



Annual Security and Fire Report
October 2021

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INTRODUCTION

Davenport University places a high priority on keeping its campuses safe for students, employees, and visitors who come here to learn and grow. Davenport is concerned about the well-being of everyone and has prepared this information to increase your awareness of the current programs that exist for your protection. Working together, there are many things the institution and students can do to lessen the chances of crime and fire.

Davenport University deals with the possibility of crime and fire through educational programs on prevention, through safety enhancements to grounds, and through a variety of precautionary measures. This report includes number and types of fires, crime and fire prevention, the reporting of crimes, sexual assault, and other matters.

Students have the opportunity to learn safe personal living habits through programs presented on location. These include learning to recognize crimes when they occur, being informed of state and local laws governing alcohol and drug use, and developing a sense of social responsibility toward others in the academic environment. Generally, Davenport University, much like other private campuses, historically has been less susceptible to many of the violent crimes more common in other urban areas. In cases such as rape, where crimes often go unreported, special programs have been initiated to encourage students to recognize "date rape" and overcome their fears of reporting such crimes. But, like any other institution, Davenport University is not immune to crime of any kind, either student-to-student crime or crimes committed by those passing through.

This information details the specific policies and procedures Davenport University employs to deter and respond to crimes and fire safety issues as well as educational programs that teach students and staff safe living habits. The information will be organized according to the requirements of the Clery Act. The statistical and policy information included in this report were determined through collaborative interdepartmental efforts by Public Safety, Risk Management, Student Life, and Human Resources.

Please feel free to contact the E.D. of Risk Management and Public Safety, who will gladly respond to questions about safety at Davenport University.

Matt Miller, Executive Director of Risk Management and Public Safety

27650 Dequindre

Warren, MI 48092

586-620-4050

PUBLIC SAFETY REPORT – METHOD

Method of Public Safety information distribution.

Faculty, staff, and students will be notified of where to obtain the Public Safety information through the use of email and other distribution methods. Prospective students and employees will also be informed of the Public Safety web site both verbally and on application forms. A hard copy of all Public Safety information can be obtained from:

Matt Miller, Executive Director of Risk Management and Public Safety
27650 Dequindre
Warren, MI 48092
586-620-4050

Public Safety "Disclosure Information"

Davenport University places a high priority on keeping its locations safe for students, employees, and visitors who come here to learn and grow. In compliance with Federal disclosure regulations, Davenport University's annual security and fire safety report includes statistics for the previous three years concerning reported crimes and fires that occurred on campus; in certain off-campus buildings owned or controlled by Davenport University; and on public property within, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. The report also includes number and types of fires, crime and fire prevention, the reporting of crimes, sexual assault, and other matters. You can obtain a printed copy of the University's security and fire safety report by contacting Matt Miller, Executive Director of Risk Management at 586-620-4050 or by accessing the dedicated web page at this [link](#).

PUBLIC SAFETY REPORT – PUBLICATIONS

Current policies on the publication of specific categories of crime statistics, arrest and referral statistics, hate crimes and categories of prejudice, and geographic locations

The definitions for these crime categories are taken from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting program. This information is submitted to the US Department of Education each year.

Specific categories of crime statistics are required for distribution by the Jeanne Clery Act and the Department of Education. The following chart is an example of the required information:

HATE CRIME OFFENSES
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter
Negligent Manslaughter
Rape
Fondling
Incest
Statutory Rape
Domestic Violence
Dating Violence
OFFENSES
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter
Negligent Manslaughter
Rape
Fondling
Incest
Statutory Rape
Domestic Violence
Dating Violence
Stalking
Robbery
Aggravated Assault
Burglary
Motor Vehicle Theft
Arson

LOCATIONS
On-Campus
In or On a Non-campus Building or Property
On a Public Property
In Dormitories or Other Residential Facilities
ARRESTS OR DISCIPLINARY ACTION
Liquor Law Violations
Drug-related Violations
Weapons Possession

HATE CRIME OFFENSES
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter
Negligent Manslaughter
Rape
Fondling
Incest
Statutory Rape
Domestic Violence
Dating Violence
Stalking
Robbery
Aggravated Assault
Burglary
Motor Vehicle Theft
Arson
Larceny – Theft
Simple Assault
Intimidation
Destruction, Damage, Vandalism

PUBLIC SAFETY REPORT – PROCEDURES

Current policies regarding procedures and facilities for students and others to report criminal actions on campus and policies concerning the institution's response to the reports.

The different campuses within Davenport University provide 24 hour security using various forms of protection. This protection may be in the form of electronic security systems, contracted security personnel, public safety officers, contacts with area police departments, and cooperative efforts between faculty, staff and students. Also, all employees (with the exception of counseling staff) of the university have been designated as Mandatory Reporters. This means that any University employee who is informed of a Clery reportable crime or serious incident involving the health or safety of members of our community are required to disclose this information to Public Safety or the appropriate administrative staff member in keeping with our Mandatory Reporting policy.

Davenport University records all crimes or other emergencies that occur on the many campuses throughout the University. Reported crimes are listed in the Daily Crime Log. Investigation of reported crimes may be conducted by the Public Safety Department, Center for Campus Life, Human Resources, or other department responsible for adjudicating matters of misconduct.

Crimes may be reported to Public Safety Department Personnel, or administrative employees. Reports may also be made directly to Matt Miller, Executive Director of Risk Management and Public Safety or to Kathy Natelborg, Executive Director of Human Resources. If desired, faculty, staff and students will be assisted in contacting the area law enforcement agency having jurisdiction.

Davenport University encourages faculty, staff, and students to report all crimes. We do not mandate that victims of crimes report every incident to a campus official but we do strongly encourage it so that the university may provide assistance to the victim. In addition, while interactions with counseling staff at the university are strictly confidential we do encourage counseling staff to inform victims verbally of the ability for victims to make voluntary and confidential crime reports.

Davenport University

Timely Warning/Emergency Notification Statement

Davenport University is committed to providing a safe and secure environment for its students, faculty and staff. As part of its commitment, Davenport University has developed a system for providing students and employees with Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications as required by federal law.

A Timely Warning is notification to the campus community about certain crimes occurring on campus that may present a serious or continuing threat to students and staff. Davenport University is required by the Clery Act to notify students and employees of such events. A Timely Warning will include relevant information sufficient to inform the community regarding the nature of the issue. Examples of crimes that could pose a serious or continuing threat, causing Davenport University to issue a Timely Warning, include:

1. Homicide
2. Sexual offenses
3. Aggravated Assault
4. Burglary/Robbery
5. Arson

An Emergency Notification will be sent if there is a significant emergency or dangerous situation that involves an immediate threat to the health or safety of Davenport University's students or staff. Such notifications will be provided when the threat is imminent, such as in the situation of extreme weather conditions, an active fire on campus, or active violence.

The crimes and circumstances identified above are not exhaustive, nor will the existence of such events necessarily result in the issuance of a Timely Warning or an Emergency Notification. Rather, the decision of whether to issue a Timely Warning or Emergency Notification will be made by Davenport University administration on a case by case basis.

It is imperative that Davenport University be able to communicate with its students and staff in the event of an occurrence that requires a Timely Warning or an Emergency Notification. For that reason, students and staff will receive Emergency Notifications via phone, email, text/sms. Follow up information may also be sent by the same means. Timely Warnings will be provided by phone and email.

If a student wishes to opt out of receipt of Emergency Notifications via text messaging, he/she may do so by following the instructions found on this [page](#). Students and staff may not opt out of receipt of such messages via any other form of communication. To review and update the contact information that Davenport University will use to provide Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications, please utilize this [link](#).

The Public Safety Department is the team that crafts the content and delivers any timely warnings or emergency notifications that might be communicated to the Davenport Community. Inquires about such communications should be directed to your campus' office of Public Safety.

PUBLIC SAFETY REPORT – CONFIDENTIAL REPORTING

Davenport University wants to do everything it can to foster a spirit of reporting within our community. To that end we have several methods for voluntarily reporting crimes or similar incidents that provide anonymity to the reporter. Both students and staff members may report incidents anonymously through our online incident reporting systems: Maxient or Ethicspoint. All anonymous incidents will be treated with the seriousness they deserve and every effort will be taken to ensure the safety and security of the members of our community.

PUBLIC SAFETY REPORT – LAW ENFORCEMENT

Current policies concerning law enforcement including the enforcement authority of institutional public safety personnel, policies that encourage prompt reporting of all crime to the local police and policy on the monitoring and recording through local police agencies of criminal activity engaged in by students at off campus locations.

All Public Safety officials throughout the University do not have police powers and do not have the ability to make arrests. All criminal actions will be referred to the area law enforcement agency having jurisdiction. The University does not currently have a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with any law enforcement agency that describes our cooperative efforts in investigating alleged criminal offenses on campus property. Any law enforcement officer may come on to the University at any time. Local and state police can arrest students and visitors on campus for the violations of all laws within their agency's jurisdictions.

Students, employees and campus visitors are subject to all local, state and federal government laws, in addition to campus regulations. Davenport University maintains a cooperative working relationship with municipal, county, and state police to ensure the enforcement of all laws. Local police agencies provide assistance to Davenport University for any emergency that might require police services.

In addition, Davenport University has the responsibility of advising appropriate authorities of violations of civil or criminal law committed by anyone when a request is made by those authorities for specific information, or when there is a danger to life and/or property. Activities occurring outside the premises of Davenport University are supervised by University personnel and therefore subject to the same rules and regulations as in-house activities as well as by federal and state laws. Davenport University will be involved in the monitoring and recording of criminal activities through the assistance of local law enforcement agencies dealing with activities that occur outside the premises of Davenport University.

SECURITY SERVICE REPORT – FACILITIES

Current policies concerning security of and access to facilities, including residences. Davenport University does not maintain or provide residence halls or housing for students either on or off the premises with the exception of the Grand Rapids Main Campus – Lettinga.

Students, faculty, and staff at Davenport University have access to academic, recreational, and administrative facilities. Several of these facilities are equipped with electronic intrusion systems. If anyone opens a door or breaks a window, each system is designed to notify the area law enforcement agency. The alarm initiates an immediate response. Various computer labs are also controlled by access control systems.

Access to the residence halls at the Lettinga Campus is limited to students and their guests. Access to residence halls by University employees is on an "as-needed" basis and incorporates a strict card key control procedure. The residence halls are protected by an electronic access system.

Each University location maintains the buildings and grounds with a concern for safety and security. It inspects the facilities regularly and makes prompt repairs affecting safety and security. It also responds promptly to reports of potential safety or security hazards, such as broken windows and locks.

SECURITY SERVICE REPORT – PROGRAMS

Descriptions of programs designed to inform students and employees about security procedures, crime prevention programs, and to encourage them to be responsible for their own security and the security of others.

Davenport University's crime education efforts stress both good personal safety habits and the importance of community safety. Information is disseminated to students/staff continually concerning tornadoes, theft, medical, fire and other safety matters. Additionally, Staff and Students are provided with an online training module at the beginning of their time at the University that details safety issues such as how to be aware of your surroundings and being an active bystander in order to make criminal activity harder to perpetrate.

Safety/security workshops and seminars relating to safety issues are available to students and staff. Topics covered include Active Shooter Response and Rape Aggression Defense (RAD). In addition, staff are trained annually in the University's Mandatory Report Policy which assists the staff member in determining what constitutes a Clery or Title IX violation as well as how to report incidents should they become aware of them.

An emphasis is placed on individual responsibility and on teaching students to be responsible for themselves and one another to ensure their safety.

Program Descriptions:

New Student Orientation: Each campus conducts an orientation for new students that provides information on Public Safety services and actions that can be taken to make yourself more safe on campus, among other topics.

Safety Presentations: Public Safety staff will deliver safety related presentations to classes, departments, or community groups upon request. This may be done for a variety of safety related topics, based on the instructional objective of the course. Examples have included general safety procedures, emergency response protocols, and awareness training on use of fire and life safety equipment.

Rape Aggression Defense (RAD): Women only classes designed to provide real world knowledge and skills to be more aware of your surroundings and how to defend yourself in the event of an attack.

Active Shooter Response: Training provided to staff and students regarding how best to respond to an active shooter event on campus or anywhere someone might find themselves.

SECURITY SERVICE REPORT – ALCOHOL & DRUGS

Davenport University has a vital interest in maintaining a safe and healthy learning environment for the benefit of its students, faculty and staff, and to ensure its successful operation as an educational institution. The University has established a Drugs and Alcohol Policy, which reinforces the University's commitment toward promoting a drug-free learning and working environment.

It is the policy of Davenport University that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, sale, purchase, possession, or use of controlled substances and alcohol is prohibited on University property or as part of its activities. The presence, use, or service of alcohol is prohibited on University property or as part of its activities without advance approval by the President or an Executive Vice President.

- Alcohol is prohibited in Cook, Meijer, and South Halls for all resident or guest(s) regardless of age.
- In Panther Woods and Panther Ridge Apartments, only residents and guests who are 21 years of age or older may consume and store alcohol in the privacy of their room/apartment. Residents or guests under the age of 21 are not to be present when alcohol is being consumed. Kegs, bongos, open parties, and mass quantities are prohibited. Possession of unreasonable quantities of alcohol is prohibited.
- Open containers of alcohol are not permitted in any public areas in or outside the on-campus housing system including elevators, hallways, breezeways, lobbies, balconies, entryways, parking lots, etc.
- Possession or use that creates a danger to self or others, including but not limited to excessive intoxication, is prohibited.
- The sale, gift, or transfer of alcohol to minors is prohibited.
- Public intoxication, defined as being under the influence of alcohol or other drugs regardless of age, in circumstances where such behavior causes a disturbance or other concern to the University is prohibited.
- The possession of alcoholic beverage containers is prohibited on campus; this includes collectible empty or full alcohol containers and dispensing paraphernalia.
- In the course of a University activity or student organization activity, when the possession or use is contrary to law and/or University policy such acts are prohibited.

Staff/Faculty: To read the policy in its entirety, please view the [Employee Handbook](#).

Students: To read the policy in its entirety, please view the [Student Code of Conduct](#).

Davenport University has partnered with Unum to provide drug/alcohol assistance, treatment and support for all full-time staff and faculty. If you or a fellow colleague is in need of help, please contact Unum at [800-854-1446](tel:800-854-1446).

Students in need of assistance should contact WellConnect at 855-DU-HELPS or get registered [here](#).

For federal information on controlled substances, see the following:

[DEA Website](#)

[Drug Fact Sheets](#)

[Find Help](#)

FEDERAL LAW ADVISORY

Federal law also requires that you be advised of the following:

- **Legal Sanctions**

Federal and State law prohibit the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession or use of controlled substances, illicit drugs and alcohol. Specific criminal penalties are applicable to unlawful activities and may include imprisonment and fines.

- **Health Risks**

Significant health risks are associated with and result from the use of illicit drugs and abuse of alcohol including raised blood pressure, blurred vision, dizziness, loss of sleep, anxiety, and depression; heart or respiratory failure; and liver, brain, and stomach destruction. Additionally **there can be serious health risks to an unborn child.**

- **Counseling and Treatment**

Davenport University is committed to assisting students and employees with substance abuse problems in utilizing available drug and alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or re-entry programs.

**EXCERPTS FROM:
DAVENPORT UNIVERSITY EMPLOYEE HANDBOOK**

Note: Davenport Faculty and Staff have access to the complete Davenport University Employee Handbook and Arbitration Policy at <http://www.davenport.edu/human-resources/policies-procedures>

- Anti-Violence Policy
- Anti-Harassment Policy
- Drugs and Alcohol

Alternatively, a hard copy can be requested from:

Davenport University
Attn: Human Resources
6191 Kraft Avenue SE
Grand Rapids, MI 49512

ANTI-VIOLENCE POLICY

Davenport University is committed to providing a safe and healthy environment for all students, faculty, staff and visitors, and therefore adopts policy against any form of violence. Davenport University will not tolerate any threats, intimidation, or acts of violence on its premises or against its students, faculty, staff, student employees, distributors, or visitors. The University's prohibition against threats, intimidation, and acts of violence applies to all persons involved in University operations, including, but not limited to, students, faculty, staff, and anyone else on University property. This policy applies in all University facilities and other locations where faculty and staff are engaged in University business.

Violations of this policy by any individual will be subject to disciplinary and/or legal action, as appropriate. Any attempt to retaliate against an individual who files a complaint is prohibited by this policy and by law. Anyone who attempts to retaliate may be immediately terminated from his/her employment and/or dismissed from the University.

Definitions

A *threat of violence* includes any behavior that could be interpreted by a reasonable person as intent to cause harm to another person or damage to property.

Intimidation is to coerce or inhibit by threats or as if by threats.

An *act of violence* is conduct that causes bodily or emotional injury to another person or damage to property.

Examples of acts of violence

Some examples of prohibited violence include, but are not limited to:

1. Hitting, slapping, or shoving an individual.
2. Threatening and/or harming an individual, his/her family, friends, associates, or their property.
3. The threat to destroy or the destruction of property owned, operated, or controlled by the University.
4. Making a threat of violence through telephone calls, letters, electronic mail, or other forms of written or electronic communication.
5. Intimidating or attempting to coerce an individual to do wrongful acts.
6. Sabotaging equipment or intentionally damaging property.
7. Threatening and attempting suicide.
8. Possessing or displaying weapons.
9. Assault, arson, homicide, or inflicting bodily harm.

Notification of Personal Protection Order

To increase awareness for his/her safety, a faculty member, staff member, or student who is under the protection of a Personal Protection Order should inform the University Public Safety Officer or designee at his/her location of the order. In addition, a student should notify the location leader or his/her designee and an employee should notify the Human Resources Office.

Complaint Procedure

If there is an emergency that requires police and/or medical personnel, please dial 9-911 and then contact the University Public Safety Office for assistance. An officer and/or medical personnel will be dispatched to assist.

An employee that becomes aware of a threat, intimidation, or an act of violence must immediately report it to his/her supervisor. An employee may also utilize the formal "Complaint Resolution Process" to report a complaint. A student or visitor that becomes aware of a threat, intimidation, or an act of violence must immediately report it to the location leader or his/her designee. Employees and students have a responsibility to inform the University of any threats, intimidation or acts of violence.. A supervisor who receives a complaint or is aware of violent behavior must immediately report it to the Human Resources Office. The Human Resources Office will advise the supervisor in addressing the complaint. Depending upon the alleged threat or act of violence, the Human Resources Office, location leader or his/her designee may contact the Public Safety Office or designee or the appropriate local authorities to conduct an initial inquiry and determine whether criminal charges are warranted. The Human Resources Office, the location leader or his/her designee will review complaints in accordance with applicable University policies and procedures.

All such claims shall be investigated and, to the extent possible, the University will maintain confidentiality. The University expects complete candor and truth from all persons involved in the investigation. Only the parties involved, witnesses, and other persons with a need to know, as determined by the University, will be made aware of the report. The University will take appropriate action as warranted by such investigation within a reasonable time frame.

Awareness

Members of the University community are responsible for knowing and understanding the University's policy prohibiting violence. An employee who does not understand the policy shall contact his/her supervisor for clarification. Supervisors who need assistance in understanding, interpreting, or applying the policy should contact the Human Resources Office for clarification.

Sanctions

Violation of the University's anti-violence policy may result in legal action, criminal charges, and disciplinary action up to and including immediate dismissal as a student and/or termination of employment.

Retaliation

Any attempt to retaliate against an individual who files a complaint or participates in an investigation is prohibited by this policy. Any attempt to retaliate is subject to the above sanctions.

ANTI-HARASSMENT POLICY (Updated 10/2016)

Davenport University strives to create and maintain a positive work and learning environment in which people are treated with dignity, decency and respect. The policy of Davenport University is to provide an environment free from harassment and unlawful discrimination on the basis of national origin, race, color, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, disability, gender identity, veteran or other protected status. Such harassment or discrimination does harm to those to experience it, is a violation of this policy, interferes with the fulfillment of our mission and therefore, will not be tolerated.

All employees, regardless of their positions, are covered by and are expected to comply with this policy and to take appropriate measures to ensure that prohibited conduct does not occur. Appropriate disciplinary action will be taken against any employee who violates this policy. Based on the seriousness of the offense, disciplinary action may include verbal or written reprimand, suspension or termination of employment.

Prohibited Conduct

Discrimination

It is a violation of Davenport's policy to unlawfully discriminate in the provision of employment opportunities, benefits or privileges; to create discriminatory work conditions; or to use discriminatory evaluative standards in employment if the basis of that discriminatory treatment is, in whole or in part, based on that person's national origin, race, color, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, disability, gender identity, veteran or other protected status.

Discrimination in violation of this policy will be subject to disciplinary measures up to and including termination.

Harassment

Harassment is unprofessional conduct that could reasonably be understood as (1) having the purpose or effect of creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive environment, (2) having the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work performance or access to educational activities and programs, (3) otherwise adversely affecting an individual's employment opportunities or access to educational activities and programs.

Such prohibited harassment includes, but is not limited to, epithets, slurs, negative stereotyping, or threatening or intimidating acts that relate to a person's protected characteristics or are directed toward a person because of his or her protected characteristics. Written or graphic material that denigrates or shows hostility toward an individual or group because of these characteristics is prohibited in our workplace.

Sexual harassment

Specifically, prohibited sexual harassment refers to behavior or comments which are not welcome, are personally offensive, undermine morale, and interfere with the work performance and effectiveness of its victims. Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature can become unlawful harassment when (1) submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment or access to educational activities and programs, (2) submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for employment decisions or access to educational activities and programs, or (3) such conduct is unprofessional and has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working or educational environment.

Prohibited behavior or comments do not have to be of a sexual nature; behavior or comments directed at an individual because of his or her sex with the intention to harass are prohibited. Sexually-based and "same sex" sexually-based behavior or comments are also prohibited.

Examples of conduct which are prohibited under this policy include, but are not limited to, sexual innuendo, suggestive comments, insults, humor or jokes about sex or gender-specific traits, sexual propositions, threats, repeated unwanted social invitations, suggestive or insulting sounds, leering, suggestive whistling, obscene gestures, pin-ups, touching, pinching, brushing the body, and assault.

Retaliation

No adverse action may be imposed on an employee or student in response to:

- Filing or responding to a bona fide complaint of discrimination or harassment.
- Participating in the investigation of a complaint.
- Serving as an investigator of a complaint.

Taking adverse action against someone who makes a complaint or participates in the investigation process is a violation of this policy. Any person who is found to have violated this aspect of the policy will be subject to sanctions up to and including termination of employment.

Consensual Romantic or Sexual Relationships

Davenport strongly discourages romantic or sexual relationships between a manager or other supervisory employee and his/her staff (a direct or indirect report), and between faculty or coaches and his/her student or student athlete because of the inherent differences in professional authority and the risk of perceived favoritism or lack of mutual consent. Given the uneven balance of authority between a staff member and student, any such relationship is a particular concern.

If any employee of Davenport University enters into a consensual relationship that is romantic or sexual in nature with a member of his or her staff (a direct or indirect report) or a current student or student athlete, the parties must notify human resources (HR) or other appropriate university officer for evaluation.

Filing a Complaint

Employees and students have a responsibility to inform the University of any concern regarding behavior directed toward them of harassment, discrimination, or retaliation.

Davenport University will address all complaints professionally and promptly. Confidentiality will be maintained to the extent possible in light of the need to investigate and take appropriate corrective action. Lodging a good faith complaint, even if ultimately not sustained, will not result in any adverse action against the employee or student.

The following reporting venues are available:

- a) An employee may contact Human Resources at 616-742-1726 or via hr@davenport.edu.
- b) A student may contact Campus Life by calling 616-554-5095.
- c) An employee may report the concern to their manager.
- d) A manager who becomes aware of an employee's or a student's concern, either through personal observation or as a result of an employee complaint shall immediately report it to the location leader and/or Human Resources.

- e) An employee may submit a complaint through our EthicsPoint Hotline at 855-271-2823 or online by searching the DU IntraWeb for the key words: EthicsPoint.
- f) A student or employee may communicate through the online incident reporting form found on the DU IntraWeb by searching for the keywords: Incident Report.
- g) A student or employee may contact a Title IX Coordinator for any sex or gender based discrimination concern. Contact information can be found on the DU IntraWeb by searching for the keywords: Title IX Coordinator.

Confidentiality

The University will be as discreet as possible regarding the privacy of the individuals involved and the confidentiality of the information received, consistent with its need to investigate and resolve the complaint. The expressed wishes of the complaining person for confidentiality will be considered in the context of the University's legal obligation to act on the complaint and the right of the accused to obtain information and respond.

The employee assistance program (EAP) provides confidential counseling services to full time employees through UNUM at 800-854-1446. Individuals wishing to discuss an incident confidentially or seeking information and advice of a personal nature are encouraged to contact the EAP. The role of the EAP in such cases will be limited to personal counseling and treatment for the person who is then an EAP client. Contacting the EAP will not qualify as notification to Davenport University of a potential harassment or discrimination issue.

Students: Davenport provides a 24/7 confidential and voluntary student assistance program or counselling service for students through WellConnect at 1-855-DU-HELPS or 1-855-384-3577. Individuals wishing to discuss an incident confidentially or seeking information and advice of a personal nature are encouraged to reach out. Contacting WellConnect will not qualify as notification to Davenport University of a potential harassment or discrimination issue.

Complaint Investigation

Upon receiving a complaint, HR or other appropriate university personnel will initiate an investigation to determine whether there is a reasonable basis for determining that a violation of this policy occurred. The University expects complete candor and truth from all persons involved in the investigation. Only the parties involved, witnesses and other persons with a need to know, as determined by the University, will be made aware of the report. The university will take appropriate action as warranted by such investigation within a reasonable time frame.

Awareness

Members of the University community are responsible for knowing and understanding the University's policy prohibiting discrimination, harassment, and retaliation. Managers, faculty, or staff who need assistance in interpreting or applying the policy should contact Human Resources (HR) for clarification; students should contact Campus Life.

Drugs and Alcohol

Davenport University has a vital interest in maintaining a safe and healthful learning environment for the benefit of its students, faculty and staff, and to ensure its successful operation as an educational institution. The University has established the following policy, which reinforces the University's commitment toward promoting a drug-free learning and working environment:

It is the policy of Davenport University that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, sale, purchase, possession, or use of controlled substances is prohibited on University property or as part of its activities. The presence, use, or service of alcohol is prohibited on University property or as part of its activities without advance approval by the President or an Executive Vice President. Alcohol is permitted in Panther Woods resident hall.

As a condition of receiving an education at Davenport University, each student is required by federal and state law to comply with the terms of this statement. Any student, faculty or staff member who is found to have violated the policy will be subject to sanctions by the University, which may include suspension, termination, expulsion and referral for prosecution. Specific criminal penalties are applicable to unlawful activities as identified above and may include imprisonment and fines.

It is the policy of Davenport University that employees bringing illegal, non-prescription drugs and controlled substances, prescription drugs for unintended or non-prescribed use, or alcoholic beverages to work, being under the influence of such substances while working, using them while working, or dispensing, distributing, or illegally manufacturing, selling or purchasing them on University premises and work sites, will be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including termination. Off-duty employee conduct can be a basis for action under this policy if, in the judgment of the University, such conduct could impact the University's reputation, the employee's availability for work, or the employee's fitness for employment.

Any employee who notices an employee demonstrating unusual behavior patterns which may appear to be drug, controlled substances, or alcohol related should report the observed behavior to a department or location supervisor. Based upon reasonable suspicion and with the approval of human resources, employees may be required to take a test at any time to determine the presence of drugs, narcotics, or alcohol. Testing positive for drugs or alcohol is a violation of this policy and an employee may be subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination for violation. Refusal to take the test will be treated as insubordination.

Employees judged to be under the influence of drugs, controlled substances, or alcohol will be required to leave the premises. Proper care must be taken to ensure safety leaving the premises. Employees, who must use prescribed drugs during work that may impact his/her ability to perform work safely and effectively, should report this fact to his/her supervisor along with acceptable medical documentation. The supervisor, in consultation with the Human Resources Office, will then make a determination as to whether the employee should be able to perform his/her job safely and effectively.

An employee who is abusing drugs or alcohol or is diagnosed as a drug addict or alcoholic may be granted a leave of absence to undertake rehabilitation treatment. An employee must seek treatment before job performance and conduct issues jeopardize his/her employment. The employee will not be permitted to return to work until appropriate certification is presented to the Human Resources Office that the employee is capable of performing his/her job.

Participation in a treatment program does not insulate an employee from the imposition of discipline for violations of this or other University policies.

Employees convicted of any criminal drug violation occurring in the workplace must report, in writing their conviction, to the Human Resources Office, no later than 5 calendar days after such conviction.

Drugs & Alcohol Awareness Statement

The use of any drugs in the Davenport University community must be within limits of federal and state laws. Davenport University reminds students and staff of their responsibility to know and obey those federal and state laws prohibiting the use of illegal drugs and alcohol. Davenport University staff will enforce local and state laws regarding underage drinking as a violation of our student code or employee handbook.

While Davenport University is not specifically responsible for the enforcement of federal and state drug laws, those agencies charged with this legal responsibility have the authority to carry out their duties on campus. Individuals who illegally possess, use or supply prohibited drugs or alcohol within the academic community risk action by the appropriate civil authorities and consequent penalty in addition to University sanctions.

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 require all federal grant recipients to certify a drug-free environment. Davenport University has a vital interest in maintaining a safe and healthful learning environment for the benefit of its students and employees, and to ensure its successful operation as an educational institution. In compliance with the Drug-free Schools and Community Act Amendments of 1989, Davenport University has established the following policy which reinforces the University's commitment toward promoting a drug-free learning environment:

It is the policy of Davenport University that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of illicit drugs and alcohol is prohibited on University property or as part of its activities.

As a condition of receiving an education at Davenport University, each student is required by federal law to comply with the terms of this statement. Any student or employee who is found to have violated the policy will be subject to sanctions by the University, which may include suspension, expulsion and referral for prosecution.

Resource Notes:

Davenport University Staff and Faculty (full time) are encouraged to contact our Employee Assistance Program via UNUM for assistance with drug or alcohol concerns at 800-854-1446.

Davenport Students are encouraged to contact the WellConnect Student Assistance Program at 1-855-DU-HELPS (1-855-384-3577).

All members of and visitors to our campus communities are encouraged to use this resource:
<http://www.getsmartaboutdrugs.com/find-help>

STUDENT CODE OF CONDUCT & ARBITRATION POLICY

The Student Code of Conduct and Arbitration policy can be found on the Campus Life website at:

[Student Code of Conduct](#)

[Arbitration Policy](#)

FIRE SAFETY REPORTING ON STUDENT HOUSING

Each eligible institution participating in any program under this title that maintains any on-campus student housing facility must, on an annual basis, publish a fire safety report, which shall contain information with respect to the campus fire safety practices and standards of the institution, including:

1. A description of each on campus student housing facility fire safety system.
2. The number of fire drills held during the previous calendar year.
3. The institution's policies or rules on portable electrical appliances, smoking, and open flames in a student housing facility.
4. The institution's procedures for student housing evacuation in case of a fire
5. The policies regarding fire safety education and training programs provided to the students, and employees. In these policies, the institution must describe the procedures that students and employees should follow in the case of a fire.
6. For purposes of including a fire in the statistics in the annual fire safety report, a list of the titles of each person or organization to which students and employees should report that a fire occurred.
7. Plans for future improvements in fire safety, if determined necessary by the institution.

Summary of Fires	Year	Fires	Injuries	Deaths	Value in \$
Name of Facility					
Cook Hall	2020	0	0	0	\$0
	2019	0	0	0	\$0
	2018	0	0	0	\$0
Meijer Hall	2020	0	0	0	\$0
	2019	0	0	0	\$0
	2018	0	0	0	\$0
South Hall	2020	0	0	0	\$0
	2019	0	0	0	\$0
	2018	0	0	0	\$0
Panther Woods	2020	0	0	0	\$0
	2019	0	0	0	\$0
	2018	0	0	0	\$0
Panther Ridge	2020	1	0	0	\$7000
	2019	2	0	0	\$200
	2018	0	0	0	\$0

Summary of Protective Measures	Alarm Monitoring	Full Sprinkler	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguishers	Evacuation Plans	Fire Drills
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Name of Facility						
Cook Hall	X	X	X	X	X	1
Meijer Hall	X	X	X	X	X	2
South Hall	X	X	X	X	X	1
Panther Woods	X	X	X	X	X	4
Panther Ridge	X	X	X	X	X	3

RESIDENCE HALL FIRE SAFETY

1. Fire Safety

A. Arson

Setting of any fire or open flame is prohibited in student housing. Any involvement regardless of intention, with arson on the premises may result in suspension or dismissal from the University.

B. Candles, Incense, and Potpourri

The burning of candles, incense, and potpourri is not allowed in student housing. Any activity that could potentially compromise fire safety in the buildings including, but not limited to, lighting candles, incense, and any open flame is considered a serious offense which may result in suspension or dismissal from the University. For this reason, candles and incense are not permitted in the residence halls.

C. Pulled Fire Alarm (in the absence of a fire)

The smoke alarm system is designed to ensure safety and security of all students. Pulling a false alarm jeopardizes the safety of all students and may result in suspension or dismissal from the University.

D. Fireworks

All fireworks are prohibited from the campus. This includes, but is not limited to sparklers, caps, firecrackers, bottle rockets, skyrockets, and roman candles. The storage or use of any fireworks in University Housing may result in suspension or dismissal from the University.

E. Fire Safety Equipment

Tampering with a smoke detector, fire safety equipment, or smoke alarms is a violation of local, state, and federal laws, as well as a violation of University policies, and may result in disciplinary action and/or prosecution.

F. Smoke/Fire Alarms

When activated, smoke alarms within the building will sound and the strobe lights will flash. **Students must evacuate immediately** via stairwells, exterior doors, and fire doors (if any) **any time the smoke alarms are activated**. All residents and current occupants must move a minimum of 300 feet away from the building so the area is clear for emergency crews to respond and work, as well as for the safety of all students.

2. Smoking

Smoking is prohibited in all indoor areas of University property. Each building has a designated area outside the building for smoking which is at least 30 feet from each residence hall. If smoke can be smelled through windows or at the entrances of the halls, residents will be asked to stop smoking or move further away from the buildings. Residents are instructed to smoke at designated receptacles. Residents and their guests are not permitted to pollute the entrance or any other area of the building with cigarette smoke, butts, or chewing tobacco. Hookahs are not permitted on campus.

Fire Safety Educational Programing

Davenport University provides training each year to its faculty on fire safety training in the form of an online module that covers evacuation processes and how to respond in the case of a fire. In addition, in person training is provided that covers the same topics for resident life staff at the beginning of each academic year. In addition to these training programs each resident hall conducts six fire drills each year with at least one being conducted at night. In the event of an actual fire on campus people should report it immediately to Public Safety or Resident Life Staff.

Future Plans for Improvement:

Davenport University believes that it is doing everything necessary to address fire safety concerns within the resident halls and does not have any current plans to make any improvements to its fire safety infrastructure.

MISSING STUDENTS - REGULATIONS

An institution that provides any on-campus student housing facility must include a statement of policy regarding missing student notification procedures for students who reside in on-campus housing facilities in its annual security report. This statement must:

1. Indicate a list of titles of the persons or organizations to which students, employees, or other individuals should report that a student has been missing for 24 hours.
2. Require that any official missing student report must be referred immediately to the institution's police or campus security department, or, in the absence of an institutional police or campus security department, to the local law enforcement agency that has jurisdiction in the area.
3. Contain an option for each student living in an on-campus student housing facility to identify a contact person or persons whom the institution shall notify within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing, if the student is determined missing by the institutional police or campus security department, or the local law enforcement agency.
4. Advise students that their contact information will be registered confidentially, and that this information will be accessible only to authorized campus officials, and that it may not be disclosed, except to law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing person investigation.
5. Advise students that if they are under 18 years of age and are not emancipated, the institution must notify a custodial parent or guardian within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing, in addition to notifying any additional contact person designated by the student; and
6. Advise students that, the institution will notify the local law enforcement agency within 24 hours of determination that the student is missing, unless the local law enforcement agency was the entity that made the determination that a student is missing.
7. The procedures that the institution must follow when a student who resides in an on-campus student housing facility is determined to have been missing for 24 hours include:
 2. If the student has designated a contact person, notifying that contact person within 24 hours;
 3. If the student is under 18 years of age and is not emancipated, notifying the student's custodial parent or guardian and any other designated contact person within 24 hours; and
 4. Regardless of whether the student has identified a contact person, is above the age of 18, or is an emancipated minor, informing the local law enforcement agency that has jurisdiction in the area that the student is missing within 24 hours.

MISSING STUDENT PROTOCOL

Contact made to Advisor/Coach/Faculty

They will contact Executive Director of Campus Life

Executive Director of Campus Life will contact Executive Director of Risk Management and Public Safety

MISSING STUDENT COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

Missing Students Who Reside In On-Campus Housing

3. If a member of the University community has reason to believe that a student who resides in on-campus housing is missing, he or she should immediately notify Public Safety at 616-446-5041. Public Safety will initiate an investigation.
4. After investigation the missing person report, should Public Safety determine that the student is missing and has been missing for more than 24 hours, Public Safety will notify the Kent County Sheriff Department. Student Affairs will call the student's emergency contact no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. If the missing student is under the age of 18 and is not an emancipated individual, Student Affairs will notify the student's parent or legal guardian immediately after Public Safety has determined that the student has been missing for more than 24 hours.
5. In addition to registering an emergency contact, students residing in on-campus housing have the option to identify confidentially an individual to be contacted by Student Affairs in the event the student is determined to be missing for more than 24 hours. If a student has identified such an individual, Student Affairs will notify the individual no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. Students who wish to identify a confidential contact can do so through the Housing department.

JEANNE CLERY DISCLOSURE OF CAMPUS SECURITY POLICY AND CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS ACT, AS AMENDED BY THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2013

Davenport University does not discriminate on the basis of sex in its educational programs and sexual harassment and sexual violence are types of sex discrimination. Other acts can also be forms of sex-based discrimination and are also prohibited whether sexually based or not and include dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. As a result, Davenport University issues this statement of policy to inform the community of our comprehensive plan addressing sexual misconduct, educational programs, and procedures that address sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, whether the incident occurs on or off campus and when it is reported to a University official. In this context, Davenport University prohibits the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking and reaffirms its commitment to maintain a campus environment emphasizing the dignity and worth of all members of the university community.

For a complete copy of Davenport University's policy governing sexual misconduct, visit [this webpage](#).

A. Definitions

There are numerous terms used by Davenport University in our policy and procedures.

Consent: The State of Michigan does not have one single definition of consent; however the following applies to consent in a criminal case in Michigan and is the definition of consent for purposes of this policy: Consent is a clear, freely given, verbalized "yes" to sexual activity. The absence of "no" is not consent. Silence, in and of itself, cannot be interpreted as consent. Furthermore, a verbalized "yes" which has been coerced, does not constitute a freely given "yes". Individuals who consent to sex must be able to understand what they are doing. A person may not be able to give consent if: they are under the age of 16, if they are legally mentally incapable, mentally incapacitated or physically helpless. This may include impairment due to drug or alcohol use. Consent can be given by words or actions, as long as those words or actions create mutually understandable clear permission regarding willingness to engage in (and the conditions of) sexual activity.

1. Consent to any one form of sexual activity does not automatically imply consent to any other forms of sexual activity.
2. Previous relationships or prior consent does not imply consent to future sexual acts.

Sexual Assault: "Sexual assault" means an offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting system. A sex offense is any act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Until 2012 the Department of Education used the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) definition of rape, which is as follows:

Forcible Rape: is the carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against that person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (or because of his/her youth). This offense includes forcible rape of both males and females.

In 2013 the Department of Education changed the definition for rape to the following:

Rape is defined as the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

Fondling is defined as the touching of the private parts of another person for the purposes of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

Incest is defined as nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

Statutory Rape is defined a nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Michigan Criminal Law section 750.520a provides the following definitions for incidents of sexual assault.

- (a) "Actor" means a person accused of criminal sexual conduct.
- (b) "Developmental disability" means an impairment of general intellectual functioning or adaptive behavior that meets all of the following criteria:
 - (i) It originated before the person became 18 years of age.
 - (ii) It has continued since its origination or can be expected to continue indefinitely.
 - (iii) It constitutes a substantial burden to the impaired person's ability to perform in society.
 - (iv) It is attributable to 1 or more of the following:
 - (v) Intellectual disability, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, or autism.
 - (vi) Any other condition of a person that produces a similar impairment or requires treatment and services similar to those required for a person described in this subdivision.
- (c) "Electronic monitoring" means that term as defined in section 85 of the corrections code of 1953, 1953 PA 232, MCL 791.285.
- (d) "Intellectual disability" means that term as defined in section 100b of the mental health code, 1974 PA 258, MCL 330.1100b.
- (e) "Intermediate school district" means a corporate body established under part 7 of the revised school code, 1976 PA 451, MCL 380.601 to 380.705.
- (f) "Intimate parts" includes the primary genital area, groin, inner thigh, buttock, or breast of a human being.
- (g) "Mental health professional" means that term as defined in section 100b of the mental health code, 1974 PA 258, MCL 330.1100b.
- (h) "Mental illness" means a substantial disorder of thought or mood that significantly impairs judgment, behavior, capacity to recognize reality, or ability to cope with the ordinary demands of life.
- (i) "Mentally disabled" means that a person has a mental illness, is intellectually disabled, or has a developmental disability.
- (j) "Mentally incapable" means that a person suffers from a mental disease or defect that renders that person temporarily or permanently incapable of appraising the nature of his or her conduct.
- (k) "Mentally incapacitated" means that a person is rendered temporarily incapable of appraising or controlling his or her conduct due to the influence of a narcotic, anesthetic, or other substance administered to that person without his or her consent, or due to any other act committed upon that person without his or her consent.
- (l) "Nonpublic school" means a private, denominational, or parochial elementary or secondary school.

- (m) "Physically helpless" means that a person is unconscious, asleep, or for any other reason is physically unable to communicate unwillingness to an act.
- (n) "Personal injury" means bodily injury, disfigurement, mental anguish, chronic pain, pregnancy, disease, or loss or impairment of a sexual or reproductive organ.
- (o) "Public school" means a public elementary or secondary educational entity or agency that is established under the revised school code, 1976 PA 451, MCL 380.1 to 380.1852.
- (p) "School district" means a general powers school district organized under the revised school code, 1976 PA 451, MCL 380.1 to 380.1852.
- (q) "Sexual contact" includes the intentional touching of the victim's or actor's intimate parts or the intentional touching of the clothing covering the immediate area of the victim's or actor's intimate parts, if that intentional touching can reasonably be construed as being for the purpose of sexual arousal or gratification, done for a sexual purpose, or in a sexual manner for:
 - (i) Revenge.
 - (ii) To inflict humiliation.
 - (iii) Out of anger.
- (r) "Sexual penetration" means sexual intercourse, cunnilingus, fellatio, anal intercourse, or any other intrusion, however slight, of any part of a person's body or of any object into the genital or anal openings of another person's body, but emission of semen is not required.
- (s) "Victim" means the person alleging to have been subjected to criminal sexual conduct.

Michigan Criminal Law section 750.520b: Criminal sexual conduct in the first degree; circumstances; felony;

- (1) A person is guilty of criminal sexual conduct in the first degree if he or she engages in sexual penetration with another person and if any of the following circumstances exists:
 - (a) That other person is under 13 years of age.
 - (b) That other person is at least 13 but less than 16 years of age and any of the following:
 - (i) The actor is a member of the same household as the victim.
 - (ii) The actor is related to the victim by blood or affinity to the fourth degree.
 - (iii) The actor is in a position of authority over the victim and used this authority to coerce the victim to submit.
 - (iv) The actor is a teacher, substitute teacher, or administrator of the public school, nonpublic school, school district, or intermediate school district in which that other person is enrolled.
 - (v) The actor is an employee or a contractual service provider of the public school, nonpublic school, school district, or intermediate school district in which that other person is enrolled, or is a volunteer who is not a student in any public school or nonpublic school, or is an employee of this state or of a local unit of government of this state or of the United States assigned to provide any service to that public school, nonpublic school, school district, or intermediate school district, and the actor uses his or her

employee, contractual, or volunteer status to gain access to, or to establish a relationship with, that other person.

(vi) The actor is an employee, contractual service provider, or volunteer of a child care organization, or a person licensed to operate a foster family home or a foster family group home in which that other person is a resident, and the sexual penetration occurs during the period of that other person's residency. As used in this subparagraph, "child care organization", "foster family home", and "foster family group home" mean those terms as defined in section 1 of 1973 PA 116, MCL 722.111.

(c) Sexual penetration occurs under circumstances involving the commission of any other felony.

(d) The actor is aided or abetted by 1 or more other persons and either of the following circumstances exists:

(i) The actor knows or has reason to know that the victim is mentally incapable, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless.

(ii) The actor uses force or coercion to accomplish the sexual penetration. Force or coercion includes, but is not limited to, any of the circumstances listed in subdivision (f).

(e) The actor is armed with a weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the victim to reasonably believe it to be a weapon.

(f) The actor causes personal injury to the victim and force or coercion is used to accomplish sexual penetration. Force or coercion includes, but is not limited to, any of the following circumstances:

(i) When the actor overcomes the victim through the actual application of physical force or physical violence.

(ii) When the actor coerces the victim to submit by threatening to use force or violence on the victim, and the victim believes that the actor has the present ability to execute these threats.

(iii) When the actor coerces the victim to submit by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim, or any other person, and the victim believes that the actor has the ability to execute this threat. As used in this subdivision, "to retaliate" includes threats of physical punishment, kidnapping, or extortion.

(iv) When the actor engages in the medical treatment or examination of the victim in a manner or for purposes that are medically recognized as unethical or unacceptable.

(v) When the actor, through concealment or by the element of surprise, is able to overcome the victim.

(g) The actor causes personal injury to the victim, and the actor knows or has reason to know that the victim is mentally incapable, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless.

(h) That other person is mentally incapable, mentally disabled, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless, and any of the following:

(i) The actor is related to the victim by blood or affinity to the fourth degree.

(ii) The actor is in a position of authority over the victim and used this authority to coerce the victim to submit.

(2) Criminal sexual conduct in the first degree is a felony punishable as follows:

(a) Except as provided in subdivisions (b) and (c), by imprisonment for life or for any term of years.

- (b) For a violation that is committed by an individual 17 years of age or older against an individual less than 13 years of age by imprisonment for life or any term of years, but not less than 25 years.
- (c) For a violation that is committed by an individual 18 years of age or older against an individual less than 13 years of age, by imprisonment for life without the possibility of parole if the person was previously convicted of a violation of this section or section 520c, 520d, 520e, or 520g committed against an individual less than 13 years of age or a violation of law of the United States, another state or political subdivision substantially corresponding to a violation of this section or section 520c, 520d, 520e, or 520g committed against an individual less than 13 years of age.
- (d) In addition to any other penalty imposed under subdivision (a) or (b), the court shall sentence the defendant to lifetime electronic monitoring under section 520n.

(3) The court may order a term of imprisonment imposed under this section to be served consecutively to any term of imprisonment imposed for any other criminal offense arising from the same transaction.

Michigan Criminal Law section 750.520c: Criminal sexual conduct in the second degree; felony.

(1) A person is guilty of criminal sexual conduct in the second degree if the person engages in sexual contact with another person and if any of the following circumstances exists:

- (a) That other person is under 13 years of age.
- (b) That other person is at least 13 but less than 16 years of age and any of the following:
 - (i) The actor is a member of the same household as the victim.
 - (ii) The actor is related by blood or affinity to the fourth degree to the victim.
 - (iii) The actor is in a position of authority over the victim and the actor used this authority to coerce the victim to submit.
 - (iv) The actor is a teacher, substitute teacher, or administrator of the public school, nonpublic school, school district, or intermediate school district in which that other person is enrolled.
 - (v) The actor is an employee or a contractual service provider of the public school, nonpublic school, school district, or intermediate school district in which that other person is enrolled, or is a volunteer who is not a student in any public school or nonpublic school, or is an employee of this state or of a local unit of government of this state or of the United States assigned to provide any service to that public school, nonpublic school, school district, or intermediate school district, and the actor uses his or her employee, contractual, or volunteer status to gain access to, or to establish a relationship with, that other person.
 - (vi) The actor is an employee, contractual service provider, or volunteer of a child care organization, or a person licensed to operate a foster family home or a foster family group home in which that other person is a resident and the sexual contact occurs during the period of that other person's residency. As used in this subdivision, "child care organization", "foster family home", and "foster family group home" mean those terms as defined in section 1 of 1973 PA 116, MCL 722.111.
- (c) Sexual contact occurs under circumstances involving the commission of any other felony.
- (d) The actor is aided or abetted by 1 or more other persons and either of the following circumstances exists:
 - (i) The actor knows or has reason to know that the victim is mentally incapable, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless.

(ii) The actor uses force or coercion to accomplish the sexual contact. Force or coercion includes, but is not limited to, any of the circumstances listed in section 520b(1)(f).

(e) The actor is armed with a weapon, or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead a person to reasonably believe it to be a weapon.

(f) The actor causes personal injury to the victim and force or coercion is used to accomplish the sexual contact. Force or coercion includes, but is not limited to, any of the circumstances listed in section 520b(1)(f).

(g) The actor causes personal injury to the victim and the actor knows or has reason to know that the victim is mentally incapable, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless.

(h) That other person is mentally incapable, mentally disabled, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless, and any of the following:

(i) The actor is related to the victim by blood or affinity to the fourth degree.

(ii) The actor is in a position of authority over the victim and used this authority to coerce the victim to submit.

(i) That other person is under the jurisdiction of the department of corrections and the actor is an employee or a contractual employee of, or a volunteer with, the department of corrections who knows that the other person is under the jurisdiction of the department of corrections.

(j) That other person is under the jurisdiction of the department of corrections and the actor is an employee or a contractual employee of, or a volunteer with, a private vendor that operates a youth correctional facility under section 20g of the corrections code of 1953, 1953 PA 232, MCL 791.220g, who knows that the other person is under the jurisdiction of the department of corrections.

(k) That other person is a prisoner or probationer under the jurisdiction of a county for purposes of imprisonment or a work program or other probationary program and the actor is an employee or a contractual employee of or a volunteer with the county or the department of corrections who knows that the other person is under the county's jurisdiction.

(l) The actor knows or has reason to know that a court has detained the victim in a facility while the victim is awaiting a trial or hearing, or committed the victim to a facility as a result of the victim having been found responsible for committing an act that would be a crime if committed by an adult, and the actor is an employee or contractual employee of, or a volunteer with, the facility in which the victim is detained or to which the victim was committed.

(2) Criminal sexual conduct in the second degree is a felony punishable as follows:

(a) By imprisonment for not more than 15 years.

(b) In addition to the penalty specified in subdivision (a), the court shall sentence the defendant to lifetime electronic monitoring under section 520n if the violation involved sexual contact committed by an individual 17 years of age or older against an individual less than 13 years of age

Michigan Criminal Law section 750.520d: Criminal sexual conduct in the third degree; felony.

(1) A person is guilty of criminal sexual conduct in the third degree if the person engages in sexual penetration with another person and if any of the following circumstances exist:

(a) That other person is at least 13 years of age and under 16 years of age.

(b) Force or coercion is used to accomplish the sexual penetration. Force or coercion includes but is not limited to any of the circumstances listed in section 520b(1)(f)(i) to (v).

(c) The actor knows or has reason to know that the victim is mentally incapable, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless.

(d) That other person is related to the actor by blood or affinity to the third degree and the sexual penetration occurs under circumstances not otherwise prohibited by this chapter. It is an affirmative defense to a prosecution under this subdivision that the other person was in a position of authority over the defendant and used this authority to coerce the defendant to violate this subdivision. The defendant has the burden of proving this defense by a preponderance of the evidence. This subdivision does not apply if both persons are lawfully married to each other at the time of the alleged violation.

(e) That other person is at least 16 years of age but less than 18 years of age and a student at a public school or nonpublic school, and either of the following applies:

(i) The actor is a teacher, substitute teacher, or administrator of that public school, nonpublic school, school district, or intermediate school district. This subparagraph does not apply if the other person is emancipated or if both persons are lawfully married to each other at the time of the alleged violation.

(ii) The actor is an employee or a contractual service provider of the public school, nonpublic school, school district, or intermediate school district in which that other person is enrolled, or is a volunteer who is not a student in any public school or nonpublic school, or is an employee of this state or of a local unit of government of this state or of the United States assigned to provide any service to that public school, nonpublic school, school district, or intermediate school district, and the actor uses his or her employee, contractual, or volunteer status to gain access to, or to establish a relationship with, that other person.

(f) That other person is at least 16 years old but less than 26 years of age and is receiving special education services, and either of the following applies:

(i) The actor is a teacher, substitute teacher, administrator, employee, or contractual service provider of the public school, nonpublic school, school district, or intermediate school district from which that other person receives the special education services. This subparagraph does not apply if both persons are lawfully married to each other at the time of the alleged violation.

(ii) The actor is a volunteer who is not a student in any public school or nonpublic school, or is an employee of this state or of a local unit of government of this state or of the United States assigned to provide any service to that public school, nonpublic school, school district, or intermediate school district, and the actor uses his or her employee, contractual, or volunteer status to gain access to, or to establish a relationship with, that other person.

(g) The actor is an employee, contractual service provider, or volunteer of a child care organization, or a person licensed to operate a foster family home or a foster family group home, in which that other person is a resident, that other person is at least 16 years of age, and the sexual penetration occurs during that other person's residency. As used in this subdivision, "child care organization", "foster family home", and "foster family group home" mean those terms as defined in section 1 of 1973 PA 116, MCL 722.111.

(2) Criminal sexual conduct in the third degree is a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 15 years.

Michigan Criminal Law section 750.520e: Criminal sexual conduct in the fourth degree; misdemeanor.

(1) A person is guilty of criminal sexual conduct in the fourth degree if he or she engages in sexual contact with another person and if any of the following circumstances exist:

(a) That other person is at least 13 years of age but less than 16 years of age, and the actor is 5 or more years older than that other person.

(b) Force or coercion is used to accomplish the sexual contact. Force or coercion includes, but is not limited to, any of the following circumstances:

- (i) When the actor overcomes the victim through the actual application of physical force or physical violence.
 - (ii) When the actor coerces the victim to submit by threatening to use force or violence on the victim, and the victim believes that the actor has the present ability to execute that threat.
 - (iii) When the actor coerces the victim to submit by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim, or any other person, and the victim believes that the actor has the ability to execute that threat. As used in this subparagraph, "to retaliate" includes threats of physical punishment, kidnapping, or extortion.
 - (iv) When the actor engages in the medical treatment or examination of the victim in a manner or for purposes which are medically recognized as unethical or unacceptable.
 - (v) When the actor achieves the sexual contact through concealment or by the element of surprise.
- (c) The actor knows or has reason to know that the victim is mentally incapable, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless.
- (d) That other person is related to the actor by blood or affinity to the third degree and the sexual contact occurs under circumstances not otherwise prohibited by this chapter. It is an affirmative defense to a prosecution under this subdivision that the other person was in a position of authority over the defendant and used this authority to coerce the defendant to violate this subdivision. The defendant has the burden of proving this defense by a preponderance of the evidence. This subdivision does not apply if both persons are lawfully married to each other at the time of the alleged violation.
- (e) The actor is a mental health professional and the sexual contact occurs during or within 2 years after the period in which the victim is his or her client or patient and not his or her spouse. The consent of the victim is not a defense to a prosecution under this subdivision. A prosecution under this subsection shall not be used as evidence that the victim is mentally incompetent.
- (f) That other person is at least 16 years of age but less than 18 years of age and a student at a public school or nonpublic school, and either of the following applies:
- (i) The actor is a teacher, substitute teacher, or administrator of that public school, nonpublic school, school district, or intermediate school district. This subparagraph does not apply if the other person is emancipated or if both persons are lawfully married to each other at the time of the alleged violation.
 - (ii) The actor is an employee or a contractual service provider of the public school, nonpublic school, school district, or intermediate school district in which that other person is enrolled, or is a volunteer who is not a student in any public school or nonpublic school, or is an employee of this state or of a local unit of government of this state or of the United States assigned to provide any service to that public school, nonpublic school, school district, or intermediate school district, and the actor uses his or her employee, contractual, or volunteer status to gain access to, or to establish a relationship with, that other person.
- (g) That other person is at least 16 years old but less than 26 years of age and is receiving special education services, and either of the following applies:
- (i) The actor is a teacher, substitute teacher, administrator, employee, or contractual service provider of the public school, nonpublic school, school district, or intermediate school district from which that other person receives the special education services. This subparagraph does not apply if both persons are lawfully married to each other at the time of the alleged violation.
 - (ii) The actor is a volunteer who is not a student in any public school or nonpublic school, or is an employee of this state or of a local unit of government of this state or of the United States assigned to provide any service to that public school, nonpublic school, school district, or intermediate school district, and the actor uses his or her employee, contractual, or volunteer status to gain access to, or to establish a relationship with, that other person.

(h) The actor is an employee, contractual service provider, or volunteer of a child care organization, or a person licensed to operate a foster family home or a foster family group home, in which that other person is a resident, that other person is at least 16 years of age, and the sexual contact occurs during that other person's residency. As used in this subdivision, "child care organization", "foster family home", and "foster family group home" mean those terms as defined in section 1 of 1973 PA 116, MCL 722.111.

(2) Criminal sexual conduct in the fourth degree is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 2 years or a fine of not more than \$500.00, or both.

Domestic Violence: The term "domestic violence" means:

1) Felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed—

(i) By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;

(ii) By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;

(iii) By a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;

(iv) By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or

(v) By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

2) For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and section 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Michigan Criminal Law section 750.81: Assault or assault and battery.

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person who assaults or assaults and batters an individual, if no other punishment is prescribed by law, is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 93 days or a fine of not more than \$500.00, or both.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (3) or (4), an individual who assaults or assaults and batters his or her spouse or former spouse, an individual with whom he or she has or has had a dating relationship, an individual with whom he or she has had a child in common, or a resident or former resident of his or her household, is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 93 days or a fine of not more than \$500.00, or both.

(3) An individual who commits an assault or an assault and battery in violation of subsection (2), and who has previously been convicted of assaulting or assaulting and battering his or her spouse or former spouse, an individual with whom he or she has or has had a dating relationship, an individual with whom he or she has had a child in common, or a resident or former resident of his or her household, under any of the following, may be punished by imprisonment for not more than 1 year or a fine of not more than \$1,000.00, or both:

(a) This section or an ordinance of a political subdivision of this state substantially corresponding to this section.

(b) Section 81a, 82, 83, 84, or 86.

(c) A law of another state or an ordinance of a political subdivision of another state substantially corresponding to this section or section 81a, 82, 83, 84, or 86.

(4) An individual who commits an assault or an assault and battery in violation of subsection (2), and who has 2 or more previous convictions for assaulting or assaulting and battering his or her spouse or former spouse, an

individual with whom he or she has or has had a dating relationship, an individual with whom he or she has had a child in common, or a resident or former resident of his or her household, under any of the following, is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 5 years or a fine of not more than \$5,000.00, or both:

- (a) This section or an ordinance of a political subdivision of this state substantially corresponding to this section.
- (b) Section 81a, 82, 83, 84, or 86.
- (c) A law of another state or an ordinance of a political subdivision of another state substantially corresponding to this section or section 81a, 82, 83, 84, or 86.

(5) This section does not apply to an individual using necessary reasonable physical force in compliance with section 1312 of the revised school code, 1976 PA 451, MCL 380.1312.

(6) As used in this section, "dating relationship" means frequent, intimate associations primarily characterized by the expectation of affectionate involvement. This term does not include a casual relationship or an ordinary fraternization between 2 individuals in a business or social context.

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

- 1) Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim and
- 2) The existence of such a relationship shall be based on the reporting party’s statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

For the purposes of this definition-

- (i) Dating Violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
- (ii) Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence. For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and section 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

The State of Michigan does not create a distinction between ‘Domestic’ violence and ‘Dating’ violence.

Stalking: The term “stalking” means

- 1) Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to—
 - (i) Fear for the person’s safety or the safety of others; or
 - (ii) Suffer substantial emotional distress.
- 2) For the purposes of this definition—
 - (i) **Course of conduct** means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, conducts surveillance of, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person’s property.
 - (ii) **Substantial emotional distress** means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.
 - (iii) **Reasonable persons** means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
- 3) For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and section 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Michigan Criminal Law section 750.411h: Stalking.

(1) As used in this section:

- (a) “Course of conduct” means a pattern of conduct composed of a series of 2 or more separate non-continuous acts evidencing a continuity of purpose.
- (b) “Emotional distress” means significant mental suffering or distress that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.
- (c) “Harassment” means conduct directed toward a victim that includes, but is not limited to, repeated or continuing unconsented contact that would cause a reasonable individual to suffer emotional distress and that actually causes the victim to suffer emotional distress. Harassment does not include constitutionally protected activity or conduct that serves a legitimate purpose.
- (d) “Stalking” means a willful course of conduct involving repeated or continuing harassment of another individual that would cause a reasonable person to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, threatened, harassed, or molested and that actually causes the victim to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, threatened, harassed, or molested.
- (e) “Unconsented contact” means any contact with another individual that is initiated or continued without that individual's consent or in disregard of that individual's expressed desire that the contact be avoided or discontinued. Unconsented contact includes, but is not limited to, any of the following:
 - (i) Following or appearing within the sight of that individual.
 - (ii) Approaching or confronting that individual in a public place or on private property.
 - (iii) Appearing at that individual's workplace or residence.
 - (iv) Entering onto or remaining on property owned, leased, or occupied by that individual.
 - (v) Contacting that individual by telephone.
 - (vi) Sending mail or electronic communications to that individual.
 - (vii) Placing an object on, or delivering an object to, property owned, leased, or occupied by that individual.
- (f) “Victim” means an individual who is the target of a willful course of conduct involving repeated or continuing harassment.

(2) An individual who engages in stalking is guilty of a crime as follows:

- (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 1 year or a fine of not more than \$1,000.00, or both.
- (b) If the victim was less than 18 years of age at any time during the individual's course of conduct and the individual is 5 or more years older than the victim, a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 5 years or a fine of not more than \$10,000.00, or both.

(3) The court may place an individual convicted of violating this section on probation for a term of not more than 5 years. If a term of probation is ordered, the court may, in addition to any other lawful condition of probation, order the defendant to do any of the following:

- (a) Refrain from stalking any individual during the term of probation.
 - (b) Refrain from having any contact with the victim of the offense.
 - (c) Be evaluated to determine the need for psychiatric, psychological, or social counseling and if, determined appropriate by the court, to receive psychiatric, psychological, or social counseling at his or her own expense.
- (4) In a prosecution for a violation of this section, evidence that the defendant continued to engage in a course of conduct involving repeated unconsented contact with the victim after having been requested by the victim to discontinue the same or a different form of unconsented contact, and to refrain from any further unconsented contact with the victim, gives rise to a rebuttable presumption that the continuation of the course of conduct caused the victim to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, threatened, harassed, or molested.
- (5) A criminal penalty provided for under this section may be imposed in addition to any penalty that may be imposed for any other criminal offense arising from the same conduct or for any contempt of court arising from the same conduct.

Awareness programs: Community-wide or audience specific programming, initiatives, and strategies that increase audience knowledge and share information and resources to prevent violence, promote safety, and reduce perpetration.

Bystander intervention: Safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Bystander intervention includes:

- Recognizing situations of potential harm
- Understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking actions to intervene

Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns: Programming, initiatives, and strategies that are sustained over time and focus on increasing understanding of topics relevant to and skills for addressing dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, using a range of strategies with audiences throughout the institution.

Primary prevention programs: Programming, initiatives, and strategies informed by research or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome that are intended to stop dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking before they occur through the promotion of positive and healthy behaviors that foster healthy, mutually respectful relationships and sexuality, encourage safe bystander intervention, and seek to change behavior and social norms in healthy and safe direction.

Risk reduction: 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.

Prompt, fair, and impartial proceeding: A proceeding that is completed within reasonably prompt timeframes designated by an institution's policy, including a process that allows for the extension of timeframes for good cause and with written notice to the accuser and the accused of the delay and the reason for the delay;

Conducted in a manner that:

- Is consistent with the institution's policies and transparent to the accuser and accused;
- Includes timely notice of meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present; and
- Provides timely and equal access to the accuser, the accused, and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings; and
- Conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused

Advisor: Any individual who provides the accuser or accused support, guidance, or advice and assists them in the hearing process.

Judicial Proceeding or Process: All activities related to a non-criminal resolution of an institutional disciplinary complaint, including, but not limited to, fact finding investigations, formal or informal meetings, and hearings. Proceeding does not include communications and meetings between officials and victims concerning accommodations or protective measures to be provided to a victim.

Result: Any initial, interim, and final decision by any official or entity authorized to resolve disciplinary matters within the institution. The result must include any sanctions imposed by the institution.

Unfounded Crimes: An institution may withhold, or subsequently remove, a reported crime from its crime statistics in the rare situations where sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel have fully investigated the reported crime and, based on the results of this full investigation and evidence, have made a formal determination that the crime report is false or baseless and therefore "unfounded." Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may "unfound" a crime report for purposes of reporting under this section. The recovery of stolen property, the low value of stolen property, the refusal of the victim to cooperate with the prosecution, and the failure to make an arrest do not "unfound" a crime report.

For the purposes of Clery reporting Davenport University does not "unfound" crimes and no staff member of the university is authorized to attempt to "unfound" a crime that has been reported.

B. Education and Prevention Programs

The University engages in comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking that:

- Are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs, and informed by research, or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome; and
- Consider environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on 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:

- Identifies domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as prohibited conduct;
- Defines using definitions provided both by the Department of Education as well as state law what behavior constitutes domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;
- Defines what behavior and actions constitute consent to sexual activity in the State of Michigan and/or using the definition of consent found in the Student Code of Conduct if state law does not define consent;
- Provides a description of safe and positive options for bystander intervention. Bystander intervention means safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene;

e. Information on risk reduction. 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.

f. Provides an overview of information contained in the Annual Security Report in compliance with the Clery Act.

Davenport University has developed an annual educational campaign¹ consisting of presentations that include distribution of educational materials to new students; participating in and presenting information and materials during new employee orientation;

Davenport University offered the following **primary** prevention and awareness programs for all incoming **students** in 2020:

Name of Program	Date Held	Location Held	Prohibited Behavior Covered
Mandatory Online Training Module	11/2020	All Students	SA/DaV/DV/St

Davenport University offered the following **primary** prevention and awareness programs for all **new employees** in 2020:

Name of Program	Date Held	Location Held	Prohibited Behavior Covered
New Employee Orientation	Various	Lettinga	SA/DaV/DV/St
Mandatory Online Training Module	9/2020	All Employees	SA/DaV/DV/St

Davenport University offered the following **ongoing** awareness and prevention programs for **students** in 2020:

Name of Program	Date Held	Location Held	Prohibited Behavior Covered
RA Training- Title IX, VAWA, and Sexual Assault	8/27/20	Lettinga	SA/DaV/DV/St

Davenport University offered the following **ongoing** awareness and prevention programs for **employees** in 2020:

Name of Program	Date Held	Location Held	Prohibited Behavior Covered
TIX Team Training	8/2020	Lettinga	SA/DaV/DV/St
New Manager Orientation	1/24/2020	Lettinga	SA/DaV/DV/St
CUPA Training (HR)	1/2020	Lettinga	SA/DaV/DV/St
Performance Management Training	4/2020	Lettinga	SA/DaV/DV/St

¹ Under the 2013 Reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act, institutions must implement “primary prevention and awareness programs for **all incoming students and new employees**” AND “ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns **for students and employees**” that include a-f above under section B. While “campaign” is yet to be defined, examples of “primary prevention programs” as they relate to incoming students may be found here: <http://www.ovw.usdoj.gov/docs/campus-minimum-standards-orientation.pdf>

C. Procedures for Reporting a Complaint

Davenport University has procedures in place that serve to be sensitive to those who report sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, including informing individuals about their right to file criminal charges as well as the availability of counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance and other services on and/or off campus as well as additional remedies to prevent contact between a complainant and an accused party, such as housing, academic, transportation and working accommodations, if reasonably available. Davenport University will make such accommodations, if the victim requests them and if they are reasonable available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to Davenport University Public Safety or local law enforcement. Students and employees should contact:

For incidents involving students:

Matt Miller

Executive Director of Risk Management and Public Safety
Phone: (586) 620-4050
Email: matthew.miller@davenport.edu

For incidents involving employees:

Kathy Natelborg

Executive Director of Human Resources
Phone: (616) 732-1726
Email: Kathy.Natelborg@davenport.edu

After an incident of sexual assault and domestic violence, the victim should consider seeking medical attention as soon as possible at the YWCA of Grand Rapids, Nurse Examiner Program (25 Sheldon Ave. SE, Grand Rapids, MI 49503 (Tel. 616-776-7273). In Michigan, evidence may be collected even if you chose not to make a report to law enforcement.² In the State of Michigan a victim of a sexual assault is not required to provide their name in order for evidence to be collected. For a victim of sexual assault who is unsure about participating in criminal prosecution, having the sexual assault evidence collection kit completed will help keep their options open. The sexual assault evidence collection kit cannot be released to the police without the victim's signature on an authorization form. It is important that a victim of sexual assault not bathe, douche, smoke, change clothing or clean the bed/linen/area where they were assaulted if the offense occurred within the past 96 hours so that evidence may be preserved that may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred/or is occurring or may be helpful in obtaining a protection order. In circumstances of sexual assault, if victims do not opt for forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted disease. Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence are encouraged to also preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications, and keeping pictures, logs or other copies of documents, if they have any, that would be useful to University hearing boards/investigators or police. Although the university strongly encourages all members of its community to report violations of this policy to law enforcement, it is the victim's choice whether or not to make such a report and victims have the right to decline involvement with the police. The University will assist any victim with notifying local police if they so desire. The Kent County Sheriff's Department South Sector Office can be contacted by phone at (616) 632-6490 or in person at 8557 Kalamazoo Ave, Caledonia, MI 49316. Additional information for Kent County Sheriff can be found online at: <https://www.accesskent.com/Sheriff>

If you have been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, you should report the incident promptly to the Title IX Coordinator,

Matt Miller

Executive Director of Risk Management and Public Safety
27650 Dequindre

² Under the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005, starting in 2009, states must certify that they do not "require a victim of sexual assault to participate in the criminal justice system or cooperate with law enforcement in order to be provided with a forensic medical exam, reimbursement for charges incurred on account of such an exam, or both."

Warren, MI 48092
Phone: (586) 620-4050
Email: matthew.miller@davenport.edu

A complaint may be filed by calling, writing or coming into the office to report in person and Public Safety (if the complainant so desires.)³ Davenport University will provide resources, on campus off campus or both, to include medical, health, to persons who have been victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, and will apply appropriate disciplinary procedures to those who violate this policy. The procedures set forth below are intended to afford a prompt response to charges of sexual assault, domestic or dating violence, and stalking, to maintain confidentiality and fairness consistent with applicable legal requirements, and to impose appropriate sanctions on violators of this policy.

As time passes, evidence may dissipate or become lost or unavailable, thereby making investigation, possible prosecution, disciplinary proceedings, or obtaining protection from abuse orders related to the incident more difficult. If a complainant chooses not to make a complaint regarding an incident, he or she nevertheless should consider speaking with Campus Public Safety or other law enforcement to preserve evidence in the event that the complainant changes her/his mind at a later date.

If a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking is reported to the University, the below are the procedures that the University will follow as well as a statement of the standard of evidence that will be used during any judicial hearing on campus arising from such a report:

- Take immediate steps to ensure the protection of the complainant/victim
- Immediately inform the complainant/victim of their options for addressing the issue
- Determine the complainant's willingness to participate in the adjudication of a case.
- Receive a formal complaint from Complainant
- Complete a fair, thorough and impartial investigation of the
- Initiate the resolution process as determined by the Student Code of Conduct or Human Resources Policy
- Notify both the complainant and the respondent simultaneously of the resolution decision.
- Notify both the complainant and the respondent simultaneously of the right to appeal the decision.

In all cases the standard of evidence that will be utilized is clear and convincing. This means that the evidence is highly and substantially more likely to be true than untrue; the fact finder must be convinced that the contention is highly probable. This standard of proof falls between the preponderance of the evidence standard and beyond a reasonable doubt standard.

D. Assistance for Victims: Rights & Options

Regardless of whether a victim elects to pursue a criminal complaint or whether the offense is alleged to have occurred on or off campus, the university will assist victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking and will provide each victim with a written explanation of their rights and options. In Michigan, a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking has the following rights:

Michigan Criminal Rights Law states: Article I, §24 states – Rights of Crime Victim; Enforcement; Assessment against Convicted Defendants

1. Crime Victims, as defined by law, shall have the following rights, as provided by law:
 - a. The right to be treated with fairness and respect for their dignity and privacy throughout the criminal justice process.
 - b. The right to timely disposition of the case following the arrest of the accused.

³ The Title IX Coordinator is regarded as a "Responsible Employee" under Title IX and also a "Campus Security Authority" under the Clery Act. Statistical information less the victims identifying information will be provided to campus public safety or whomever at the institution compiles the annual crime statistics even if the victim chooses not to alert campus public safety personally.

- c. The right to be reasonably protected from the accused throughout the criminal justice process.
 - d. The right to notification of court proceedings.
 - e. The right to attend trial and all other court proceedings the accused has the right to attend.
 - f. The right to confer with the prosecution.
 - g. The right to make a statement to the court at sentencing.
 - h. The right to restitution
 - i. The right to information about the conviction, sentence, imprisonment and release of the accused.
2. The legislature may provide by law for the enforcement of the section.
 3. The legislature may provide for assessment against convicted defendants to pay for crime victim's rights.

To review the entire WILLIAM VAN REGENMORTER CRIME VICTIM'S RIGHTS ACT of 1985, please visit:
[http://www.legislature.mi.gov/\(S\(j0ktr4rt31qkzvelnswk2ozn\)\)/documents/mcl/pdf/mcl-87-1985-1.pdf](http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(j0ktr4rt31qkzvelnswk2ozn))/documents/mcl/pdf/mcl-87-1985-1.pdf)

Personal Protection Order (PPO)

Any person who obtains an order of protection from Michigan or any reciprocal state (Per MCL. 600.2950 upon service, a personal protection order may also be enforced by another state, Indian tribe, or a territory of the United States) should provide a copy to the Public Safety Department. Davenport University will assess need to implement interim or long-term protective measures to protect the complainant and if appropriate will provide a "No Trespass" directive to the accused party. Davenport University cannot apply for a legal order of protection, no contact order or restraining order for a victim from the applicable jurisdiction(s). In Kent County a victim is required to apply directly for these services with the 17th Circuit Court Personal Protection Orders Department (180 Ottawa NW, Suite 3500, Grand Rapids, MI 49503 (Tel. 616-632-5071)). Personal Protection Orders may be obtained through The Personal Protection Orders Department who assists victims of domestic violence and victims of stalking in obtaining personal protection orders, assists the petitioning party with processing extensions, violations and assists restrained parties with the processing of making objections.

The PPO Office will assist in making the filing process go as smoothly as possible. Please remember that you have initiated your own lawsuit, you are representing yourself in this action. The PPO staff are not attorneys, investigators, enforcers or process servers.

Criteria for a PPO

The petitioner and respondent are in one of the following types of relationships:

1. Are a husband and wife and an action for annulment, divorce, or support (is/not) pending
2. Were husband and wife
3. Reside or resided in the same household
4. Have a child in common
5. Have or had an intimate dating relationship

6. Have some other family relationship

7. Are in a stalking situation as defined by: MCLA 750.411(h)

MCLA 750.411h states:

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Course of conduct" means a pattern of conduct composed of a series of 2 or more separate non-continuous acts evidencing a continuity of purpose.

(d) "Stalking" means a willful course of conduct involving repeated or continuing harassment of another individual that would cause a reasonable person to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, threatened, harassed, or molested, and that actually causes the victim to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, threatened, harassed or molested.

Statutory Requirements

Personal Protection Orders are not for civil matters such as custody and neighbor disputes. (For help in neighbor conflict, contact the Dispute Resolution Center at (616) 774-0121) Petitioner must be at least 18 years old unless accompanied by someone of that age or older who will consent to be petitioner's NEXT FRIEND, preferably a parent.

Forms Available

This office makes available the proper personal protection forms, provides direction for completing and filing those forms, and offers information on local sources that deal with domestic violence. The initial paperwork (the instruction sheet, petition and affidavit) can be downloaded Courts & Law Enforcement, 17th Circuit Court, Forms, documents section.

Other Requirements

Parties filing need to present valid picture ID (includes other State driver's license, passport or school identification)

A signed personal protection order must be served upon the respondent and a proof of that service needs to be filed in the case.

Hours

General walk-in office hours Monday-Friday from 8:00am to 5:00pm.

Client interviews from 9:00am to 2:30pm.

PPO Expiration Date

PPO's are only in effect up to the expiration date. This is located near the bottom right of the order in RED. IF you need to extend your order, you must come in to this office approximately three weeks before the expiration date, or call (616) 632-5071 to request the paperwork to extend. Extensions may be requested for another 6 months, 1-year, or 5-years, the Judge has the final say as to how long an extension will be granted for.

Enforcement of a PPO

If a violation occurs, do not call the PPO office -- call the police. A police report is helpful, but not required to pursue a violation of the respondent through the courts. If no arrest is made and you wish to pursue the violation, contact the PPO Office for paperwork to schedule a hearing. The petitioner will need to follow the PPO conditions as well as the respondent. Please note that only the Judge may change the conditions of or dismiss the PPO.

Change of Address

Persons who obtain Personal Protection Orders will be responsible for providing the PPO office from which they obtained the order with any updated address or phone number changes for the duration of the order.

No Contact Order

Davenport University may issue an institutional no contact order if deemed appropriate or at the request of the victim or accused. To the extent of the victim’s cooperation and consent, university offices will work cooperatively to ensure that the complainant's health, physical safety, work and academic status are protected, pending the outcome of a formal university investigation of the complaint. For example, if reasonably available, a complainant may be offered changes to academic, living, or working situations in addition to counseling, health services, visa and immigration assistance and assistance in notifying appropriate local law enforcement. Additionally, personal identifiable information about the victim will be treated as confidential and only shared with persons with a specific need to know who are investigating/adjudicating the complaint or delivering resources or support services to the complainant (for example, publicly available record-keeping for purposes of Clery Act reporting and disclosures will be made without inclusion of identifying information about the victim, as defined in 42 USC 1395 (a) (20).) Further, the institution will maintain as confidential, any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the accommodations or protective measures.

Davenport University does not publish the name of crime victims nor house identifiable information regarding victims in the campus public safety department’s Daily Crime Log or online. Victims may request that directory information on file be removed from public sources by request to:

Mark Ewing
 Department of Public Safety
 6191 Kraft Ave
 Grand Rapids MI, 49512
 616-554-5040
 mewing7@davenport.edu

Resources for victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault & Stalking

Well Connect: 1-855-384-3577

On-Campus

Counseling	Well Connect
Health	Well Connect
Mental Health	Well Connect
Victim Advocacy	Well Connect
Legal Assistance	Well Connect
Visa and Immigration Assistance	Financial Aid Compliance Director/PDSO

Off Campus Resources

Counseling	Well Connect
Health	Well Connect
Mental Health	Well Connect
Victim Advocacy	Well Connect
Legal Assistance	Well Connect

Other resources available to persons who report being the victim of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, include:

Davenport Staff and Faculty (full time) are encouraged to contact:
Employee Assistance Program (EAP) via UNUM. 800-854-1446

<http://www.rainn.org> – Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network

<http://www.ovw.usdoj.gov/sexassault.htm> - Department of Justice

<http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/index.html> Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights

How to be an Active Bystander

Bystanders play a critical role in the prevention of sexual and relationship violence. They are “individuals who observe violence or witness the conditions that perpetuate violence. They are not directly involved but have the choice to intervene, speak up, or do something about it.”⁴ We want to promote a culture of community accountability where bystanders are actively engaged in the prevention of violence without causing further harm. We may not always know what to do even if we want to help. Below is a list⁵ of some ways to be an active bystander.

If you or someone else is in immediate danger, dial 911. This could be when a person is yelling at or being physically abusive towards another and it is not safe for you to interrupt.

1. Watch out for your friends and fellow students/employees. If you see someone who looks like they could be in trouble or need help, ask if they are ok.
2. Confront people who seclude, hit on, and try to make out with, or have sex with people who are incapacitated.
3. Speak up when someone discusses plans to take sexual advantage of another person.
4. Believe someone who discloses sexual assault, abusive behavior, or experience with stalking.
5. Refer people to on or off campus resources listed in this document for support in health, counseling, or with legal assistance.

Risk Reduction

With no intent to victim blame and recognizing that only rapists are responsible for rape, the following are some strategies to reduce one’s risk of sexual assault or harassment (taken from Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network, www.rainn.org)

1. **Be aware** of your surroundings. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way to get out of a bad situation.
2. Try to **avoid isolated areas**. It is more difficult to get help if no one is around.
3. **Walk with purpose**. Even if you don’t know where you are going, act like you do.
4. **Trust your instincts**. If a situation or location feels unsafe or uncomfortable, it probably isn’t the best place to be.
5. **Try not to load yourself down** with packages or bags as this can make you appear more vulnerable.
6. **Make sure your cell phone is with you** and charged and that you have cab money.
7. **Don’t allow yourself to be isolated** with someone you don’t trust or someone you don’t know.

⁴ Burn, S.M. (2009). A situational model of sexual assault prevention through bystander intervention. *Sex Roles, 60*, 779-792.

⁵ Bystander intervention strategies adapted from Stanford University’s Office of Sexual Assault & Relationship Abuse

8. **Avoid putting music headphones in both ears** so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.

9. **When you go to a social gathering, go with a group of friends.** Arrive together, check in with each other throughout the evening, and leave together. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way out of a bad situation.

10. **Trust your instincts.** If you feel unsafe in any situation, go with your gut. If you see something suspicious, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.).

11. **Don't leave your drink unattended** while talking, dancing, using the restroom, or making a phone call. If you've left your drink alone, just get a new one.

12. **Don't accept drinks from people you don't know or trust.** If you choose to accept a drink, go with the person to the bar to order it, watch it being poured, and carry it yourself. At parties, don't drink from the punch bowls or other large, common open containers.

13. **Watch out for your friends, and vice versa.** If a friend seems out of it, is way too intoxicated for the amount of alcohol they've had, or is acting out of character, get him or her to a safe place immediately.

14. **If you suspect you or a friend has been drugged, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.).** Be explicit with doctors so they can give you the correct tests (you will need a urine test and possibly others).

15. If you need to get out of an uncomfortable or scary situation here are some things that you can try:

a. **Remember that being in this situation is not your fault.** You did not do anything wrong, it is the person who is making you uncomfortable that is to blame.

b. **Be true to yourself.** Don't feel obligated to do anything you don't want to do. "I don't want to" is always a good enough reason. Do what feels right to you and what you are comfortable with.

c. **Have a code word with your friends or family** so that if you don't feel comfortable you can call them and communicate your discomfort without the person you are with knowing. Your friends or family can then come to get you or make up an excuse for you to leave.

d. **Lie.** If you don't want to hurt the person's feelings it is better to lie and make up a reason to leave than to stay and be uncomfortable, scared, or worse. Some excuses you could use are: needing to take care of a friend or family member, not feeling well, having somewhere else that you need to be, etc.

16. **Try to think of an escape route.** How would you try to get out of the room? Where are the doors? Windows? Are there people around who might be able to help you? Is there an emergency phone nearby?

17. **If you and/or the other person have been drinking,** you can say that you would rather wait until you both have your full judgment before doing anything you may regret later.

E. Adjudication of Violations

Davenport University is committed to maintaining an education and work environment that is free from sexual harassment*. The University does not discriminate on the basis of sex in its education programs or activities. Pursuant to its obligations under Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972, and its implementing regulations, the University is committed to eliminating sexual harassment and will take appropriate action when an individual is determined responsible for violating this policy.

This policy applies to student and employee complaints alleging sexual harassment that is a violation of Title IX and its implementing regulations. All administrators, faculty, staff, and all

other University employees share responsibility for avoiding, discouraging, and reporting acts of sexual harassment as a matter of their employment. All members of the Davenport community are further encouraged to avoid, discourage and report violations of this policy of which they may become aware.

DEFINITIONS

Sexual Harassment: Sexual harassment means conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following:

(1) A University employee conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the University on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct (often called "*quid pro quo*" harassment);

(2) Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the University's education program or activity (often called "hostile environment" harassment); or

(3) "Sexual assault" as defined in the Clery Act (20 U.S.C. 1092), or "dating violence," "domestic violence," or "stalking" as defined in the Violence Against Women's Act (34 U.S.C. 12291).

A. "Sexual assault" means any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent. Sexual assault includes rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape.

1. *Rape* is penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.
2. *Fondling* is the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including

*Other University policies may also apply to this topic area (including but not limited to the Employee Handbook and/or the Code of Student Conduct)

instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

3. *Incest* is sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
4. *Statutory Rape*—Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

B. “Domestic violence” includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by –

- A current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
- A person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
- A person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
- A person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime occurred; or
- Any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime occurred.

C. “Dating violence” means violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

D. “Stalking” means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to – (1) fear for the person’s safety or the safety of others; or (2) suffer substantial emotional distress.

Complainant: Complainant means an individual who is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment.

Consent: Consent is a clear, freely given, verbalized "yes" to sexual activity. The absence of "no" is not consent. Silence, in and of itself, cannot be interpreted as consent. Furthermore, a verbalized "yes" which has been coerced, does not constitute a freely given "yes". Individuals who consent to sex must be able to understand what they are doing. A person may not be able to give consent if: they are under the age of 16, if they are legally mentally incapable, mentally incapacitated or physically helpless. This may include impairment due to drug or alcohol use; however, generally speaking intoxication or the use of drugs or alcohol alone does not equal incapacity. The person must be impaired to a degree that others can appreciate that s/he is not capable of giving consent. Consent can be given by words or actions, as long as those words or actions create mutually understandable clear permission regarding willingness to engage in (and the conditions of) sexual activity.

- Consent to any one form of sexual activity does not automatically imply consent to any other forms of sexual activity.
- Previous relationships or prior consent does not imply consent to future sexual acts.

Respondent: Respondent means an individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment.

Formal Complaint: Formal Complaint means a document filed by a complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging sexual harassment against a respondent and requesting that the University investigate the allegation of sexual harassment. At the time of filing a formal complaint with the University, a complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in the University's education program or activity. "Document filed by a complainant" means a document or electronic submission (such as by electronic mail or through an online portal that the University provides for this purpose) that contains the complainant's physical or digital signature, or otherwise indicates that the complainant is the person filing the formal complaint. Where the Title IX Coordinator signs a formal complaint, the Title IX Coordinator is not a complainant or otherwise a party to the formal complaint, and must not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or an individual complainant or respondent.

Actual Knowledge: Actual knowledge means notice of sexual harassment or allegations of sexual harassment to the University's Title IX Coordinator, or any University official who has authority to institute corrective measures on behalf of the University. The mere ability or obligation to report sexual harassment or to inform a student about how to report sexual harassment, or having been trained to do so, does not qualify an individual as one who has authority to institute corrective measures on behalf of the University. "Notice" includes, but is not limited to, a report of sexual harassment to the Title IX Coordinator. This standard is not met when the only University official with actual knowledge is the respondent.

Supportive Measures: Supportive measures means non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the complainant or the respondent before or after the filing of a formal complaint or where no formal complaint has been filed. Such measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the University's education program or activity without unreasonably burdening the other party, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties or the recipient's educational environment, or deter sexual harassment. Supportive measures may include counseling, extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, campus escort services, mutual restrictions of contact between the parties, changes in work locations, leaves of absence, increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus (including school buildings and facilities), and other similar measures (e.g., instituting changes to extracurricular activities, transportation, to allow the complainant and respondent to avoid contact; informing the complainant of other available resources, such as legal assistance and victim advocacy).

Education Program or Activity: Education program or activity includes locations, events, and circumstances over which the University exercises substantial control over both the respondent and the context in which the sexual harassment occurs.

Eligible Student: Eligible student means a student is attending, or attempting to attend, an institution of postsecondary education.

TITLE IX COORDINATOR

Davenport University designates and authorizes the following individual to coordinate its efforts to comply with the University's responsibilities under Title IX and its implementing regulations:

Matt Miller

Executive Director-Risk Management and Public Safety

586-620-4050

Matthew.miller@davenport.edu

27650 Dequindre Road; Warren, MI 48092

The University shall notify applicants for employment, students and employees with the University of the following information:

Davenport University does not discriminate on the basis of sex in its education program or activity, and is required by Title IX and its implementing regulations not to discriminate in such a manner. This requirement not to discriminate in its education program or activity extends to admission and employment. The University's Title IX Coordinator(s) is/are:

Matt Miller

Executive Director-Risk Management and Public Safety

586-620-4050

Matthew.miller@davenport.edu

27650 Dequindre Road; Warren, MI 48092

Any inquiries about the application of Title IX and its implementing regulations to the University may be referred to the University's Title IX Coordinator(s), the Assistant Secretary for the U.S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights, or both.

The University has adopted grievance procedures that provide for the prompt and equitable resolution of student and employee complaints alleging any action that is prohibited by Title IX and/or its implementing regulations. The grievance procedures are included in the Davenport University Title IX Policy, which is available at: <https://www.davenport.edu/campus-life/title-ix>. The grievance procedures and grievance process specifically address how to report or file a complaint of sex discrimination, how to report or file a formal complaint of sexual harassment, and how the University will respond.

The University will prominently display the Title IX Coordinator's contact information (i.e., Name and/or, Title, Phone Number, Office Address, and Email Address) and this Policy on the University's website and in each handbook or catalog that the University makes available to applicants for employment, students and employees.

GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES AND PROCESS

The University is committed to promptly and equitably resolving student and employee complaints alleging any action that is prohibited by Title IX and/or it implementing regulations. The University's response to allegations of sexual harassment will treat complainants and respondents equitably, provide supportive measures to the complainant and respondent, as appropriate, and follow this Grievance Process.

The Title IX Coordinator, investigator, decision-maker, or any person designated to facilitate an informal resolution, shall not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or an individual complainant or respondent that affects the outcome of the matter.

If a determination of responsibility for sexual harassment is made against the respondent, the University will provide remedies to the complainant. The remedies will be designed to restore or preserve equal access to the University's education program or activity. Potential remedies include, but are not limited to, individualized services that constitute supportive measures. Remedies may be disciplinary or punitive in nature and may burden the respondent.

Report of Sexual Harassment

Any person may report sex discrimination, including sexual harassment, whether or not the person reporting is the person alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute sex discrimination or sexual harassment. A report may be made in person, by mail, by telephone, or by electronic mail, using the Title IX Coordinator's contact information listed above, or by any other means that results in the Title IX Coordinator receiving the person's verbal or written report. Such a report may be made at any time (including during non-business hours), by using the telephone number or electronic mail address, or by mail to the office address, listed for the Title IX Coordinator.

University employees are required, and students, parents, community members, and third parties are encouraged, to report allegations of sex discrimination or sexual harassment promptly to the Title IX Coordinator or any University employee. Reports can be made orally or in writing and should be as specific as possible. Reporting avenues include but are not limited to:

- Contact the Title IX Coordinator
- File an incident report on the University webpage by searching for the keywords 'incident report'; or
- Use the confidential EthicsPoint hotline for any situation or conduct you believe violates an applicable law, regulation, government contract, grant requirement or

University Policy. Contact by phone or via an online portal (search for 'EthicsPoint' when you are logged in to the DU Intranet). **Phone:** 855-271-2823

The person making the report shall, to the extent known, identify the alleged victim(s), perpetrator(s), and witness(es), and describe in detail what occurred, including date(s), time(s), and location(s).

A complainant may file criminal and Title IX complaints simultaneously. A complainant does not need to wait until the Title IX investigation is completed before filing a criminal complaint. Likewise, questions or complaints relating to Title IX may also be filed with the U.S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights.

Any University employee who receives a report involving allegations of sex discrimination and/or sexual harassment shall notify the Title IX Coordinator as soon as practicable after receiving the report, but in no circumstances more than two (2) business days. If the reporting individual submitted a written complaint to the employee, the employee must provide the written complaint to the Title IX Coordinator.

Formal Complaint of Sexual Harassment

A formal complaint may be filed with the Title IX Coordinator in person, by mail, or by electronic mail, by using the contact information set forth above. Reports which may come through the university incident report systems (Maxient or EthicsPoint) will receive instructions regarding how to file a formal complaint. The Title IX Coordinator is authorized to file a formal complaint in lieu of the complainant's stated desire in the event of the University assessment of the threat of ongoing risk posed to the university.

When the University receives a formal complaint, the University will follow its Grievance Process, as set forth herein. Specifically, the University will undertake an objective evaluation of all relevant evidence – including both inculpatory and exculpatory – and provide that credibility determinations will not be based on a person's status as a complainant, respondent, or witness.

Filing a Formal Complaint

When a report of sexual harassment is made, the Title IX Coordinator, or their designee, shall promptly contact the complainant (including his/her parent/guardian if the complainant is under 18 years of age or under guardianship) to discuss the availability of supportive measures, consider the complainant's wishes with respect to supportive measures, inform the complainant of the availability of supportive measures with or without the filing of a formal complaint, and explain to the complainant the process for filing a formal complaint. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of supportive measures. Any supportive measures provided to the complainant or respondent shall be maintained as confidential, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality will not impair the ability of the University to provide the supportive measures. In the event that the complainant is unwilling or unable to file a formal complaint,

the Title IX Coordinator may file the formal complaint on their behalf. However, if the complainant is unwilling to be named, preferring to remain anonymous, a formal Title IX investigation may not be as effective and the University may not be able to proceed with this process or impose any sanctions.

Emergency Removal: The University may remove a respondent from its education program or activity on an emergency basis after conducting an individualized safety and risk analysis. The purposes of the individualized safety and risk analysis is to determine whether the respondent poses an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual arising from the allegations of sexual harassment that justifies removal. If the University determines the respondent poses such a threat, it will so notify the respondent and complainant, and the respondent will have an opportunity to provide a written challenge of the decision to the Director-Student Conduct and Care within 2 business days following notification of the removal.

The Director-Student Conduct and Care or his/her designee shall determine whether emergency removal is warranted within 5 calendar days of receiving the challenge.

If the respondent is a non-student employee, the University may place the respondent on administrative leave during the pendency of the grievance process.

Informal Resolution

Under no circumstances shall a complainant be required as a condition of enrollment or continuing enrollment, or employment or continuing employment, or enjoyment of any other right, to waive his/her right to an investigation and adjudication of a formal complaint of sexual harassment. Similarly, no party shall be required to participate in an informal resolution process.

However, if a formal complaint is filed alleging activity that falls under this policy, the Title IX Coordinator may offer to the parties an informal resolution process. If the parties mutually agree to participate in the informal resolution process, the Title IX Coordinator shall designate a trained individual to facilitate an informal resolution process, such as mediation, that does not involve a full investigation and adjudication. The informal resolution process may be used at any time prior to the decision-maker(s) reaching a determination regarding responsibility.

If the Title IX Coordinator proposes an informal resolution process, the Title IX Coordinator shall provide to the parties a written notice disclosing:

- (1) the allegations;
- (2) the requirements of the informal resolution process including the circumstances under which it precludes the parties from resuming a formal complaint arising from the same allegations; and
- (3) any consequences resulting from participating in the informal resolution process, including the records that will be maintained or could be shared.

Any time prior to agreeing to a resolution, any party has the right to withdraw from the informal resolution process and resume the grievance process with respect to the formal complaint.

Before commencing the informal resolution process, the Title IX Coordinator shall obtain from the parties their voluntary, written consent to the informal resolution process.

The informal resolution process is not available to resolve allegations that an employee sexually harassed a student.

Initiation of Grievance Process

The University will seek to conclude the grievance process, including resolving any appeals, within 60 days of receipt of the formal complaint. If the Title IX Coordinator offers informal resolution processes, the informal resolution processes may not be used by the complainant or respondent to unduly delay the investigation and determination of responsibility. This timeframe, however, may be impacted by the complexity and severity of the matter, and may be subject to a temporary delay of the grievance process or a limited extension for good cause with written notice to the complainant and the respondent of the delay or extension and the reasons for the action. Good cause may include considerations such as the absence of a party, a party's adviser, or a witness; concurrent law enforcement activity; the need for language assistance or accommodation of disabilities; and school breaks. The Title IX Coordinator will provide the parties with updates on the status of the grievance process.

The respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct until a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process.

Upon receipt of a formal complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will provide written notice of the following to the parties who are known:

- (1) Notice of the University's grievance process, including any informal resolution process;
- (2) Notice of the allegations potentially constituting sexual harassment as defined in this policy, including sufficient details known at the time and with sufficient time to prepare a response before any initial interview. Sufficient details include the identities of the parties involved in the incident, if known, the conduct allegedly constituting sexual harassment, and the date and location of the alleged incident, if known.
- (3) The written notice must:
 - a. inform the parties that Davenport will use preponderance of the evidence as the standard of evidence for the Title IX grievance process.
 - b. include a statement that the respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that a determination regarding responsibility will be made at the conclusion of the grievance process;
 - c. inform the parties that the university will assign them an adviser, or they may have an adviser of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney;
 - d. inform the parties that they may inspect and review evidence; and
 - e. inform the parties of any provision in the University's code of conduct that prohibits knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting false information during the grievance process.

- f. inform the parties that Davenport Title IX investigations will be conducted free from bias, and include access to the training materials used to train the Title IX internal team.

The preceding notice shall be provided within five (5) business days of the Title IX Coordinator's receipt of the formal complaint of sexual harassment.

If, in the course of an investigation, the Title IX Coordinator decides to investigate allegations about the complainant or respondent that are not included in the original notice provided to the parties, the University will provide notice of the additional allegations to the parties whose identities are known.

Dismissal of a formal complaint

The University shall investigate the allegations in a formal complaint, *unless* the conduct alleged in the formal complaint: (1) would not constitute sexual harassment (as defined in this policy) even if proved; (2) did not occur in the University's education program or activity (as defined in this policy); or (3) did not occur against a person in the United States. If one of the preceding circumstances exist, the Title IX Coordinator shall dismiss the formal complaint. If the Title IX Coordinator dismisses the formal complaint due to one of the preceding reasons, the University may still investigate and/or take action with respect to such alleged conduct pursuant to another provision of the University's applicable code of conduct or policies, namely student conduct for students and human resources for faculty or staff.

The Title IX Coordinator may dismiss a formal complaint or any allegations therein, if at any time during the investigation or hearing: (1) a complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator in writing that the complainant would like to withdraw the formal complaint or any allegations therein; (2) the respondent is no longer enrolled in the University or employed by the University; or (3) specific circumstances prevent the University from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination as to the formal complaint or allegations therein.

If the Title IX Coordinator dismisses a formal complaint or allegations therein, the Title IX Coordinator must promptly send written notice of the dismissal and reason(s) therefor simultaneously to the parties.

Consolidation of formal complaints

The Title IX Coordinator may consolidate formal complaints as to allegations of sexual harassment against more than one respondent, or by more than one complainant against one or more respondents, or by one party against the other party, where the allegations of sexual harassment arise out of the same facts or circumstances.

Where a grievance process involves more than one complainant or more than one respondent, references in this policy to the singular "party," "complainant," or "respondent" include the plural, as applicable.

Investigation of a Formal Complaint of Sexual Harassment

In conducting the investigation of a formal complaint and throughout the grievance process, the burden of proof and the burden of gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding responsibility is on the University, not the parties.

In making the determination of responsibility, the decision-maker(s) is (are) directed to use the preponderance of evidence standard.

Pursuant to law, the University is not permitted to access, consider, disclose, or otherwise use a party's records that are made or maintained by a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, or other recognized professional or paraprofessional acting in the professional's or paraprofessional's capacity, or assisting in that capacity, and which are made and maintained in connection with the provision of treatment to the party, unless the party provides the University with voluntary, written consent to do so.

Similarly, the investigator(s) and decision-maker(s) may not require, allow, rely upon or otherwise use questions or evidence that constitute, or seek disclosure of, information protected under a legally recognized privilege, unless the person holding such privilege has waived the privilege.

As part of the investigation, the parties have the right to:

- (1) present witnesses, including fact and expert witnesses, and other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence; and
- (2) have others present during any grievance proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the adviser of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, and not limit the choice or presence of an adviser for either the complainant or respondent in any meeting or grievance proceeding.

The adviser role: In a hearing, the role of an adviser is to ask any questions of the opposing side (complainant or respondent) on behalf of their assigned party. In any other meeting leading up to the hearing, the adviser is there to provide process or other advice to the party they are representing, but the adviser is not permitted to participate in the meetings directly.

Neither party shall be restricted in their ability to discuss the allegations under investigation or to gather and present relevant evidence.

The University will provide to a party whose participation is invited or expected written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of all hearings, investigative interviews, or other meetings, with sufficient time for the party to prepare to participate. The University must provide a minimum of ten (10) calendar days' notice with respect to hearings and three (3) days' notice with respect to investigative interviews and other meetings.

Both parties shall have an 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 the evidence upon which the University does not intend to rely in reaching a determination

regarding responsibility and inculpatory or exculpatory evidence whether obtained from a party or other source, so that each party can meaningfully respond to the evidence prior to conclusion of the investigation.

Prior to completion of the investigative report, the Title IX Coordinator or their designee must send to each party and the party's adviser, if any, the evidence subject to inspection and review in an electronic format or a hard copy, and the parties must have at least ten (10) days to submit a written response, which the investigator will consider prior to completion of the investigative report. The University will make all such evidence subject to the parties' inspection and review available at any hearing to give each party equal opportunity to refer to such evidence during the hearing, including for purposes of cross-examination.

At the conclusion of the investigation, the investigator shall create an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence and send the report to each party and the party's adviser, if any, for their review and written response. The investigator must send the investigative report in an electronic format or a hard copy, at least ten (10) days prior to the hearing.

Determination of Responsibility

The Title IX Coordinator shall appoint a decision-maker(s) to issue a determination of responsibility. The decision-maker cannot be the same person(s) as the Title IX Coordinator(s) or the investigator(s).

After the investigator sends the investigative report to the parties and the decision-maker(s), and prior to the decision-maker(s) issuing a determination of responsibility, the decision-maker(s) will conduct a hearing.

Hearing process:

Civility is expected. Any participant, including an adviser, who is behaving in an abusive, threatening or otherwise disruptive manner can be removed from the hearing. If an adviser refuses to cooperate with the university expectations of decorum, the university may require the party to use a different adviser.

The decision-maker will control all aspects of the hearing in addition to and consistent with the guidance included in this section of the policy.

An opportunity to provide a brief opening and closing statements will be offered to each party. Absent unusual circumstances, the parties will present these statements on their own behalf.

Generally, and at the discretion of the decision maker, the complainant will present their evidence and witnesses first. The respondent will then provide their evidence and witnesses. The complainant will then have an opportunity to present any rebuttal evidence or witnesses.

The decision maker(s) shall permit each party's adviser to ask the other party all relevant questions and follow-up questions, including those challenging credibility. Such cross-examination at the live hearing must be conducted directly, orally, and in real time by the party's

adviser of choice and never by a party personally. A party may also request that their adviser conduct all other witness examinations (direct and cross). The decision maker(s) shall have discretion with respect to whether or to what extent this will be permitted. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this policy, the decision-maker shall not restrict the extent to which advisers may participate in the hearing.

At the request of either party, the decision-maker(s) shall provide for the live hearing to occur with the parties located in separate rooms with technology enabling the decision-maker(s) and parties to simultaneously see and hear the party or the witness answering questions.

Only relevant cross-examination and other questions may be asked of a party or witness. Before a complainant, respondent, or witness answers a cross-examination or other question, the decision-maker(s) must first determine whether the question is relevant and explain any decision to exclude a question as not relevant. The decision-maker(s) cannot draw an inference about the determination regarding responsibility based solely on a party's or witness's absence from the live hearing or refusal to answer cross-examination or other questions. If a party does not have an adviser present at the live hearing, the University will provide without fee or charge to that party, an adviser of the University's choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, to conduct cross-examination on behalf of that party.

Questions and evidence about the complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant, unless such questions and evidence about the complainant's prior sexual behavior are offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the conduct alleged by the complainant, or if the questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the respondent and are offered to prove consent.

Live hearings pursuant to this section may be conducted with all parties physically present in the same geographic location or, at the Title IX Coordinator's discretion, any or all parties, witnesses, and other participants may appear at the live hearing virtually, with technology enabling participants simultaneously to see and hear each other.

The University will create an audio or audiovisual recording, or transcript, of any live hearing and make it available to the parties for inspection and review.

Determination regarding responsibility: The decision-maker(s) will issue a written determination regarding responsibility. To reach this determination, the decision-maker(s) must apply the clear and convincing of the evidence standard.

The written determination will include the following content:

- (1) Identification of the allegations potentially constituting sexual harassment pursuant to this policy;

- (2) A description of the procedural steps taken from the receipt of the formal complaint through the determination, including any notifications to the parties, interviews with parties and witnesses, site visits, methods used to gather other evidence, () and hearings held;
- (3) Findings of fact supporting the determination;
- (4) Conclusions regarding the application of the University's code of conduct to the facts;
- (5) A statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, including a determination regarding responsibility, any disciplinary sanctions the University imposes on the respondent as determined in the process below, and whether remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to the University's education program or activity will be provided by the University to the complainant; and
- (6) The University's procedures and permissible bases for the complainant and respondent to appeal.

The decision-maker(s) will provide the written determination to the Title IX Coordinator who will then provide the written determination to the parties simultaneously.

Sanctions/Remedies

If the decision-maker(s) determines the respondent is responsible for violating this policy, the Title IX Coordinator, after consultation with campus life for a student respondent, and with human resources for a faculty or staff respondent, shall issue sanctions, including remedies to end the sex discrimination/sexual harassment, eliminate the hostile environment, prevent its recurrence, and remedy its effects. In addition to imposing disciplinary sanctions/consequences on the respondent, the Title IX Coordinator may also order further supportive measures along with following individual and global remedies, on a case-by-case basis:

1. Provide medical, counseling, and academic support services to the complainant and/or respondent;
2. Re-arranging schedules at the complainant's request;
3. Afford the complainant extra time to complete or retake classes without academic penalty;
4. Review any disciplinary proceedings against the complainant;
5. Train or re-train employees;
6. Develop materials on sexual harassment;
7. Conduct sexual harassment prevention programs; and/or
8. Conduct climate checks.

Disciplinary sanctions/consequences imposed on a student may include suspension, expulsion, and any other sanction authorized by the student code of conduct.

Disciplinary sanctions/consequences imposed on an employee may include written reprimands, unpaid suspension, termination, and any other sanction authorized by any applicable codes of conduct. Discipline of employees must be implemented in accordance with state law and University policy.

The determination regarding responsibility becomes final either on the date that the Title IX Coordinator provides the parties with the written determination of the result of the appeal, if an appeal is filed, or if an appeal is not filed, the date on which an appeal would no longer be considered timely.

The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for effective implementation of any remedies.

Appeal

Both parties have the right to file an appeal from a determination regarding responsibility, and from the University/Title IX Coordinator's dismissal of a formal complaint or any allegations therein, on the following bases:

- (1) Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter;
- (2) New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made, that could affect the outcome of the matter; and
- (3) The Title IX Coordinator, investigator(s), or decision-maker(s) had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or the individual complainant or respondent that affected the outcome of the matter.

Any party wishing to appeal the decision-maker(s)'s determination of responsibility, or the Title IX Coordinator's dismissal of a formal complaint or any allegations therein, must submit a written appeal to the Title IX Coordinator within five (5) calendar days after receipt of the decision-maker(s)'s determination of responsibility or the Title IX Coordinator's dismissal of a formal complaint or any allegations therein.

As to all appeals, the Title IX Coordinator will notify the other party in writing when an appeal is filed and implement appeal procedures equally for both parties. The decision-maker(s) for the appeal shall not be the same person(s) as the decision-maker(s) that reached the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal, the investigator(s), or the Title IX Coordinator.

The decision-maker(s) for the appeal shall not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or an individual complainant or respondent, and shall receive the same training as required of other decision-makers.

Both parties shall have a reasonable, equal opportunity to submit a written statement in support of, or challenging, the outcome. The parties' written statements in support of, or challenging, the determination of responsibility must be submitted within five (5) calendar days after the Title IX Coordinator provides notice to the non-appealing party of the appeal.

The decision-maker(s) for the appeal shall issue a written decision describing the result of the appeal and the rationale for the result. The written decision will be provided to the Title IX Coordinator who will provide it simultaneously to both parties. The written decision will be issued within ten (10) calendar workdays of when the parties' written statements were submitted. This appeal process applies solely to a formal Title IX investigation and any other similar processes do not apply.

Retaliation

Neither the University nor any other person may intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate against any individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by Title IX, its implementing regulations, or this policy, or because the individual has made a report or complaint, testified, assisted, or participated or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under this policy. Intimidation, threats, coercion, or discrimination, including charges against an individual for code of conduct violations that do not involve sex discrimination or sexual harassment, but arise out of the same facts or circumstances as a report or complaint of sex discrimination, or a report or formal complaint of sexual harassment, for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by Title IX, its implementing regulations, or this policy, constitutes retaliation.

The University will keep confidential from third parties who are not involved in the process the identity of any individual who has made a report or complaint of sex discrimination, including any individual who has made a report or filed a formal complaint of sexual harassment, any complainant, any individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of sex discrimination, any respondent, and any witness, except as may be permitted by the FERPA statute, 20 U.S.C. 1232g, or FERPA regulations, 34 CFR part 99, or as required by law, or to carry out the purposes of 34 CFR part 106, including the conduct of any investigation, hearing, or judicial proceeding arising thereunder.

Complaints alleging retaliation may be filed according to the grievance procedures set forth above.

The exercise of rights protected under the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution does not constitute retaliation prohibited under this policy.

Charging an individual with a code of conduct violation for making a materially false statement in bad faith in the course of a grievance proceeding under this policy shall not constitute retaliation, provided, however, that a determination regarding responsibility, alone, is not sufficient to conclude that any party made a materially false statement in bad faith.

Training

The University's Title IX Coordinator, along with any investigator(s), decision-maker(s), or person(s) designated to facilitate an informal resolution process, must receive training on the definition of sexual harassment (as that term is used in this policy), the scope of the University's

education program or activity, how to conduct an investigation and grievance process including hearings, appeals and informal resolution processes, as applicable, and how to serve impartially, including by avoiding prejudgment of the facts at issue, conflicts of interests, and bias.

The University will make its training materials publicly available on its website.

Recordkeeping

The University shall create, and maintain for a period of seven (7) years, records of any actions, including any supportive measures, taken in response to a report or formal complaint of sexual harassment. In each instance, the University shall document the basis for its conclusion that its response was not deliberately indifferent, and document that it has taken measures designed to restore or preserve equal access to the University's education program or activity. If the University does not provide a complainant with supportive measures, then the University will document the reasons why such a response was not clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances. The documentation of certain bases or measures does not limit the University in the future from providing additional explanations or detailing additional measures taken.

The University shall maintain for a period of seven (7) years the following records:

- (1) Each Title IX investigation including any determination regarding responsibility and any audio or audiovisual recording or transcript that is made of any live hearing, any disciplinary sanctions imposed on the respondent, and any remedies provided to the complainant designed to restore or preserve equal access to the University's education program or activity;
- (2) Any appeal and the result therefrom;
- (3) Any informal resolution and the result therefrom; and

All materials used to train Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decision makers, and any person who facilitates an informal resolution process.

Sex 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.

In Michigan, convicted sex offenders must register with the Michigan State Police Public Sex Offender Registry. You can link to this information, which appears on Michigan State Police website, by accessing website at http://www.communitynotification.com/cap_main.php?office=55242/

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LOCATION CLERY CRIME STATISTICS

Clery Crime Definitions:

Under the Clery Act, there are several crimes for which Davenport University shall maintain and publish statistics. For further information related to the crime definitions, as well as examples of those which shall be reported, please see Chapter 3 of [The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting](#).

Criminal Offenses

Murder: The willful (non-negligent) killing of a human being by another. NOTE: Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded.

Manslaughter: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Gross negligence is the intentional failure to perform a manifest duty in reckless disregard of the consequences as affecting the life or property of another.

Sex Offenses: See definitions section under the VAWA Reauthorization Act 2013.

Robbery: The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated Assault: An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife or other weapon is used which could or probably would result in a serious potential injury if the crime were successfully completed.

Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or a felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Motor Vehicle Theft: the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access, even though the vehicles are later abandoned - including joy riding)

Arson: any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling, house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another. (Do not classify fires of suspicious origin or fires of unknown origin.)

Referrals for Discipline

For Weapons, Drug, and Liquor Law Violations, Clery reportable crimes are those incidents only where arrests or disciplinary referrals occur.

Weapon Law Violations: the violation of laws or ordinances dealing with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Drug Abuse Violations: Violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (Demerol, methadones); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs

(barbiturates, Benzedrine).(Drug/narcotic violations referred for campus disciplinary action under the Campus Code need not be reported for Clery purposes).

Liquor Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinance prohibiting: the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.) -Alcohol violations referred for campus disciplinary action under the Campus Code need not be reported for Clery purposes).

Hate Crimes: A crime involving one or more of the above listed crimes, the crimes of theft, simple assault, intimidation and/or vandalism reported to local police agencies or to a campus security authority that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. The categories of bias include the victim's actual or perceived race, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, and disability.

- **Larceny-Theft** (Except Motor Vehicle Theft): The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.
- **Simple Assault:** An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.
- **Intimidation:** To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.
- **Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property:** To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

LETTINGA CRIME STATISTICS

Type of Offense	Year	On Campus	Residential Facility	Non-Campus Building or property	Public Property
Criminal Homicide					
Murder / Non-negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses					
Rape	2020	4	4	0	0
	2019	1	1	0	0
	2018	1	1	0	0
Fondling	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	1	1	0	0
Incest	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2020	1	0	0	0
	2019	4	3	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2020	2	1	0	0
	2019	1	1	0	0
	2018	1	0	0	0
Robbery	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0

	2018	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	1	1	0	0
	2018	1	0	0	0
Burglary	2020	1	1	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	2	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arson	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Judicial Referrals					
Liquor Law Violations	2020	58	56	0	0
	2019	27	27	0	0
	2018	58	48	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2020	9	7	0	0
	2019	23	13	0	0
	2018	26	22	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2020	1	0	0	0
	2019	1	1	0	0
	2018	1	1	0	0
Arrests					
Liquor Law Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	1	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes					
Criminal Homicide					
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses					
Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Incest	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0

Aggravated Assault	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arson	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Larceny-Theft	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	2020	2	2	0	0
	2019	1	1	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0

LETINGA FIRE STATISTICS

Summary of Fires	Year	Fires	Injuries	Deaths	Value in \$
Name of Facility					
Cook Hall	2020	0	0	0	\$0
	2019	0	0	0	\$0
	2018	0	0	0	\$0
Meijer Hall	2020	0	0	0	\$0
	2019	0	0	0	\$0
	2018	0	0	0	\$0
South Hall	2020	0	0	0	\$0
	2019	0	0	0	\$0
	2018	0	0	0	\$0
Panther Woods	2020	0	0	0	\$0
	2019	0	0	0	\$0
	2018	0	0	0	\$0
Panther Ridge	2020	1	0	0	\$7000
	2019	2	0	0	\$200
	2018	0	0	0	\$0

Summary of Protective Measures	Alarm Monitoring	Full Sprinkler	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguishers	Evacuation Plans	Fire Drills
Name of Facility						
Cook Hall	X	X	X	X	X	1
Meijer Hall	X	X	X	X	X	2
South Hall	X	X	X	X	X	1
Panther Woods	X	X	X	X	X	4
Panther Ridge	X	X	X	X	X	3

GRAND RAPIDS COOK CENTER CRIME STATISTICS

Type of Offense	Year	On Campus	Residential Facility	Non-Campus Building or property	Public Property
Criminal Homicide					
Murder / Non-negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses					
Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	1
Fondling	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Incest	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0

	2018	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2020	0	0	0	3
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arson	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Judicial Referrals					
Liquor Law Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arrests					
Liquor Law Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	1
	2018	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes					
Criminal Homicide					
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses					
Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Incest	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0

Aggravated Assault	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arson	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Larceny-Theft	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0

HOLLAND CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS

Type of Offense	Year	On Campus	Residential Facility	Non-Campus Building or property	Public Property
Criminal Homicide					
Murder / Non-negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses					
Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Incest	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0

	2018	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arson	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Judicial Referrals					
Liquor Law Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arrests					
Liquor Law Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes					
Criminal Homicide					
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses					
Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Incest	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0

Aggravated Assault	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arson	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Larceny-Theft	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0

LANSING CRIME STATISTICS

Type of Offense	Year	On Campus	Residential Facility	Non-Campus Building or property	Public Property
Criminal Homicide					
Murder / Non-negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses					
Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Incest	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0

	2018	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	1	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arson	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Judicial Referrals					
Liquor Law Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arrests					
Liquor Law Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes					
Criminal Homicide					
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses					
Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Incest	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0

Aggravated Assault	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arson	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Larceny-Theft	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0

MIDLAND CRIME STATISTICS

Type of Offense	Year	On Campus	Residential Facility	Non-Campus Building or property	Public Property
Criminal Homicide					
Murder / Non-negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses					
Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Incest	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0

	2018	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arson	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Judicial Referrals					
Liquor Law Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arrests					
Liquor Law Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes					
Criminal Homicide					
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses					
Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Incest	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0

Aggravated Assault	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arson	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Larceny-Theft	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0

TRAVERSE CITY CRIME STATISTICS

Type of Offense	Year	On Campus	Residential Facility	Non-Campus Building or property	Public Property
Criminal Homicide					
Murder / Non-negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses					
Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Incest	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0

	2018	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arson	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Judicial Referrals					
Liquor Law Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arrests					
Liquor Law Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes					
Criminal Homicide					
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses					
Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Incest	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0

Aggravated Assault	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arson	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Larceny-Theft	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0

WARREN CRIME STATISTICS

Type of Offense	Year	On Campus	Residential Facility	Non-Campus Building or property	Public Property
Criminal Homicide					
Murder / Non-negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses					
Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Incest	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0

	2018	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arson	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Judicial Referrals					
Liquor Law Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	2	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arrests					
Liquor Law Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes					
Criminal Homicide					
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses					
Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Incest	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0

Aggravated Assault	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arson	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Larceny-Theft	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0

Mott Community College Crime Statistics

Type of Offense	Year	On Campus	Residential Facility	Non-Campus Building or property	Public Property
Criminal Homicide					
Murder / Non-negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses					
Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Incest	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0

	2018	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arson	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Judicial Referrals					
Liquor Law Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arrests					
Liquor Law Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes					
Criminal Homicide					
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses					
Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Incest	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0

Aggravated Assault	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arson	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Larceny-Theft	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0

Macomb County Community College Crime Statistics

Type of Offense	Year	On Campus	Residential Facility	Non-Campus Building or property	Public Property
Criminal Homicide					
Murder / Non-negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses					
Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Incest	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0

	2020	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Arson	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Judicial Referrals					
Liquor Law Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arrests					
Liquor Law Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes					
Criminal Homicide					
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses					
Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Incest	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0

Aggravated Assault	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arson	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Larceny-Theft	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0

Kalamazoo Valley Community College Crime Statistics

Type of Offense	Year	On Campus	Residential Facility	Non-Campus Building or property	Public Property
Criminal Homicide					
Murder / Non-negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses					
Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Incest	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0

	2018	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arson	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Judicial Referrals					
Liquor Law Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arrests					
Liquor Law Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes					
Criminal Homicide					
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses					
Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Incest	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0

Aggravated Assault	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arson	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Larceny-Theft	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0

Detroit Campus Crime Statistics

Type of Offense	Year	On Campus	Residential Facility	Non-Campus Building or property	Public Property
Criminal Homicide					
Murder / Non-negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses					
Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Incest	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Arson	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0

Judicial Referrals					
Liquor Law Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Arrests					
Liquor Law Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes					
Criminal Homicide					
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses					
Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Incest	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Arson	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Larceny-Theft	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0

Simple Assault	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0

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