and equity of athletic program benefits. Ms. Gilbert may be reached at Millett Assembly Hall, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio 45056, 513-529-3113 or gilberj2@MiamiOH.edu.

Resources and Victims' Assistance Available to Students and Employees

Miami has developed a Sexual Misconduct Protocol for Students and a Sexual Misconduct Protocol for Employees and Other Non-Students. These documents provide information about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and Immigration assistance and other services for victims with Miami and in the community. The Sexual Misconduct Protocol for Students is available in English, Spanish and Chinese.

Each year, the President sends an email to all employees notifying them of the Sexual Misconduct Protocol for Employees. The Title IX Coordinator, Ms. Kenya Ash (ashkd@MiamiOH.edu, 513-529-7157), the Deputy Title IX Coordinator (for students), Ms. Cecile McGhehey (titleix@MiamiOH.edu, 513-529-1870) and the Deputy Title IX Coordinator (for regional campus students), Dr. Bennyce Hamilton (hamiltbe@MiamiOH.edu, 513-529-7157) provide victims with written notification regarding available assistance in changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations. This information is also included in the written Sexual Misconduct Protocols for Students and Employees.

Response Training

Title IX Coordinators, Deputies, and Investigators receive regular training to maintain expertise and continuing education. [Title IX Training Materials](https://www.miamioh.edu/campus-safety/sexual-assault/title-ix-training/index.html) <https://www.miamioh.edu/campus-safety/sexual-assault/title-ix-training/index.html>

All Residence Life Staff, including professional staff and resident assistants, receive training on duty to report for purposes of the Clery Act, Title IX and to support survivors of sexual and interpersonal violence.

Miami University Student Orientation Undergraduate Leaders (SOULs) receive yearly training prior to Orientation to appropriately address, report, and lead discussions regarding sexual and interpersonal violence.

The university's hearing board officers and members receive specialized training on sexual and interpersonal violence (including sexual assault/misconduct, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking).

Supportive Services

Miami's Student Counseling Services in Oxford and Counseling Services on the Regionals provides confidential support for victims of assault, including emergency counseling available 24 hours a day through Miami University Police dispatch.

In 2014, Miami University and Women Helping Women created and signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to improve services, support, and education in relation to sexual and interpersonal violence. This MOU has been updated annually. Women Helping Women provides confidential support for survivors of sexual assault.

Student Health Services provides confidential outpatient care for all eligible students. Services include general medicine and injury care, gynecology, immunizations, laboratory, and pharmacy. The goal of Student Health Services is to provide both medical care and education that supports a healthy college experience.

The university provides written notification to students and employees about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available to victims both within the university and the community.

The university provides written notification to victims about options for and available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation and working situation or protection measures.

Miami University, the City of Oxford, Miami University Police, and Oxford Police annually review and sign a Law Enforcement Mutual Assistance Agreement.

Safety-Related Transportation

We remind students throughout the year to take action to return them home safely from uptown Oxford and beyond.

BCRTA provides on-demand transportation for students and employees during late-night hours. Call BCRTA at 513-785-5237 or 855-42-BCRTA (toll-free) for hours of operation and to schedule

service. Students and employees who present a valid Miami University ID pay no fare to use the SafeRide service.

Typical hours of operation during fall and spring semesters: Monday-Saturday 10 p.m. to 3 a.m. and Sunday 10 p.m. to 1 a.m.

Release of Disciplinary Information

The Clery Act and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), permit universities to disclose certain disciplinary information.

In cases of an alleged sex offense, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, in accordance with the Clery Act, both the complainant (and the alleged victim if different from the complainant) and the respondent(s) will be simultaneously notified, in writing, of the outcome of the disciplinary proceedings, the institution's procedures for appeal and any change to the result. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of this paragraph. The notification includes whether the respondent was found responsible and if so the sanction imposed. Upon request, the alleged victim of a respondent(s) of an alleged crime of violence will be advised of the final results (whether the respondent was found responsible and if so the sanction imposed) of the disciplinary proceeding. If the student is an alleged perpetrator of a crime of violence or sex offense as defined by FERPA, and is found responsible for violating the Code of Student Conduct, the University may disclose to any person the final results of University disciplinary proceedings (name of the student, section violated of the Code of Student Conduct, and sanction imposed).

The University may notify by email or regular U.S. mail the parents of students under the age of 21 who have been found responsible for violating the Code of Student Conduct regarding the use or possession of alcohol or drugs.

Sexual Offender Registration

The federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act, enacted on October 28, 2000, requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement agency information provided by a State concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. It also requires sex offenders already required to register in a State to provide notice, as required under state law, of each institution of higher education in that State at which the person is employed, carries on a vocation, volunteers services or is a student.

Under Ohio's Sex Offender Registration and Notification (SORN) law, responsibility for the registration of sexual predators has been assigned to the sheriff's office. For information concerning the presence of registered sex offenders, visit the [Butler County Sheriff's Office](http://www.butlersheriff.org/general-info/sex-offender-info/) <http://www.butlersheriff.org/general-info/sex-offender-info/> or the [Ohio Attorney General's Office](http://www.icrimewatch.net/index.php?AgencyID=55149&disc=) <http://www.icrimewatch.net/index.php?AgencyID=55149&disc=>

Sexual Misconduct Protocol for Students

Sexual Misconduct Protocol for Students

Scope: Who is Covered by this Policy?

Undergraduate and Graduate Students

Policy

Introduction

Miami University is committed to maintaining a healthy and safe learning, living and working environment and to creating an environment that promotes responsibility, dignity and respect in matters of sexual and interpersonal conduct.

This Protocol addresses sexual misconduct complaints arising under the U.S. Department of Education's Title IX regulations (34 C.F.R. Part 106) and complaints arising under Miami University's Code of Student Conduct (collectively referred to as Sexual Misconduct violations). Sexual Misconduct is a broad term that includes sexual harassment, sexual violence, dating violence, stalking and sexual exploitation. Sexual Misconduct is strictly prohibited and will not be tolerated. Any person, regardless of gender, gender identity or sexual orientation can experience sexual misconduct. The University is dedicated to addressing Sexual Misconduct by providing:

- Education and prevention programming to inform the community about the risks and myths that contribute to sexual misconduct as well as bystander training.
- Assistance and support, including non-disciplinary supportive measures and accommodations.
- Procedures students should follow if a sexual misconduct crime occurs, including crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking.
- Processes for an impartial investigation, adjudication and resolution that include appropriate disciplinary sanctions for those found responsible for Sexual Misconduct violations, including but not limited to possible sanctions of suspension and dismissal.
- When a Sexual Misconduct violation does occur, the University will take appropriate steps to respond so that every complainant receives appropriate support. Respondents are presumed not responsible and treated as responsible only after they are determined to be responsible following a hearing. University officials serve impartially without bias for or against any party.

Miami's Protocol is designed to comply with applicable state and federal laws. Miami University reserves the right to modify or deviate from this Protocol when, in the sole judgment of the University, circumstances warrant in order to protect the rights of the involved parties or to comply with the law. This Protocol is not intended to, and will not be enforced so as to, infringe upon First Amendment rights, including the right to academic freedom.

This Protocol describes how the University typically responds to reports of Sexual Misconduct involving students. It also:

- Provides guidance for students who have been impacted by Sexual Misconduct.
- Outlines the University's student disciplinary response to alleged Sexual Misconduct
- Identifies individuals that are available to provide support
- Identifies the individuals responsible for the Protocol
- Provides information on available support programs within the University

When the complainant and the respondent do not share the same status at the University (e.g., one party is a student and one party is a faculty member) the following guidelines apply:

- Any report of an alleged Sexual Misconduct Violation made against a student will follow this Protocol for Students.
- Any report of an alleged Sexual Misconduct Violation made against an employee or non-student will follow the Title IX Protocol for Employees.
- At the time of filing a Title IX Sexual Misconduct formal complaint, a complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in the education program or activity of Miami University. At the time of filing a Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct formal complaint there is no requirement for a complainant to be participating or attempting to participate in an educational program or activity at Miami University.

I. Definitions

A. Complainant

Any person who is reported to have experienced a sexual misconduct violation.

B. Consent

Consent is when a person agrees or gives permission to another person to engage in certain sexual acts.

- Consent is a knowing, and voluntary verbal or non-verbal, agreement between both parties to participate in each and every sexual act.
- Consent to one sexual act does not imply consent to other or all sexual acts.

- Conduct will be considered “non-consensual” if no clear consent, verbal or non-verbal, is given. The absence of “no” does not mean “yes.”
- A person has the right to change one’s mind at any time. In other words, consent can be withdrawn at any point, as long as the person clearly informs the other party of the withdrawal.
- Taking drugs or consuming alcohol does not relieve the obligation to obtain consent.
- A person is not required to physically or otherwise resist an aggressor.

Effective Consent

- Effective consent can be given by words or actions so long as the words or actions create a mutual understanding between both parties regarding the conditions of the sexual activity. Ask: “Do both of us understand and agree regarding the who, what, where, when, why, and how this sexual activity will take place?”
- When a person affirmatively demonstrates that: they do not want to have sex; they want to stop any sort of sexual act; or they do not want to go any further, the other party must stop completely. Continued pressure after that point can be coercive.

Consent in Relationships

- Current or past sexual relationships or current or past dating relationships are not sufficient grounds to constitute consent.
- Regardless of past experiences with other partners or a current partner, consent must be obtained.
- Consent can never be assumed, even in the context of a relationship. A person has the right to say “no” and has the right to change their mind at any time.
- A person cannot legally give consent (no matter what they might say) when:
 - It is known or should be known by the Respondent that the person is substantially impaired due to alcohol or drugs, incapacitated or unconscious.
 - The person’s ability to resist or consent is substantially impaired because of a physical or mental condition.
 - The person was coerced due to force, threat of force or deception or when the person was beaten, threatened, isolated or intimidated.

C. Emergency Removal

The removal of a respondent from the University’s educational programs or activities on an emergency basis if it is determined that the respondent poses an immediate threat to the physical health and or safety of any student or other individual.

D. Formal Complaint

A formal document https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?MiamiUniv&layout_id=6 filed by a complainant alleging sexual misconduct against a respondent and requesting that the University investigate the allegation of Sexual Misconduct. Formal Complaints may also be filed by a Title IX Coordinator. When a Title IX Coordinator signs a formal complaint, the Title IX Coordinator is not a complainant or otherwise a party to the investigation or any process which may result from an investigation.

E. Hearing

See the XIII. Hearing Process.

F. Party/Parties

After a Formal Complaint is filed, a Complainant and a Respondent each become a “Party” with respect to the complaint. The plural “Parties” may also be used when referring to more than one party.

G. Persons with Authority to Initiate Corrective Action

- Office of Community Standards- Director, Associate and Assistant Directors
- Title IX Investigator
- Dean of Students
- Title IX Coordinator
- Deputy Title IX Coordinators
- Office of Equity and Equal Opportunity Director and Associate Directors
- Miami University Police Officers
- Office of Residence Life- Director, Associate Directors and Assistant Directors
- Vice President for Student Life
- Associate and Assistant Vice Presidents for Student Life
- Cliff Alexander Office- Director, Associate Directors, and Assistant Directors
- Intercollegiate Athletics- Coaches and Trainers

H. Report

A verbal or written account of alleged sexual misconduct made to a person with authority to initiate corrective action. A report can be submitted by mail, by email, in person, by telephone, or by using the electronic incident reporting form. Reports may be made at any time, even after regular business hours.

I. Respondent

Any student alleged to have engaged in conduct prohibited by this policy. A respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct until a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the Student Conduct Process.

J. Sexual Misconduct

Includes sexual harassment, sexual violence, dating violence, stalking and sexual exploitation under the U.S. Department of Education's Title IX regulations (34 C.F.R. Part 106) and complaints arising under Miami University's Code of Student Conduct and any adjudicated violation of criminal sex offense in Ohio.

K. Student

A person who is participating in or attempting to participate in any of the University's educational program or activities. This includes enrolled students, applicants for admission, those students who may have withdrawn or taken a leave of absence due to sexual misconduct, and students who withdraw while a complaint is being investigated or heard.

L. Supportive Measures

Non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized measures offered to preserve access to education without unreasonably burdening the respondent. A formal complaint is not required for a complaint to receive supportive measures.

M. Retaliation

Any act of intimidation or coercion, discrimination or threat undertaken for the purpose of interfering with any right under this Protocol or Title IX. This includes any adverse action that is taken because a person has made a report or complaint, testified, assisted, participated or refused to participate in any manner in any investigation or hearing or other proceeding under this Protocol. The filing of a complaint under the Code of Student Conduct that does not involve sexual misconduct, but arises out of the same facts and circumstances as the sexual misconduct report or complaint, may constitute retaliation if it is filed for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by Title IX or this Protocol.

N. Title IX Coordinator

The designated University official who is primarily responsible for coordinating the University's compliance with Title IX and other alleged sexual misconduct.

O. Deputy Title IX Coordinator

The designated University official who is primarily responsible for responding to reports of sexual misconduct.

II. Sexual Misconduct Prohibited by Title IX and University Policy

A. Title IX Sexual Misconduct Violations

To constitute a Title IX sexual misconduct violation, the misconduct must have occurred: within the geographical territory of the United States of America; and while the complainant was participating in or attempting to participate in an educational program or activity of the University, including locations, events or circumstances in which the University exercised substantial control over both the respondent and the context in which the misconduct occurred and includes any building owned or controlled by a recognized student organization (e.g. fraternity house).

B. Sexual Harassment

Conduct on the basis of sex including gender, gender identity or expression, or sexual orientation that meets one of the following:

1. An employee of the University conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct;
2. Unwelcome conduct that a reasonable person would determine to be so severe and pervasive and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the University's education programs or activities; or
3. Cyber-Harassment-the use of the internet, email or other electronic communications to harass a person on the basis of their sex including communicating a threat of harm.

C. Sexual Assault

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

1. Non-consensual sexual intercourse, any sexual penetration however slight, with any body part or object by any person upon any person without consent (commonly referred to as rape.) Non-consensual sexual intercourse includes rape, incest and statutory rape.
2. Non-consensual sexual contact, any intentional sexual touching, with any body part or object by any person upon any person without consent including forcible fondling. Non-consensual sexual contact includes the touching of any body part for sexual gratification, without consent or where the person is incapable of giving consent because of age or temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

D. Dating Violence

An act of violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of an intimate or romantic nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on consideration of the following factors:

1. Length of relationship.
2. Type of relationship.
3. Frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

E. Domestic Violence

Domestic violence includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim under the family or domestic violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant funding and, in the case of victim services, includes the use or attempted use of physical abuse or sexual abuse, or a pattern of any other coercive behavior committed, enabled, or solicited to gain or maintain power and control over a victim, including verbal, psychological, economic, or technological abuse that may or may not constitute criminal behavior, by a person who is a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, or person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim; is cohabitating or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, shares a child in common with the victim or commits acts against a youth or adult against an adult or youth victim who is protected from those acts under the family or domestic violence laws of the jurisdiction.

F. Stalking

Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for the person's safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress. Stalking includes repeatedly following, harassing, threatening or intimidating another by telephone, mail, electronic communication, social media or any other action, device or method that purposely or knowingly causes substantial emotional distress or reasonable fear of bodily injury or death. For the purpose of this definition:

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

III. Sexual Misconduct Prohibited by University Policy

A. Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct

Non-Title IX sexual misconduct need **Not** have occurred:

- Within the geographical territory of the United States of America; or
- While the complaint was participating in or attempting to participate in an educational program or activity of the University, including locations, events or circumstances in which the University exercised substantial control over both the respondent and the context in which the misconduct occurred and includes any building owned or controlled by a recognized student organization (e.g. fraternity house).

B. Sexual Harassment

Unwelcome conduct on the basis of sex, including gender, gender identity or expression, or sexual orientation, that is sufficiently severe or pervasive to adversely impact a term or condition of a

person's ability to participate in the University's educational programs or activities. Sexual harassment includes conduct that unreasonably interferes with a person's work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive working, learning or living environment. This also includes cyber harassment as defined in II.B.3.

C. Sexual Assault

Any sexual conduct directed against someone without that person's consent. This includes non-consensual sexual intercourse or other sexual contact//touching.

D. Sexual Exploitation

Taking non-consensual, unjust or abusive sexual advantage of another person. Examples include voyeurism, non-consensual recording of sexual activity, going beyond the bounds of consent (e.g., allowing another to surreptitiously watch otherwise consensual sexual activity).

E. Indecent Exposure

The exposure of the private or intimate parts of the body in a lewd manner in public or in private when the respondent may be readily observed.

F. Dating Violence, Domestic Violence and Stalking

As defined in II.D-F.

IV. Reporting Violations

Reports of sexual misconduct should be promptly shared with the appropriate Title IX Coordinator. Reports can also be made voluntarily by any university community member or individual who is directly involved in, observes, or reasonably believes that sexual misconduct may have occurred.

Making a report to the university does not preclude the individual from filing a report of a crime with law enforcement nor does it extend time limits that may apply in criminal processes. Individuals may request assistance from the Title IX coordinator or designee to notify law enforcement.

Individuals, including members of the university community, may submit reports anonymously via the following resources. Anonymous reports do not fulfill an employee's [duty to report](#) <https://www.miamioh.edu/policy-library/employees/general-employment/non-discrimination/duty-to-report.html> . The university's Anonymous Reporting Line via telephone at 1-866-294-9544 or <https://secure.ethicspoint.com/domain/media/en/gui/13035/index.html>.

Reports Involving Employees

Ms. Kenya Ash, Title IX Coordinator and Associate Vice President of Equity and Equal Opportunity

Phone: (513) 529-7157;

Email: ashkd@miamioh.edu

Online: <https://www.miamioh.edu/diversity-inclusion/oeeo/index.html>

Mail: 219 E Spring Street, Hanna House, Oxford, OH 45056

Reports Involving Students on Oxford or Luxembourg Campuses

Ms. Cecilie Ghehey, Deputy TIX Coordinator and Assistant Dean of Students;

Phone: (513) 529-1870;

Email: TitleIX@miamioh.edu ;

Online: <https://miamioh.edu/campus-safety/sexual-assault/> ;

Mail: 451 E Spring Street, Warfield Hall 104, Oxford, OH 45056

Reports Involving Students on Regional Campuses, Including VOA

Dr. Bennyce Hamilton, Title IX Coordinator for Regional Students and Regional Director of Diversity and Multicultural Services

Phone: (513) 785-3283;

Email: hamiltbe@miamioh.edu

Online: <https://www.miamioh.edu/diversity-inclusion/oeeo/index.html>

Mail: 117 Rentschler Hall, Miami University Hamilton, Hamilton, Ohio 45011; 144 Johnston Hall, Miami University Middletown, Middletown, Ohio 45042

Any questions regarding the duty to report should be directed to the Office of Equity and Equal Opportunity at (513) 529-7157.

V. Limited Amnesty

While the University does not condone underage drinking, illegal drug use, or violation of other University policies, it considers addressing sexual misconduct and interpersonal violence to be of paramount importance. To encourage reporting and adjudication of sexual misconduct and interpersonal violence, Miami University extends limited amnesty to both parties. The University will generally not seek to hold the student responsible for a violation of the law (e.g., underage drinking or illegal drug use) or Code of Student Conduct during the period immediately surrounding the alleged sexual misconduct or interpersonal violence.

VI. Supportive Measures

Miami University provides a number of resources and supportive measures for students. Students are encouraged to seek support and obtain appropriate medical attention. Upon receipt of a report, the Deputy Title IX Coordinator provides written notification to students about existing counseling, health, mental health, advocacy services, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid and other services available both within the University and the community. The University provides written notification to students about options for and available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation and working situation or protection measures.

This may be requested by the Complainant, the Respondent, a witness, or other impacted members of the University community. Supportive Measures are available regardless of whether a formal complaint is filed. Examples of Supportive Measures include:

1. Academic support services and accommodations, including the ability to reschedule exams and assignments, change in class schedule, or tutoring;
2. Short- and long-term housing accommodations (available to Oxford students);
3. On-campus counseling services and/or assistance in connecting to community-based counseling services;
4. Provide transportation/parking options;
5. Assistance connecting to community-based medical services;
6. Assistance with completing the process of protecting a student's directory information at Miami University;
7. Work schedule or job assignment modifications (for University employment);
8. Mutual No Contact Directive;
9. Information about and/or assistance with obtaining personal protection orders; or
10. A combination of any of these measures.

The Deputy Title IX Coordinator will exercise discretion and sensitivity about sharing the identity of the student when arranging for supportive measures. Efforts will be made to maintain the confidentiality and privacy of the complainant unless one of the requested supportive measures requires revealing the identity of the complainant (e.g. a no contact directive). A student can access these services at any time, even if the student initially declined the service.

There may be times when the University must disclose some information about the student to a third party in order to provide supportive services. This information will be limited to only what is needed to ensure the supportive service is provided. When possible, the Deputy Title IX Coordinator will consult with the student regarding what and with whom the information will be shared prior to sharing the information. A determination of a Health and Safety Emergency under FERPA will take priority over supportive service privacy determinations.

For supportive measures involving Oxford campus and Luxembourg students, contact the Deputy TIX Coordinator at 104 Warfield, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio 45056, titleix@miamioh.edu or at 513-529-1870.

For supportive measures involving Regional Campus students, and VOA students, contact Ms. Kenya Ash, Title IX Coordinator and Associate Vice President of Equity and Equal Opportunity, Phone: (513) 529-7157; Email: ashkd@miamioh.edu, Online: <https://www.miamioh.edu/diversity-inclusion/oeeo/index.html> or via Mail: 219 E. Spring St, Hanna House, Oxford, OH 45056

Certain off-campus crisis intervention and assistance services are available to students who experience a Title IX violation 24-hours a day:

- The independent Women Helping Women at 513-381-5610 and on campus during office hours at 215 Warfield Hall or 513-846-8402 (call or text). Women Helping Women advocates for and supports students of all genders who experience a Title IX violation.
- The National Sexual Assault Telephone hotline is available 24 hours a day at 800-656-HOPE (4673). This hotline, operated by RAINN, connects a caller with a local RAINN-affiliate organization based on the first six digits of the caller's phone number.
- Domestic violence, dating violence and stalking support services, including assistance in reporting and advocacy, are available through the Dove House, YWCA Hamilton, 244 Dayton St., Hamilton, OH at 1-800-618-6523. Domestic violence services are also available through the National Domestic Violence Hotline at 1-800-799-SAFE (7233).
- Ohio's Sexual Violence Helpline is available at 1-844-OHIO-HELP (1-844-644-6435). This helpline is a confidential, statewide hotline dedicated to serving those who experience sexual assault and relationship violence.
- A student may be financially impacted by a Title IX violation. Financial services may be available through the [Ohio Attorney General's Victim Compensation Program](https://www.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/Individuals-and-Families/Victims) <https://www.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/Individuals-and-Families/Victims> .
- For off-campus legal assistance, contact Legal Aid Society of Southwest Ohio, 513-241-9400 or toll-free 1-800-582-2682. The Legal Aid Society of Southwest Ohio provides legal services to those struggling to recover from domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. Legal services include restraining orders, child support, custody, divorce, visitation restrictions, visa adjustments and division of debts and property.
- There are certain legal protections that may be available to immigrants or international students in the form of Visas, particularly the U visa and the T visa. The U visa provides temporary legal status and work eligibility for victims of certain crimes (including domestic violence, sexual assault, human trafficking, involuntary servitude and other violations). The T visa provides victim of human trafficking and immediate family members with temporary legal status and work eligibility. These visas can be applied for when agreeing to assist law enforcement, unless an individual meets one of the exceptions. Additional information is available through the U.S. Department of Homeland Security U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services. For assistance, with this or other immigrant status questions, please contact Women Helping Women, 513-381-5610 or toll-free at 877-889-5610, or Legal Aid Society of Southwest Ohio, 513-241-9400 or toll-free 1-800-582-2682.

VII. Confidentiality

Miami University will preserve the students' and other necessary parties' confidentiality to the extent possible and allowed by law.

A. Confidential Reporting

A person may speak confidentially with certain persons in legally protected roles including the following:

- Women Helping Women (rape crisis counselors) are available 24 hours a day at 513-381-5610 or toll-free at 877-889-5610 and on campus during office hours at Warfield Hall 215 & 217 or 513-431-1111 or 513-846-8402 (call or text).
- Licensed mental health professionals from Miami's Student Counseling Service (513-529-4634); after hour's emergencies by calling the Miami University Police at 513-529-2222 or 911 and asking for the on-call counselor.
- Medical staff at Miami's Student Health Center (513-529-3000).
- Off-campus with clergy, counselors and physicians, including McCullough-Hyde Memorial Hospital (513-523-2111), where a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) is available.

A confidential report does not result in a report to law enforcement or a University investigation. It will not be reported to the Title IX Coordinator, a Deputy Title IX Coordinator or to the Office of Community Standards.

B. Non-Confidential Reporting and Recordkeeping

Ohio law requires those not in a legally protected role with knowledge of a felony to report it to law enforcement. Miami personnel, including the Title IX Coordinator, Deputy Title IX Coordinators, Resident Assistants and Office of Residence Life professional staff, are required to notify the Miami University Police of any report of sexual misconduct or interpersonal violence. Conduct reported to the Miami University Police that may be a Title IX violation will be reported to the appropriate Deputy Title IX Coordinator. A report to the Miami University Police or other law enforcement agency does not require the pursuit of criminal charges. Neither the complainant nor the respondent is under any obligation to speak with the law enforcement authorities, even when the conduct is reported to them. Miami University will, upon request, assist a student in notifying law enforcement authorities.

For sexual misconduct or interpersonal violence that may also constitute a criminal offense that **occurred on the Oxford campus**, contact the Miami University Police Department directly at 911 (or 9-911 from a campus phone) or 513-529-2222 (non-emergency) to file a police report. Miami University Police officers will respond quickly, with sensitivity and compassion (see [Promises to Victims of Crime https://miamioh.edu/police/services/victimservices/index.html](https://miamioh.edu/police/services/victimservices/index.html)). Regional Campus students should report to local law enforcement (Hamilton Campus- Hamilton Police at 513-868-5811, Middletown Campus- Middletown Police 513-425-7700, VOA- West Chester Police, 513-777-2231, Luxembourg- Police Grand-Ducale, Luxembourg, +352 4997-1)

To report a criminal offense that **occurred off-campus**, contact the local police in the area the offense occurred or call 911 (emergency).

Upon request, a Deputy Title IX Coordinator and Miami University Police will assist a student in obtaining protection or restraining orders.

Upon request, a Deputy Title IX Coordinator or the Miami University Police will assist students in notifying the Oxford Police or other appropriate police department of an off-campus offense.

For definitions of criminal offenses, please see Appendix A.

The Miami University Police, the Deputy Title IX Coordinators and the Oxford Police Department share information on a need-to-know basis under an [Information Sharing Agreement \(PDF\)](https://miamioh.edu/files/documents/police/Mutual_Aid_OPD_MUPD_Info_Sharing_508.pdf)

https://miamioh.edu/files/documents/police/Mutual_Aid_OPD_MUPD_Info_Sharing_508.pdf

Please note, a delay in reporting to police could weaken or result in a loss of evidence used to

determine whether an individual is responsible for a criminal offense. In the State of Ohio, individuals may have up to 20 years to file a sexual assault report with the police.

Even if a party does not specifically request their information remain confidential, the University will seek to protect the confidentiality of both parties. When possible, the University will complete publicly available records without identifying personal information about the parties (e.g., first and last name, home or physical address, contact information email, telephone, fax, social security number, driver's license number, passport number, student identification number, date of birth, racial or ethnic background or religious affiliation). The Annual Security and Fire Safety Report, Crime Log and any other publicly available documents will not disclose a student's name, address, contact information, social security number, driver's license number, passport number, student identification number or any other personally identifiable information.

C. Police Reports

Police reports are open for inspection and copying under Ohio's Public Records Act. The extent to which Miami University can protect the identity of a student contained in police reports is not absolute; however, the University uses its best efforts to protect the identity of the complainant and the intimate details of the report. Ohio law specifically permits the University to withhold the identity of an uncharged suspect but requires the release of the identity of a charged suspect.

Initial police incident reports and Campus Security Authority reports do not include personally identifying information (e.g., first and last name, home or physical address, contact information email, telephone and fax, social security number, driver's license number, passport number, student identification number, date of birth, racial or ethnic background or religious affiliation).

A student arrested for certain criminal offenses, including rape, sexual battery, gross sexual imposition and domestic violence, may be subjected to a "1219" proceeding. "1219" refers to the section of Ohio law which provides for the suspension and dismissal of students arrested and convicted of crimes of violence that occur on or affecting University persons or property. The initiation of a "1219" proceeding against a student does not prohibit the University from investigating and taking University disciplinary action against the same student under the Code for the same conduct that gave rise to the "1219" proceeding. Additional information about "1219" procedures is in the Code of Student Conduct.

D. University Records-FERPA

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) protects students' educational records, including reports made to the Title IX Coordinator, a Deputy Title IX Coordinator or the Office of Community Standards. FERPA prohibits the University from releasing these records to persons outside the institution without the student's consent except in response to a lawful subpoena or as otherwise required by law. However, in some instances, if the student is found responsible for violating the Code of Student Conduct-Sexual Misconduct and Interpersonal Violence or Physical or Mental Abuse or Harm, the University may release the following information to anyone:

1. Name of the student found responsible (but not the identity of the complainant)
2. Code of Student Conduct violation

3. Sanctions imposed as a result of the disciplinary proceedings

E. Safety Bulletins and Emergency Notifications

The Miami University Police Department (MUPD) is responsible for coordinating Clery Act compliance for Miami University. In collaboration with other campus units, MUPD's Clery Coordinator is responsible for: collecting crime data and information, compiling the Annual Security Report and Annual Fire Safety Report, publishing the daily Clery Crime and Fire Log, coordinating the identification and training of MU's Campus Security Authorities, and providing guidance for the issuance of safety bulletins and emergency notification.

If a report of sexual assault, dating/domestic violence, or stalking indicates there is an immediate threat to the health or safety of persons on campus or that an on-going serious or continuing threat to the campus community exists, an Emergency Notification or a Safety Bulletin will be issued. The purpose of a Safety Bulletin is to enable persons to protect themselves, heighten safety awareness and seek information that will lead to an arrest and conviction of the perpetrator. **The Emergency Notification or Safety Bulletin does not include names or other personally identifying information.**

For more information on the Clery Act, Safety Bulletins and Emergency Notifications, see the [Annual Security and Fire Safety Report](https://miamioh.edu/campus-safety/annual-report/index.html) <https://miamioh.edu/campus-safety/annual-report/index.html>.

Statistics regarding reports of sexual misconduct and interpersonal violence are included in the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report/Crime Statistics at [Crime Statistics](https://miamioh.edu/campus-safety/annual-report/crime-stats/index.html) <https://miamioh.edu/campus-safety/annual-report/crime-stats/index.html> .

The University does not publish the name of crime victims or other identifiable information regarding victims in the Daily Crime Log or in the annual crime statistics that are disclosed in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act.

VIII. No Contact Directives

In the context of Title IX or Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct, *No Contact Directives* are a supportive measure. The Dean of Students or designee may direct a student to have no contact with another individual for a specified period. No Contact Directives are automatically issued in cases of Title IX or other non-Title IX sexual misconduct. No Contact Directives will be issued as mutual and time-limited, meaning both parties involved are subject to the same restrictions for a specified period of time. No Contact Directives prohibit all forms of communication between designated students; direct or indirect, written, electronic, through a third party, or social media. Should a student fail to comply with a No Contact Directive, the student may be subject to disciplinary action for violating the Code of Student Conduct.

No Contact Directives are distinct and different from court-imposed restraining orders or protective orders as they only apply to enrolled students. A No Contact Directive is a University action and is not recognized by city, county or state law as a legal action. If a student wishes to pursue a civil protection order, they must make the request through [an appropriate court](http://www.butlercountydrcourt.org/index.cfm?page=protectionOrders) <http://www.butlercountydrcourt.org/index.cfm?page=protectionOrders>.

IX. Emergency Removal and Appeal

The respondent may be removed from the University's educational programs or activities on an emergency basis if the Dean of Students determines that the respondent poses an immediate threat to the physical health and or safety of any student or other individual. The respondent will be provided with notice and an opportunity to challenge the decision. (See Appendix B).

X. Formal Complaint

Upon receipt of a formal complaint alleging a sexual misconduct violation, the Title IX Coordinator or designee will review the request of the complainant to pursue the investigative resolution process or the adaptable resolution process. The Title IX Coordinator will then initiate one of these actions with the understanding that as a case progresses, the action warranted can change, as described in these procedures.

A. Investigative Resolution

Investigative resolution includes, in the following order (1) an investigation by the Title IX Investigator or designee resulting in a written report containing a summary of the evidence; (2) a hearing, to determine by a preponderance of the evidence if there has been a Policy violation; (3) the imposition of sanctions and/or other appropriate remedies if there has been a finding; and (4) the opportunity to appeal both the finding and sanction. The goal of Investigative Resolution is to eliminate the Prohibited Conduct, prevent its recurrence, remedy its effects while maintaining the safety of the campus community and if there is a finding of responsibility, sanction the Respondent.

B. Adaptable Resolution

Adaptable Resolution ("AR") is coordinated through the Office of the Dean of Students ("DOS") and includes a spectrum of facilitated, structured, and adaptable processes. AR is designed to eliminate the Prohibited Conduct, prevent its recurrence, and remedy its effects while maintaining the safety of the campus community. This pathway offers the Respondent the opportunity to acknowledge harm and seek to repair the harm (to the extent possible) experienced by the Complainant and/or the University Community. AR does not include an investigation, hearing, or result in a finding of 'responsible' for a policy violation against a Respondent.

However, remedies may include any educational, restorative, and accountability-focused resolution as agreed to by the parties and approved by the Title IX Coordinator or designee.

Detailed information regarding investigative resolution, adaptable resolution, and other remedies is set forth below in Sections (XVI) respectively.

XI. Investigative Resolution

A. Investigation

Upon receipt of a formal complaint alleging a sexual misconduct violation the University will initiate an investigation. An investigation may also be initiated upon receipt of a formal complaint signed by a Title IX Coordinator. The Deputy Title IX Coordinator, in consultation with the University's Title IX

Coordinator, may conduct a preliminary review of a report of sexual misconduct and will weigh the following factors in determining whether to file a formal complaint:

- Seriousness of the alleged violation (including whether the violation involved the use of a weapon, other illegal activity, illegal drug or intoxicants, multiple respondents, etc.).
- Whether there have been other complaints/reports made regarding the respondent (e.g., a history of arrests, a record of misconduct at Miami or other institutions).
- Availability of other information to support the alleged violation.
- Whether the circumstances suggest there is an increased risk of the respondent committing additional sexual misconduct violations (e.g., a pattern of behavior).
- Whether the respondent has threatened the complainant or others.
- Safety of the complainant and others.

B. Notice of Allegations

A respondent has a right to know the name of the complainant and information regarding the nature of the allegations in order to defend against the formal complaint. Thus, the University will not be able to both investigate a report and maintain the confidentiality of the complainant. Upon receipt of a formal complaint, the University will issue a written Notice of Allegations to the parties to initiate the investigation. Written notification of allegations will include:

- Notice of the investigation and hearing process, including any informal resolutions which may be available;
- A copy of the formal complaint received by Miami University;
- The identities of the parties involved in the incident, if known;
- The conduct allegedly constituting sexual misconduct and the specific sections of the Code of Student Conduct allegedly violated;
- The date and location of the alleged incident, if known;
- A copy of the Code of Student Conduct;
- A statement that the respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct until a determination regarding responsibility has been made at the conclusion of the hearing process;
- The potential sanction(s) which Miami University may implement following any determination of responsibility;
- A statement that the student may be accompanied throughout the process by an advisor of their choice who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney;
- A statement that the complainant and respondents may request to inspect and review evidence;

- A statement informing the parties that it is a violation of the "Dishonesty" section of the Code to knowingly make false statements or knowingly submit false information during the investigation or any resulting process under this Code;
- The date, time and location of the initial investigatory interview(s);
- A statement informing the parties of the process which allows for the temporary delay of the investigation or any resulting process, or the limited extension of time frames for good cause. Good cause may include the absence of parties, a party's advisor, or witnesses, concurrent law enforcement activity, or the need to accommodate language assistance or accommodation of disabilities. The timeline may also be affected by the winter or spring break periods and summer or winter terms;
- A statement that if, in the course of an investigation, Miami University decides to investigate allegations of a Sexual Misconduct Violation or any other Code of Student Conduct violation about the complainant or respondent that are not included in the Notice of Allegations, Miami University will provide notice of the additional allegations to the parties whose identities are known; and
- The identity of the investigator.

C. Investigator Conflicts of Interest/Bias

An investigator may not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or any individual complainant or respondent. If a party believes that the investigator has a conflict of interest or bias that party may, within 3 days of receipt of the Notice of the Allegations, file a request with the Director of the Office of Community Standards, asking that a different investigator be assigned, setting forth in sufficient detail the basis for the request. The decision of the Director is final, subject to appeal under P. Appeals.

D. Mandatory Dismissal as a Title IX Sexual Misconduct Case

If an investigation determines that the alleged behavior does not constitute sexual misconduct under the U.S. Department of Education's Title IX Regulations, in that it did not occur while the complainant was participating or attempting to participate in an educational program or activity of the University, or did not occur within the geographical territory of the United States, the complaint will be dismissed. Mandatory dismissals may be appealed in writing within 5 university business days of the dismissal by either party to the Dean of Students or their designee.

Cases dismissed as Title IX Sexual Misconduct may proceed as Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct if the alleged misconduct meets one of the definitions therein (see Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct definitions), or may proceed under the Code of Student Conduct.

E. Review of Evidence

The parties will have equal opportunity to inspect and review any evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in a formal complaint, including all relevant evidence, including both those that tend to prove the allegations or absolve the respondent.

The burden of proof and the burden of gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding responsibility rests on Miami University and not on the parties. Privileged medical and treatment records may only be accessed, considered, disclosed or otherwise used by Miami University with a party's written consent to do so

F. Draft Report

Upon completion of the draft of the investigation report, the draft report will be sent to each party and the party's advisor (if any). The purpose of the draft report is to provide both parties with an equal opportunity to inspect, review, and comment on any evidence relevant to the allegations raised in the formal report. The parties will have at least 10 university business days to submit a written response to the draft report. Written responses, if any, received prior to the deadline will be considered by the investigator prior to completion of the final investigation report.

G. Report

In the investigation report the Investigator will summarize relevant evidence and will either find reasonable basis to proceed to hearing for some or all of the allegations made in the formal complaint, or no reasonable basis to proceed resulting in a dismissal of the formal complaint. If the investigator finds that the matter should proceed to a hearing, the specific sections allegedly violated will be listed as charges in the investigation report.

XII. Consolidation of Complaints

Miami University may consolidate formal complaints of allegations of Sexual Misconduct Violations by a complainant against more than one respondent, or by more than one complainant against one or more respondents, where the allegations of Sexual Misconduct arise out of the same facts or circumstances or course of conduct.

XIII. Permissive Dismissal

Miami University may, at any time, dismiss a complaint of Sexual Misconduct when:

- A complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator, in writing, that they would like to withdraw the formal complaint or any allegations therein;
- The respondent is no longer enrolled in or employed by Miami University; or
- Specific circumstances prevent the University from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination as to the formal complaint or allegations therein.

Please note that a complaint that is dismissed as Title IX Sexual Misconduct **may** still be considered as an alleged violation of Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct if reasonable cause is found through an investigation and the complainant agrees to participate in the student conduct process.

XIV. Hearing Process

A. Notice of Hearing

If an investigation results in a hearing regarding alleged violations of Title IX Sexual Misconduct or Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct, the parties will receive a Notice of Hearing at least ten (10) university business days prior to the hearing. The notice will include:

1. The conduct allegedly constituting Title IX or Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct and the specific sections of the Code of Student Conduct allegedly violated;
2. A copy of the Code of Student Conduct;
3. A statement that the respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct until a determination regarding responsibility has been made at the conclusion of the student conduct process;
4. The potential sanction(s) which Miami University may implement following any determination of responsibility;
5. A statement that the student may be accompanied throughout the process by an advisor of their choice who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney;
6. A statement that the parties may request to inspect and review evidence;
7. A statement informing the parties that it is a violation of the "Dishonesty" section of the Code to knowingly make false statements or knowingly submitting false information during the investigation or any resulting process under this Code;
8. Names of the members of the Board who will be determining responsibility in the case;
9. A statement informing the parties of the process which allows for the temporary delay of the student conduct process, or the limited extension of time frames for good cause. Good cause may include the absence of parties, a party's advisor, or witnesses, concurrent law enforcement activity, or the need to accommodate language assistance or accommodation of disabilities. The timeline may also be affected by break periods and summer or winter terms.

B. Conflicts of Interest/Bias

A Board member may not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or any individual complainant or respondent. If a party believes that any Board member has a conflict of interest or bias that party may within three (3) university business days of the Notice of Hearing, file a request with the Director of the Office of Community Standards, asking that a different Board member be assigned, setting forth in sufficient detail the basis for the request. The decision of the Director is final, subject to appeal under P. Appeals.

C. Rules of Decorum

All parties participating in the process are asked to adhere to the following rules of decorum. If any party does not adhere to these rules, they may be barred from participation in the process.

1. Follow directives given by the Board and/or process advisor with regard to relevance of questions, order of procedures, and any disruptive behavior.
2. Treat other participants with courtesy and respect.
3. Ensure that questioning is relevant, respectful, and not abusive.
4. Participants will refrain from yelling, cursing, or otherwise disrupting the process.
5. Address all participants using their preferred gender pronouns and name.

D. Standard of Review

The standard of review used to determine responsibility is a “preponderance” standard. This determination is based on the greater weight of the information and does not require a standard beyond a reasonable doubt.

E. Role of Advisors

- Cross-examination in a hearing must be conducted by a party’s advisor, not the party themselves.
- All parties have the opportunity to be accompanied to a meeting or student conduct proceeding by an advisor of their choice, which may be an attorney.
- If a party does not have an advisor at the hearing to conduct cross-examination, one will be provided for them by Miami University.
- If an advisor does not adhere to the rules of decorum and other expectations communicated as part of the student conduct process, they may be dismissed from the process by the hearing authority or Office of Community Standards and barred from further participation and another advisor will be appointed.

F. Live Hearing

All parties providing information as part of a hearing must be physically present. At the University’s discretion, any and all parties and witnesses may appear at the hearing virtually with technology enabling participants to simultaneously see and hear each other.

G. Board

The decision-making Board in cases of alleged Title IX Sexual Misconduct and Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct is made up of three (3) members who are either staff or faculty members at Miami University.

H. Cross-Examination

- The advisor for each party will be permitted to ask questions of the other party and any witnesses. Questions will be asked directly of each participant, orally, and in real time.
- The Board will determine the relevance of each question asked before it is answered (see information below regarding relevance).

- If a person does not participate in the hearing to answer questions, the Board may not rely on any statements or other information related to that person. The Board may not use the lack of participation by any person as a factor in making determinations of responsibility.

I. Accommodation of Safety Concerns

The University may accommodate concerns for personal safety, well-being and/or concerns regarding confrontation among the complainant, the employee and other witnesses by providing separate facilities, by using a visual screen or permitting participation by closed circuit TV, video conferencing or other means.

J. Determination of Relevance

The Board will determine the relevance of questions asked during cross-examination prior to the questions being answered.

Questions and evidence about the complainant's prior sexual behavior are not relevant, unless such questions and evidence are offered to prove that someone other than the respondent is responsible or the questions and evidence concern specific incidents between the parties and are offered to prove consent.

K. Credibility of Witnesses

The Board is responsible for determining the credibility of the parties and witnesses. Credibility determinations of parties and witnesses will not be made based on the person's status within the University or at the hearing. The Board will not draw any inferences based solely on a party's or witness's absence from the live hearing or refusal to answer cross examination or other questions.

L. Privilege

Parties are not required to divulge any medical, psychological, or similar privileged records as part of the student conduct process.

M. Record of Hearing

An audio recording of the hearing will be made by the Office of Community Standards. The recording will be made available to the parties upon request.

N. Written Notification of Outcome

At the conclusion of the hearing the Board will adjourn to deliberate. The Board will provide written notification of the outcome of the hearing to all parties simultaneously. The written notification will include:

- The specific allegation that constitutes sexual misconduct
- Description of procedures that were followed, starting with the formal complaint and continuing through determination;
- The finding of facts that support the outcome;

- A conclusion applying the appropriate definition of the policies determined to have been violated;
- A rationale for each allegation regarding the determination of responsibility, sanctions of the respondent and remedies for the complainant; and
- Appeal procedures.

O. Sanctions/Remedies

Sanctions include suspension and dismissal and vary depending on the severity of the violation and the respondent's conduct history. Possible sanctions for Sexual Misconduct violations include: dismissal, suspension, removal from campus housing, educational intervention, no-contact orders and/or restrictions from participating in intercollegiate athletics or co-curricular activities. The notice of allegation will contain the possible sanctions that may be imposed if the respondent is found responsible. Remedies will be provided to the complainant as appropriate to restore or preserve equal access to the university's educational programs or activities.

P. Appeals

1. All parties have the opportunity to appeal the outcome of the hearing to the Vice President of Student Life. All appeals must be submitted in writing within five (5) university business days of the receipt of the outcome of the hearing. Appeals must meet at least one of the following grounds:
 1. A conflict of interest or bias exists on the part of the investigator, Board member(s), or Title IX coordinator that affected the outcome of the matter;
 2. New information exists that was not reasonably available at the time the determination was made that is determined to be substantial enough to have changed the outcome of the hearing;
 3. A procedural irregularity in the hearing of the case occurred that is found to be substantial enough to have changed the outcome of the hearing, including failure to objectively evaluate all relevant evidence or error(s) related to determination of relevance; or
 4. Inappropriate sanction.

All parties will be notified when an appeal has been filed and will be provided with a copy of the appeal and given an opportunity to respond within five (5) university business days after delivery of the notice of the appeal prior to the appeal being submitted to the Vice President for Student Life. The appeal(s) and any responses will be submitted to the Vice President for consideration.

The outcome of the appeal will be sent in writing to all parties simultaneously and will contain the results and rationale for the appeal decision.

A decision becomes final when all parties are sent the outcome of the appeal, or when no appeal is filed by the deadline.

Q. Timeline

The University is committed to a full and fair process for every student and student organization. The University's investigation, hearing, and resolution processes generally take up to 120 university business days depending upon the complexity of the matter. We conduct prompt and thorough investigations- typically within 45 university business days of receipt of the report; hearings within 45 university business days and any available appeals are typically resolved within 30 university business days. On occasion the process may be temporarily delayed for good cause including the absence of parties, a party's advisor, or witnesses, concurrent law enforcement activity (*see section: Legal Options*), or the need to accommodate language assistance or accommodation of disabilities. The timeline may also be affected by the winter or spring break periods and summer or winter terms.

XV. Adaptable Resolution

A. Overview

The University recognizes that it is important to take into account the needs of Students, some of whom may prefer not to utilize an investigative resolution process. Adaptable Resolution ("AR") is a voluntary, remedies-based, structured process between or among affected parties that balances support and accountability without formal disciplinary action against a Respondent, while focusing on the expressed needs of the harmed party(ies). AR is generally designed to allow a Respondent to acknowledge harm and take steps to repair harm (to the extent possible) experienced by the Complainant and/or the University Community.

B. Required Elements for Participation

The AR process will only be initiated at the Complainant's request after the submission of a Formal Complaint. The request is subject to the approval of the Title IX Coordinator or designee and requires agreement to participate from both the Complainant and Respondent. Initial approval to enter the AR process will be determined through developed criteria reviewed by the Title IX Coordinator or designee. A Complainant may request the AR process at any time prior to a scheduled formal hearing. The University will provide the parties a written notice disclosing the allegations, the requirements of the adaptable resolution process, and any consequences resulting from participating in the process, including the records that will be maintained that could be shared. The written notice will inform the parties that either can request to terminate this process at any time before an agreement is reached and pursue an investigative resolution.

In order for the AR process to be an appropriate resolution option, both parties must have an understanding of and agree on the necessary elements of the process. Both the Complainant and Respondent must agree to the following terms to participate in the AR process:

- Participation in AR is voluntary and either the Complainant or Respondent can choose to end the process at any time prior to signing the agreement;
- Both the Complainant and Respondent must participate in individual conference meetings with appropriate staff to learn more about AR prior to participating;
- AR can be used only once in the course of a Formal Complaint.

- The Complainant and Respondent agree to comply with all requirements documented in the written resolution agreement;
- Both parties must execute a FERPA release permitting the institution to share relevant information with the other party(ies)
- If the parties cannot reach a resolution, the matter will be referred to the Title IX Coordinator to return to the investigative process;
- Participation in AR will not be noted on the Respondent's University transcript;
- The University reserves the right to suspend or terminate the Adaptable Resolution process and revert back to an investigation at any time.

Individuals may be accompanied by an advisor at any meetings related to AR. Information shared or obtained during AR will be treated as private to the extent permitted by law and the University will not take subsequent disciplinary actions related to the same complaint.

C. Considerations for Use of Adaptable Resolution Process

The AR process is an alternative resolution option provided by the University. The process is voluntary for all individuals involved and must be approved by the Title IX Coordinator or designee prior to utilization. The University will consider several factors when determining if this resolution process is appropriate:

- The Respondent's disciplinary history;
- Whether the Respondent has had several allegations and/or reports;
- Whether there was a use of a weapon or force;
- Whether physical bodily injury was sustained;
- Whether the alleged incident was committed by multiple perpetrators; and
- The power differential between the Complainant and Respondent, including whether the Complainant is a minor and/or affiliated with a vulnerable population

D. Sample Restorative/Educational Activities

The AR process is facilitated by a trained coordinator within the Office of the Dean of Students. The adaptable resolution coordinator may not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or any individual Complainant or Respondent specifically. If a party believes that the adaptable resolution coordinator has a conflict of interest or bias, that party should report those concerns to the Dean of Students. The Dean of Students will assess the circumstances and determine whether a different adaptable resolution coordinator should be assigned to the adaptable resolution process.

Adaptable resolution may include one or more of the following restorative approaches:

- **Facilitated Dialogue:** A structured and facilitated conversation between two or more individuals, most often the Complainant, the Respondent, and/or other community members.

- **Restorative Circle or Conference Process:** A facilitated interaction where individuals who have experienced harm can come together with an individual(s) who assumes responsibility for repairing harm, with the goal of creating a plan or agreement to repair the harm (to the extent possible).
- **Restorative Shuttle Agreement:** An indirect, facilitated conversation individually with the Complainant, the Respondent, and/or other participants to discuss experience and perspective and explore interests while working towards meeting expressed needs. This negotiated process does not require direct interaction between the parties or the parties and other participants, but rather, independently, with a coordinator to create an agreement to repair harm; and/or
- **Community Supported Accountability Circle (“CSAC”):** A facilitated interaction between the Respondent and University faculty and/or staff designed to provide accountability, structured support, and the development of a learning plan. The focus of a CSAC is to balance support and accountability for an individual who has acknowledged their obligation to repair harm, prevent future harm, and willingness to engage in an individual educational process. The CSAC model does not require participation from the Complainant.

E. Resolution Agreements

Any Resolution Agreement reached during AR will be documented by the adaptable resolution coordinator and approved by the Title IX Coordinator or designee to ensure consistency with the University’s Title IX obligations. Once the Title IX Coordinator approves an Agreement, the parties are bound by its terms and cannot return to investigative resolution. An Agreement is not reached if the Title IX Coordinator or designee does not approve it.

Mutual voluntary Resolution Agreements may include, for example: attendance to an educational program designed to prevent additional harm, no contact directives on the part of the Respondent, or agreement by the respondent to not participate in specific University program(s) or activity(ies), etc. Agreements will include a detailed understanding of agreed upon consequences when obligations under the Agreement are not fulfilled.

F. Documentation of Adaptable Resolution

The following minimum records will be created and maintained by the University related to the AR process:

- Written notice disclosing the allegations
- Documentation of Complainant’s request for AR
- University’s determination of appropriateness for AR
- Participation Agreement signed by both parties
- Resolution Agreement signed by both parties

To fairly assess pattern or systemic behavior, the Title IX Coordinator will maintain records of all reports referred for adaptable resolution for a period of seven (7) years after the date of case closure. The University reserves the right to keep records for a longer period of time if deemed necessary.

Records may be released if subpoenaed or ordered as part of an external legal process, such as a criminal investigation or civil complaint, or as otherwise required by law and/or University policy.

Disciplinary Records are created and maintained by the Office of Community Standards and document when a student is found responsible for a violation of the Code of Student Conduct. Completion of AR does not result in a finding of 'responsible' for a policy violation. A student's Disciplinary Record will be released only with the student's consent or as otherwise required by law and/or University policy.

G. Adaptable Interventions or Remedies for the University Community

In addition to the Agreement between the Complainant and the Respondent, and regardless of whether the University pursues an investigative resolution or takes other formal disciplinary action, the Title IX Coordinator may find it helpful or necessary to request additional community interventions or remedies designed to eliminate the misconduct, prevent its recurrence, and/or remedy its effects. Examples include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Requesting or recommending that the university provide training for specific individuals or groups;
- Continuing the provision of any Supportive Measures previously established;
- Identifying and recommending the need for any additional or ongoing measures, supports and remedies; or
- Recommending revisions to University policies, practices, or services

H. Timeline for Adaptable Resolution Process

The University will strive to complete adaptable resolution within 90 days from initiation. However, the process may be extended for good cause as determined by the Title IX Coordinator or designee.

XVI. Retaliation

- Retaliation is strictly prohibited.
- Any act of retaliation, including but not limited to witness or party intimidation or coercion is a violation of the Protocol and the Code of Student Conduct.

XVII. Miscellaneous

A. Training

Investigations and hearings are designed to provide a prompt, fair, and impartial resolution regarding an alleged sexual misconduct. The hearing will be held before a designated unbiased and impartial hearing board. All Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decision-makers, and any person who facilitates an informal resolution process are trained using materials that will not rely on sex stereotypes and will promote impartial investigations and adjudications of formal complaints of sexual misconduct. These individuals will receive training on:

- The definition of sexual harassment (as defined in 34 CFR §106.30);

- The scope of Miami University's education program and/or activity;
- How to conduct a grievance process including investigations, hearings and appeals;
- How to serve impartially (specifically avoiding prejudice of the facts at issue, conflicts of interest, and bias);
- The technology to be used at a live hearing;
- Issues of relevance of questions and evidence, including when questions and evidence about the complainant's sexual disposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant; and
- Issues of relevance to create an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence (applies only to investigators).

Training materials are posted on the website <https://www.miamioh.edu/campus-safety/sexual-assault/title-ix-training/index.html>

B. Legal Options

In addition to University disciplinary action, a person who engages in a Sexual Misconduct Violation may be the subject of criminal prosecution and/or civil litigation. A police report must be made for criminal prosecution to be considered by the local prosecuting attorney. The chances of successful prosecution are greater if the report is timely and is supported by the collection of medical and/or legal evidence.

Complaints may also be filed with the United States Department of Education Office for Civil Rights or by consulting an attorney at the person's own expense. See [How to File a Discrimination Complaint](http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/howto.html) <http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/howto.html> .

C. Education and Prevention

The Division of Student Life creates, supports and evaluates education and support programs aimed at the eradication of Title IX violations involving the Miami community. Through this commitment, the Division of Student Life shall educate students about the following:

- Sexual Misconduct Protocol for Students and the University's commitment to enforce it.
- Code of Student Conduct where applicable.
- Miami University prohibits the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking as those terms are defined for purposes of the Clery Act.
- Steps to minimize individual risk of sexual assault, sexual misconduct, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking, including crime reduction tips, safety tips and healthy relationship education.
- Process and responsibility for reporting Title IX violations.
- Awareness and resources for students who have experienced a sexual misconduct violation and for respondents.

- How to be a knowledgeable and supportive peer presence, including bystander intervention education that provides safe and positive options through recognizing, evaluating and determining one of three options: direct action, distraction or delegation.
- On-going wellness promotion programs that address issues including, but not limited to, sexual health and wellness, healthy relationships, violence prevention and drug and alcohol education.
- Comprehensive, ongoing universal campus-wide campaign: It's On Us. This campaign is committed to creating an environment that promotes responsibility, dignity and respect, conveying that each one of us has the power to prevent violence, can step up to help each other and has the ability to demonstrate love and honor by supporting and caring for our fellow Miamians.

Miami University requires all new incoming students, faculty and staff to complete an online education program, through the education technology company Vector Solutions. All other incoming students can access this prevention and awareness program, even if they are not required to take it. The program uses a population-level approach to educate all students on the issues, primary prevention and awareness associated with sexual assault and interpersonal violence, taking into account their unique perspectives and experiences, providing:

- Key definitions and statistics.
- Reflective and personalized content.
- Bystander skills and confidence-building strategies.
- Campus-specific policies, procedures and resources.
- Rich data summaries to inform future programming.

The Miami University Police foster a safe campus environment by doing the following:

- Providing safety and security patrols as part of regular University police/regional campus security responsibilities.
- Including Title IX Protocol information on its website and directly to those who elect to file a police report.
- Accurately maintaining and reporting statistics of Title IX violations as required by the Jeanne Clery Campus Security Act.
- Working with Facilities Management to provide adequate lighting on campus.
- Working with Telecommunications to provide sufficient emergency phones on campus.

Other information sources including the following:

- Annual Security and Fire Safety Report
- Sexual Assault, Sexual Misconduct, Interpersonal Violence, and Sexual Harassment
- If You or Someone You Know is a Victim/Survivor
- Resource Guide
- No-Hate Initiative

- No-Hazing Policy
- Alcohol, Drug, and Substance Abuse Policies
- Office of Student Wellness

D. Medical Treatment and Preservation of Evidence

A person who has experienced sexual misconduct is urged to seek appropriate medical evaluation immediately, ideally within 96 hours (4 full days) of the incident. For life-threatening conditions, call 911 (9-911 from a campus phone) or go to the nearest hospital emergency department. In Oxford, McCullough-Hyde Memorial Hospital has a trained Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) who can help. Most area hospitals have a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) that will respond.

Any student who has experienced sexual misconduct is encouraged to request collection of medical/legal evidence. Prompt collection of physical evidence is essential should the student later decide to pursue criminal prosecution and/or a civil action. Collection of evidence may involve interaction with police and a police report, but the decision to speak with the police about the alleged violation is the students.

If the sexual assault occurred within 96 hours (4 full days), a free and confidential exam can be administered at most local hospitals. The sooner the sexual assault is reported, the more likely evidence will still be present. "Date rape" drugs, including Rohypnol and GHB, may still be present in the student's system and should be tested for if the victim/survivor believes they may have been drugged. To help preserve evidence that may assist in proving the alleged violation/offense or in obtaining a protection order, place any soiled clothes in a paper (not plastic) bag and avoid the following:

- Bathing or douching
- Washing hands or face
- Urinating
- Drinking any liquids
- Smoking, eating or brushing teeth (including mouthwash and flossing)

If a student is uncertain about whether or not they want to report what has occurred, they can still have evidence collected. In cases of sexual assault or severe injuries, the police will be called to the hospital. The student can decide whether or not to speak with the police at that time to officially report what has happened.

While evidence may be collected anonymously (i.e., without a name attached to it) and/or when there is no report made to police, these cases are handled differently. A discussion about the merit of collecting evidence "anonymously" and/or when the student does not want to report should be discussed with medical personnel and/or an advocate.

Questions about evidence collection can be directed to Women Helping Women at 513-381-5610 or 877-889-5610 or the Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE).

SANE of Butler County provides medico-legal examination and treatment of reported sexual assault cases. SANE of Butler County responds to area hospitals, including:

- Fort Hamilton Hospital, 630 Eaton Ave., Hamilton, OH 45013, (513) 867-2000
- McCullough Hyde Memorial Hospital, 110 N. Poplar St., Oxford, OH 45056, (513) 523-2111
- Mercy Health– Fairfield Hospital, 3000 Mack Rd., Fairfield OH 45014
- West Chester Hospital, 7700 University Dr., West Chester Township, OH 45069, (513) 298-3000
- Atrium Medical Center, 1 Medical Center Dr., Middletown, OH 45005, (513) 424-2111

Appendix A -Ohio Criminal Offenses

Sex Offenses

There is currently no definition of “Sexual Assault” in the Ohio Revised Code.

Ohio Revised Code 2907.02 – Rape

(A)(1) No person shall engage in sexual conduct with another who is not the spouse of the offender or who is the spouse of the offender but is living separate and apart from the offender, when any of the following applies:

(a) For the purpose of preventing resistance, the offender substantially impairs the other person’s judgment or control by administering any drug, intoxicant or controlled substance to the other person surreptitiously or by force, threat of force or deception.

(b) The other person is less than thirteen years of age, whether or not the offender knows the age of the other person.

(c) The other person’s ability to resist or consent is substantially impaired because of a mental or physical condition or because of advanced age, and the offender knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the other person’s ability to resist or consent is substantially impaired because of a mental or physical condition or because of advanced age.

(2) No person shall engage in sexual conduct with another when the offender purposely compels the other person to submit by force or threat of force.

Ohio Revised Code 2907.03 – Sexual Battery

(A) No person shall engage in sexual conduct with another, not the spouse of the offender, when any of the following apply:

(1) The offender knowingly coerces the other person to submit by any means that would prevent resistance by a person of ordinary resolution.

(2) The offender knows that the other person’s ability to appraise the nature of or control the other person’s own conduct is substantially impaired.

- (3) The offender knows that the other person submits because the other person is unaware that the act is being committed.
- (4) The offender knows that the other person submits because the other person mistakenly identifies the offender as the other person's spouse.
- (5) The offender is the other person's natural or adoptive parent, or a stepparent, or guardian, custodian or person in loco parentis of the other person.
- (6) The other person is in custody of law or a patient in a hospital or other institution, and the offender has supervisory or disciplinary authority over the other person.
- (7) The offender is a teacher, administrator, coach or other person in authority employed by or serving in a school for which the state board of education prescribes minimum standards pursuant to division (D) of section 3301.07 of the Revised Code, the other person is enrolled in or attends that school and the offender is not enrolled in and does not attend that school.
- (8) The other person is a minor, the offender is a teacher, administrator, coach or other person in authority employed by or serving in an institution of higher education, and the other person is enrolled in or attends that institution.
- (9) The other person is a minor, and the offender is the other person's athletic or other type of coach, is the other person's instructor, is the leader of a scouting troop of which the other person is a member or is a person with temporary or occasional disciplinary control over the other person.
- (10) The offender is a mental health professional, the other person is a mental health client or patient of the offender, and the offender induces the other person to submit by falsely representing to the other person that the sexual conduct is necessary for mental health treatment purposes.
- (11) The other person is confined in a detention facility, and the offender is an employee of that detention facility.
- (12) The other person is a minor, the offender is a cleric, and the other person is a member of, or attends, the church or congregation served by the cleric.
- (13) The other person is a minor, the offender is a peace officer, and the offender is more than two years older than the other person.

Ohio Revised Code 2907.04 – Unlawful Sexual Conduct w/a Minor

(A) No person who is eighteen years of age or older shall engage in sexual conduct with another, who is not the spouse of the offender, when the offender knows the other person is thirteen years of age or older but less than sixteen years of age, or the offender is reckless in that regard.

Ohio Revised Code 2907.05 – Gross Sexual Imposition

(A) No person shall have sexual contact with another, not the spouse of the offender; cause another, not the spouse of the offender, to have sexual contact with the offender; or cause two or more other persons to have sexual contact when any of the following applies:

(1) The offender purposely compels the other person, or one of the other persons, to submit by force or threat of force.

(2) For the purpose of preventing resistance, the offender substantially impairs the judgment or control of the other person or of one of the other persons by administering any drug, intoxicant or controlled substance to the other person surreptitiously or by force, threat of force or deception.

(3) The offender knows that the judgment or control of the other person or of one of the other persons is substantially impaired as a result of the influence of any drug or intoxicant administered to the other person with the other person's consent for the purpose of any kind of medical or dental examination, treatment or surgery.

(4) The other person, or one of the other persons, is less than thirteen years of age, whether or not the offender knows the age of that person.

(5) The ability of the other person to resist or consent or the ability of one of the other persons to resist or consent is substantially impaired because of a mental or physical condition or because of advanced age, and the offender knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the ability to resist or consent of the other person or of one of the other persons is substantially impaired because of a mental or physical condition or because of advanced age.

(B) No person shall knowingly touch the genitalia of another, when the touching is not through clothing, the other person is less than twelve years of age, whether or not the offender knows the age of that person, and the touching is done with an intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade or arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person.

Ohio Revised Code 2907.06 – Sexual Imposition

(A) No person shall have sexual contact with another, not the spouse of the offender; cause another, not the spouse of the offender, to have sexual contact with the offender; or cause two or more other persons to have sexual contact when any of the following applies:

(1) The offender knows that the sexual contact is offensive to the other person, or one of the other persons, or is reckless in that regard.

(2) The offender knows that the other person's, or one of the other person's, ability to appraise the nature of or control the offender's or touching person's conduct is substantially impaired.

(3) The offender knows that the other person, or one of the other persons, submits because of being unaware of the sexual contact.

(4) The other person, or one of the other persons, is thirteen years of age or older but less than sixteen years of age, whether or not the offender knows the age of such person, and the offender is at least eighteen years of age and four or more years older than such other person.

(5) The offender is a mental health professional, the other person or one of the other persons is a mental health client or patient of the offender, and the offender induces the other person who is the client or patient to submit by falsely representing to the other person who is the client or patient that the sexual contact is necessary for mental health treatment purposes.

Domestic Violence

Ohio Revised Code 2919.25 – Domestic Violence (Criminal Statute)

"Domestic violence" means any of the following: (1) Attempting to cause or causing bodily injury to a family or household member, or placing a family or household member by threat of force in fear of imminent physical harm; (2) Attempting to cause or causing bodily injury to a person with whom the actor is or was in a dating relationship or placing a person with whom the actor is or was in a dating relationship by threat of force in fear of imminent physical harm (A) No person shall knowingly cause or attempt to cause physical harm to a family or household member.

(B) No person shall recklessly cause serious physical harm to a family or household member.

(C) No person, by threat of force, shall knowingly cause a family or household member to believe that the offender will cause imminent physical harm to the family or household member.

Dating Violence (Protection Orders)

Dating Violence is included in the definition of Domestic Violence for the purpose of obtaining protection orders and is defined in Ohio Revised Code 3313.33 (A) as follows:

- "Domestic Violence means" any of the following:
 - The occurrence of one or more of the following acts against a family member or household member:
- Attempting to cause or recklessly causing bodily injury;
- Placing another person by threat of force in fear of imminent serious physical harm or committing a violation of section 2903.211 or 2911.211 of the Revised Code;
- Committing any act with respect to a child that would result in the child being an abused child, as defined in section 2151.031 of the Revised Code;
- Committing a sexually oriented offense.
- The occurrence of one or more of the acts identified in divisions (A)(1)(a)(i) to(iv) of this section against whom the respondent is or was in a dating relationship.

(8) "Dating relationship" means a relationship a relationship between individuals who have or have had a relationship of a romantic or intimate nature. "Dating Relationship" does not include a casual acquaintanceship or ordinary fraternization in a business or social context.

(9) "Person with whom the respondent is or was in a dating relationship" means an adult who, at the time of the conduct in question, is in a dating relationship with the respondent who is also an adult or who, within the twelve months preceding the conduct in question, has had a dating relationship with the respondent who is also an adult.

Ohio Revised Code 2903.11 – Felonious Assault

(A) No person shall knowingly do either of the following:

(1) Cause serious physical harm to another or to another's unborn;

(2) Cause or attempt to cause physical harm to another or to another's unborn by means of a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance.

(B) No person, with knowledge that the person has tested positive as a carrier of a virus that causes acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, shall knowingly do any of the following:

(1) Engage in sexual conduct with another person without disclosing that knowledge to the other person prior to engaging in the sexual conduct;

(2) Engage in sexual conduct with a person whom the offender knows or has reasonable cause to believe lacks the mental capacity to appreciate the significance of the knowledge that the offender has tested positive as a carrier of a virus that causes acquired immunodeficiency syndrome;

(3) Engage in sexual conduct with a person under eighteen years of age who is not the spouse of the offender.

Stalking

Ohio Revised Code 2903.211 – Menacing by Stalking

(A)

(1) No person by engaging in a pattern of conduct shall knowingly cause another person to believe that the offender will cause physical harm to the other person or a family or household member of the other person or cause mental distress to the other person or a family or household member of the other person. In addition to any other basis for the other person's belief that the offender will cause physical harm to the other person or the other person's family or household member or mental distress to the other person or the other person's family or household member, the other person's belief or mental distress may be based on words or conduct of the offender that are directed at or identify a corporation, association or other organization that employs the other person or to which the other person belongs.

(2) No person, through the use of any form of written communication or any electronic method of remotely transferring information, including, but not limited to, any computer, computer network, computer program, r-computer system or telecommunication device, shall post a message or use any intentionally written or verbal graphic gesture with purpose to do either of the following:

(a) Violate division (A)(1) of this section:

(b) Urge or incite another to commit a violation of division (A)(1) of this section.

(3) No person, with a sexual motivation, shall violate division (A)(1) or (2) of this section.

Consent

Ohio law does not define consent for sexual conduct. In general, non-consensual sexual conduct may constitute a crime. Ohio law includes the following regarding consent*:

- If the offender substantially impairs the victim's judgment or control by administering any drug, intoxicant or controlled substance to the other person surreptitiously or by force, threat of force or deception.
- The victim's ability to judge the nature of or control their own conduct is substantially impaired.
- The victim is coerced.
- The offender uses force or threat of force.
- The victim is unaware the act is being committed (e.g. unconscious).
- The victim's ability to consent is substantially impaired because of a mental or physical condition or because of advanced age.

** This is a non-exhaustive list and is not intended to provide legal advice. Persons should consult with law enforcement and prosecutors for advice.*

The following is a list of additional specific offenses under Ohio law that may fall under the broader categories identified above. This list is not exhaustive and, depending upon the circumstances of the crime and the individuals involved, other offenses could fall into these categories:

- Ohio Revised Code 2903.12 – Aggravated Assault
- Ohio Revised Code 2903.13 – Assault
- Ohio Revised Code 2903.14 – Negligent Assault
- Ohio Revised Code 2905.01 – Kidnapping
- Ohio Revised Code 2905.02 – Abduction
- Ohio Revised Code 2905.03 – Unlawful Restraint
- Ohio Revised Code 2917.11 – Disorderly Conduct
- Ohio Revised Code 2903.21 – Aggravated Menacing
- Ohio Revised Code 2903.22 – Menacing
- Ohio Revised Code 2917.21 – Telecommunications Harassment

Appendix B

The University can act to remove a student entirely or partially from its education program or activities on an emergency basis when an individualized safety and risk analysis has determined that an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual, arising from allegations of sexual harassment or other sexual misconduct, justifies emergency removal. The analysis will be conducted by the Dean of Students or designee. In all cases in which an emergency removal is justified, the Respondent will be given notice and the opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal or prior to removal being imposed, if reasonably possible. Unless circumstances warrant an alternate means of delivery, the notice will be issued in writing and will be emailed to the respondent's Miami University email account.

Respondent may challenge the removal by requesting a meeting to give reason(s) for why the removal should be modified or not implemented. This meeting will be conducted by the Dean of Students or designee. This meeting is not a hearing on the merits of the allegation(s), but rather is an administrative process intended to determine solely whether the emergency removal is appropriate. When this meeting is not requested within three (3) university business days of notice, objections to the emergency removal will be deemed waived.

A Respondent may be accompanied by an advisor of their choice at the review meeting. The student will be given access to a written summary of the basis for the emergency removal after notice and prior to the review meeting to allow for adequate preparation.

The Dean of Students or designee has sole discretion under this policy to implement or stay an emergency removal and to determine the conditions and duration. The Dean of Students or designee will prepare a written determination from the review meeting within two (2) business days of the meeting taking place. The Dean of Students or designee will implement the least restrictive emergency removal actions possible in light of the circumstances and safety concerns.

An emergency removal is not equivalent to a determination of responsibility or a sanction. The University may remove a respondent on an emergency basis whether the formal grievance process is underway or not. If, following an emergency removal, a formal sexual misconduct complaint is not filed by the Complainant or the Title IX Coordinator, the emergency removal will be lifted and the party notified promptly.

Violation of an emergency removal under this policy will be grounds for discipline, which may include expulsion or termination.

Title IX Protocol - Employees

Sexual Misconduct Protocol for Employees and Other Non-Students

Scope: Who is Covered by this Policy?

Employees

Policy

Introduction

Miami University is committed to maintaining a healthy and safe learning, living and working environment and to creating an environment that promotes responsibility, dignity and respect in matters of sexual and interpersonal conduct.

This Protocol addresses sexual misconduct complaints arising under the U.S. Department of Education's Title IX regulations and complaints arising under University policy (collectively referred to as Sexual Misconduct violations). Sexual Misconduct is a broad term that includes sexual harassment, sexual violence, dating violence, stalking and sexual exploitation. Sexual Misconduct is strictly prohibited and will not be tolerated. Any person, regardless of gender, gender identity or sexual orientation can experience sexual misconduct. The University is dedicated to addressing Sexual Misconduct by providing:

- Education and prevention programming to inform the community about the risks and myths that contribute to sexual misconduct as well as bystander training.
- Assistance and support, including non-disciplinary supportive measures and accommodations.
- Procedures employees and other non-students should follow if a sexual misconduct crime occurs, including crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking.
- Processes for an impartial investigation, adjudication and resolution that include appropriate disciplinary sanctions for those found responsible for Sexual Misconduct violations, including but not limited to possible sanctions of suspension and dismissal.
- When a Sexual Misconduct violation does occur, the University will take appropriate steps to respond so that every complainant receives appropriate support. Respondents are presumed not responsible and treated as responsible only after they are determined to be responsible following a hearing. University officials serve impartially without bias for or against any party.

Miami's Protocol is designed to comply with applicable state and federal laws. Miami University reserves the right to modify or deviate from this Protocol when, in the sole judgment of the University, circumstances warrant in order to protect the rights of the involved parties or to comply with the law.

This Protocol is not intended to, and will not be enforced so as to, infringe upon First Amendment rights, including the right to academic freedom.

This Protocol describes how the University typically responds to reports of Sexual Misconduct involving employees and other non-students. It also:

- Provides guidance for employees and other non-students who have been impacted by Sexual Misconduct.
- Provides links to the University's employee disciplinary response to alleged Sexual Misconduct
- Identifies individuals that are available to provide support
- Identifies the individuals responsible for the Protocol
- Provides information on available support programs within the University

When the complainant and the respondent do not share the same status at the University (e.g., one party is a student and one party is a faculty or staff member) the following guidelines apply:

- Any report of an alleged Sexual Misconduct Violation by an employee or non-student will follow this Protocol.
- Any report of an alleged Sexual Misconduct Violation by a student will follow the Sexual Misconduct Protocol for Students.
- At the time of filing a Title IX Sexual Misconduct formal complaint, a complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in the education program or activity of Miami University. At the time of filing a Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct formal complaint there is no requirement for a complainant to be participating or attempting to participate in an educational program or activity at Miami University.

I. Definitions

A. Complainant

Any person who is reported to have experienced a sexual misconduct violation by an employee or other non-student.

B. Consent

Consent is when a person agrees or gives permission to another person to engage in certain sexual acts.

- Consent is a knowing, and voluntary verbal or non-verbal, agreement between both parties to participate in each and every sexual act.
- Consent to one sexual act does not imply consent to other or all sexual acts.
- Conduct will be considered "non-consensual" if no clear consent, verbal or non-verbal, is given. The absence of "no" does not mean "yes."

- A person has the right to change one's mind at any time. In other words, consent can be withdrawn at any point, as long as the person clearly informs the other party of the withdrawal.
- Taking drugs or consuming alcohol does not relieve the obligation to obtain consent.
- A person is not required to physically or otherwise resist an aggressor.

Effective Consent

- Effective consent can be given by words or actions so long as the words or actions create a mutual understanding between both parties regarding the conditions of the sexual activity. Ask: "Do both of us understand and agree regarding the who, what, where, when, why, and how this sexual activity will take place?"
- When a person affirmatively demonstrates that: they do not want to have sex; they want to stop any sort of sexual act; or they do not want to go any further, the other party must stop completely. Continued pressure after that point can be coercive.

Consent in Relationships

- Current or past sexual relationships or current or past dating relationships are not sufficient grounds to constitute consent.
- Regardless of past experiences with other partners or a current partner, consent must be obtained.
- Consent can never be assumed, even in the context of a relationship. A person has the right to say "no" and has the right to change their mind at any time.
- A person cannot legally give consent (no matter what they might say) when:
 - The person is substantially impaired due to alcohol or drugs, incapacitated or unconscious.
 - The person's ability to resist or consent is substantially impaired because of a physical or mental condition.
 - The person was coerced due to force, threat of force or deception or when the person was beaten, threatened, isolated or intimidated.

C. Formal Complaint

A formal document https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?MiamiUniv&layout_id=5 filed by a complainant alleging sexual misconduct against a respondent and requesting that the University investigate the allegation of Sexual Misconduct. Formal Complaints may also be filed by the Title IX Coordinator. When a Title IX Coordinator signs a formal complaint, the Title IX Coordinator is not a complainant or otherwise a party to the investigation or any process which may result from an investigation.

D. Hearing

See XIII. Disciplinary Process.

E. Party/Parties

After a Formal Complaint is filed, a Complainant and a Respondent each become a “Party” with respect to the complaint. The plural “Parties” may also be used when referring to more than one party.

F. Persons with Authority to Initiate Corrective Action

- Title IX Investigator
- Title IX Coordinator
- Office of Equity and Equal Opportunity (“OEEO”) Director and Associate Directors
- Miami University Police Officers
- President
- Provost, Associate Provosts, Assistant Provosts
- Vice Presidents, Associate Vice Presidents and Assistant Vice Presidents
- Deans, Associate Deans and Assistant Deans
- Chairs and Program Directors
- Directors, Supervisors, and other heads of offices
- Human Resources and Academic Personnel Unclassified Staff

G. Report

A verbal or written account of alleged sexual misconduct made to a person with authority to initiate corrective action. A report can be submitted by mail, by email, in person, by telephone, or by using the electronic incident reporting form. Reports may be made at any time, even after regular business hours.

H. Respondent

Any employee or other non-student alleged to have engaged in conduct prohibited by this policy. A respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct until a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the disciplinary process.

I. Sexual Misconduct

Includes sexual harassment, sexual violence, dating violence, stalking and sexual exploitation under the U.S. Department of Education’s Title IX regulations and complaints arising under University Policy and any adjudicated violation of criminal sex offense in Ohio.

J. Employee

A person who is participating in or attempting to participate in any of the University’s educational programs or activities. This includes all instructional, unclassified administrative staff, and classified staff on the Miami payroll, regardless of the ultimate source of funding.

K. Other Non-Students

Any person who is doing business with or invited to participate in programs or activities on campus. This includes contractors, vendors, alumni participating in alumni programs or activities, or visitors to campus.

L. Student

A person who is participating in or attempting to participate in any of the University's educational programs or activities. This includes enrolled students, applicants for admission, those students who may have withdrawn or taken a leave of absence due to sexual misconduct, and students who withdraw while a complaint is being investigated or heard.

M. Supportive Measures

Non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized measures offered to preserve access to educational programs and activities without unreasonably burdening the respondent. A formal complaint is not required for a complainant to receive supportive measures.

N. Retaliation

Any act of intimidation or coercion, discrimination or threat undertaken for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege under this Protocol. This includes any adverse action that is taken because a person has made a report or complaint, testified, assisted, participated or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, hearing, or other proceeding under this Protocol. The filing of any complaint that arises out of the same facts and circumstances as the sexual misconduct report or complaint, may constitute retaliation if it is filed for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by this Protocol.

O. Title IX Coordinator

The designated University official who is primarily responsible for coordinating the University's compliance with Title IX and other alleged sexual misconduct.

II. Sexual Misconduct Prohibited by Title IX and University Policy

A. Title IX Sexual Misconduct Violations

To constitute a Title IX sexual misconduct violation, the misconduct must have occurred: Within the geographical territory of the United States of America; or While the complainant was participating in or attempting to participate in an educational program or activity of the University, including locations, events or circumstances in which the University exercised substantial control over both the respondent and the context in which the misconduct occurred and includes any building owned or controlled by a recognized student organization (e.g. fraternity house).

B. Sexual Harassment

Conduct on the basis of sex including gender, gender identity or expression, or sexual orientation that meets one of the following:

1. An employee of the University conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct;
2. Unwelcome conduct that a reasonable person would determine to be so severe and pervasive and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the University's education programs or activities; or
3. Cyber-Harassment-the use of the internet, email or other electronic communications to harass a person on the basis of their sex including communicating a threat of harm.

C. Sexual Assault

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

1. Non-consensual sexual intercourse, any sexual penetration however slight, with any body part or object by any person upon any person without consent (commonly referred to as rape.) Non-consensual sexual intercourse includes rape, incest and statutory rape.
2. Non-consensual sexual contact, any intentional sexual touching, with any body part or object by any person upon any person without consent including forcible fondling. Non-consensual sexual contact includes the touching of any body part for sexual gratification, without consent or where the person is incapable of giving consent because of age or temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

D. Dating Violence

An act of violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of an intimate or romantic nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on consideration of the following factors:

1. Length of relationship.
2. Type of relationship.
3. Frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

E. Domestic Violence

An act of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim or a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner or person similarly situated, or by a parent with whom the victim shares a child in common.

F. Stalking

Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for the person's safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress. Stalking includes repeatedly following, harassing, threatening or intimidating another by telephone, mail, electronic communication, social media or any other action, device or method that purposely or knowingly causes substantial emotional distress or reasonable fear of bodily injury or death. For the purpose of this definition:

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

III. Sexual Misconduct Prohibited by University Policy

A. Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct

Non-Title IX sexual misconduct need **Not** have occurred:

- Within the geographical territory of the United States of America; or
- While the complaint was participating in or attempting to participate in an educational program or activity of the University, including locations, events or circumstances in which the University exercised substantial control over both the respondent and the context in which the misconduct occurred and includes any building owned or controlled by a recognized student organization (e.g. fraternity house).

B. Sexual Harassment

Unwelcome conduct on the basis of sex, including gender, gender identity or expression, or sexual orientation, that is sufficiently severe or pervasive to adversely impact a term or condition of a person's ability to participate in the University's educational programs or activities. Sexual harassment includes conduct that unreasonably interferes with a person's work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive working, learning or living environment. This also includes cyber harassment as defined in II.B.3.

C. Sexual Assault

Any sexual conduct directed against someone without that person's consent. This includes non-consensual sexual intercourse or other sexual contact/touching.

D. Sexual Exploitation

Taking non-consensual, unjust or abusive sexual advantage of another person. Examples include voyeurism, non-consensual recording of sexual activity, going beyond the bounds of consent (e.g., allowing another to surreptitiously watch otherwise consensual sexual activity).

E. Indecent Exposure

The exposure of the private or intimate parts of the body in a lewd manner in public or in private when the respondent may be readily observed.

F. Dating Violence, Domestic Violence and Stalking

As defined in II.D-F.

IV. Reporting Violations

1. Reports of sexual misconduct should be promptly shared with the Title IX Coordinator. Reports can also be made voluntarily by any university community member or individual who is directly involved in, observes, or reasonably believes that sexual misconduct may have occurred.
2. Making a report to the university does not preclude the individual from filing a report of a crime with law enforcement nor does it extend time limits that may apply in criminal processes. Individuals may request assistance from the Title IX coordinator or designee to notify law enforcement.
3. Individuals, including members of the university community, may submit reports anonymously via the following resources. Anonymous reports do not fulfill an employee's [duty to report](#) <https://www.miamioh.edu/policy-library/employees/general-employment/non-discrimination/duty-to-report.html> . The university's Anonymous Reporting Line via telephone at 1-866-294-9544 or <https://secure.ethicspoint.com/domain/media/en/gui/13035/index.html>.

Reports Involving Employees and Other Non-Students

Ms. Kenya Ash, Title IX Coordinator and Associate Vice President of Equity and Equal Opportunity

Phone: (513) 529-7157;

Email: ashkd@miamioh.edu

Online: <https://www.miamioh.edu/diversity-inclusion/oeeo/index.html>

Mail: 219 E Spring Street, Hanna House, Oxford, OH 45056

Reports Involving Students on Oxford or Luxembourg Campuses

Ms. Cecilie McGhehey, Deputy TIX Coordinator for Students and Associate Dean of Students;

Phone: (513) 529-1870;

Email: TitleIX@miamioh.edu ;

Online: <https://miamioh.edu/campus-safety/sexual-assault/>

Mail: 451 E Spring Street, Warfield Hall 104, Oxford, OH 45056

Reports Involving Students on Regional Campuses, Including VOA

Dr. Bennyce Hamilton, Title IX Coordinator for Regional Students and Regional Director of Diversity and Multicultural Services

Phone: (513) 785-3283;

Email: hamiltbe@miamioh.edu

Online: <https://www.miamioh.edu/diversity-inclusion/oeeo/index.html>

Mail: 117 Rentschler Hall, Miami University Hamilton, Hamilton, Ohio 45011; 144 Johnston Hall, Miami University Middletown, Middletown, Ohio 45042

Any questions regarding the duty to report should be directed to the OEEO at (513) 529-7157.

V. Limited Amnesty

While the University does not condone underage drinking, illegal drug use, or violation of other University policies, it considers addressing sexual misconduct and interpersonal violence to be of paramount importance. To encourage reporting and adjudication of sexual misconduct and interpersonal violence, Miami University extends limited amnesty to a student complaining of sexual misconduct against an employee or other non-student. The University will generally not seek to hold the student responsible for a violation of the law (e.g., underage drinking or illegal drug use) or Code of Student Conduct during the period immediately surrounding the alleged sexual misconduct or interpersonal violence.

VI. Supportive Measures

Miami University provides a number of resources and support measures for employees and other non-students, if applicable. Employees or other non-students may, upon request, obtain support services, such as changing working and transportation circumstances, from the Title IX Coordinator. The University will make such accommodations or provide such protective measures if requested and if they are reasonably available. No police report, disciplinary complaint or investigation need occur before this option is available. The Title IX Coordinator will exercise discretion and sensitivity about sharing the identity of the employee or other non-student when arranging for support services. An employee or other non-student can access these services at any time, even if the person initially declined the service.

This may be requested by the Complainant, the Respondent, a witness, or other impacted members of the University community. Supportive Measures are available regardless of whether a formal complaint is filed. Examples of Supportive Measures include:

1. Assist the person in immediately attending to any medical needs. The Title IX Coordinator can arrange for a professional to accompany the person to the hospital if requested.
2. Assist the person in contacting a support person, such as a spouse/partner, friend or parent if desired.
3. Assist the person in obtaining a University no-contact order or a court-issued restraining order or other lawful order of protection.
4. Provide information on available medical and psychological resources.
5. Change class assignments so that the parties do not share the same classes (available to employees who are also students).

6. Change working conditions for on campus employment.
7. Provide transportation/parking options.
8. Assist in filing a complaint with the Miami University Police if on campus and Oxford Police or other appropriate police department if off campus. The Title IX Coordinator is required by law to notify appropriate law enforcement authorities of any reported incident of sexual assault, or interpersonal violence.
9. Inform the person of the right to have an investigation through the OEEEO. If the respondent is a University student, the Title IX Coordinator will inform the employee or other non-student of the right to have an investigation by the Office of Community Standards. The University's processes address a much broader range of conduct than the criminal law.

The Title IX Coordinator will exercise discretion and sensitivity about sharing the identity of the employee or other non-student when arranging for supportive measures. Efforts will be made to maintain the confidentiality and privacy of the complainant unless one of the requested supportive measures requires revealing the identity of the complainant (e.g., a no contact directive). An employee or other non-student can access these services at any time, even if the employee or other non-student initially declined the service.

There may be times when the University must disclose some information about the employee or other non-student to a third party in order to provide supportive services. This information will be limited to only what is needed to ensure the supportive service is provided. When possible, the Title IX Coordinator will consult with the employee or other non-student regarding what and with whom the information will be shared prior to sharing the information. Nothing in this section shall limit the sharing of information in response to a health and safety emergency.

For supportive measures involving employees or other non-students, contact Ms. Kenya Ash, Title IX Coordinator and Associate Vice President of Equity and Equal Opportunity, 219 E Spring Street, Hanna House, Oxford, OH 45056; (513) 529-7157; ashkd@miamioh.edu; <https://www.miamioh.edu/diversity-inclusion/oeeo/index.html>.

Certain off-campus crisis intervention and assistance services are available to individuals who experience sexual and interpersonal violence 24-hours a day:

- The independent Women Helping Women at 513-381-5610 or toll-free at 877-889-5610 and on campus during office hours at the Warfield Hall 215 & 217 or 513-431-1111 or 513-846-8402 (call or text). Women Helping Women advocates for and supports individuals of all genders who experience sexual and interpersonal violence.
- The National Sexual Assault Telephone hotline is available 24 hours a day at 800-656-HOPE (4673). This hotline, operated by RAINN, connects a caller with a local RAINN-affiliate organization based on the first six digits of the caller's phone number.
- Domestic violence, dating violence and stalking support services, including assistance in reporting and advocacy, are available through the Dove House, YWCA Hamilton, 244 Dayton St., Hamilton, OH at 1-800-618-6523. Domestic violence services are also available through the National Domestic Violence Hotline at 1-800-799-SAFE (7233).

- Ohio's Sexual Violence Helpline is available at 1-844-OHIO-HELP (1-844-644-6435). This helpline is a confidential, statewide hotline dedicated to serving those who experience sexual assault and relationship violence.
- A person may be financially impacted by a sexual misconduct violation. Financial services may be available through the Ohio Attorney General's Victim Compensation program.
- For off-campus legal assistance, contact Legal Aid Society of Southwest Ohio, 513-241-9400 or toll-free 1-800-582-2682. The Legal Aid Society of Southwest Ohio provides legal services to those struggling to recover from domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. Legal services include restraining orders, child support, custody, divorce, visitation restrictions, visa adjustments and division of debts and property.
- There are certain legal protections that may be available to immigrants or international students in the form of Visas, particularly the U visa and the T visa. The U visa provides temporary legal status and work eligibility for victims of certain crimes (including domestic violence, sexual assault, human trafficking, involuntary servitude and other violations). The T visa provides victim of human trafficking and immediate family members with temporary legal status and work eligibility. These visas can be applied for when agreeing to assist law enforcement, unless an individual meets one of the exceptions. Additional information is available through the U.S. Department of Homeland Security U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services. For assistance, with this or other immigrant status questions, please contact Women Helping Women, 513-381-5610 or toll-free at 877-889-5610, or Legal Aid Society of Southwest Ohio, 513-241-9400 or toll-free 1-800-582-2682.

VII. Confidentiality

Miami University will preserve the parties' confidentiality to the extent possible and allowed by law.

A. Confidential Reporting

A person may speak confidentially with certain persons in legally protected roles including the following:

- Women Helping Women (rape crisis counselors) are available 24 hours a day at 513-381-5610 or toll-free at 877-889-5610 and on campus during office hours at Warfield Hall 215 & 217 or 513-431-1111 or 513-846-8402 (call or text).
- Off-campus with clergy, counselors and physicians, including McCullough-Hyde Memorial Hospital (513-523-2111), where a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) is available.
- Free and confidential assessments, short-term counseling, referrals, and follow-up services for benefit eligible employees and their families through the University's employee assistance program at 800-227-6007 or [MyImpactSolution.com](https://myimpactsolution.com), using the username, ***Miamioh***.

A confidential report does not result in a report to law enforcement or a University investigation. It will not be reported to the Title IX Coordinator, Human Resources or Academic Personnel.

B. Non-Confidential Reporting and Recordkeeping

Ohio law requires those not in a legally protected role with knowledge of a felony to report it to law enforcement. Miami personnel, including the Title IX Coordinator, Deputy Title IX Coordinators, Resident Assistants and Office of Residence Life professional staff, are required to notify the Miami University Police of any report of sexual misconduct or interpersonal violence. Conduct reported to the Miami University Police that may be a sexual misconduct violation involving employees or other non-students will be reported to the Title IX Coordinator. A report to the Miami University Police or other law enforcement agency does not require the pursuit of criminal charges. Neither the complainant nor the respondent is under any obligation to speak with the law enforcement authorities, even when the conduct is reported to them. Miami University will, upon request, assist an employee or other non-student in notifying law enforcement authorities.

For sexual misconduct or interpersonal violence that may also constitute a criminal offense that **occurred on the Oxford campus**, contact the Miami University Police Department directly at 911 (or 9-911 from a campus phone) or 513-529-2222 (non-emergency) to file a police report. Miami University Police officers will respond quickly, with sensitivity and compassion (see [Promises to Victims of Crime](https://miamioh.edu/policy/services/victimservices/index.html) <https://miamioh.edu/policy/services/victimservices/index.html>). Regional Campus employees or other non-students should report to local law enforcement (Hamilton Campus- Hamilton Police at 513-868-5811, Middletown Campus- Middletown Police 513-425-7700, VOA- West Chester Police, 513-777-2231, Luxembourg- Police Grand-Ducale, Luxembourg, +352 4997-1)

To report a criminal offense that **occurred off-campus**, contact the local police in the area the offense occurred or call 911 (emergency). Upon request, the Title IX Coordinator and Miami University Police will assist an employee or other non-student in obtaining protection or restraining orders. Upon request, the Title IX Coordinator or the Miami University Police will assist employees or other non-students in notifying the Oxford Police or other appropriate police department of an off-campus offense. For definitions of criminal offenses, please see Appendix A.

The Miami University Police, the Title IX Coordinator and the Oxford Police Department share information on a need-to-know basis under an [Information Sharing Agreement \(PDF\)](https://miamioh.edu/files/documents/police/Mutual_Aid_OPD_MUPD_Info_Sharing_508.pdf) https://miamioh.edu/files/documents/police/Mutual_Aid_OPD_MUPD_Info_Sharing_508.pdf. Please note, a delay in reporting to police could weaken or result in a loss of evidence used to determine whether an individual is responsible for a criminal offense. In the State of Ohio, individuals may have up to 20 years to file a sexual assault report with the police.

Even if a party does not specifically request their information remain confidential, the University will seek to protect the confidentiality of both parties. When possible, the University will complete publicly available records without identifying personal information about the parties (e.g., first and last name, home or physical address, contact information email, telephone, fax, social security number, driver's license number, passport number, date of birth, racial or ethnic background or religious affiliation). The Annual Security and Fire Safety Report, Crime Log and any other publicly available documents will not disclose a name, address, contact information, social security number, driver's license number, passport number or any other personally identifiable information.

C. Police Reports

Police reports are open for inspection and copying under Ohio's Public Records Act. The extent to which Miami University can protect the identity of an employee or other non-student contained in police reports is not absolute; however, the University uses its best efforts to protect the identity of the complainant and the intimate details of the report. Ohio law specifically permits the University to withhold the identity of an uncharged suspect but requires the release of the identity of a charged suspect.

Initial police incident reports and Campus Security Authority reports do not include personally identifying information (e.g., first and last name, home or physical address, contact information email, telephone and fax, social security number, driver's license number, passport number, date of birth, racial or ethnic background or religious affiliation).

D. Safety Bulletins and Emergency Notifications

The Miami University Police Department (MUPD) is responsible for coordinating Clery Act compliance for Miami University. In collaboration with other campus units, MUPD's Clery Coordinator is responsible for: collecting crime data and information, compiling the Annual Security Report and Annual Fire Safety Report, publishing the daily Clery Crime and Fire Log, coordinating the identification and training of the University's Campus Security Authorities, and providing guidance for the issuance of safety bulletins and emergency notification.

If a report of sexual assault, dating/domestic violence, or stalking indicates there is an immediate threat to the health or safety of persons on campus or that an on-going serious or continuing threat to the campus community exists, an Emergency Notification or a Safety Bulletin will be issued. The purpose of a Safety Bulletin is to enable persons to protect themselves, heighten safety awareness and seek information that will lead to an arrest and conviction of the perpetrator. **The Emergency Notification or Safety Bulletin does not include names or other personally identifying information.**

For more information on the Clery Act, Safety Bulletins and Emergency Notifications, see the [Annual Security and Fire Safety Report](https://miamioh.edu/campus-safety/annual-report/index.html) <https://miamioh.edu/campus-safety/annual-report/index.html>.

Statistics regarding reports of sexual misconduct and interpersonal violence are included in the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report/Crime Statistics at [Crime Statistics](https://miamioh.edu/campus-safety/annual-report/crime-stats/index.html) <https://miamioh.edu/campus-safety/annual-report/crime-stats/index.html>.

The University does not publish the name of crime victims or other identifiable information regarding victims in the Daily Crime Log or in the annual crime statistics that are disclosed in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act.

VIII. No Contact Directives

The Title IX Coordinator or Title IX Investigator during an investigation (or the appropriate personnel office during disciplinary proceedings), may direct an employee to have no contact with another individual for a specified period. No Contact Directives are issued when, in the judgment of the Title IX Coordinator or Title IX Investigator, there is reason to believe that a directive would be in the best

interest of the parties and/or the community for maintaining safety. Such situations include, but are not limited to: harassment, threats, physical assault, stalking, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual misconduct, retaliation or other behaviors as indicated in this Protocol. No Contact Directives will typically be issued as mutual and time-limited, meaning both parties involved are subject to the same restrictions for a specified period of time. No Contact Directives prohibit all forms of communication between designated parties; direct or indirect, written, electronic, through a third party, or social media. Should a party fail to comply with a No Contact Directive, the party may be subject to disciplinary action.

No Contact Directives are distinct and different from court-imposed restraining orders or protective orders as they only apply to employees of Miami University or enrolled students. A No Contact Directive is a University action and is not recognized by city, county or state law as a legal action. If a party wishes to pursue a civil protection order, they must make the request through [an appropriate court](http://www.butlercountycourt.org/index.cfm?page=protectionOrders) <http://www.butlercountycourt.org/index.cfm?page=protectionOrders>.

A No Contact Directive may be requested at any time through the OEEEO. Modification requests will be considered when submitted through the OEEEO and accompanied by evidence to support the request.

IX. Interim Suspension

An interim suspension may be imposed by the appropriate personnel office before the disciplinary procedures described in this rule are initiated or resolved. During an interim suspension, the employee is relieved of all employment responsibilities; the employee may be prohibited from all or any portion of University premises, University-related activities, or be permitted to remain only under specific conditions prior to the conclusion of the disciplinary process. An interim suspension will be with compensation until the disciplinary procedures are completed.

X. Investigation

A. Formal Complaint

Upon receipt of a formal complaint alleging a sexual misconduct violation the University will initiate an investigation. An investigation may also be initiated upon receipt of a formal complaint signed by a Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator may conduct a preliminary review of a report of sexual misconduct and will weigh the following factors in determining whether to file a formal complaint:

- Seriousness of the alleged violation (including whether the violation involved the use of a weapon, other illegal activity, illegal drug or intoxicants, multiple respondents, etc.).
- Whether there have been other complaints/reports made regarding the respondent (e.g., a history of arrests, a record of misconduct at Miami or other institutions).
- Availability of other information to support the alleged violation.
- Whether the circumstances suggest there is an increased risk of the respondent committing additional sexual misconduct violations (e.g., a pattern of behavior).
- Whether the respondent has threatened the complainant or others.

- Safety of the complainant and others.

B. Notice of Allegations

A respondent has a right to know the name of the complainant and information regarding the nature of the allegations in order to defend against the formal complaint. Thus, the University will not be able to both investigate a report and maintain the confidentiality of the complainant. Upon receipt of a formal complaint, the University will issue a written Notice of Allegations to the parties to initiate the investigation. Written notification of allegations will include:

- Notice of the investigation and disciplinary process;
- A copy of the formal complaint received by Miami University;
- The identities of the parties involved in the incident, if known;
- The conduct allegedly constituting sexual misconduct and the specific sections of this Protocol that have allegedly been violated;
- The date and location of the alleged incident, if known;
- A copy of this Protocol, and a copy of the Faculty [Procedures for Disciplinary Action](https://www.miamioh.edu/policy-library/employees/faculty/grievance-disciplinary-procedures-faculty/procedures-for-disciplinary-action.html) <https://www.miamioh.edu/policy-library/employees/faculty/grievance-disciplinary-procedures-faculty/procedures-for-disciplinary-action.html> , [Interim Unclassified Discipline Policy](https://www.miamioh.edu/policy-library/employees/unclassified-administrative-staff/disciplinary-procedures.html) <https://www.miamioh.edu/policy-library/employees/unclassified-administrative-staff/disciplinary-procedures.html> , and [Interim Classified Discipline Policy](https://www.miamioh.edu/policy-library/employees/classified-staff/discipline.html) <https://www.miamioh.edu/policy-library/employees/classified-staff/discipline.html> , whichever is applicable;
- A statement that the respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct until a determination regarding responsibility has been made at the conclusion of the disciplinary process;
- The potential sanction(s) which Miami University may implement following any determination of responsibility;
- A statement that the parties may be accompanied throughout the process by an advisor of their choice who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney;
- A statement that the parties may request to inspect and review evidence;
- A statement informing the parties that it is a violation of this Protocol to knowingly make false statements or knowingly submit false information during the investigation or any resulting University process;
- The date, time and location of the initial investigatory interview(s);
- A statement informing the parties of the process which allows for the temporary delay of the investigation or any resulting process, or the limited extension of time frames for good cause. Good cause may include the absence of parties, a party's advisor, or witnesses, concurrent law enforcement activity, or the need to accommodate a disability;
- A statement that if, in the course of an investigation, Miami University decides to investigate allegations of a Sexual Misconduct Violation about the complainant or respondent that are not

included in the Notice of Allegations, Miami University will provide notice of the additional allegations to the parties whose identities are known; and

- The identity of the investigator.

C. Investigator Conflicts of Interest/Bias

An investigator may not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or towards any individual complainant or respondent. If a party believes that the investigator has a conflict of interest or bias then that party may, within 3 business days of receipt of the Notice of the Allegations, file a request with the Director of OEEO, asking that a different investigator be assigned, setting forth in sufficient detail the basis for the request. The decision of the Director is final, subject to appeal under H. Request for Review (Appeal) after the completion of the investigation.

D. Mandatory Dismissal as a Title IX Sexual Misconduct Case

If an investigation determines that the alleged behavior does not constitute sexual misconduct under Title IX, in that it did not occur while the complainant was participating in or attempting to participate in an educational program or activity of the University, or did not occur within the geographical territory of the United States, the complaint will be dismissed under Title IX. Mandatory dismissals may be appealed in writing within 5 business days of the dismissal by either party to the Vice President for Institutional Diversity and Inclusion.

Cases dismissed as Title IX Sexual Misconduct may proceed as Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct if the alleged misconduct meets one of the definitions therein (see Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct definitions).

E. Review of Evidence

The parties will have a timely and equal opportunity to inspect and review any evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in a formal complaint, including all relevant evidence (e.g., that which proves the allegations or absolves the respondent.)

F. Draft Report

Upon completion of the draft of the investigation report, the draft report will be sent to each party and the party's advisor (if any). The purpose of the draft report is to provide both parties with an equal opportunity to inspect, review, and comment on any evidence relevant to the allegations raised in the formal report. The parties will have at least 10 business days to submit a written response to the draft report. Written responses, if any, received prior to the deadline will be considered by the investigator prior to completion of the final investigation report.

G. Report

The investigator will summarize relevant evidence and will either find reasonable basis to proceed to hearing for some or all of the allegations made in the formal complaint, or no reasonable basis to proceed to a hearing, resulting in a dismissal of the formal complaint. If the investigator finds that the matter should proceed to a hearing, the specific disciplinary sections allegedly violated will be listed as charges in the investigation report.

H. Request for Review (Appeal)

The complainant and the respondent each have the right to request that the Vice President for Institutional Diversity and Inclusion review the investigation based on:

- Alleged material violations of this Policy that resulted in a failure to conduct a reasonably thorough investigation, in which case the matter will be remanded to the OEEEO for additional investigation;
- New evidence that was not available at the time of the investigation;
- Conclusions that are clearly erroneous and not supported by the investigation; or
- Investigator conflict of interest/bias.

The request for review must be submitted in writing to the Vice President for Institutional Diversity and Inclusion within five business days of the issuance of the OEEEO report. The request for review must state the basis for review and include all supporting materials.

The request for review will be shared with all parties and the OEEEO for their response, if any. Responses shall be filed within five business days of the parties' and OEEEO's receipt of the request for review.

After review of the investigation, the Vice President for Institutional Diversity and Inclusion will issue a written report and share it with all parties and the OEEEO. The parties will be given timely and equal access to information that will be used during any subsequent disciplinary meetings and hearings.

XI. Consolidation of Complaints

Miami University may consolidate formal complaints of allegations of Sexual Misconduct Violations by a complainant against more than one respondent, or by more than one complainant against one or more respondents, where the allegations of Sexual Misconduct arise out of the same facts or circumstances or course of conduct.

XII. Permissive Dismissal

Miami University may, at any time, dismiss a complaint of Sexual Misconduct when:

- A complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator, in writing, that they would like to withdraw the formal complaint or any allegations therein;
- The respondent is no longer employed by Miami University; or
- Specific circumstances prevent the University from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination as to the formal complaint or allegations therein.

Please note that a complaint that is dismissed as Title IX Sexual Misconduct **may** still be considered as an alleged violation of Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct if reasonable cause is found through an investigation and the complainant agrees to participate in the discipline process.

XIII. Disciplinary Process

See also Faculty [Procedures for Disciplinary Action](https://www.miamioh.edu/policy-library/employees/faculty/grievance-disciplinary-procedures-faculty/procedures-for-disciplinary-action.html) <https://www.miamioh.edu/policy-library/employees/faculty/grievance-disciplinary-procedures-faculty/procedures-for-disciplinary-action.html>, [Interim Unclassified Discipline Policy](https://www.miamioh.edu/policy-library/employees/unclassified-administrative-staff/disciplinary-procedures.html) <https://www.miamioh.edu/policy-library/employees/unclassified-administrative-staff/disciplinary-procedures.html>, and [Interim Classified Discipline Policy](https://www.miamioh.edu/policy-library/employees/classified-staff/discipline.html) <https://www.miamioh.edu/policy-library/employees/classified-staff/discipline.html>.

A. Notice of Hearing

If an investigation results in a hearing regarding alleged violations of Title IX Sexual Misconduct or Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct, the parties will receive a Notice of Hearing at least ten (10) business days prior to the hearing. The notice will include:

- The basis for discipline in sufficient detail to disclose the reasons and basis for the proposed discipline;
- A statement that the employee is presumed not responsible until a final determination has been made at the conclusion of the disciplinary process.
- A statement that the employee may be accompanied by an advisor of their choice throughout the hearing process;
- A statement that the complainant (if a party as set forth below) and employee may request to inspect and review evidence prior to the hearing;
- A statement that knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting false information during the hearing is prohibited and may serve as grounds for disciplinary action.
- The proposed discipline;
- The date, time, and location of the hearing. Any party may seek a temporary delay of the hearing for good cause. Good cause includes, the unavailability of a party, a party's advisor or a witness; concurrent law enforcement activity; or the need for language assistance or disability accommodation.

B. Standard of Review

The standard of review used to determine responsibility is a "preponderance" standard. This determination is based on the greater weight of the information and does not require a standard beyond a reasonable doubt.

C. Role of Advisors

- Cross-examination in a hearing must be conducted by a party's advisor, not the party themselves.
- All parties have the opportunity to be accompanied to a meeting or disciplinary proceeding by an advisor of their choice, which may be an attorney.
- If a party does not have an advisor at the hearing to conduct cross-examination, one will be provided for them by Miami University.

D. Live Hearing

All parties providing information as part of a hearing must be physically present. At the University's discretion, any and all parties and witnesses may appear at the hearing virtually with technology enabling participants to simultaneously see and hear each other.

E. Cross-Examination

- The advisor must appear at the hearing to ask questions on behalf of the accused employee, even if the employee fails to appear.
- The hearing officer has the authority to determine the relevance and admissibility of testimony and other evidence presented during the hearing and may place time limitations on opening and closing statements.
- If a person does not participate in the hearing to answer questions, the hearing officer may not rely on any statements or other information related to that person. The hearing officer may not use the lack of participation by any person as a factor in making determinations of responsibility.

F. Accommodation of Safety Concerns

The University may accommodate concerns for personal safety, well-being and/or concerns regarding confrontation among the complainant, the employee and other witnesses by providing separate facilities, by using a visual screen or permitting participation by closed circuit TV, video conferencing or other means.

G. Determination of Relevance

The hearing officer has the authority to determine the relevance and admissibility of testimony and other evidence presented during the hearing and may place time limitations on opening and closing statements.

H. Credibility of Witnesses

Credibility determinations of parties and witnesses will not be made based on the person's status within the University or at the hearing.

I. Privilege

The disciplinary process does not require any party to disclose legally privileged information, unless the person holding the privilege has waived it.

J. Record of Hearing

The University will make a record of the hearing and it will be made available to the parties.

K. Written Notification of Outcome

At the conclusion of the hearing, the parties will be simultaneously notified, in writing, of the outcome of the disciplinary proceedings including the result of any initial, interim and final decision, the

procedures for appeal and any change to the results. This notification includes whether the respondent was found responsible, and if so, the sanction(s) imposed and the rationale as well as any remedies offered to the complainant in matters involving sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, domestic violence, dating violence or stalking.

L. Sanctions/Remedies

Possible disciplinary actions are as follows, but not limited to: spoken reprimand, written reprimand, suspension with pay, suspension without pay, reduction of pay, demotion to next lower classification, or dismissal. The appropriate action in each individual case will be selected based upon the relevant facts, history, and/or circumstances.

M. Appeals

Each party has the right to file a written appeal with the appropriate personnel office within seven business days of the written decision by the hearing officer.

All parties will be notified if an appeal is filed and will have seven business days to submit a written response to the appeal. Copies of the statements of appeal and any responses will be made available to all parties.

Appeals may be filed for one or more of the following reasons:

1. Inappropriate sanction.
2. Procedural irregularity in the adjudication of the case. In considering appeals based on a procedural defect, a new hearing will be ordered only if the irregularity is found to be substantial enough to have changed the outcome of the original hearing.
3. New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time of the decision. In considering appeals based on new evidence, a new hearing will be ordered only if the new evidence is found to be substantial enough to have changed the outcome of the original hearing.
4. Bias of the Hearing Officer.

N. Timeline

See Faculty [Procedures for Disciplinary Action](https://www.miamioh.edu/policy-library/employees/faculty/grievance-disciplinary-procedures-faculty/procedures-for-disciplinary-action.html) <https://www.miamioh.edu/policy-library/employees/faculty/grievance-disciplinary-procedures-faculty/procedures-for-disciplinary-action.html>, [Interim Unclassified Discipline Policy](https://www.miamioh.edu/policy-library/employees/unclassified-administrative-staff/disciplinary-procedures.html) <https://www.miamioh.edu/policy-library/employees/unclassified-administrative-staff/disciplinary-procedures.html>, and [Interim Classified Discipline](https://www.miamioh.edu/policy-library/employees/classified-staff/discipline.html) <https://www.miamioh.edu/policy-library/employees/classified-staff/discipline.html> Policy.

XIV. Retaliation

Retaliation is strictly prohibited.

Any act of retaliation, including but not limited to witness or party intimidation or coercion is a violation of this Protocol.

XV. Miscellaneous

A. Training

Investigations and hearings are designed to provide a prompt, fair, and impartial resolution regarding an alleged disciplinary matter. The hearing will be held before a designated unbiased and impartial hearing board. All Title IX Coordinators, investigators, advisors, and decision-makers are trained using materials that will not rely on sex stereotypes and will promote impartial investigations and adjudications of formal complaints of sexual misconduct. These individuals will receive training on:

- The definition of sexual harassment (as defined in 34 CFR §106.30);
- The scope of Miami University's education program and/or activity;
- How to conduct a disciplinary grievance process including investigations, hearings and appeals;
- How to serve impartially (specifically avoiding prejudgment of the facts at issue, conflicts of interest, and bias);
- The technology to be used at a live hearing;
- Issues of relevance of questions and evidence, including when questions and evidence about the complainant's sexual disposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant; and
- Issues of relevance to create an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence (applies only to investigators).

Training materials are posted on the website <https://www.miamioh.edu/campus-safety/sexual-assault/title-ix-training/index.html>

B. Legal Options

In addition to University disciplinary action, a person who engages in a Sexual Misconduct Violation may be the subject of criminal prosecution and/or civil litigation. A police report must be made for criminal prosecution to be considered by the local prosecuting attorney. The chances of successful prosecution are greater if the report is timely and is supported by the collection of medical and/or legal evidence.

Complaints may also be filed with the United States Department of Education Office for Civil Rights, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, or by consulting an attorney at the person's own expense. See [How to File a Discrimination Complaint](http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/howto.html) <http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/howto.html>.

C. Education and Prevention

The OEEO and the Division of Student Life create, support and evaluate education and support programs aimed at the eradication of sexual misconduct violations involving the Miami community. Through this commitment, the OEEO and the Division of Student Life shall educate faculty, staff, and students about the following:

- Sexual Misconduct Protocol for Employees and Other Non-Students, the Sexual Misconduct Protocol for Students and the University's commitment to enforce them.
- Faculty, unclassified staff, and classified staff disciplinary procedures, where applicable.
- Miami University prohibits the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking as those terms are defined for purposes of the Clery Act.
- Steps to minimize individual risk of sexual assault, sexual misconduct, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking, including crime reduction tips, safety tips and healthy relationship education.
- Process and responsibility for reporting sexual misconduct violations.
- Awareness and resources for faculty, staff, and students who have experienced a sexual misconduct violation and for respondents.
- How to be a knowledgeable and supportive peer presence, including bystander intervention education that provides safe and positive options through recognizing, evaluating and determining one of three options: direct action, distraction or delegation.
- On-going wellness promotion programs that address issues including, but not limited to, sexual health and wellness, healthy relationships, violence prevention and drug and alcohol education.
- Comprehensive, ongoing universal campus-wide campaign: It's On Us. This campaign is committed to creating an environment that promotes responsibility, dignity and respect, conveying that each one of us has the power to prevent violence, can step up to help each other, and has the ability to demonstrate love and honor by supporting and caring for our fellow Miamians.

Miami University requires all new incoming faculty, staff, and students to complete an online education program, through the education technology company Everfi. Employees are required to complete a program on sexual assault and interpersonal violence, in addition to other forms of protected class-based harassment, discrimination and bias, and students are educated on the primary prevention and awareness associated with sexual assault and interpersonal violence, taking into account their unique perspectives and experiences, providing:

- Key definitions and statistics.
- Reflective and personalized content.
- Bystander skills and confidence-building strategies.
- Campus-specific policies, procedures and resources.
- Rich data summaries to inform future programming.

The Miami University Police foster a safe campus environment by doing the following:

- Providing safety and security patrols as part of regular University police responsibilities.
- Including Sexual Misconduct Protocol information on its website and directly to those who elect to file a police report.

- Accurately maintaining and reporting statistics of Title IX violations as required by the Jeanne Clery Campus Security Act.
- Working with Facilities Management to provide adequate lighting on campus.
- Working with Telecommunications to provide sufficient emergency phones on campus.

Other information sources including the following:

- Annual Security and Fire Safety Report
- Sexual Assault, Sexual Misconduct, Interpersonal Violence, and Sexual Harassment
- If You or Someone You Know is a Victim/Survivor
- Resource Guide
- No-Hate Initiative
- No-Hazing Policy
- Alcohol, Drug, and Substance Abuse Policies
- Office of Student Wellness

D. Medical Treatment and Preservation of Evidence

A person who has experienced sexual misconduct is urged to seek appropriate medical evaluation immediately, ideally within 96 hours (4 full days) of the incident. For life-threatening conditions, call 911 (9-911 from a campus phone) or go to the nearest hospital emergency department. In Oxford, McCullough-Hyde Memorial Hospital has a trained Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) who can help. Most area hospitals have a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) that will respond.

Any person who has experienced sexual misconduct is encouraged to request collection of medical/legal evidence. Prompt collection of physical evidence is essential should the person later decide to pursue criminal prosecution and/or a civil action.

Collection of evidence may involve interaction with police and a police report, but the decision to speak with the police about the alleged violation is the person's.

If the sexual assault occurred within 96 hours (4 full days), a free and confidential exam can be administered at most local hospitals. The sooner the sexual assault is reported, the more likely evidence will still be present. "Date rape" drugs, including Rohypnol and GHB, may still be present in the person's system and should be tested for if the victim/survivor believes they may have been drugged. To help preserve evidence that may assist in proving the alleged violation/offense or in obtaining a protection order, place any soiled clothes in a paper (not plastic) bag and avoid the following:

- Bathing or douching
- Washing hands or face
- Urinating

- Drinking any liquids
- Smoking, eating or brushing teeth (including mouthwash and flossing)

If a person is uncertain about whether or not they want to report what has occurred, they can still have evidence collected. In cases of sexual assault or severe injuries, the police will be called to the hospital. The person can decide whether or not to speak with the police at that time to officially report what has happened.

While evidence may be collected anonymously (i.e., without a name attached to it) and/or when there is no report made to police, these cases are handled differently. A discussion about the merit of collecting evidence “anonymously” and/or when the person does not want to report should be discussed with medical personnel and/or an advocate.

Questions about evidence collection can be directed to Women Helping Women at 513- 381-5610 or 877-889-5610 or the Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE).

SANE of Butler County provides medico-legal examination and treatment of reported sexual assault cases. SANE of Butler County responds to area hospitals, including:

- Fort Hamilton Hospital, 630 Eaton Ave., Hamilton, OH 45013, (513) 867-2000
- McCullough Hyde Memorial Hospital, 110 N. Poplar St., Oxford, OH 45056, (513) 523-2111
- Mercy Health– Fairfield Hospital, 3000 Mack Rd., Fairfield OH 45014
- West Chester Hospital, 7700 University Dr., West Chester Township, OH 45069, (513) 298-3000
- Atrium Medical Center, 1 Medical Center Dr., Middletown, OH 45005, (513) 424- 2111

Appendix A -Ohio Criminal Offenses

Sex Offenses

There is currently no definition of “Sexual Assault” in the Ohio Revised Code.

Ohio Revised Code 2907.02 – Rape

(A)(1) No person shall engage in sexual conduct with another who is not the spouse of the offender or who is the spouse of the offender but is living separate and apart from the offender, when any of the following applies:

- For the purpose of preventing resistance, the offender substantially impairs the other person’s judgment or control by administering any drug, intoxicant or controlled substance to the other person surreptitiously or by force, threat of force or deception.
- The other person is less than thirteen years of age, whether or not the offender knows the age of the other person.

(c) The other person's ability to resist or consent is substantially impaired because of a mental or physical condition or because of advanced age, and the offender knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the other person's ability to resist or consent is substantially impaired because of a mental or physical condition or because of advanced age.

(2) No person shall engage in sexual conduct with another when the offender purposely compels the other person to submit by force or threat of force.

Ohio Revised Code 2907.03 – Sexual Battery

(A) No person shall engage in sexual conduct with another, not the spouse of the offender, when any of the following apply:

(1) The offender knowingly coerces the other person to submit by any means that would prevent resistance by a person of ordinary resolution.

(2) The offender knows that the other person's ability to appraise the nature of or control the other person's own conduct is substantially impaired.

(3) The offender knows that the other person submits because the other person is unaware that the act is being committed.

(4) The offender knows that the other person submits because the other person mistakenly identifies the offender as the other person's spouse.

(5) The offender is the other person's natural or adoptive parent, or a stepparent, or guardian, custodian or person in loco parentis of the other person.

(6) The other person is in custody of law or a patient in a hospital or other institution, and the offender has supervisory or disciplinary authority over the other person.

(7) The offender is a teacher, administrator, coach or other person in authority employed by or serving in a school for which the state board of education prescribes minimum standards pursuant to division (D) of section [3301.07](#) of the Revised Code, the other person is enrolled in or attends that school and the offender is not enrolled in and does not attend that school.

(8) The other person is a minor, the offender is a teacher, administrator, coach or other person in authority employed by or serving in an institution of higher education, and the other person is enrolled in or attends that institution.

(9) The other person is a minor, and the offender is the other person's athletic or other type of coach, is the other person's instructor, is the leader of a scouting troop of which the other person is a member or is a person with temporary or occasional disciplinary control over the other person.

(10) The offender is a mental health professional, the other person is a mental health client or patient of the offender and the offender induces the other person to submit by falsely representing to the other person that the sexual conduct is necessary for mental health treatment purposes.

(11) The other person is confined in a detention facility, and the offender is an employee of that detention facility.

(12) The other person is a minor, the offender is a cleric, and the other person is a member of, or attends, the church or congregation served by the cleric.

(13) The other person is a minor, the offender is a peace officer, and the offender is more than two years older than the other person.

Ohio Revised Code 2907.04 – Unlawful Sexual Conduct w/a Minor

(A) No person who is eighteen years of age or older shall engage in sexual conduct with another, who is not the spouse of the offender, when the offender knows the other person is thirteen years of age or older but less than sixteen years of age, or the offender is reckless in that regard.

Ohio Revised Code 2907.05 – Gross Sexual Imposition

(A) No person shall have sexual contact with another, not the spouse of the offender; cause another, not the spouse of the offender, to have sexual contact with the offender; or cause two or more other persons to have sexual contact when any of the following applies:

(1) The offender purposely compels the other person, or one of the other persons, to submit by force or threat of force.

(2) For the purpose of preventing resistance, the offender substantially impairs the judgment or control of the other person or of one of the other persons by administering any drug, intoxicant or controlled substance to the other person surreptitiously or by force, threat of force or deception.

(3) The offender knows that the judgment or control of the other person or of one of the other persons is substantially impaired as a result of the influence of any drug or intoxicant administered to the other person with the other person's consent for the purpose of any kind of medical or dental examination, treatment or surgery.

(4) The other person, or one of the other persons, is less than thirteen years of age, whether or not the offender knows the age of that person.

(5) The ability of the other person to resist or consent or the ability of one of the other persons to resist or consent is substantially impaired because of a mental or physical condition or because of advanced age, and the offender knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the ability to resist or consent of the other person or of one of the other persons is substantially impaired because of a mental or physical condition or because of advanced age.

(B) No person shall knowingly touch the genitalia of another, when the touching is not through clothing, the other person is less than twelve years of age, whether or not the offender knows the age of that person, and the touching is done with an intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade or arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person.

Ohio Revised Code 2907.06 – Sexual Imposition

(A) No person shall have sexual contact with another, not the spouse of the offender; cause another, not the spouse of the offender, to have sexual contact with the offender; or cause two or more other persons to have sexual contact when any of the following applies:

(1) The offender knows that the sexual contact is offensive to the other person, or one of the other persons, or is reckless in that regard.

(2) The offender knows that the other person's or one of the other person's, ability to appraise the nature of or control the offender's or touching person's conduct is substantially impaired.

(3) The offender knows that the other person, or one of the other persons, submits because of being unaware of the sexual contact.

(4) The other person, or one of the other persons, is thirteen years of age or older but less than sixteen years of age, whether or not the offender knows the age of such person, and the offender is at least eighteen years of age and four or more years older than such other person.

(5) The offender is a mental health professional, the other person or one of the other persons is a mental health client or patient of the offender, and the offender induces the other person who is the client or patient to submit by falsely representing to the other person who is the client or patient that the sexual contact is necessary for mental health treatment purposes.

Domestic Violence

Ohio Revised Code 2919.25 – Domestic Violence (Criminal Statute)

"Domestic violence" means any of the following: (1) Attempting to cause or causing bodily injury to a family or household member, or placing a family or household member by threat of force in fear of imminent physical harm; (2) Attempting to cause or causing bodily injury to a person with whom the actor is or was in a dating relationship or placing a person with whom the actor is or was in a dating relationship by threat of force in fear of imminent physical harm

(A) No person shall knowingly cause or attempt to cause physical harm to a family or household member.

(B) No person shall recklessly cause serious physical harm to a family or household member.

(C) No person, by threat of force, shall knowingly cause a family or household member to believe that the offender will cause imminent physical harm to the family or household member.

Dating Violence (Protection Orders)

Dating Violence is included in the definition of Domestic Violence for the purpose of obtaining protection orders and is defined in Ohio Revised Code 3313.33 (A) as follows:

- "Domestic Violence" means any of the following:
 - The occurrence of one or more of the following acts against a family member or household member:
- Attempting to cause or recklessly causing bodily injury;
- Placing another person by threat of force in fear of imminent serious physical harm or committing a violation of section 2903.211 or 2911.211 of the Revised Code;

- Committing any act with respect to a child that would result in the child being an abused child, as defined in section 2151.031 of the Revised Code;
- Committing a sexually oriented offense.
- The occurrence of one or more of the acts identified in divisions (A)(1)(a)(i) to(iv) of this section against whom the respondent is or was in a dating relationship.

(8) “Dating relationship” means a relationship a relationship between individuals who have or have had a relationship of a romantic or intimate nature. “Dating Relationship” does not include a casual acquaintanceship or ordinary fraternization in a business or social context.

(9) “Person with whom the respondent is or was in a dating relationship” means an adult who, at the time of the conduct in question, is in a dating relationship with the respondent who is also an adult or who, within the twelve months preceding the conduct in question, has had a dating relationship with the respondent who is also an adult.

Ohio Revised Code 2903.11 – Felonious Assault

(A) No person shall knowingly do either of the following:

- (1) Cause serious physical harm to another or to another’s unborn;
- (2) Cause or attempt to cause physical harm to another or to another’s unborn by means of a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance.

(B) No person, with knowledge that the person has tested positive as a carrier of a virus that causes acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, shall knowingly do any of the following:

- (1) Engage in sexual conduct with another person without disclosing that knowledge to the other person prior to engaging in the sexual conduct;
- (2) Engage in sexual conduct with a person whom the offender knows or has reasonable cause to believe lacks the mental capacity to appreciate the significance of the knowledge that the offender has tested positive as a carrier of a virus that causes acquired immunodeficiency syndrome;
- (3) Engage in sexual conduct with a person under eighteen years of age who is not the spouse of the offender.

Stalking

Ohio Revised Code 2903.211 – Menacing by Stalking

(A)

(1) No person by engaging in a pattern of conduct shall knowingly cause another person to believe that the offender will cause physical harm to the other person or a family or household member of the other person or cause mental distress to the other person or a family or household member of the other person. In addition to any other basis for the other person’s belief that the offender will cause physical harm to the other person or the other person’s family or household member or mental distress to the other person or the other person’s family or household member, the other person’s

belief or mental distress may be based on words or conduct of the offender that are directed at or identify a corporation, association or other organization that employs the other person or to which the other person belongs.

(2) No person, through the use of any form of written communication or any electronic method of remotely transferring information, including, but not limited to, any computer, computer network, computer program, r-computer system or telecommunication device, shall post a message or use any intentionally written or verbal graphic gesture with purpose to do either of the following:

(a) Violate division (A)(1) of this section:

(b) Urge or incite another to commit a violation of division (A)(1) of this section.

(3) No person, with a sexual motivation, shall violate division (A)(1) or (2) of this section.

Consent

Ohio law does not define consent for sexual conduct. In general, non-consensual sexual conduct may constitute a crime. Ohio law includes the following regarding consent*:

- If the offender substantially impairs the victim's judgment or control by administering any drug, intoxicant or controlled substance to the other person surreptitiously or by force, threat of force or deception.
- The victim's ability to judge the nature of or control their own conduct is substantially impaired.
- The victim is coerced.
- The offender uses force or threat of force.
- The victim is unaware the act is being committed (e.g. unconscious).
- The victim's ability to consent is substantially impaired because of a mental or physical condition or because of advanced age.

** This is a non-exhaustive list and is not intended to provide legal advice. Persons should consult with law enforcement and prosecutors for advice.*

The following is a list of additional specific offenses under Ohio law that may fall under the broader categories identified above. This list is not exhaustive and, depending upon the circumstances of the crime and the individuals involved, other offenses could fall into these categories:

- Ohio Revised Code 2903.12 – Aggravated Assault
- Ohio Revised Code 2903.13 – Assault
- Ohio Revised Code 2903.14 – Negligent Assault
- Ohio Revised Code 2905.01 – Kidnapping
- Ohio Revised Code 2905.02 – Abduction
- Ohio Revised Code 2905.03 – Unlawful Restraint

- Ohio Revised Code 2917.11 – Disorderly Conduct
- Ohio Revised Code 2903.21 – Aggravated Menacing
- Ohio Revised Code 2903.22 – Menacing
- Ohio Revised Code 2917.21 – Telecommunications Harassment

Fire Safety

Fire Safety in Residence Halls

Miami takes a number of precautions to protect the safety of students living in residence halls. Learn about the policies regarding fire safety education and training programs provided to students and employees as well as rules on portable electrical appliances, smoking and open flames in residence halls. This information on fire safety also includes emergency procedures for evacuation and a list of contacts for reporting a fire.

Residence hall fires on university campuses are not uncommon. Miami University has been fortunate in avoiding a residence hall fire that has caused injury or serious damage. However, because the possibility for such fires exists, Miami has taken a number of precautions to protect the approximately 8,000 students who live in our 46 residence halls.

Future Improvements

Miami University is in the 12th year of a 20-year plan to renovate residential hall facilities, which includes upgrading fire alarm and suppression systems. All renovated residence halls have arc-fault circuit breakers that are more sensitive to circuit overload and thus enhance fire safety.

Equipment

- All residence halls are equipped with a fire alarm system. All alarm systems function and undergo rigorous testing and documentation each year. Fire safety specialists activate the alarm systems annually and inspect and clean the system components on an annual basis.
- All of Miami's residence halls have state-of-the-art "smart" systems, which provide total smoke detection throughout a building—every janitor's closet, every room, every hallway, all common areas. Furthermore, the "smart" systems provide fire officials with an exact location (down to room #) of the smoke's source.
- Fire extinguishers (ABC type) are located in residence halls and spaced in accordance with the Ohio Fire Code.
- All Miami residence hall rooms have flame-retardant mattresses and window shades. Public areas have carpets and drapery that meet maximum flammability standards. No Miami residence hall is more than four stories, and most are three stories.
- All residence halls are equipped with "Knox Security Key Boxes." These high-security boxes contain building master keys for use by the firefighters who come into a residence hall. The boxes are opened by a key that is on each fire truck. The sub-master keys in these "Knox Boxes" enable firefighters to quickly unlock all student room and building doors in order to maximize evacuation and rescue or to fight an active fire.

Fire Safety Education and Training Programs

At the start of the fall 2021 semester, and years prior, the University held fire and personal safety education programs for all new students living in on-campus student housing. Staff at the Fire and Personal Safety Fairs emphasized several key points to student participants:

- Reinforced key fire safety policies including but not limited to the requirement that everybody must vacate the building when the alarm sounds, prohibition of tampering with fire safety equipment, and the prohibition of candles in the residence halls
- Encouraged students to know the number of doors between their room and their primary and secondary routes of escape from their building
- Sensitized students to fire safety while avoiding incidents that desensitize students such as setting off the alarm by overcooking popcorn and easy-mac
- Demonstrated the proper use of a fire extinguisher.

During the Fire and Personal Safety Fairs [1], students were led through a simulated smoke-filled corridor and were then immediately debriefed in small-group discussions. Students also met members of the Miami University Police Department, Oxford Fire Department, Life Squad and student members of HAWKS peer educators.

Approximately 2,200 first-year students went through the Fire and Personal Safety Fair held in fall 2021. In addition to participating in and debriefing the Great Escape, students interacted with Miami University Police Department officers, Oxford Fire Department firefighters, and life squad personnel, staff from the Office of Environmental Safety and Risk Management and HAWKS Peer Health Educators during the event.

All new students are asked to complete an online fire safety course through our campus academic course system. The course reviews a variety of fire safety policies, discusses the impact of alcohol on fire safety, and encourages students to know their means of egress from their residence hall.

In 2022 approximately 1,839 first-year students completed at least one section of the online fire safety training. In 2023 approximately 2,781 first-year students completed at least one section of the online fire safety training.

Staff from the Environmental Health and Safety Offices implement a series of unannounced emergency evacuation drills several times during the academic year. During these drills they also conduct tests of the emergency notification systems in the buildings (alarms, automatic door closings, and, where applicable, public address).

Restrictions

- Miami restricts the use of any item that produces an open flame or heating surface in residence hall student rooms. Candles, incense, and hot plates are among the restricted items.
- Miami prohibits the use of halogen lamps in residence hall sleeping rooms.
- All residence halls are non-smoking, tobacco-free buildings. This includes all student rooms.

Student Housing Policies and Rules

Portable Electrical Appliances, Smoking, and Open Flames

The following policies are outlined in the [Student Room Regulations https://miamioh.edu/policy-library/students/undergraduate/housing/student-room-regulations.html](https://miamioh.edu/policy-library/students/undergraduate/housing/student-room-regulations.html).

Appliances and Electrical Wiring

Aquariums (5 gallons or less), lamps, heating pads, personal computers, and fans are permitted in student rooms providing their use does not disturb the other occupants of the building and that their state of repair is not a fire hazard. Microwaves not exceeding 700 watts are permitted in rooms (one per room); compact refrigerators are provided by Campus Services. No privately-owned refrigerators are allowed.

Safety and insurance standards require that certain restrictions be placed on the use of other electrical appliances in residence halls. The university reserves the right to prohibit other appliances not listed below if the item constitutes a potential risk.

1. Popcorn poppers, hot plates, grills, skillets, coffee pots, and toasters are prohibited.
2. Sun lamps, dehumidifiers, space heaters, candle warmers, indoor grills, electric blankets, and gas appliances may not be used.
3. Personal air conditioners are not permitted under any circumstances.
4. Tampering, altering, or rewiring electrical outlets is a fire and safety hazard and is prohibited.

Candles and Incense

Pursuant to section 1301:7-7-03(H)(4)(a) of the Ohio Administrative Code, the burning and/or possession of candles, incense, and similar materials is a fire hazard and is prohibited in public spaces, residence hall rooms, sorority suites, and on exterior window sills. The storage and use of flammable fluid is prohibited.

Smoke-Free and Tobacco-Free Environment

In order to promote the health of our students, faculty, staff, and visitors, all Miami University campuses are designated as Smoke- and Tobacco-Free Environments. Smoking is defined as the burning of tobacco or any other material in any type of smoking equipment, including, but not restricted to, cigarettes, electronic cigarettes, vaporizers, hookahs, cigars, or pipes. Smoking is prohibited at all times in all prohibited areas. The use of any tobacco product, including chewing tobacco, is also prohibited.

Smoking and tobacco use are prohibited in all Miami University-owned facilities and on the grounds of any University-owned property. This includes all buildings owned or controlled by Miami University, shelters, indoor and outdoor facilities, natural areas, indoor and outdoor theatres, bridges, walkways, sidewalks, residence halls, parking lots, and street parking and garages controlled by the University, (including inside personal vehicles parked on University property). Smoking and tobacco use are

prohibited on sidewalks that adjoin University property. Smoking and tobacco use are also prohibited in any vehicle or equipment owned, leased, or operated by Miami University.

Miami University actively promotes and provides smoking cessation assistance and nicotine replacement therapy to students, faculty, and staff, as well as to their benefit-eligible spouses. Many services are provided at no cost or a reduced cost. Interested employees should contact [My Benefits & Wellness](https://miamioh.edu/human-resources/my-benefits-wellness) <https://miamioh.edu/human-resources/my-benefits-wellness> . Interested students should contact [Student Health Services](https://miamioh.edu/student-life/student-health-service) <https://miamioh.edu/student-life/student-health-service>

Violations

Faculty, staff, and students violating this policy are subject to University disciplinary action. Violators may also be subject to prosecution for violation of Ohio's Smoking Ban (Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3794). Visitors who violate this policy may be denied access to Miami University campuses and may ultimately be subject to arrest for criminal trespass.

Emergency Fire and Evacuation Procedures In Case of a Fire

In the event of a fire, the University expects that all campus community members will evacuate by the nearest exit, closing doors and activating the fire alarm system (if one is present) as they leave. Once safely outside a building, it is appropriate to contact 911 and the MUPD. Students and/or staff are informed where to relocate to by staff if circumstance warrants at the time of the alarm. In the event fire alarms sound, University policy is that all occupants must evacuate from the building, closing doors as they leave. No training is provided to students or employees in firefighting or suppression activity as this is inherently dangerous and each community member's only duty is to exit safely and quickly, shutting doors along the exit path as they go to contain the spread of flames and smoke, and to activate the alarm as they exit. At no time should the closing of doors or the activation of the alarm delay the exit from the building.

Fire alarms alert community members of potential hazards and community members are required to heed their warning and evacuate buildings immediately upon hearing a fire alarm in a facility. Community members should familiarize themselves with the exits in each building.

1. Activate fire alarm if you discover fire or smoke.
2. Call 911 and provide information on the following:
 - Name
 - Building
 - Floor or room number
3. Do one of the following:
 - If the fire is small**, use a fire extinguisher (if you are trained).
 - If the fire is beyond control or involved potentially explosive materials**, follow the next steps to evacuate the building.
4. Close doors and windows as you leave. Leave lights on.

5. Walk, do not run, to the nearest stairway and proceed to ground level.
DO NOT USE ELEVATORS. When a fire alarm is activated, most elevators stop automatically. If you are caught in an elevator, push the emergency phone button.
6. Feel doors before opening. If a door is hot, do not open. Backtrack to an alternate evacuation route.
7. Alert other building occupants by loudly knocking on doors and yelling "FIRE" on your way out.
8. If you encounter smoke, stay low. Crawl if necessary.
9. Continue the evacuation if the alarm sound stops, and warn others who may attempt to enter the building.
10. Move to a safe location and leave clear access for emergency personnel. Do not return to the building until instructed by a safety official.
11. Someone familiar with the situation and who knows the area involved should meet the fire department. Immediately inform them if someone may be inside the building. If your building is damaged, evacuate and attempt to secure the building against re-entry.

If clothing is on fire:

1. Stop, drop, and roll. Do not run.
2. Smother flames by wrapping in a blanket, rug, coat, etc.

If you become trapped in a building:

1. Find a room with a window. Enter and close the door.
2. If smoke begins to enter around the door, seal with rags, tape, or other material.
3. Call 911. If no phone is available, signal from a window.
4. Shout at regular intervals to alert emergency personnel of your location.

Reporting a Fire

Per federal law, Miami is required to annually disclose statistical data on all fires that occur in on-campus student housing facilities. Therefore, if you encounter a live fire in any Miami facilities, you should immediately get to a safe place, then dial 911. Once the emergency has passed, you should notify MUPD at 513-529-2222 to investigate and document the incident for disclosure in the University's annual fire statistics.

If a member of the Miami University community find signs of an extinguished fire (i.e., non-emergency), and the person is not sure whether MUPD has already responded, you should report it immediately to MUPD at 513-529-2222 to investigate and document the incident for disclosure in the University's annual fire statistics. Reports may also be made to one of the following:

- Miami University Police Department, 513-529-2222
- University Fire Marshall, 513-529-2804

- Oxford Fire Chief, 513-523-6324

Leased Student Housing

Oxford Campus

From time to time Miami may lease apartment units in Oxford, Ohio, and then sub-let those units to students during the academic year. Hawks Landing and Oxford Commons are reasonably contiguous to the Oxford Campus. Hawks Landing and Oxford Commons are each responsible for maintaining the leased units in a tenable, safe, and sanitary manner, in compliance with all state and local housing, building, and health requirements applicable to each respective piece of rental property. Each unit at Hawks Landing and Oxford Commons has a smoke detector and a fire suppression system. The lessor of Hawks Landing and Oxford Commons performs annual fire safety/fire suppression system inspections.

Luxembourg Campus

The housing provided by the Miami University Dolibois European Center (MUDEC), the campus located in Luxembourg, is similar to other leased housing at the Oxford campus. Miami has three locations known as "the Gardeners House and Studio", "Chaves", and "Gravity". All of these locations are in Differdange. The Gardeners House and Chaves apartments were first made available to students beginning in January 2021. Gravity opened in August 2023. The lessor of each location is responsible for maintaining the leased units in a tenable, safe, and sanitary manner, in compliance with local housing, building, fire, and health requirements applicable to the rental property. The Chaves apartments are equipped with a fire alarm system and there are fire extinguishers in the hallways. Gravity is equipped with a fire alarm system, and there are fire extinguishers located in the kitchen area of each of the suites.

Students choosing to reside in the Gardeners House & Studio, Chaves, and Gravity are bound by the same policies of student conduct and rules as Oxford campus students, as stated above. Emergency fire and evacuation procedures are the same, with the exception of the emergency phone number being 1-1-2 in Luxembourg.

[1] Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2020 Fire and Personal Safety Fairs were cancelled.

Fire Statistics

These statistics include a description of each on-campus housing facility fire safety system as well as the number of fire drills held annually.

Oxford Campus

2022 Fire Statistics

Residential Facility & (Address)	Total Fires in Building	Fire #	Cause	# Injuries Requiring Medical Facility Treatment	Related Deaths	Value of Property Damage
Anderson Hall (701 S. Oak St.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Young Hall (231 Western Dr.) [E]	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bishop Hall (300 E. Spring St.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Blanchard House (805 S. Campus Ave.)	1	1	Unintentional, cooking fire	0	0	\$0-99
Brandon Hall (385 Tallawanda Rd.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Clawson Hall (440 Western College Dr.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Collins Hall (31 N. Fisher Dr.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dennison Hall (21 N. Fisher Dr.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dodds Hall (600 S. Maple St.) <i>[G]</i>	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dorsey Hall (900 E. High St.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Elliott Hall (101 Irvin Dr.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Emerson Hall (699 S. Maple Ave.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Etheridge Hall (601 S. Maple Ave.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Evans Scholars (401 E. Church St.) <i>[C]</i>	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fisher Hall (801 S. Campus Ave.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Flower Hall (5347 Bonham Rd.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hahne Hall (5357 Bonham Rd.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hamilton Hall (401 S. Oak St.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Havighurst Hall (350 Western College Dr.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hepburn Hall (355 Tallawanda Rd.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hillcrest Hall (301 Western Dr.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Logan Lodge (800 S. Oak St.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MacCracken Hall (500 Center Dr.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Maplestreet Station Hall (521 S. Maple St.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

McBride Hall (11 N. Fisher Dr.)	0	0	N/A/	N/A	N/A	N/A
McFarland Hall (325 Tallawanda Rd.)	1	1	Unintentional, sponge caught fire in microwave	0	0	\$100-999
McKee Hall (600 Western College Dr.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Miami Inn (100 N. Patterson Ave.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Minnich Hall (400 S. Maple Ave.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Morris Hall (651 S. Maple Ave).	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ogden Hall (401 E. High St.) [D]	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Peabody Hall (701 Western College Dr.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pines Lodge (803 S. Campus Ave.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Porter Hall (601 S. Oak St.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Marcum Hall (formerly known as Presidents Hall (5367 Bonham Rd.) [I])	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Reid Hall (806 S. Oak St.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Richard Hall (501 S. Oak St.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Scott Hall (500 S. Maple St.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Stanton Hall (700 S. Maple St.) [J]	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Stoddard Hall (201 Irvin Dr.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Stonebridge Hall (230 Western Dr.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Symmes Hall (500 N. Fisher Dr.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Tallawanda Hall (804 S. Oak St.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tappan Hall (650 S. Patterson Ave.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Thomson Hall (425 Western College Dr.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wells Hall (301 E. Spring St.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Withrow Hall (201 Tallawanda Rd.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

2021 Fire Statistics

Residential Facility & (Address)	Total Fires in Building	Fire #	Cause	# Injuries Requiring Medical Facility Treatment	Related Deaths	Value of Property Damage
Anderson Hall (701 S. Oak St.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Beechwoods Hall (231 Western Dr.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bishop Hall (300 E. Spring St.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Blanchard House (805 S. Campus Ave.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Brandon Hall (385 Tallawanda Rd.)	1	1	Unintentional, pillow caught fire in dryer	0	0	\$0-99
Clawson Hall (440 Western College Dr.) <i>[H]</i>	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Collins Hall (31 N. Fisher Dr.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dennison Hall (21 N. Fisher Dr.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dodds Hall (600 S. Maple St.) <i>[G]</i>	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dorsey Hall (900 E. High St.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Elliott Hall (101 Irvin Dr.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Emerson Hall (699 S. Maple Ave.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Etheridge Hall (601 S. Maple Ave.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Evans Scholars (401 E. Church St.) <i>[C]</i>	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fisher Hall (801 S.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Campus Ave.)						
Flower Hall (5347 Bonham Rd.)	1	1	Unintentional, cooking fire	0	0	\$0-99
Hahne Hall (5357 Bonham Rd.)	1	1	Unintentional, cooking fire	2	0	\$0-99
Hamilton Hall (401 S. Oak St.) <i>[H]</i>	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Havighurst Hall (350 Western College Dr.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hawks Landing (5262 Brown Rd.) <i>[F]</i>	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hepburn Hall (355 Tallawanda Rd.)	1	1	Unintentional, cooking fire	0	0	\$100-999
Hillcrest Hall (301 Western Dr.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Logan Lodge (800 S. Oak St.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MacCracken Hall (500 Center Dr.) [D]	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Maplestreet Station Hall (521 S. Maple St.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McBride Hall (11 N. Fisher Dr.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McFarland Hall (325 Tallawanda Rd.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McKee Hall (600 Western College Dr.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Miami Inn (100 N. Patterson Ave.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Minnich Hall (400 S. Maple Ave.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Morris Hall (651 S. Maple Ave).	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ogden Hall (401 E. High St.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Peabody Hall (701 Western College Dr.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pines Lodge (803 S. Campus Ave.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Porter Hall (601 S. Oak St.) <i>[D]</i>	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Marcum Hall (formerly known as Presidents Hall) (5367 Bonham Rd.) <i>[I]</i>	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Reid Hall (806 S. Oak St.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Richard Hall (501 S. Oak St.) <i>[D]</i>	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Scott Hall (500 S. Maple St.)	1	1	Unintentional, cooking fire	0	0	\$0-99
Stanton Hall (700 S. Maple St.) [J]	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Stoddard Hall (201 Irvin Dr.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Stonebridge Hall (230 Western Dr.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Symmes Hall (500 N. Fisher Dr.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tallawanda Hall (804 S. Oak St.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tappan Hall (650 S. Patterson Ave.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Thomson Hall (425 Western College Dr.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Wells Hall (301 E. Spring St.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Withrow Hall (201 Tallawanda Rd.) [1]	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

2020 Fire Statistics

Residential Facility & (Address)	Total Fires in Building	Fire #	Cause	# Injuries Requiring Medical Facility Treatment	Related Deaths	Value of Property Damage
Anderson Hall (701 S. Oak St.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Beechwoods Hall (231 Western Dr.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bishop Hall (300 E. Spring St.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Blanchard House (805 S. Campus Ave.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Brandon Hall (385 Tallawanda Rd.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Clawson Hall (440 Western College Dr.) <i>[H]</i>	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Collins Hall (31 N. Fisher Dr.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dennison Hall (21 N. Fisher Dr.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dodds Hall (600 S. Maple St.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dorsey Hall (900 E. High St.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Elliott Hall (101 Irvin Dr.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Emerson Hall (699 S. Maple Ave.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Etheridge Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

(601 S. Maple Ave.)						
Evans Scholars (401 E. Church St.) <i>[C]</i>	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fisher Hall (801 S. Campus Ave.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Flower Hall (5347 Bonham Rd.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hahne Hall (5357 Bonham Rd.)	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Hamilton Hall (401 S. Oak St.) <i>[H]</i>	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Havighurst Hall (350 Western College Dr.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hawks Landing (5262 Brown Rd.) <i>[F]</i>	1	1	Unintentional, Cooking fire	0	0	\$0-99

Hepburn Hall (355 Tallawanda Rd.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hillcrest Hall (301 Western Dr.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Logan Lodge (800 S. Oak St.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MacCracken Hall (500 Center Dr.) <i>[D]</i>	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Maplestreet Station Hall (521 S. Maple St.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McBride Hall (11 N. Fisher Dr.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McFarland Hall (325 Tallawanda Rd.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McKee Hall (600 Western College Dr.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Miami Inn (100 N. Patterson Ave.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Minnich Hall (400 S. Maple Ave.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Morris Hall (651 S. Maple Ave).	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ogden Hall (401 E. High St.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Peabody Hall (701 Western College Dr.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pines Lodge (803 S. Campus Ave.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Porter Hall (601 S. Oak St.) <i>[D]</i>	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Presidents Hall (5367 Bonham Rd.) <i>[I]</i>	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Reid Hall (806 S. Oak St.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Richard Hall (501 S. Oak St.) [D]	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Scott Hall (500 S. Maple St.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Stanton Hall (700 S. Maple St.) [J]	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Stoddard Hall (201 Irvin Dr.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Stonebridge Hall (230 Western Dr.)	1	1	Unintentional, Cooking fire	0	0	\$0-99
Symmes Hall (500 N. Fisher Dr.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tallawanda Hall (804 S. Oak St.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tappan Hall (650 S.	1	1	Intentional, attempt to ignite	0	0	\$0-99

Patterson Ave.)						
Thomson Hall (425 Western College Dr.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wells Hall (301 E. Spring St.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Withrow Hall (201 Tallawanda Rd.) [1]	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Luxembourg Campus

2022 Fire Statistics

Residential Facility	Total Fires in Building	Fire #	Cause	# Injuries Requiring Medical Facility Treatment	Related Deaths	Value of Property Damage
The Chaves Apartments	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Gardeners House	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

2021 Fire Statistics

Residential Facility	Total Fires in Building	Fire #	Cause	# Injuries Requiring Medical Facility Treatment	Related Deaths	Value of Property Damage
The Chaves Apartments [K]	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Gardeners House [K]	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Oxford Campus

Fire Safety Data 2022

Residential Facility	Fire Alarm Monitoring Done On Site (by MUPD)	Partial Sprinkler System [A]	Full Sprinkler System [B]	Smoke Detection	Portable Fire Extinguishers	Evacuation Plans / Placards	# Evacuation (Fire) Drills
Anderson Hall	X		X	X	33	X	4
Young Hall (formerly known as Beechwoods Hall) [E]	X		X	X	24	X	4
Bishop Hall	X		X	X	15	X	4
Blanchard House	X		X	X	7	X	4
Brandon Hall	X		X	X	19	X	4
Clawson Hall	X		X	X	22	X	4
Collins Hall	X		X	X	22	X	4
Dennison Hall	X		X	X	26	X	4
Dodds Hall [G]	X		X	X	27	X	2

Dorsey Hall	X		X	X	31	X	4
Elliott Hall	X		X	X	5	X	4
Emerson Hall	X		X	X	23	X	4
Etheridge Hall	X		X	X	27	X	4
Evans Scholars [C]	Monitored off-site by contractor		X	Student rooms only	9	X	1
Fisher Hall	X		X	X	10	X	4
Flower Hall	X		X	X	30	X	4
Hahne Hall	X		X	X	27	X	4
Hamilton Hall	X		X	X	21	X	4
Havighurst Hall	X		X	X	38	X	4
Hepburn Hall	X		X	X	42	X	4
Hillcrest Hall	X		X	X	24	X	4
Logan Lodge	X		X	X	12	X	4
MacCracken Hall	X		X	X	30	X	4
Maplestreet Station Hall	X		X	X	27	X	4
McBride Hall	X		X	X	23	X	4
McFarland Hall	X		X	X	28	X	4
McKee Hall	X		X	X	14	X	4
Miami Inn	X		X	X	13	X	0
Minnich Hall	X		X	X	38	X	4
Morris Hall	X		X	X	24	X	4
Ogden Hall [D]	X			X	11	X	1
Peabody Hall	X		X	X	26	X	4
Pines Lodge	X		X	X	7	X	4
Porter Hall	X		X	X	26	X	4

Marcum Hall (formerly known as Presidents Hall) [U]	X		X	X	20	X	4
Reid Hall	X		X	X	7	X	4
Richard Hall	X		X	X	31	X	4
Scott Hall	X		X	X	35	X	4
Stanton Hall [U]	X		X	X	30	X	4
Stoddard Hall	X		X	X	4	X	4
Stonebridge Hall	X		X	X	24	X	4
Symmes Hall	X		X	X	24	X	4
Tallawanda Hall	X		X	X	7	X	4
Tappan Hall	X		X	X	29	X	4
Thomson Hall	X			X	30	X	4
Wells Hall	X			X	22	X	0
Withrow Hall	X		X	X	20	X	4

[\[A\]](#) Partial Sprinkler System: Sprinklers in the common areas only

[\[B\]](#) Full Sprinkler System: Sprinklers in the common areas and individual rooms

Luxembourg Campus

Fire Safety Data 2022

Residential Facility	Fire Alarm System	Smoke Detection	Portable Fire Extinguishers	Evacuation Plans / Placards	# Evacuation (Fire) Drills
The Chaves Apartments	X	X	X		0

The Gardeners House		X	X		0
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[C] *Evans Scholars a recognized student organization which opened a new residence in January 2016 on land that is owned by Miami University. This residential facility is not owned or operated by Miami University.*

[D] *Ogden Hall closed in May 2022 and remains closed.*

[E] *Beechwoods Hall was renamed Young Hall summer of 2022.*

[F] *Hawks Landing is leased as overflow housing as needed. This complex is within one mile of campus. Prior to guidance from the 2016 Campus Safety and Security Reporting Handbook, the housing was categorized as Non-Campus Property. It was not used in 2022.*

[G] *Dodds Hall closed in May 2021 and reopened in fall 2022.*

[H] *The Marcum Conference Center was used as temporary overflow housing during the COVID-19 pandemic.*

[I] *Presidents Hall was renamed Marcum Hall summer of 2021.*

[J] *Stanton Hall closed in May 2019 and reopened in fall 2020.*

[K] *The Chaves Apartments and Gardeners House were available to students starting January 2021.*