



ANNUAL SECURITY

REPORT 2024

MIAMI REGIONAL UNIVERSITY | 305-442-9223 | MRU.EDU
700 SOUTH ROYAL POINCIANA BLVD MIAMI SPRINGS, FL 33166



Jeanne Clery Act
Disclosure of Campus Security Policy
and Campus Crime Statistics

MIAMI REGIONAL UNIVERSITY

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ANNUAL CAMPUS SECURITY AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT

This guide is published in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act {20 U.S.C. Section 1092(f)}. This report is prepared annually by the Campus Safety Officer of Miami Regional University. This report is provided electronically to all currently enrolled students and University employees by October first, annually. Prospective students of Miami Regional University are provided with a copy upon enrollment. New employees are provided a copy of the current report as part of the hiring process. This report can also be found online at www.mru.edu under consumer information. This report is also posted on bulletin boards located throughout the university. This report contains information regarding campus security and personal safety including topics such as: crime prevention, fire safety, university safety personnel, crime reporting policies, disciplinary procedures and other matters of importance relating to security and safety on campus. It also contains information about crime statistics for the three previous calendar years concerning reported crimes that occurred on campus and on public property within or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. This information is required by law.

The procedure for preparing this annual disclosure of crime statistics report is to contact to obtain data from the following sources: local law enforcement agencies that have jurisdiction, Miami Springs Police Department, and non-police officials (Administrative Staff, Facilities Department, building superintendent). These statistics reported are gathered, compiled, and reported to MRU Management over the past three years and have occurred either on-campus, in off-campus or property owned or controlled by MRU, or on public property adjacent to our campus.

The Miami Springs Police Department is the primary reporting and investigating law enforcement agency for all crimes occurring on or adjacent to the MRU campus. The same is true for any crimes occurring on public property just outside the boundaries of the MRU Campus. As part of the safety training, all employees and students are instructed to contact 911 in case of emergency. For non-emergencies, the Miami Springs Police Department can be reached at 305-888-9711.

The safety and wellbeing of our students, staff, faculty, and guests are very important to the Miami Regional University (MRU) Community. MRU wishes to provide students, faculty, and visitors with information on safety, security procedures, policies, and resources available and to ask that they cooperate in crime prevention. MRU conducts annual safety training for all on campus staff and faculty. The Campus Safety Plan (attached) is posted in all classrooms. It is reviewed during student and new employee orientation. The MRU crime rate is low, and crime prevention is a high priority among community members. Everyone shares the responsibility of making MRU a safe place to study and work.

MRU contracts third party security personnel for the MRU parking areas and on campus. No other security personnel are employed by MRU. Each employee and student at MRU is encouraged to be vigilant and report all suspicious/criminal activity immediately to the appropriate authorities. Members of the school community should immediately report a crime or any emergency by calling 911 or by going to the front desk, any administrative office or to any faculty member. When notified of any criminal activity, the MRU employee will immediately report the activity to the local law enforcement agency, if not already reported. Finally, the MRU Campus Safety Officer, Mitsy Sousa 305-442-9223 x 6033, must be informed so that appropriate actions can be taken and tracked by MRU.

Reporting

The MRU Safety Officer will alert the MRU community of any threats to the community by personal announcement in the classes when on the campus and via the MRU Emergency Alert System. This system alerts via text and email.

MRU utilizes a variety of resources to deliver important emergency information to the campus community. The Emergency Notification Protocol is:

- MRU Text Alert
 - Text message alerts will be sent to MRU students and employees with important campus safety messages.
- E-mails
 - E-mail message alerts will be sent to MRU students and employees with important campus safety messages.
- MRU homepage
 - In some circumstances, the MRU home page will be replaced by an emergency page, which will be updated with latest information in the event of an emergency that affects the campus.
- Digital Signage

- Emergency information will be displayed on campus digital signage and monitors.
- Fire Alarms
 - In the event a fire alarm is activated, students and employees shall immediately evacuate the building and move to an area across the street from the building.
- All other alerts follow the directions given. In all instances, you should get additional clarifying information by all possible means. MRU homepage, MRU Text Alert, MRU Email, etc.

Reports of a criminal incident, whether as a victim, witness, or third party, should be made. The Campus Safety Office encourages anyone who is a complainant/victim or witness to any crime to report the incident promptly. Reports can be made by phone or email to the Campus Safety Officer (msousa@mru.edu). Because these reports are public records, under state law, the Campus Safety Officer cannot hold reports of crimes in confidence.

Facilities Management

Facilities Management maintains the building and grounds with a concern for the safety and security of all persons and property. Inspections are routinely conducted, and repairs are promptly made to ensure that appropriate safety and security standards are maintained.

Orientation on safety

Primary education program for new students and employees is part of orientation for new students and employees. The safety plan is also reviewed each year at Kick off for all employees. Please refer to bulletin boards throughout the campus for ongoing campaigns regarding ongoing preventions and awareness programs.

Crime Mapping

Working with over 900 agencies across the United States, CrimeReports is the nation's largest collection of law enforcement agencies committed to transparency, public access, and citizen engagement. This website, www.crimereports.com provides up-to-date crime information. Community members can access the integrated crime map and receive email crime alerts for free, empowering them to make informed decisions to help improve the safety of their neighborhood and community.

Missing Residential Student Policy

MRU does not have residence halls, nor student housing. The MRU Missing Personal Policy and Procedure is posted on the MRU website, under consumer information: [Missing-Person-Policy-and-Procedures](#)

Prevention and Awareness Programs

Primary education program for new students and employees is part of orientation for new students and employees. Please refer to bulletin boards throughout the campus for ongoing campaigns regarding ongoing preventions and awareness programs. Additional resources are available in each section of the areas listed.



CAMPUS STATISTICS OF CRIMINAL OFFENSE ON-CAMPUS/NON-CAMPUS BUILDINGS (NONE) AND PUBLIC PROPERTY CRIME STATISTICS

The purpose of this report is to advise current and prospective students and employees of crimes that have occurred on campus during the past three calendar years.

CRIME STATISTICS BY GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

Offense	Year	On Campus	Public Property
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2021	0	0
	2022	0	0
	2023	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2021	0	0
	2022	0	0
	2023	0	0
Rape	2021	0	0
	2022	0	0
	2023	0	0
Fondling	2021	0	0
	2022	0	0
	2023	0	0
Incest	2021	0	0
	2022	0	0
	2023	0	0
Statutory Rape	2021	0	0
	2022	0	0
	2023	0	0
Sexual Offenses/Non-Forcible	2021	0	0
	2022	0	0
	2023	0	0
Robbery	2021	0	0
	2022	0	0
	2023	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2021	0	0
	2022	0	0
	2023	0	1
Burglary	2021	0	0
	2022	0	0
	2023	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2021	0	0
	2022	0	0
	2023	0	0

Offense	Year	On Campus	Public Property
Arson	2021	0	0
	2022	0	0
	2023	0	0
Larceny-Theft	2021	0	0
	2022	0	0
	2023	0	0
Simple Assault	2021	0	0
	2022	0	0
	2023	0	1
Intimidation	2021	0	0
	2022	0	0
	2023	0	0
Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	2021	0	0
	2022	0	0
	2023	0	0

Alcohol, Drugs and Weapons

At Miami Regional University, student and employee health and wellbeing are of great importance. MRU is committed to providing an environment free of the abuse of alcohol and the illegal use of drugs. MRU has adopted and implemented programs to prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by all students and employees on school premises or as part of any of its activities. The University wants all students and employees to know about the dangers of drug and alcohol abuse and the resources that are available to them concerning education, what to do about abuse and addiction in self and others, and other general information. To this end, the University has established programming and/or resources for students and employees appropriate to their needs.

Standard of Conduct

The unlawful possession, use, or distribution of drugs and alcohol by students or employees is prohibited while on property is owned and controlled by MRU or university activities. No employee or student is to report to work or class while under the influence of illegal drugs or alcohol.

Employees who are under the influence of a drug or alcohol on the job compromise the university’s interests; endanger their health, safety, and the health and safety of others, including other employees, students and visitors; and can cause a number of other work-related problems, including absenteeism and tardiness, compromised job performance, increased workloads for coworkers, behavior that disrupts other employees, delays in the completion of work, inferior quality in products or service, and disruption of customer relations.

To date, there have not been any instances, arrests nor referrals for liquor, drugs, or weapons at Miami Regional University. The table below reflects the last 3 years of statistics.

Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action

Offense	Year	On Campus	Public Property
Liquor Law Arrest	2021	0	0
	2022	0	0
	2023	0	0
Liquor Law Referral	2021	0	0
	2022	0	0
	2023	0	0
Drug Law Arrest	2021	0	0
	2022	0	0
	2023	0	0
Drug Law Referral	2021	0	0
	2022	0	0
	2023	0	0
Weapons Arrest	2021	0	0
	2022	0	0
	2023	0	0
Weapons Referral	2021	0	0
	2022	0	0
	2023	0	0

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Policy (DAAPP)

Miami Regional University is committed to providing an environment free of the abuse of alcohol and the illegal use of alcohol and other drugs. MRU has adopted and implemented programs that seek to prevent the illicit use of drugs and the abuse of alcohol by MRU community members. The MRU Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Policy is posted on the MRU website. In addition, a biennial review is conducted every two years to review and assess the effectiveness of the DAAPP. Said report is also provided to all members of the MRU community and posted on the MRU consumer information section of the university website.

Alcoholic Beverages and Illegal Drug Possession

The consumption of alcoholic beverages by members of the University community is subject to alcoholic beverage laws of the State of Florida and MRU Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Policies. Specifically, it is unlawful for any person to sell, give, serve, or permit to serve alcoholic beverages to a person less than 21 years of age. Florida Law and University policy may allow alcohol to be consumed by persons 21 years of age or older at approved events and locations only. It is also unlawful for a person to misrepresent or misstate his or age or the age of any other person for the purpose of inducing any licensee or his agents or employees to sell, give, serve or deliver any alcoholic beverage to a person less than 21 years of age. Any violation of the proceeding may cause for disciplinary action and criminal prosecution.

Florida law prohibits the sale, manufacture, or delivery, or possession with intent to sell, manufacture or deliver, of a Controlled Substance “in, on, or within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising a public or private college, University, or other postsecondary institution.” Fla. Stat. § 893.13(1)(d). Violators face up to 30 years in prison. See MRU Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Policy on the MRU consumer information section of the website.

The prohibitions of this section apply whenever the interests of the university may be adversely affected, including any time the employee is:

On university premises;

- At university-sponsored or university-related events;
- Conducting or performing university business, regardless of location;
- Operating or responsible for the operation, custody, or care of university equipment or other property; or
- Responsible for the safety of others.

The following acts are prohibited and subject an employee to termination:

- The unauthorized use, possession, purchase, sale, manufacture, distribution, transportation or dispensation of alcohol;
- Being under the influence of alcohol while at work;
- The use, possession, purchase, sale, manufacture, distribution, transportation, or dispensation of any illegal drug or other controlled substance;
- Being under the influence of any illegal drug or other controlled substance;
- The abuse of any legal drug;
- The purchase, sale, manufacture, distribution, transportation, dispensation, or possession of any legal prescription drug in a manner inconsistent with law; or
- Working while impaired by the use of a legal drug whenever such impairment might:
 - Endanger the safety of the employee or some other person;
 - Pose a risk of significant damage to university property or equipment; or
 - Substantially interferes with the employee’s job performance or the efficient operation of the university’s business or equipment.

Alcohol: Students are expected to act responsibly and maturely regardless of whether they have consumed alcoholic beverages. Inappropriate behavior resulting from alcohol consumption and/or abuse is a violation of university regulations and policy.

The use or abuse of alcohol is not an acceptable excuse for violation of university policies. Specifically:

- Alcoholic beverages may not be served on university property or within university facilities without proper authorization.
- The appropriate administrator may grant permission to those persons, groups or organizations in their area of responsibility. All permissions granted must be consistent with established policy.
- Persons under the legal drinking age may not distribute, sell, possess, consume, or be under the influence of alcohol, nor be in the presence of alcohol while on campus.

- In an instance of an underage person being present where alcohol is being consumed or available, the person of legal drinking age may also be held accountable.
- Persons of legal drinking age may not distribute, provide, or sell alcohol to persons under the legal drinking age.
- The supplying, possession and consumption of alcohol are prohibited during student-sponsored events and university events at which underage students are present, except with the written approval of the appropriate administrator.
- Use or possession of false or altered identification, or other misrepresentation of one's age in order to possess, consume or purchase alcohol, is prohibited.
- The possession and/or use of alcohol paraphernalia (funnels, bongs, beer pong tables, etc.) is prohibited.
- Public intoxication is prohibited.
- Driving while under the influence of alcohol is prohibited.

Underage drinking:

MRU respects the rights of those students 21 years of age or older to consume alcohol. Students under the age of 21 are not permitted to have alcohol on campus or at any designated university function. Students found in violation of this policy may have the alcohol confiscated and may also receive disciplinary action. Alcohol is not permitted on campus without permission from an authorized university official.

Drugs: MRU does not support any activity related to the possession, use, provision, or sale of any substance considered to be illegal or mind-altering. This policy includes, but is not limited to, marijuana, salvia and the nonprescribed use of prescription drugs. Note that the State of Florida's Compassionate Medical Cannabis Act does not change the university's prohibition regarding the possession, use, provision, or sale of marijuana or otherwise authorize individuals to use medical marijuana on campus. Federal law, including the Drug Free Schools Act, continues to prohibit marijuana. Thus, marijuana possession or use, even if in compliance with the Compassionate Medical Cannabis Act, is prohibited on campus. Drug paraphernalia also is prohibited and includes any and all types of equipment, products and materials of any kind that are used, intended for use or designated for using or selling drugs.

On-campus and/or off-campus involvement in possession, use or sharing of drugs may result in suspension from the university for a minimum of one semester and until the student completes his or her educational sanctions. This suspension may occur regardless of legal action.

The selling or sharing of illegal drugs, including marijuana and prescription drugs, on or off campus, may result in expulsion. Given the considerations and other dangers regarding the use and abuse of drugs, regulations will be enforced and are applicable regardless of the status of any legal proceedings.

Specifically:

- Illegal substances may not be possessed, used, shared, distributed, bought, sold or manufactured on campus.

- Controlled substances may not be possessed, used, shared, distributed, bought, sold or manufactured on campus except as expressly permitted by law.
- Illegal or inappropriate use of substances to cause intoxication or hallucination is prohibited.
- Possessing any and all types of drug-related paraphernalia, equipment, products or materials of any kind that are used, intended for use, or designed for using, selling, manipulating or manufacturing drugs is prohibited.
- Abusing or misusing one's own prescribed drugs is prohibited.
- Being in the presence or in the vicinity of drugs, drug paraphernalia or drug use is prohibited.

Prescription drugs

The misuse and abuse of any prescription drugs can result in physical and psychological consequences, including addiction, accidental overdose and death. Mixing prescription drugs with alcohol or any other drug increases the likelihood of toxic overdose and death. Sharing prescription drugs is a felony under Florida law and is a violation of university policy. The illegal possession, use or sharing of prescription drugs is also a violation of university policy and may result in conduct sanctions and/or disciplinary action.

Location and paraphernalia

Students found in the vicinity of drug use (e.g., being in the same room) or in possession of marijuana-related or other drug-related paraphernalia, which is defined as, but not limited to, any and all types of equipment, products or materials of any kind that are used, intended for use or designed for using or selling drugs, will face student conduct consequences.

Sanctions

Violation of the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Policy will result in sanctions. There are University sanctions and legal sanctions under local, State or Federal law. It is the policy of MRU University to comply with federal and State of Florida drug laws.

University:

Students, staff or faculty who engage in conduct prohibited by law in violation of any city ordinances, state criminal laws or federal laws relating to illegal drug use or the university's drug policies may be subject to disciplinary sanctions.

- Students: Sanctions may include warnings, disciplinary probation, suspension from the university, expulsion, campus restrictions, behavioral contracts, community service, financial fines or restitution, referrals to professional counseling, other educational assignments, or the withholding or revocation of a degree. Sanctions that include suspension and/or expulsion from the university may be noted on the student's permanent academic records, including transcripts.

- Staff: The sanction may include any form of progressive discipline or termination as set forth in the Staff Discipline and Corrective Action Policy, including disciplinary action such as warning, reprimand, withholding of a promotion or pay increase, reassignment, temporary suspension without pay or termination, as well as possible training and/or referral to counseling.
- Faculty: The sanction may include any form of disciplinary action, including, warning, reprimand, withholding of a promotion or pay increase, reassignment, temporary suspension without pay or termination, as well as possible training and/or referral to counseling.
- For an employee who is also a student acting within the scope of his/her employment at the time of the incident, the sanction may include any permissible discipline from the university catalog or handbook.

At the discretion of the university, a student or employee found to have violated any city ordinances, state criminal laws or federal laws relating to alcohol or drug use, or university alcohol and drug policies, may be required, in addition to any disciplinary action taken or as an alternative to disciplinary action, to participate in and satisfactorily complete an appropriate counseling, rehabilitation or assistance program. In addition to university sanctions, the affected individual may be subject to criminal penalties under applicable federal and state law (see below). For more information on prohibited student behaviors involving drugs, please refer to the University catalog.

Legal Sanctions and Compliance with Federal and State Drug Laws

Notice of Federal Student Financial Aid Penalties for Drug Law Violations As prescribed in section 484(r) of the Higher Education Act, a student who, during a period of enrollment for which the student was receiving any Federal grant, loan, or work assistance, is convicted of any offense under any Federal or State law involving the possession or sale of a controlled substance shall not be eligible to receive any additional grant, loan, or work assistance from the date of that conviction for the period of time specified in the following table:

Offense	Ineligibility period Sale of Controlled Substance	Ineligibility period for Possession of Controlled Substance
1st Offense	2 years from date of conviction	1 year from date of conviction
2nd Offense	Indefinite period	2 years from date of conviction
3rd Offense		Indefinite period

(If the student was convicted of both possessing and selling illegal drugs, and the periods of ineligibility are different, the student will be ineligible for the longer period.) Students denied

eligibility for an indefinite period can regain it only after successfully completing an approved rehabilitation program or if a conviction is reversed, set aside, or removed from the student's record so that fewer than two convictions for sale or three convictions for possession remain on the record. In such cases, the nature and dates of the remaining convictions will determine if and when the student regains eligibility.

Student Responsibilities if Convicted During Period of Enrollment

If a student is convicted of a drug offense after receiving Federal aid, they must notify the Office of Financial Aid immediately. If a student has been convicted of a drug offense while applying to receive Title IV Federal financial aid, they are required to report the conviction on item number 23 of the FAFSA.

Parental Notification for Student Violations of the Alcohol and Other Drug Policy

The Family Education Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 authorizes higher education institutions to inform a parent or guardian of any student under age 21, who has been found in violation of any federal, state or local law or any rule or policy of the institution governing the use or possession of alcohol or controlled substances. The provost will notify parents/guardians of students under 21 years of age when a student is found responsible for a violation of the University's DAAPP, and all appeals have been exhausted.

State Alcohol Laws and Sanctions

Florida Statutes Chapter 562 details the Florida laws on alcoholic beverages and related penalties (misdemeanor, felony). Pursuant to Florida Statute 562.11, it is unlawful for a person under the age of 21, except a person employed under the provisions of F.S. 562.13 acting in the scope of her or his employment within hotels, restaurants and other licensed establishments, to have in her or his possession alcoholic beverages (F.S. 562.111). Violation of this offense is punishable by a definite term of imprisonment of up to 60 days and/or a \$500 fine; a subsequent offense is punishable by a definite term of imprisonment of up to one year and a fine of \$1,000. Possession of alcoholic beverages by a person under age 21 may also result in curtailment of driving privileges.

Florida Statute 562.11 also prohibits persons from selling, giving, serving or permitting to be served alcoholic beverages to a person under 21. It is also unlawful for a person under 21 to misrepresent their age in order to obtain alcohol. This includes the manufacture or use of false identification. Use of altered identification for the purpose of procuring alcoholic beverages is a felony. Violation of either of these offenses is also punishable by a definite term of imprisonment of up to 60 days and a fine of \$500. Misrepresentation of age may also lead to curtailment of driving privileges. See F.S. 775.082 or F.S. 775.083. A person who violates this subparagraph a second or subsequent time within one year after a prior conviction commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in F.S. 775.082 or F.S. 775.083.

No person in the state shall be intoxicated and endanger the safety of another person or property, and no person in the state shall be intoxicated or drink any alcoholic beverage in a public place or in or upon any public conveyance and cause a public disturbance (F.S. 856.011).

Any person violating the provisions of this subsection 856.011 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in F.S. 775.082 or F.S. 775.083.

Florida law also prohibits public intoxication on a street or public place while within the city limits. A person is guilty of the offense of driving under the influence and is subject to punishment as provided in subsection (2) if the person is driving or in actual physical control of a vehicle within this state and (F.S. 316.193):

- a) The person is under the influence of alcoholic beverages, any chemical substance set forth in F.S. 877.111 or any substance controlled under chapter 893, when affected to the extent that the person's normal faculties are impaired; or
- b) The person has a blood alcohol level of 0.08 or more grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood; or
- c) The person has a breath alcohol level of 0.08 or more grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath.

(2) (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), subsection (3) or subsection (4), any person who is convicted of a violation of subsection (1) shall be punished:

- 1. By a fine of: a. Not less than \$500 or more than \$1,000 for a first conviction; b. Not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,000 for a second conviction, and
- 2. By imprisonment for: a. Not more than six months for a first conviction; b. Not more than nine months for a second conviction.

See F.S. 316.193 for additional information.

Florida Drug Laws and Sanctions

The Florida statutes with regard to drug abuse are found in Florida Statutes Chapter 893. This chapter includes definitions of what constitutes illegal drugs, drug paraphernalia, prohibited activities and related penalties. Conviction for the possession or distribution of illegal alcohol or drugs will result in various penalties according to the nature of the offense. These can include imprisonment, fines, confiscation of property and other related penalties.

Per Section 893.11(1), "it is unlawful for any person to sell, purchase, manufacture, or deliver, a controlled substance in, on, or within 200 feet of the real property comprising a public or private college, university, or other postsecondary educational institution." Punishment for such crimes ranges from first-degree misdemeanors (up to one year imprisonment and up to a \$1,000 fine) to first-degree felonies (up to 30 years imprisonment and up to a \$10,000 fine). Specifically, possession of fewer than 20 grams of marijuana is punishable with imprisonment of up to one year and a fine of up to \$1,000; possession of more than 20 grams of marijuana is a third-degree felony with imprisonment of up to five years and a fine of up to \$5,000. Trafficking (distributing specified large quantities of various controlled substances) is punishable by a term of imprisonment up to life and a fine of \$25,000 to \$500,000, depending on the particular illicit drug and the quantity involved. Thus, possession of fewer than 28 grams of cocaine is a third-degree felony, while possession of more than 28 grams of cocaine, trafficking in cocaine, is a first-degree felony, punishable with a fine of up to \$250,000 and imprisonment up to life without eligibility

for early release. The death penalty may be imposed if a person has brought large quantities of the substances into the state knowing the result would be the death of any person.

Florida Controlled Substance List and Schedules can be found under F.S. 893.03. The Florida Precursor Chemical list, which lists chemicals that may be used in manufacturing a controlled substance in violation of Florida Statute, can be found under F.S. 893.033.

Individuals who have been convicted of a felony involving the sale of or trafficking in, or conspiracy to sell or traffic in, a controlled substance under certain circumstances may be disqualified from applying for state employment. Convictions on drug-related charges also may result in disqualification for federal financial aid. Punishments may include a fine of up to \$8 million and life imprisonment.

Federal penalties for illicit drugs

The following federal trafficking penalties for illegal drugs took effect November 18, 1988, under the Controlled Substance Acts (CSA).

CSA I and II penalties

For possession of 10 to 99 grams (g) or 100 to 999 g mixture of methamphetamine or PCP; 100 to 999 g mixture of heroin; 500 to 4,999 g mixture of cocaine; 5 to 49 g mixture of cocaine base; 1 to 10 g mixture of LSD; 40 to 399 g mixture of fentanyl; 10 to 99 g mixture of fentanyl analogue, the penalty is:

- First offense: not less than five years or more than 40 years of imprisonment; if death or serious injury occurs, not less than 20 years of imprisonment or more than life; a fine of not more than \$2 million for individuals or \$5 million for other than individual.
- Second offense: not less than 10 years of imprisonment or more than life; if death or serious injury occurs, not less than life imprisonment; a fine of not more than \$4 million for individuals, \$10 million for other than individual.

For possession of 100 g or more, or 1 kg or more mixture of methamphetamine or PCP; 1 kg or more mixture of heroin; 5 kg or more mixture of cocaine; 50 g or more mixture of cocaine base; 10 g or more mixture of LSD; 400 g or more mixture of fentanyl; 100 g or more mixture of fentanyl analogue; the penalty is:

- First offense: not less than 10 years of imprisonment or more than life; if death or serious injury occurs, not less than 20 years of imprisonment or more than life; a fine of not more than \$4 million for individuals, or \$10 million if other than individual.
- Second offense: not less than 20 years of imprisonment or more than life; if death or serious injury occurs, not less than life imprisonment; a fine of not more than \$8 million for individuals, \$20 million for other than individual.

For other drugs, not including marijuana, hashish or hash oil, the penalty is:

- First offense: not more than 20 years of imprisonment; if death or serious injury occurs, not less than 20 years of imprisonment or more than life; a fine of \$1 million for individuals, \$5 million for other than individual.

- Second offense: not more than 30 years of imprisonment; if death or serious injury occurs, life imprisonment; a fine of \$2 million individuals, \$10 million for other than individual.

CSA III, IV and V penalties

CSA III, IV and V drugs defined as drugs with a moderate to low potential for physical and psychological dependence. For CSA III drugs, not more than five years of imprisonment: a fine of not more than \$250,000 for individuals, or \$1 million for other than individual. Second offense: penalties double that of first offense.

For CSA IV drugs:

First offense: not more than three years of imprisonment; a fine of not more than \$250,000 for individuals, or \$1 million for other than individual.

Second offense: penalties double that of first offense.

For CSA V drugs:

First offense: not more than one year of imprisonment; a fine of not more than \$100,000 for individuals, or \$250,000 for other than individual.

Second offense: penalties double that of first offense.

Marijuana, hashish and hashish oil

For possession of 1,000 kilograms (kg) or more, or 1,000 or more plants, of marijuana or mixture containing discernible quantity:

- First offense: not less than 10 years of imprisonment, not more than life imprisonment. If death or serious injury occurs, not less than 20 years of imprisonment, not more than life imprisonment; a fine of not more than \$4 million for individuals, \$10 million for other than individual.
- Second offense: not less than 20 years of imprisonment or not more than life imprisonment; if death or serious injury occurs, not less than life imprisonment; a fine of not more than \$8 million for individuals, \$20 million for other than individual.

For possession of 100 kg to 1,000 kg, or 100–999 plants, of marijuana or mixture containing discernible quantity:

- First offense: not less than five years of imprisonment, not more than 40 years of imprisonment. If death or serious injury occurs, not less than 20 years of imprisonment, not more than life imprisonment; a fine of not more than \$2 million for individuals, \$5 million for other than individual.
- Second offense: not less than 10 years of imprisonment or more than life imprisonment; if death or serious injury occurs, not less than life imprisonment; a fine of not more than \$4 million for individuals, \$10 million for other than individual.

For possession of 50 to 100 kg, or 50–99 plants, of marijuana; 10 to 100 kg hashish; or 1 to 100 kg hashish oil:

- First offense: not more than 20 years of imprisonment. If death or serious injury occurs, not less than 20 years of imprisonment, not more than life imprisonment; a fine of \$1 million for individuals, \$5 million for other than individual.
- Second offense: not more than 30 years of imprisonment. If death or serious injury occurs, life imprisonment, a fine of \$2 million for individuals and \$10 million for other than an individual.

For possession of under 50 kg of marijuana, less than 10 kg of hashish, less than 1 kg of hashish oil:

- First offense: not more than five years of imprisonment; a fine of not more than \$250,000 for individuals, \$1 million for other than individual.
- Second offense: not more than 10 years of imprisonment; a fine of not more than \$500,000 for individuals, \$2 million for other than individual.

Drug-related overdoses; medical assistance; immunity from prosecution (F.S. 893.21):

1. A person acting in good faith who seeks medical assistance for an individual experiencing a drug-related overdose may not be charged, prosecuted or penalized pursuant to this chapter for possession of a controlled substance if the evidence for possession of a controlled substance was obtained as a result of the person's seeking medical assistance.
2. A person who experiences a drug-related overdose and is in need of medical assistance may not be charged, prosecuted or penalized pursuant to this chapter for possession of a controlled substance if the evidence for possession of a controlled substance was obtained as a result of the overdose and the need for medical assistance.
3. Protection in this section from prosecution for possession offenses under this chapter may not be grounds for suppression of evidence in other criminal prosecutions.
4. Health Risks Associated with the Use of Illicit Drugs and the Abuse of Alcohol

The use, misuse and abuse of alcohol and other drugs, both legal and illegal, can have serious consequences to health and well-being. Alcohol and other drug use can lead to psychological and/or physiological dependence and addiction. Information on specific health risks associated with alcohol and other drugs is summarized below.

Alcohol is a central nervous system depressant that can impair coordination, inhibitions, self-control, memory, judgment, and reflexes. Large quantities may produce staggering, slurred speech, mood changes, unconsciousness and possibly death. Prolonged use can damage many organs of the body, including the heart, liver, stomach and pancreas.

Marijuana can increase heart rate, interfere with sexual development, may cause a reduction in male fertility and disrupt the female menstrual cycle. It can increase the risk of disease/damage to the body's respiratory system and impair eye-hand coordination and other essential functions needed to operate a motor vehicle safely. It can also impair the body's immune system.

Cocaine can cause feelings of depression, inability, impatience and pessimism. It can also cause severe weight loss, anxiety, hallucinations, increased heart rate and blood pressure. Cocaine has caused death by convulsion, failure of the respiratory system and by heart attack.

Over-the-counter and prescription drugs can also cause drug tolerance, dependence and addiction. The potential for misuse and abuse is increased with these drugs as they are easily obtainable and safe as far as ingredients and manufacturing, and the user may tend not to follow specific instructions for dosage and frequency. Many legal drugs also have a long shelf life, leading to their use after they are no longer needed or for self-medication without medical supervision.

Interaction between various drugs, legal and illegal, may have serious consequences for the user. Various combinations of drugs may work at cross purposes within the body, and the combined effects of two or more drugs may be more potent than the effect of a single drug.

Club drugs such as MDMA (Ecstasy), GHB, LSD, Rohypnol, Ketamine and Methamphetamine can cause serious health problems and possibly death. Many of these drugs are tasteless and odorless. The chemicals, drug sources and pharmacological agents used to manufacture these drugs often vary, making it difficult to determine all of the effects, symptoms and health risks associated with club drugs. Confusion, depression, impaired motor function, amnesia, psychotic behavior, cardiac failure and permanent neurological and organ damage are some known effects associated with the use of these drugs.

RESOURCES:

Help for all members of the MRU community is available through WellConnect for students and New Horizons (MRU Employee Assistance Program).

Confidential counseling and support resources are available to both students and staff through WellConnect and E4Health. Services include immediate telephonic counseling and available in-person counseling sessions with trained counselors. Contact information for both services are provided below:

For Students: Toll Free: 866-640-4777 <http://www.wellconnectbysrs.com> contact Yenisey Cabrera for school code: ycabrera@mru.edu

For Staff: Team (MRU) Line: 800-624-5544 <https://eap.ndbh.com/>

Alcoholics Anonymous (AA): Phone: (305) 461- 2425, www.aa.org

AA offers a way to stop drinking to individuals who feel they have a problem with alcohol. AA groups are located in most cities and rural communities throughout the country. Look up “Alcoholics Anonymous” in a local telephone directory for a contact in your area.

AlcoholScreening.org: This free, confidential website lets individuals privately assess their own drinking habits and receive personalized feedback to help them determine if they need help to change those habits. Individuals can also find out about facilities in their communities that offer

drug and alcohol abuse treatment and consultations with qualified health professionals regarding alcohol problems. Online at: www.alcoholscreening.org

Al-Anon: Phone: 888-4AL-ANON, <https://al-anon.org/> or www.aa.org

Al-Anon provides information on the effects of alcohol abuse and refers friends and families of alcohol abusers to nearby support groups. Al-Anon's purpose is to help families and friends of alcoholics recover from the effects of living with a relative or friend with a drinking problem.

American Council on Alcoholism: Phone: 800-527-5344, <http://acaap.us/>

This service provides referrals to alcoholism treatment programs nationwide and distributes written materials on alcohol abuse problems.

Cocaine Anonymous: Phone: 800-347-8998, www.ca.org

Cocaine Anonymous provides support for people dependent on cocaine and other mind-altering substances. Callers are referred to local helplines.

Nar-Anon: Phone: 800-477-6291, <https://naranonfl.org/> or www.na.org

This worldwide program provides support for friends and families of individuals with substance abuse problems.

Miami Dade County has substance abuse treatment programs to assist with addiction. The Rehabilitative Services Division provides comprehensive residential and outpatient treatment to adults diagnosed with substance use disorders who currently reside within Miami Dade County. The Central Intake Unit can provide Screening and Assessment to determine the appropriate level of care and placement options. They are located at: 3140 NW 76 Street, Miami, Florida 3317 and can be contacted at: 305-694-2766 or through the Miami Dade County website : [MDC website for Substance Abuse](#)

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) National Helpline
1(800)487-4889

Hate Crimes - Criminal Offenses by Race, Religion, Gender, Sexual Orientation or Disability

Offense	Year	Race	Religion	Gender	Gender Identity	Sexual Orientation	Disability	Ethnicity	National Origin
Murder/Non-Negligent	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Offenses/Non-Forcible	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny-Theft	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Excluded Crimes

In some cases, an incident that is reported as a crime may not be included in the annual report. Each of the following five standards must be met for an incident to be included in the annual report:

- 1) Reported to the Proper Authorities – Incidents must be reported to law enforcement or a person who, according to the Clery Act, is defined as a Campus Security Authority (CSA). A person designated as a CSA does not only mean a person employed by the Campus Safety department. The term is applied to any person who works for the college in a paid or volunteer status and has significant responsibility for student activities. If you are someone whom a student reasonably believes that he or she can report a crime to and expect that
- 2) the mater will be addressed directly through your intervention or that you will contact law enforcement for a response, then you are a Campus Security Authority.
- 3) Listed Crimes – The crime must be one of those listed in the Clery Act as a reportable crime.
- 4) Reportable Area – The crime must be occurring in one of the reportable areas. Every reportable crime occurring within the boundaries of campus is in the reportable area. The two remaining areas are a little more difficult to define. Perimeter streets are described in the following way: “Sidewalk – Street – Sidewalk.” This means that a reportable crime occurring on the sidewalk on either side of a perimeter street is reportable, as are incidents occurring in the street. But an incident occurring in a building (a privately owned store) on the distant side of a perimeter street would not be included. Unfortunately, most law enforcement agencies do not distinguish where a crime occurs with this degree of detail. Crimes are usually located by street and house numbers. With regard to Non-Campus Buildings, crimes occurring in those buildings or on the property of that location are reportable. Incidents occurring on the sidewalk or on the streets in front of that building would not be included.
- 5) Made in Good Faith – For an incident to be included there must be a determination that the report is made in good faith. Supporting evidence makes this determination easy, but such evidence is not always available. In such a case, the credibility of the person making the report is considered. When the incident is reported to us through a law enforcement agency, we assume that this determination has already been made.
- 6) Unfounded – If law enforcement determines that a particular reported incident could not have occurred or did not occur, i.e., a false report, the crime is not included in the annual report. Only law enforcement can rule a case “unfounded.”

Definitions of Reportable Crimes and Other Associated Terms

Murder and Manslaughter by Negligence:

The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Negligent Manslaughter: The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Sex Offenses: Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

- Rape: The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.
- Fondling: The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
- Incest: Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- Statutory Rape: Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Robbery: The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force, violence and/or causing the victim 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. (All cases are classified as motor vehicle theft 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, etc.

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

Dating Violence: Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. For the purposes of this definition, dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence. The existence of a dating relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. Stalking: Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to

(A) fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or (B) suffer substantial emotional distress. For the purposes of this definition: (i) Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property; (ii) Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim; (iii) Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that

may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Hate Crimes: A criminal offense committed against a person or property which is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias. Bias is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, gender, religion, disability, gender identity, ethnicity, or national origin. This includes all of the crimes listed above, plus larceny/theft, simple assault, intimidation and destruction/damage/vandalism of property. The law requires that the statistic be reported as a hate crime for these additional categories even though there is no requirement to report the crime classification in any other area of the compliance document.

Larceny-Theft (when motivated by bias): The unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Constructive possession is the condition in which a person does not have physical custody or possession but is in a position to exercise dominion or control over a thing.

Simple Assault (when motivated by bias): An unlawful 28 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 (when motivated by bias): 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 (when motivated by bias): 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.

Liquor Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting: the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.)

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, methadone) and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

Illegal Weapons Law Possession: 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.

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.

Campus: Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution’s educational purposes, including residence halls; and any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified

or that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor). MRU does NOT

On-Campus Student Housing Facilities: Property owned or controlled by the institution used to provide housing for the institution's students. **MRU does not have any student housing at this time.**

Non-Campus: Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization officially recognized by the institution; or any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequented by students and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution. **MRU does not have any non-campus buildings at this time.**

Public Property: All public property, that is within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution, such as a sidewalk, a street, other thoroughfare, or parking facility, and is adjacent to a facility owned or controlled by the institution if the facility, and is adjacent to a facility owned or controlled by the institution if the facility is used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to the institution's educational purposes. Can also be defined as all public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus,

or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

Gender-based Harassment: Harassment based on gender, sexual orientation gender identity, or gender expression, including acts of aggression, intimidation, or hostility, whether verbal or non-verbal, graphic, physical, or otherwise, even if the acts do not involve contact of a sexual nature.

Non-Consensual Sexual Touching: Any sexual touching without consent. Sexual touching is any intentional touching of a person's body, including the breasts, buttocks, groin, genitals, or other intimate parts. Touching may be over or under clothing.

Retaliation: Any words or behavior made to intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate against any individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by this Regulation, 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 Regulation. Retaliation may be committed by the Respondent, the Complainant, the Reporting party or any other individual or group of individuals.

Sexual Coercion: The act of using pressure or force to have sexual contact with someone who has already refused.

Sexual Exploitation: Knowingly or recklessly transmitting a sexually transmitted disease or sexually transmitted infection (such as HIV) to another individual without the

knowledge and consent of the person exposed.

Sex-based Harassment: Any unwelcome sexual advance, request for sexual favors, and/or verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature: 1) Submission to, or rejection of, such conduct is made implicitly or explicitly a term or condition of a person's instruction, academic standing, or participation in any University program activity, or benefit; 2) Submission to, or rejection of, such conduct by an individual is used as a basis for academic or work evaluation; 3. Such conduct creates a hostile work environment. A hostile environment exists when the conduct is sufficiently severe, persistent or pervasive that it unreasonably interferes with, limits, or deprives an individual from participating in or benefiting from the university's educational, and/or campus-residential experience when viewed both from a reasonable person in similar circumstances and the person in question.

Sexual Misconduct: Conduct, regardless of geographic location, which satisfies one or more of the following as defined below: coercion, domestic violence, dating violence, gender-based harassment, non-consensual sexual touching, obscene or indecent behavior revenge porn, sex-based harassment, sexual assault, sexual coercion, sexual exploitation and stalking.

Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking

MRU is committed to encouraging and sustaining a learning and working environment that is free from discrimination based on sex including gender, gender expression, gender identity, and sexual orientation. In accordance with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (Title IX) relevant provisions of the Violence against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA), the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act), along with all applicable implementing regulations, and other applicable federal and state laws, MRU prohibits discrimination based on sex encompasses, sexual misconduct, sexual harassment, gender-based harassment, domestic violence, dating violence, and/or Stalking.

Crime	Year	On Campus	Public Property
Domestic Violence	2021	0	0
	2022	0	0
	2023	0	0
Dating Violence	2021	0	0
	2022	0	0
	2023	0	0
Stalking	2021	0	0
	2022	0	0
	2023	0	0

Domestic Violence

The term “domestic violence”, as defined by V.A.W.A., Domestic Violence:

- 1) Felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed
 - By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
 - By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
 - By a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
 - 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
 - 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.

Under Florida criminal law section 741.28, Domestic Violence is defined as violence committed by a family or household member as defined below and relates to abuse as well as violation of an injunction for protection Domestic violence; definitions. As used in ss. 741.28-741.31:

(1) “Department” means the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.

(2) “Domestic violence” means any assault, aggravated assault, battery, aggravated battery, sexual assault, sexual battery, stalking, aggravated stalking, kidnapping, false imprisonment, or any criminal offense resulting in physical injury or death of one family or household member by another family or household member.

(3) “Family or household member” means spouses, former spouses, persons related by blood or marriage, persons who are presently residing together as if a family or who have resided together in the past as if a family, and persons who are parents of a child in common regardless of whether they have been married. With the exception of persons who have a child in common, the family or household members must be currently residing or have in the past resided together in the same single dwelling unit.

(4) “Law enforcement officer” means any person who is elected, appointed, or employed by any municipality or the state or any political subdivision thereof who meets the minimum qualifications established in s. 943.13 and is certified as a law enforcement officer under s. 943.1395.

Domestic violence can happen to anyone of any race, age, sexual orientation, religion or gender. It can happen to couples who are married, living together or who are dating. Domestic violence affects people of all socioeconomic backgrounds and education levels.

MRU will make reasonable accommodations and assist any victim regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to the campus security administrator or local law enforcement. The University will work with department heads and local community to provide the victim options for changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations.

Dating Violence

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) Where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the consideration off the following factors:
 - a. the length of the relationship,
 - b. the type of relationship, and
 - c. the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship

For the purposes of this definition - Dating Violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Sexual Assault and related Definitions

Sexual Assault as defined by V.A.W.A., is:

- an offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting system. Per the National Incident Based Reporting System User Manual from the FBI UCR Program, 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.

- 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. Under Florida criminal law, Sexual Battery is defined under section 794.011(1)(h) "Sexual battery" means oral, anal, or vaginal penetration by, or union with, the sexual organ of another or the anal or vaginal penetration of another by any other object; however, sexual battery does not include an act done for a bona fide medical purpose.

RESOURCES:

If you think you might be in an abusive relationship, please call the **National Domestic Violence Hotline at 1-800-799-SAFE (7233), 1-800-787-3224 (TTY)** or text BEGIN to 88788

Search resources available to you at: <https://www.thehotline.org/search-our-resources/>

Locally in Miami, victims can obtain forensic examinations at Roxcy Bolton Rape Treatment Center (RTC). RTC services are at no cost to the survivor and are completely confidential regardless of police involvement or reporting status. Having a forensic examination done will help preserve evidence in case a victim decides to late file a police report. Roxcy Bolton Rape Treatment Center (RTC) 1611 N.W. 12th Avenue, 1st floor, room 116A Miami, FL, 33136 305-585-7273.

The center is available any time you have questions or need, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week at [305-585-RAPE \(7273\)](tel:305-585-7273). This Helpline provides immediate telephone crisis intervention services to victims and their non-offending family members. For hearing or speech impaired, please contact us through Florida Relay at [1-800-955-8771](tel:1-800-955-8771), TTY.

The National Network to End Domestic Violence (NNEDV) is a not-for-profit organization provides resources on their website:

NNEDV's [WomensLaw Email Hotline \(https://hotline.womenslaw.org/public\)](https://hotline.womenslaw.org/public) provides basic legal information, referrals, and emotional support related to domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

The [StrongHearts Native Helpline](#) is a free, safe, anonymous, and confidential domestic violence and dating violence helpline for Native Americans and Alaska Natives, offering culturally-

appropriate support and advocacy. Call **1-844-7NATIVE (762-8483)** or chat online at StrongHeartsHelpline.org.

If you are outside the United States, [Lila.Help \(https://lila.help\)](https://lila.help) lists gender-based violence helplines and NGOs for almost every country in the world.

Rape Hotline (RAINN) - (Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network 1-800-656-HOPE) at <https://www.rainn.org/>. The advocate will provide you with options and you will not have to give your name. **1-800-656-4673**

National Domestic Violence/Child Abuse/Sexual Abuse 1-800-799-7233

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) National Hotline 1-800-487-4889 also available at <https://www.samhsa.gov/>

Prevention Policy

Sexual activity without consent by all parties is considered rape. Consent must be voluntary and not obtained by coercion or threats. Consent can be revoked at any moment. Sexual consent is the voluntary approval of what is done or proposed by another, permission, agreement in opinion or sentiment for sexual activity. Consent is defined in Florida under section 794.011(1)(a) of Florida criminal law as intelligent, knowing, and voluntary consent and does not include coerced submission. "Consent" shall not be deemed or construed to mean the failure by the alleged victim to offer physical resistance to the offender.

MRU maintains that all forms of sexual assault are unacceptable. MRU endorses a reporting policy that strongly encourages victims to report all crimes to local police at once. Reporting of a crime ensures that appropriate action can be taken. Crimes can be reported in person, or by calling the police department. If you are sexually assaulted, you should take the following actions:

- Go to a safe place.
- Call the police or 911.
- Contact a trusted friend or family member.
- Do not bathe or douche. If possible, do not urinate.
- Do not eat, drink, smoke or brush your teeth if oral contact was made.
- Keep clothes worn during the offense. If you remove them, place them in a paper bag (evidence deteriorates in plastic).
- Get immediate medical attention.
- Do not destroy or move any physical evidence that may be in the vicinity of the crime.
- If you have physical injuries, photograph or have them photographed, with a date stamp on photo.
- Tell someone and/or write down the details of the assault as soon as possible.
- Record the names of any witnesses and their contact information.
- Remind yourself, this is not your fault.
- Seek counseling services to help you overcome trauma from the event.

Should a sex-related offense occur at MRU, administration will work with the student to report the crime to authorities and will direct the student to receive proper medical attention and to protect evidence (see above). Any student found to be guilty of any sexual offense will be immediately expelled from the school.

Reporting Sexual Assault:

After an incident of any type of sexual assault, the victim should consider getting medical attention as soon as possible. In the State of Florida, evidence may be collected, despite you're not choosing to make a report. Consider making an investigation possible and ensure that your evidence is not lost, tainted or become unavailable. It is important to ensure evidence is preserved and attainable. Aside from the local police department, if the assault occurred on MRU property, please report the incident to the Title IX Coordinator by calling 305-442-9223, emailing at titleixcoordinator@mru.edu or come to the main campus and report in person. The University will provide resources to you on campus. Immediate reporting to the Title IX Coordinator is for the purpose of ensuring prompt response to any incident and ensure appropriate action is taken to any violator. You can also refer to the Title IX section in the consumer information on the University website for additional information (<https://mru.edu/consumer-information>).

Registered Sex Offender Database

Florida Department of Law Enforcement is required by law to put all registered sexual predators and offenders who qualify under the Florida Public Safety Information Act (PSIA) on the Internet.

Internet flyers will contain a photo, a physical description, and an address for each subject. <https://offender.fdle.state.fl.us/offender/sops/search.jsf> .

Stalking

The term stalking means, engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to –

- Fear for his or her safety or the safety of other; or
- Suffer substantial emotional distress

For the purposes of this definition:

- 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, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person's property.
- Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.
- Reasonable persons mean a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

The following definitions are for general reference only; and may differ from applicable legal definitions in the state or change.

Florida criminal law defines Stalking under section 784.048 Stalking; definitions; penalties.

1. As used in this section, the term:
 - a. "Harass" means to engage in a course of conduct directed at a specific person which causes substantial emotional distress to that person and serves no legitimate purpose.
 - b. "Course of conduct" means a pattern of conduct composed of a series of acts over a period of time, however short, which evidences a continuity of purpose. The term does not include constitutionally protected activities such as picketing or other organized protests.
 - c. "Credible threat" means a verbal or nonverbal threat, or a combination of the two, including threats delivered by electronic communication or implied by a pattern of conduct, which places the person who is the target of the threat in reasonable fear for his or her safety or the safety of his or her family members or individuals closely associated with the person, and which is made with the apparent ability to carry out the threat to cause such harm. It is not necessary to prove that the person making the threat had the intent to actually carry out the threat. The present incarceration of the person making the threat is not a bar to prosecution under this section.
 - d. "Cyberstalk" means to engage in a course of conduct to communicate, or to cause to be communicated, words, images, or language by or through the use of electronic mail or electronic communication, directed at a specific person, causing substantial emotional distress to that person and serving no legitimate purpose.
2. A person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows, harasses, or cyberstalks another person commits the offense of stalking, a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
3. A person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows, harasses, or cyberstalks another person and makes a credible threat to that person commits the offense of aggravated stalking, a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
4. A person who, after an injunction for protection against repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence pursuant to s. 784.046, or an injunction for protection against domestic violence pursuant to s. 741.30, or after any other court imposed prohibition of conduct toward the subject person or that person's property, knowingly, willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows, harasses, or cyberstalks another person commits the offense of aggravated stalking, a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
5. A person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows, harasses, or cyberstalks a child under 16 years of age commits the offense of aggravated stalking, a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
6. A law enforcement officer may arrest, without a warrant, any person that he or she has probable cause to believe has violated this section.
7. A person who, after having been sentenced for a violation of s. 794.011, s. 800.04, or s. 847.0135(5) and prohibited from contacting the victim of the offense under s. 921.244, willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows, harasses, or cyberstalks the victim commits the offense of aggravated stalking, a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

8. The punishment imposed under this section shall run consecutive to any former sentence imposed for a conviction for any offense under s. 794.011, s. 800.04, or s. 847.0135(5).
9. a. The sentencing court shall consider, as a part of any sentence, issuing an order restraining the defendant from any contact with the victim, which may be valid for up to 10 years, as determined by the court. It is the intent of the Legislature that the length of any such order be based upon the seriousness of the facts before the court, the probability of future violations by the perpetrator, and the safety of the victim and his or her family members or individuals closely associated with the victim.
b. The order may be issued by the court even if the defendant is sentenced to a state prison or county jail or even if the imposition of the sentence is suspended and the defendant is placed on probation.

If you feel you are a victim of stalking and fear for your safety, please call 911 immediately. Additionally:

- If possible, have a phone nearby at all times, preferably one to which the stalker has never had access. Memorize emergency numbers, and make sure that 911 and helpful family or friends are on speed dial.
- Treat all threats, direct and indirect, as legitimate and inform law enforcement immediately.
- Vary routines, including changing routes to work, school, the grocery store, and other places regularly frequented. Limit time spent alone and try to shop at different stores and visit different bank branches.
- When out of the house or work environment, try not to travel alone and try to stay in public areas.
- Get a new, unlisted phone number. Leave the old number active and connected to an answering machine or voicemail. Have a friend, advocate, or law enforcement screen the calls, and save any messages from the stalker. These messages, particularly those that are explicitly abusive or threatening, can be critical evidence for law enforcement to build a stalking case against the offender.
- Do not interact with the person stalking or harassing you. Responding to stalker's actions may reinforce their behavior.
- Consider obtaining a protective order against the stalker. Some states offer stalking protective orders and other victims may be eligible for protective orders under their state's domestic violence statutes.
- Trust your instincts. If you're somewhere that doesn't feel safe, either find ways to make it safer, or leave.

For all other non-emergencies please refer to the stalking resource center website below for detailed literature on safety planning: <https://victimsofcrime.org> and <https://www.stalkingawareness.org/>

Coercion is defined as conduct, intimidation, and/or express or implied threats of physical, emotional, financial, or any other type of harm that would reasonably place an individual in fear

of immediate or future harm and that is employed to force or compel someone to engage in sexual contact or any other type of involuntary conduct, especially conduct which would endanger or be detrimental to the Complainant. Examples of coercion include:

- Causing the deliberate incapacitation of another person;
- Conditional an academic benefit or employment advantage;
- Threatening to harm oneself if the other party does not engage in sexual contact; or
- Threatening to disclosure an individual's sexual orientation gender identity, gender expression, or other personal or sensitive information if the other party does not engage in the sexual contact or takes actions involuntarily.

Active Bystander Intervention

A bystander, or witness, is someone who sees a situation but may or may not know what to do, may think others will act or may be afraid to do something. Don't let fears prevent you from acting as a responsible member of our MRU Community. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional and cultural conditions that can facilitate violence / harm to others and identifying safe and effective intervention options then taking action to intervene. Use your best judgment and common sense. Do not choose a course of action that places you or anyone else at risk of harm. Learn to recognize signs when someone is in danger and safely intervene in a potentially dangerous situation. The most effective time to act may be later and not on the spot. You may want to get advice before taking steps, reach out to the Administration.

<https://www.rainn.org/articles/practicing-active-bystander-intervention>

Practicing Active Bystander Intervention

1. Notice the event as unusual?
2. Consider whether the situation demands your action
3. Decide if you have a responsibility to act
4. Choose what form of assistance to use
5. Understand how to implement the choice safely
6. Create a Distraction
7. Ask Directly
8. Rally Others
9. Extend Support
10. Your Actions Matter

The number of programs employing part, or all of the bystander approach is growing, but only a few have been scientifically evaluated and found to be effective in changing knowledge, attitudes, or behaviors.

Standard of Conduct: Any occurrence of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking is prohibited on property owned and controlled by MRU. Any employee or student under

investigation of such an occurrence is NOT to report to work or class until the investigation is complete.

Sanctions: Violation of the policies and laws described in this statement by an employee or student is grounds for disciplinary action up to and including termination or expulsion. Such disciplinary actions also may include reprimand or suspension. Student violations will be documented in the company database and with counseling forms. Staff action will be documented in their personnel file. Additionally, a reporting will be reason for notification to local police department for full investigation. Disciplinary action by MRU does not preclude the possibility of criminal charges against a student or employee. The filing of criminal charges similarly does not preclude action by MRU.

Mental Health Resources

The National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI) Florida branch has support and educational resources available to anyone who needs help (<https://namiflorida.org/support-and-education/>).

If you are in crisis, there is a Suicide and Crisis Lifeline available You can Call, Text to 988. Chat at: 988lifeline.org

FIRE SAFETY REPORT

Emergency Evacuation Procedures

The safety of Miami Regional University's employees, faculty, students, and visitors is paramount. It is crucial that the school facilities are maintained in a condition that allows for quick and safe evacuation in the event of an emergency. The Campus Fire Safety Officer, Samuel Maldonado, Superintendent (smaldonado@mru.edu 305-497-2495) is to be notified in the event of any fire / emergency evacuation.

In the event of fire or other emergencies that require the evacuation of facilities Miami Regional University students and staff will immediately evacuate the buildings. Evacuees will relocate across the street around the perimeter of the building during an evacuation. The school requires complete evacuation of buildings during any alarm event and will discipline any student or staff who is noncompliant.

A member of the Management Team, along with the building superintendent, is assigned to coordinate the evacuation of all students and staff members on our floors.

- If you see fire or smell smoke, pull the nearest fire alarm, and begin evacuation procedures at once.

- If you can do so without putting yourself at risk, rescue individuals who may need assistance. (Certain individuals in your building may need assistance with evacuation or getting to a safe location).
- Close all doors behind you. (This action helps to contain the fire to as small of an area as possible).
- Never prop open fire doors. This action will prevent safe evacuation of all building occupants.
- Use exit stairwells for evacuation. **Never use the elevators** (the elevators in most buildings will be automatically called to the primary floor and will not respond to other floors).
- Assemble outside of the building in the **area across the street from the building**. Never go to another location during an evacuation. Please stay with your classmates, faculty, and/or co-workers.
- NEVER block roadways or entrances into buildings. The City of Miami Springs Fire Department must have free and clear access to the building and all entrances.
- Move away and remain a safe distance from the building. Do not re-enter the building until permitted by the Campus Safety Officer or Fire Department officials.

Fire Log Below

Date	Location	Type	Cause	Number of Related Injuries Treated at Medical Facility	Related Deaths	Property Damage	Value of Damaged Property
2021	None						
2022	Main Building	Commercial	None		None	None	\$0.00
2023	None						

There was one false fire alarm reported in the building in 2023. One additional alarm was reported in the café, adjacent to the campus building. It, too, was a false alarm, there was no fire.