# MARION MILITARY INSTITUTE




# ANNUAL SAFETY REPORT 2026

## OFFICE OF THE COMMANDANT OF CADETS

PREPARED FOR:
CORPS OF CADETS, STAFF, FACULTY, ADMINISTRATION, AND THE SURROUNDING COMMUNITY-AT-LARGE

BY:
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DEPUTY COMMANDANT FOR CADET SERVICES

UPDATED:
June 2026

# CAMPUS SECURITY INFORMATION

**Marion Military Institute Campus Location:**
1101 Washington Street
Marion, AL 36756

**Marion Military Institute Campus Security Mission Statement**
The Marion Military Institute Police Department exists to protect life and property and be of general service to the college community.

**Marion Military Institute Police Department Authority and Arrest Powers**
The Marion Military Institute has a police department, and utilizes a combination of sworn officers, off-duty local law enforcement, and non-sworn campus security personnel.

The MMI Police uniform consists of a black polo with embroidered MMI Police Department badge and khakis and MMI police badge worn on the belt. This is the uniform of the sworn MMI police officers. The MMI police are vested with all the powers, authority, and responsibility of any police officer of the state on property owned or operated by the college, or in any circumstance in which an arrest by a police officer without a warrant is authorized by law.

Off-duty police officers / deputy sheriffs from other agencies wear uniforms provided by their primary law enforcement agency and are vested with all the powers, authority, and responsibility of any police officer of the state on property owned or operated by the college, or in any circumstance in which an arrest by a police officer without a warrant is authorized by law.

Non-sworn security do not have powers of arrest. They wear a uniform clearly identifying them as security personnel.
Security personnel are available 24/7.

**Marion Military Institute's Relationship with Federal, State, and Local Law Enforcement Agencies**
Marion Military Institute works regularly with federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies regarding a variety of criminal investigations.

# REPORTING EMERGENCIES AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

**Reporting Criminal Actions or Other Emergencies**
We encourage all victims to promptly and accurately report all crimes or emergencies

- **In Case of Emergency, Call (334) 292-9690 to reach the officer in charge. If there is no officer in charge available, call (910) 257-7113**
- During Regular Business Hours: 334-683-2322
- After-hours and weekends: (334) 683-2330 or (334) 292-9690

When reporting crimes to Campus Police, Security, or Guardhouse Staff, please provide the following:

- Location
- Call Back Phone Number
- Type of Incident
- Information Relating to immediate dangers
- Descriptions of offender(s)



* Available for code of conduct reports if no legal conflict of interest exists.

**Non-Law Enforcement Campus Security Authorities. Victims that do not want to report crimes to law enforcement may contact the following Campus Security Authorities:**

| Title | Name | Contact Information |
|---|---|---|
| Senior Vice President, Vice President for Student Affairs, Commandant of Cadets | Edwin Passmore | 334-292-1496 |
| Director, Anthony J. Rane Center for Leadership | Bret Tecklenburg | 334-683-2379 |
| Deputy Commandant for Cadet Services | Rebecca Watford | 334-683-2318 |
| Deputy Commandant for Cadet Wellness | Oscar Berry | 334-683-2322 |
| TAC Officer, Trustees Hall | Michael Dunfee | 334-302-1420 |
| TAC Officer, Lovelace Hall | Michael Magnus | 334-683-2360 |
| TAC Officer, Rane Hall | Ernest Donaldson | 334-302-1039 |
| TAC Officer, Wilkerson Hall | David Mennig | 334-302-1435 |
| TAC Officer, Murfee Hall | James Drake | 334-302-1434 |
| Director of Athletics | Michelle Ivey | 334-683-2359 |
| Director of Service Academy Program | Thomas Bowen | 334-683-2316 |
| Director of Human Resources & Compliance | Carmon Paige-Fields | 334-683-2368 |

Please note that a CSA is not responsible for determining authoritatively whether a crime took place—that is the function of law enforcement personnel. A CSA should not try to apprehend the alleged perpetrator of the crime. This is the responsibility of law enforcement. It is also not the responsibility of a CSA to try to convince a victim to contact law enforcement if the victim chooses not to do so.

**Reporting Emergencies on Campus**

It is the policy of Marion Military Institute that any criminal act or threat of violence, injury, destruction of college or personal property, traffic accident or other situation that occurs on college property and that may constitute an emergency, a danger to the health, safety, or property of any person, or a threat to public order be reported immediately. An emergency is hereby defined as any event that is disruptive to the normal affairs of the college. Members of the campus community should be alert to emergency situations and make immediate reports as outlined below. In reporting an emergency, the caller must: (a) state name; (b) state type of emergency; (c) state location of emergency; and (d) remain in the area until assistance arrives.

1. **Reporting of Emergencies -On Campus**
    a. **Medical Emergencies: In the case of major injury or serious illness,**
        i. Call the paramedics at 911;
        ii. Call the Cadet Health Center (334)-683-2318; and
        iii. Call the Guardhouse/Officer in Charge (334)683-2322/(334) 683-2330 or (334) 292-9690.



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b. **Fire/Explosion/Hazardous Material Spill: In the case of fire, explosion or hazardous material spill,**
    i. activate the fire alarm or otherwise notify occupants to vacate the building;
    ii. call the fire department at 911;
c. **Criminal Acts:** In case of criminal acts including murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary or motor vehicle theft:
    i. call 911
    ii. Call the Guardhouse/Officer in Charge (334)683-2322/(334) 683-2330 or (334) 292-9690.
d. **Maintenance Emergencies:** In case of maintenance emergencies, (a) call maintenance at (334) 683-2367.

**2. Emergency Procedures**

**a. Criminal Acts: Call (334) 292-9690 to reach the officer in charge. If there is no officer in charge available at this number, call (910) 257-7113**.

**b. Medical Emergencies:** 911 is the first call for
    i. Call the Guardhouse/Officer in Charge (334)683-2322/(334) 683-2330 or (334) 292-9690 for them to assist with calling 911.
    ii. Call the Cadet Health Center (334)-683-2318.
c. **Emergency Procedures - Building Evacuation:** In the event it becomes necessary to evacuate a building, all occupants are expected to vacate the facility as directed by the signage located in each building. In the event of a building evacuation, a rally point will be identified in the emergency evacuation warning
d. **Emergency Procedures -Tornado Warning: e**mergency notifications are automatically disseminated to all students and employees when a tornado warning is issued by the National Weather Service.
    i. All members of the campus community should take shelter in the lowest floor of the building, away from windows and doors.
    ii. When the tornado threat is over, the all-clear will be given by the Officer-in-Charge or Commandant's staff and normal activities will resume.
    iii. Do not send people home during a tornado watch or warning.

**Reporting Off-Campus Crimes and Other Emergencies**

Victims and witnesses to criminal activity occurring off-campus should contact the appropriate agency for the jurisdiction:

- Marion City Police Department (334) 683-9072
- Perry County Sheriff's Office (334) 683-6534
- Alabama State Troopers (205) 553-5531

# EMERGENCY OPERATION TRAINING AND DRILLS

**General Emergency Information**

Marion Military Institute has a well-developed process for significant emergencies or dangerous situations involving an immediate threat to the health and safety of students, employees, and visitors. The process is detailed in the Marion Military Institute Campus Safety and Security Manual, which includes information about the college's operating status parameters—incident priorities—shelter-in--place and evacuation guidelines; and local contingency and continuity planning requirements. The Campus Safety and Security Manual is designed to take an all-hazards approach to both natural and



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human caused hazards. Divisions, departments, offices and individuals are encouraged regularly to familiarize themselves with information in this plan.

MMI conducts emergency response exercises each year, which may include one or more activities, such as tabletop exercises, field exercises, and tests of the emergency notification systems on campus. These tests are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution.

When a serious incident occurs that causes an immediate threat to the campus, the local law enforcement will be the first to respond. Additional resources from a variety of local, state and federal agencies will be requested as needed.

**Emergency Response Exercises**

| **2025 Safety Drills**<br>**(Fire Drills Noted in Fire Safety Report)** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Date** | **Type of Drill** | **Location/Class/Group** | **Status** |
| August 13, 2026 | Inclement Weather/Tornado | All students | |
| August 13, 2026 | Active Shooter | All students | |
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**Marion Military Institute Response to Crime**

Victims of crime are encouraged to report offenses to MMI Campus Police. The law enforcement officers will conduct a complete and thorough investigation of the event. If the victim desires to press charges, information will be presented to a magistrate, who determines if there is probable cause to issue a warrant. MMI Campus Police Officers will assist the victim in obtaining the warrant. Victims also have the option of filing a Code of Conduct violation if the alleged offender is a student. Code of Conduct violations may be filed in place of or in addition to criminal charges. Code of Conduct violations may be submitted to the following:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| TAC Officer, Trustees Hall | Michael Dunfee | 334-302-1420 |
| TAC Officer, Lovelace Hall | Michael Magnus | 334-683-2360 |
| TAC Officer, Rane Hall | Ernest Donaldson | 334-302-1039 |
| TAC Officer, Wilkerson Hall | David Mennig | 334-302-1435 |
| TAC Officer, Murfee Hall | James Drake | 334-302-1434 |
| Senior Vice President, Vice President for Student | Edwin Passmore | 334-292-1496 |



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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Affairs, Commandant of Cadets | | |

**Code of Conduct Process for Students**

For information concerning Code of Conduct actions, see Chapter 8 of the Cadet Manual: https://marionmilitary.edu/core/uploads/2026/01/MMI-Cadet-Manual-SY2025-26v3.pdf#page=71

**Complaint Process for Employees**

**In circumstances in which the offender is a school employee, victims may file a complaint with Human Resources in place of or in addition to criminal charges. These complaints may be submitted to:**

**Carmon Paige-Fields, Director of Human Resources & Compliance, (334) 683-2368.**

The victim of a crime who does not want to pursue action within MMI's judicial system or the criminal justice system may still consider making a report to a Campus Security Authority. A student or employee can notify any Campus Security Authority about a crime and they can file an internal report without revealing their identity.

MMI cannot guarantee confidentiality; but does guarantee privacy. The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with the reporting individual's wish to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to ensure their future safety and the safety of others. Further options will be discussed with the reporting party. With such information, the college can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, employees and visitors; determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant, and alert the campus community to potential dangers. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the College.

**Crisis and Other Urgent Communications**

**Clery Timely Warning Notices** are specifically related to compliance with the federal Clery Act, which requires colleges and universities to notify students and employees whenever there is a threat that a serious crime has been reported and/or may be repeated—so that campus community members can protect themselves or their property. The Clery Act identifies specific crimes that require a timely warning notice to be issued. When crimes are reported to a CSA or the police and the reported crime(s) are believed to have occurred on campus, in or on non-campus buildings or property, or on public property immediately contiguous to the campus.

**Timing, Content, and Decision Criteria for Issuing a Crime Alert:**

- The Clery Act does not define what is *timely*. However, the warning should be issued as soon as pertinent information is available, because the intent of a Clery timely warning is to alert the campus community of a criminal event and any continuing threats that are believed to exist.
- Clery Act regulations do not specify what should be included in a timely warning. However, the warning should include information that would promote actions to encourage security awareness.
- The issuance of a crime alert should be decided on a case-by-case basis in light of all of the facts surrounding a crime. These include factors such as the nature of the crime, a continuing danger to the community, and the possible risk of compromising law enforcement efforts to apprehend



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the suspect(s) if certain information is made public.
- Generally, the alert should specify the type of reported crime, the time and location where the crime occurred, and specific advice to the community regarding steps to take to avoid becoming a victim of similar crimes.

The decision to issue a Crime Alert is made by on-call Guardhouse staff, at times after consulting with the President. A Crime Alert may be disseminated campus-wide using a variety of methods that include official Marion Military Institute e-mail, Regroup emergency notification system text/email/app messages, advisory posters on the electronic bulletin boards, and, depending on the nature of the crime, via social media such as Facebook through the Public Information Officer. Sometimes an alert may be isolated to certain areas of the campus because the threat to the entire campus is negligible.

**Emergency Notifications**

If a potentially life-threatening emergency exists that necessitates an urgent notification to the campus community, such as a tornado warning or active shooter, the institution's Regroup Emergency Notification System will be used. This message will be promulgated through text messages, emails, and the Regroup app. The way an individual gets Regroup messages is entirely their decision. Emergency notifications can be sent by the Guardhouse staff when deemed appropriate.

**Security of Personal Property**

The college cannot be responsible for personal property, nor can the college assume responsibility for the protection of vehicles or their contents. MMI recommends that students conceal books, supplies, and other valuables in the trunks of their cars or keep valuables in their possession at all times. Items such as purses, handbags, book bags, and knapsacks should not be unattended.

**Security of and Access to Campus Facilities**

Marion Military Institute is committed to providing a healthful, safe and secure environment for all members of the campus community. This commitment is evidenced by the fact that we are open 24/7 during the spring and fall semesters.

Campus facilities are locked and unlocked by the Campus Security according to the normal operational hours of the college and scheduled facilities usage. Normal operational hours are:

Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm

***(Buildings not scheduled for classes or a special event is closed.)***

As a rule, no one should be in college buildings after normal operational hours. The Campus Security have been instructed not to open buildings or allow people to remain in campus buildings after hours. Students, faculty, or staff who access to campus facilities outside of the hours scheduled above need must secure written authorization from the appropriate cost center head or administrator. In the event of an unforeseen emergency, please contact Campus Security for assistance.



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**Safety and Security Programs**

Safety and Security programs are provided throughout the year. MMI provides classes for all cadets at designated times each year. Types of classes include: emergency operations training at orientation and throughout the semester, sexual harassment prevention training during orientation (ITC) and semesterly, and safety awareness briefings concerning underage drinking and use of drugs, etc.

**Campus Crime Statistics Disclosure**

Marion Military Institute is required under Section 668.46(b) of the Campus Security Act to publish and distribute an annual security report. The Campus Crime and Security Survey as required by the United States Department of Education is available at http://ope.ed.gov/security. The offenses for which the Campus Security Act requires statistical reporting are defined in accordance with the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) System, as modified by the Hate Crimes Statistics Act. Victims or witnesses of crimes may report crimes confidentially for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

**Monitoring Campus, Non-Campus and Public Property for Criminal Activity**

The Commandant's Office maintains a list of all reports of crimes that occur on Marion Military Institute property. Between January and July of each calendar year, letters of inquiry, or emails, are sent to local police jurisdictions inquiring about specific Clery crimes associated with each address during those specific dates/times. These letters are sent by certified mail, and their associated certification labels are included in the Guardhouse correspondence file. When these letters are answered, their contents are analyzed, and any crime deemed to be within the exact Clery geography of that location is added to the crime data for that year.

**Daily Crime Log**

Marion Military Institute maintains a Daily Crime Log that records the date the incident was recorded, the type of incident, the general location of the incident and the disposition of the complaint. Staff in the Commandant's department posts criminal incidents on the Crime Log within two business days of receiving a report of an incident. These records are available for public inspection at the Guardhouse any day that the campus is open for business.

**Definitions of crimes which must be defined by the Clery Act are:**

**Domestic Violence** -Defined under federal law (42 U.S.C. 13925(a)) as any felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by:

1. Current or former spouse, or intimate partner, of the victim
2. Person whom the victim shares a child with
3. A person who has or is cohabitating with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner
4. A person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime or violence occurred or
5. By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from 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. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined



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based on the complainant's statement, length of the relationship, type of relationship, and the frequency of interactions between the person(s) involved in the relationship. For the purpose 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. For the purpose of complying with the requirements of this section, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purpose of Clery Act reporting.

**Sexual Assault** – Can include any form of actual or attempted sexual activity perpetrated upon a person without that person's consent, including sexual behavior coerced through physical or verbal threats, force or other forms of manipulation and sexual behavior when one person cannot give consent due to incapacitation.

**Rape** – Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person without the consent of the victim. This definition includes any gender of victim or perpetrator.

**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 his / her age or temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

**Incest** – Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

**Consent -**Knowing, voluntary and clear permission by word or action, to engage in mutually agreed upon sexual activity. Each party has the responsibility to make certain that the other has consented before engaging in the activity. The request of consent must be specific to each act and should be obtained with each new level of physical and/or sexual contact/conduct in any given interaction, regardless of who initiates it. For consent to be valid, there must be at the time of the act of sexual intercourse or sexual contact actual words or conduct indicating freely given agreement to have sexual intercourse or sexual contact. A person cannot consent if he or she is unable to understand what is happening or is disoriented, helpless, asleep or unconscious for any reason, including due to alcohol or other drugs. An individual who engages in sexual activity when the individual knows, or should know, that the other person is physically or mentally incapacitated has engaged in nonconsensual conduct. Intoxication is not a defense against allegations that an individual has engaged in nonconsensual sexual conduct. Consent is the act of willingly and verbally agreeing to engage in specific sexual contact or conduct. Obtaining consent is an ongoing process in any sexual interaction.

**Stalking** -Stalking, defined as intentionally and repeatedly harassing or following a person and intentionally or unintentionally placing the person being followed or harassed in fear of physical harm to one's self or property or physical harm to another person or another's property. A person engages in stalking if, without lawful authority and under circumstances not amounting to a felony attempt of



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another crime:

1. He or she intentionally and repeatedly harasses or repeatedly follows another person; and

2. The person being harassed or followed is placed in fear that the stalker intends to injure the person, another person, or property of the person or of another person. The feeling of fear must be one that a reasonable person in the same situation would experience under all the circumstances; and

3. The stalker either intends to frighten, intimidate, or harass the person; or knows or reasonably should know that the person is afraid, intimidated, or harassed even if the stalker did not intend to place the person in fear or intimidate or harass the person.

4. If he or she attempts to contact or follow the person after being given actual notice that the person does not want to be contacted or followed. That constitutes prima facie evidence that stalker intends to intimidate or harass the person. "Contact" includes, in addition to any other form of contact or communication, the sending of an electronic communication to the person.

**Confidentiality**

Marion Military Institute encourages anyone who is the victim or witness to any crime to promptly report the incident to the police. Because police reports are public records under state law, Marion Military Institute Campus Security cannot hold reports of crime in confidence. Anonymous reports to Campus Safety Authorities may be filed for statistical reporting purposes. A student's privacy concerns are weighed against the needs of the College to respond to certain incidents and crimes. To the greatest extent possible, all reports will remain private. In compelling situations, Marion Military Institute reserves the right to take reasonable action in response to any crime report, and information may be shared with appropriate departments and agencies under a need-to-know basis when it pertains to investigative needs and safety concerns of the campus community. All reports submitted on a confidential or anonymous basis are evaluated for purposes of issuing a campus-wide "timely warning notification" as well as inclusion in the annual crime statistics.

**Arrest Statistics Relating to Alcohol, Drugs and Weapons**

For compliance with the Campus Security Act, institutions must also report the numbers of arrests for liquor law violations, drug abuse violations, and weapons possession.

Definitions of crimes for which arrests must be reported also as defined by the National Association of College and Universities Attorneys College Law Digest are:

- Liquor law violations. violations of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession or use of alcoholic beverages (with the exception of "driving under the influence" or "drunkenness").
- Drug abuse violations. violations of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation or use.
- Weapons possessions. violations of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.



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**Crime Statistics for Reporting Periods**

| Marion Military Institute | On Campus | | | Student Housing | | | Public Property | | | Unfounded Cases |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | |
| **Criminal Offenses** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Murder / Non-negligent Manslaughter | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Negligent Manslaughter | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rape | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fondling | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incest | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Statutory Rape | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Robbery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aggravated Assault | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Burglary | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arson | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ***VAWA* Offenses** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic Violence | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dating Violence | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Stalking | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Arrests** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liquor/Alcohol Law Violation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug Abuse Violation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Weapons, Carrying, Possessing, etc. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Referred for Disciplinary Action** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liquor/Alcohol Law Violation | 29 | 6 | 0 | 27 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug Abuse Violation | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Weapons, Carrying, Possessing, etc. | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



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## Hate Crimes

**Hate Crimes** – Includes all of the crimes listed under reportable crimes that manifest evidence that the victim was chosen based on one of the categories of bias listed below, plus the following crimes:

**Larceny/Theft** – Includes pocket picking, purse snatching, shoplifting, theft from building, theft from motor vehicle, theft of motor vehicle parts or accessories, and all other larceny.

**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 to Property (except Arson)** – 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.

The categories of Bias included in Hate Crime reporting include: **race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnic / national origin, and disability.**



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| Hate Crimes - 2023 | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Criminal Offense | Total | Occurrences of Hate Crimes (Category of Bias for Crimes) | | | | | | | |
| | | Race | Religion | Sexual Orientation | Gender | Gender Identity | Disability | Ethnicity | National Origin |
| Murder / Non-negligent Manslaughter | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rape | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fondling | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incest | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Statutory Rape | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Robbery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aggravated Assault | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Burglary | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arson | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Simple Assault | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Larceny-theft | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Intimidation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Destruction/damage/ vandalism of property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hate Crimes - 2024 | | | | | | | | | |
| Criminal Offense | Total | Occurrences of Hate Crimes (Category of Bias for Crimes) | | | | | | | |
| | | Race | Religion | Sexual Orientation | Gender | Gender Identity | Disability | Ethnicity | National Origin |
| Murder / Non-negligent Manslaughter | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rape | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fondling | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incest | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Statutory Rape | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Robbery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aggravated Assault | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Burglary | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arson | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Simple Assault | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Larceny-theft | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Intimidation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Destruction/damage/ vandalism of property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hate Crimes – 2025 | | | | | | | | | |
| Criminal Offense | Total | Occurrences of Hate Crimes (Category of Bias for Crimes) | | | | | | | |
| | | Race | Religion | Sexual Orientation | Gender | Gender Identity | Disability | Ethnicity | National Origin |
| Murder / Non-negligent Manslaughter | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



* Available for code of conduct reports if no legal conflict of interest exists.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rape | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fondling | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incest | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Statutory Rape | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Robbery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aggravated Assault | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Burglary | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arson | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Simple Assault | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Larceny-theft | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Intimidation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Destruction/damage/ vandalism of property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

**There were no Hate Crimes to report during the years 2023 to 2025 at Marion Military Institute.**



* Available for code of conduct reports if no legal conflict of interest exists.

**Notification to Victims of Crime of Violence**

Marion Military Institute will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence, or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by such institution against a student who is alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as the result of the crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for the purpose of this paragraph.

According to Section 16 of title 18 of the United States Code, the term "crime of violence" means:

a. an offense that has as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another, or

b. any other offense that is a felony and that, by its nature, involves a substantial risk that physical force against the person or property of another may be used in the course of committing the offense.

c. The results of a disciplinary proceeding means – only the institutions final determination with respect to the alleged sex offense and any sanctions that is imposed against the accused.

**Sex Offender Registry**

The Federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act, enacted on October 28, 2000 and the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16921) 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, to each institution of higher education in that state at which the person is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student. Information about sex offenders in Alabama can be found at: https://www.alea.gov/node/270

**Sexual Offenses**

Marion Military Institute places a high priority on the safety of all students, employees and visitors. Any type of sexual misconduct is strictly forbidden at Jefferson State. Both college disciplinary procedures and criminal charges may be applied to sexual offenses.

**1. Educational Programs**

Education programs aimed at making the Marion Military Institute community free from sex offenses are administered by the Commandant's staff and Human Resources Department. These programs include but are not limited to:

A. Presentations at orientation by TAC Officers.

B. Presentations by outside professionals semesterly.

D. Posters on the electronic bulletin boards throughout campus to heighten awareness of sexual assault.



* Available for code of conduct reports if no legal conflict of interest exists.

**2. Sanctions**
Upon determination that a student or employee has committed rape, acquaintance rape or another sexual offense, the following sanctions are available:

- Criminal charges
- Probation
- Suspension from college and/or employment
- Expulsion from college
- Termination of employment
- Ban from college property

**Policy**

Marion Military Institute places a high priority on the safety of all students, employees and visitors.

Any type of harassment, abuse, physical violence or intimidation is forbidden. Both college disciplinary

procedures and criminal charges may be applied to these offenses.

**Student Bill of Rights**

1. Complainants have the right to assistance by all faculty and staff in reporting allegations of harassment, abuse, physical violence, sexual violence or intimidation.
2. Complainants have the right in choosing the manner in which the complaint is filed.
   a. The complainant may report the crime to law enforcement.
   b. The complainant may request a school disciplinary inquiry.
   c. The complainant may choose both options.
   d. The complainant may choose not to report the incident.
3. Complainants have the right to confidentiality when reporting allegations of harassment, abuse, physical violence, sexual abuse or intimidation.
4. Complainants have the right to a thorough and professional investigation that protects the rights of both the accused and the accuser.
5. Complainants have the right to know that criminal sanctions include probation, fines, imprisonment or counseling.
6. Victims have the right to know that school disciplinary sanctions include probation, suspension, expulsion, counseling, termination of employment and ban from college property.
7. Complainants have the right to know that there will not be a monetary charge for filling criminal or school disciplinary complaints.
8. Complainants have the right to a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation, conducted by properly trained individuals conducted by officials who receive annual training.
9. Accusers and accused have the right to simultaneous written notification of outcome at each stage in the process.



* Available for code of conduct reports if no legal conflict of interest exists.

10. Accusers and the accused both have the right to appeal code of conduct decisions.

11. Complainants have the right to assistance with accommodations regarding academic and work scheduling when requested and reasonably available; whether or not the offense was reported to law enforcement. The location of the offense does not affect this right.

12. Marion Military Institute will not allow any form of retaliation against a complainant for making an allegation of harassment, abuse, physical violence, or intimidation.

**Instructions for Sexual Assault Victims**

In the event you or another person is the victim of sexual assault, it is important to remember details, follow procedures and notify the proper departments. The single most important thing a victim of rape or sexual assault can do is tell someone – the police, a friend, a medical professional, etc. Rape or sexual assault, whether by a stranger or someone you know, is a violation of your body, your trust and your right to choose. The following are recommended procedures to follow:

A. Do not shower, wash or change your clothes.

B. Do not brush your teeth.

C. Preserve any evidence such as clothing, used condoms, towels, tissue or other items which may be useful for investigation purposes.

D. If the incident occurs on campus, contact the Guardhouse/Officer in Charge (334)683-2322/(334) 683-2330 or (334) 292-9690. If the incident occurs off campus, contact 911.

F. Seek medical attention immediately. The Guardhouse/Officer in Charge or the Cadet Health Center can assist in seeking medical attention. Also, local emergency medical services can be contacted by dialing 911.

G. Seek counseling to assist with mental and emotional trauma. Information concerning counseling services available through various agencies can be obtained through the MMI Counselor or by contacting the Guardhouse.

H. **Resources for Sexual Assault Victims in Perry County**

The National Sexual Assault Hotline provides confidential 24/7 support: 1-800-656-4673 (online chat is also available at online.rainn.org).

The Cadet Health Center refers all victims of sexual assault to the closest emergency department for evaluation. The Birmingham Crisis Center (Rape Response) is available for victims of sexual abuse 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Services provided by Rape Response include mental health counseling and evidence collection. Services are available to victims whether or not the victim decides to contact law enforcement. All services are free and confidential.



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**How to be an Active Bystander**

Bystanders play a critical role in the prevention of sexual and relationship violence. A bystander is defined as a "individual who observes or witnesses' conditions that perpetuate violence. They are not Directly involved but have the choice to intervene, speak up, or do something about it" Marion Military Institute 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 in the event we want to help. The link below provides useful information to help bystanders make informed decisions: https://www.nsvrc.org/bystander-intervention-online-learningopportunities.

- If you or someone else is in immediate danger, dial 911. This could be when a person is yelling or being physically abusive toward another person and it is not safe for you to interrupt.
- 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.
- Confront people who seclude, hit on, try to make out with, or have sex with people who are incapacitated.
- Speak up when someone discusses plans to take sexual advantage of another person.
- Believe someone who discloses sexual assault, abusive behavior, or experience with stalking.

**Risk Reduction**

With no intent to victim-blame and recognize that only abusers are responsible for their abuse, 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.

**Protection from Abuse Orders**

Marion Military Institute complies with Alabama law in recognizing protection from abuse orders. Any member of the campus community that obtains such order should notify a member of the Commandant's staff, for awareness.

**Missing Student Policy**

The Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008 requires each housing resident to identify a contact person or persons whom the institution will notify within 24 hours if the student is determined by the institution police or security department or the local law enforcement agency to be missing. This contact information will be registered confidentially. The contact information is collected on the Cadet Contact and Emergency Contact Information Form.

Cadet accountability is taken nightly by the cadet chain of command, and again at noon on weekdays. Cadets who are absent from formation without written approval are reported to the TAC Officers, who then identify where the cadet is located. If a cadet cannot be located, this report would then be elevated to the Commandant of Cadets.

If the student is under 18 years of age and not emancipated, Marion Military Institute will 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. The Commandant of Cadets will notify the local law enforcement agency of the missing student within 24 hours of the report.



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**Drug and Alcohol-Free Campus**

As required by Section 22 of the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989 (Public Law 101-226) and in recognition of this institution's responsibility to serve as a beneficial influence on its students, its employees, and the community at large, Marion Military Institute is designated as a drug and alcohol-free campus and will comply with all the provisions of Public Law 101-226:

1 Marion Military Institute prohibits the unlawful or unauthorized manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, use or sale of alcoholic beverages, controlled substances, and illegal drugs on campus. The impairment by alcohol or drugs of any student or employee while participating in the academic or workplace setting is also prohibited. Marion Military Institute employees, students and visitors are required to abide by all federal and state laws, local ordinances, and other related state and federal requirements regarding the consumption or possession of alcoholic beverages, controlled substances and illegal drugs.

2 **Resources**

**A. The following are available on campus for referral for drug, alcohol, and mental health resources for students:**

- Alcohol and Drug Education: Cadet Health Center, Human Resources.
- Counseling Services: Director of Counseling Services, Cadet Health Center Nurse.
- Referral Services: Director of Counseling Services, Commandant's Staff.
- Disciplinary Actions: Commandant's Office, Cadet Honor Council.

**Student Possession, Use and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages**

Marion Military Institute promotes a drug-free campus. The college has a vital interest in maintaining a safe, healthy, and productive work and academic environment for its employees, students, and the public. As such, Marion Military Institute complies with the federal Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, the Drug Free Schools and Campuses Regulations, the Drug Free Workplace Act, the Controlled Substances Act, the drug regulations mandated by the federal highway administration of the US Department of Transportation, and other applicable federal state and local laws and regulations. Marion Military Institute prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, use and/or sale of any controlled substance, including illicit drugs, marijuana, of any kind or any amount.

Employee's that violate this policy are subject to the following disciplinary action upon completion of due process hearings:

- Probation
- Suspension from college
- Expulsion from college
- Criminal Prosecution
- Ban from college property
- Recognized Student Organizations



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**Employee Possession, Use of Alcohol and Drugs at Marion Military Institute**

Marion Military Institute promotes a drug-free campus. The college has a vital interest in maintaining a safe, healthy, and productive work and academic environment for its employees, students, and the public. As such, Marion Military Institute complies with the federal Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, the Drug Free Schools and Campuses Regulations, the Drug Free Workplace Act, the Controlled Substances Act, the drug regulations mandated by the federal highway administration of the US Department of Transportation, and other applicable federal state and local laws and regulations. Marion Military Institute prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, use and/or sale of any controlled substance, including illicit drugs, marijuana, of any kind or any amount.

Employee's that violate this policy are subject to the following disciplinary action upon completion of due process hearings:

- Probation
- Suspension
- Termination of employment
- Criminal Prosecution
- Ban from college property

**Federal Drug Offenses and Penalties**

***Possession of Controlled Substances:*** Federal drug possession penalties generally consider only the drug violation history of the offender. With one exception (when the possession is for personal use for which a civil penalty up to $10,000 may be imposed if first offense), federal penalties for a person convicted of possession of any type or amount of a controlled substance can be:

- up to one year in prison and a minimum fine of $1,000 for a first offense;
- a minimum of 15 days and a maximum of two years in prison and a minimum fine of $2,500 for a second drug offense; and
- a minimum of three months and a maximum of three years in prison and a minimum fine of $5,000 for a third drug offense. Persons convicted of possession of certain amounts of a mixture or substance containing cocaine base such as crack cocaine face much stiffer penalties under mandatory minimum sentencing, including at least five years in prison, not to exceed 20 years and fined a minimum of $1,000 or both, if: a) first conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds five grams; b) second crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds three grams; or c) third or subsequent crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds one gram (21 U.S.C. 844(a)).

***Federal Drug Trafficking:*** Federal drug trafficking penalties consider the type and amount of the drug involved, the offender's drug violation history, and other factors/ The US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) maintains a list of penalties for federal trafficking offenses, a copy of which is incorporated below. Generally, for each drug, there is a threshold amount that brings the offender under the mandatory minimum sentencing structure. When death or serious bodily injury results from use of the drugs, first time offenders are subject to a sentence of 20 years to life, and repeat offenders are subject to a mandatory life sentence. A first offense of distributing to persons under age 21 may be punishable by twice the maximum sentence, and three times for second offenses (21 U.S.C. §859). If the



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trafficking is on premises in which a person under age 18 is present or resides, an additional penalty up to 20 years imprisonment may be imposed (21 U.S.C. § 860a). Persons convicted of trafficking within 1,000 feet of a school or college face penalties twice as high as the maximum penalties, with a mandatory one-year prison sentence for first offenses, and three times as high for second offenses (21 U.S.C. § 860).

***Drug Paraphernalia:*** Any person who sells, offers to sell, transports, exports or imports drug paraphernalia is subject to three years imprisonment (21 U.S.C. § 863).

***Other Penalties:*** A federal drug conviction may result in the loss of federal benefits, including school loans, grants, scholarships, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses for up to one year for a first offense and up to five years for subsequent offenses (21 U.S.C. § 862). Federal drug *trafficking* convictions may result in denial of federal benefits for up to five years for a first conviction; *possession* convictions may result in denial of federal benefits for up to one year for a first conviction and up to five years for subsequent convictions (21 U.S.C. § 862). In addition, for crimes punishable by more than one year in prison, the person will forfeit personal or real property related to the violation, including houses, cars, and other personal belongings (21 U.S.C. § 853 (a)(2) & 881(a)(7)), or vehicles, boats, or other conveyance used to transport or conceal controlled substances (21 U.S.C. § 881(a)(4)). Finally, persons convicted are ineligible to receive or purchase a firearm (18 U.S.C. 922(g)).

**FEDERAL TRAFFICKING PENALTIES FOR MARIJUANA, HASHISH AND HASHISH OIL, SCHEDULE I SUBSTANCES**

## STATE OF ALABAMA DRUG OFFENSES AND PENALTIES

A list of Alabama statutes regarding controlled substances, marijuana and drug paraphernalia is incorporated below. Crimes involving controlled substances range from Class A to Class C felonies, punishable by substantial prison terms and/or fines, with enhanced penalties if controlled substances are sold to persons under 18 years of age or within a three-mile radius of campus boundaries of a college or school. Possession of marijuana for personal use is a Class A misdemeanor for the first offense, but elevated to a Class C felony for a second offense. Possessing drug paraphernalia is a Class C misdemeanor, but elevated to a more serious Class B felony if sold to a person under 18 years of age. The Department of Public Safety may suspend a driver's license for six months for persons convicted of a drug offense.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="5">FEDERAL TRAFFICKING PENALTIES FOR SCHEDULES I, II, III, IV, and V (EXCEPT MARIJUANA)</th></tr>
<tr><th>Schedule</th><th>Substance/Quantity</th><th>Penalty</th><th>Substance/Quantity</th><th>Penalty</th></tr>
<tr><td>II</td><td>Cocaine 500-4999 grams mixture</td><td rowspan="3">First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs. and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life.</td><td>Cocaine 5 kilograms or more mixture</td><td rowspan="3">First Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life.</td></tr>
<tr><td>II</td><td>Cocaine Base 28-279 grams mixture</td><td>Cocaine Base 280 grams or more mixture</td></tr>
<tr><td>IV</td><td>Fentanyl 40-399 grams mixture</td><td>Fentanyl 400 grams or more mixture</td></tr>
</table>



* Available for code of conduct reports if no legal conflict of interest exists.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | Fentanyl Analogue<br>10-99 grams mixture | Fine of not more than $5 million if an individual, $25 million if not an individual.<br><br>**Second Offense:** Not less than 10 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than $8 million if an individual, $50 million if not an individual. | Fentanyl Analogue<br>grams or more mixture | 100 | Fine of not more than $10 million if an individual, $50 million if not an individual.<br><br>**Second Offense:** Not less than 20 yrs., and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than $20 million if an individual, $75 million if not an individual.<br><br>**2 or More Prior Offenses:** Life imprisonment. Fine of not more than $20 million if an individual, $75 million if not an individual. |
| I | Heroin<br>100-999 grams mixture | | Heroin<br>kilogram or more mixture | 1 | |
| I | LSD<br>1-9 grams mixture | | LSD<br>grams or more mixture | 10 | |
| II | Methamphetamine<br>5-49 grams pure or 50-499 grams mixture | | Methamphetamine<br>grams or more pure or 500 grams or more mixture | 50 | |
| II | PCP<br>10-99 grams pure or<br>100-999 grams mixture | | PCP<br>grams or more pure or 1 kilogram or more mixture | 100 | |

| Substance/Quantity | Penalty |
|---|---|
| Any amount of other Schedule I & II substances<br>Any drug product containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid<br>Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV) 1 Gram | **First Offense**: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than Life. Fine $1 million if an individual, $5 million if not an individual.<br><br>**Second Offense:** Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine $2 million if an individual, $10 million if not an individual. |
| Any amount of other Schedule III drugs | **First Offense**: Not more than 10 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not more than 15 yrs. Fine not more than $500,000 if an individual, $2.5 million if not an individual.<br>**Second Offense**: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not more than 30 yrs. Fine not more than $1 million if an individual, $5 million if not an individual. |
| Any amount of all other Schedule IV drugs (other than one gram or more of Flunitrazepam) | **First Offense**: Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than $250,000 if an individual, $1 million if not an individual.<br>**Second Offense:** Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than $500,000 if an individual, $2 million if other than an individual. |
| Any Amount of all Schedule V drugs | **First Offense:** Not more than 1 yr. Fine not more than $100,000 if an individual, $250,000 if not an individual.<br><br>**Second Offense**: Not more than 4 yrs. Fine not more than $200,000 if an individual, $500,000 if not an individual. |

***A drug conviction under state or federal law may make a student ineligible for federal financial aid (loans, grants, work study).*** *For more information, see [https://studentaid.ed.gov/eligibility/criminal-convictions#drug-convictions](https://studentaid.ed.gov/eligibility/criminal-convictions#drug-convictions)*



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| STATE OF ALABAMA CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES/MARIJUANA VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES | | |
|---|---|---|
| **VIOLATION** | **PENALTIES*** | **AL CODE §** |
| **CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES** | | |
| *Trafficking:* Knowingly sells, manufactures, delivers or brings into state cannabis (in any of its forms), cocaine, heroin, morphine, opium, methaqualone, hydro morphine, methylenedioxy amphetamine, phencyclidine, lysergic acid diethylamide, methamphetamine, or LSD | *Class A Felony*. Imprisonment & fines dependent on amounts Prison: Ranges from 3 years to mandatory life in prison without parole. Fine: Ranges from $50,000 -$250,000 | 13A-12-231 |
| *Sale* of controlled substance by person over 18 to person under 18 | *Class A Felony*. Not eligible for suspended sentence or probation Prison: 10-99 years or life Fine: Not more than $60,000 | 13A-12-215 |
| *Sale* of controlled substance that is on the campus or within a 3mile radius of campus boundaries of any public or private school, college, university or other educational institution or of public housing | *Class A Felony*. Prison: Add five years to penalty | 13A-12-250 13A-12-270 |
| Engages in a criminal enterprise, in connection with 5 or more persons, to *traffic* in illegal drugs | *Class A Felony*. Prison: 25 years to life w/o eligibility for parole; Fine: Not more than $500,000; 2nd offense: Prison: mandatory life Fine: $150,000 - $1,000,000 | 13A-12-233 |
| *Manufacturing* controlled substance if 2 or more of following conditions are present: possession of firearm, use of booby trip, use of clandestine lab within 500 feet of a residence or school, the presence of someone under 17 years of age during the manufacturing process | *Class A Felony*. Not eligible for suspended sentence or probation Prison: 10-99 years or life Fine: Not more than $60,000 | 13A-12-218 |
| *Manufacture* of a controlled substance | *Class B Felony*. Prison: 2-20 years Fine: Not more than $30,000 | 13A-12-217 |
| *Distribution* of controlled substances (furnished, sold, given away, manufactured, delivered or distributed) | *Class B Felony*. Prison: 2-20 years Fine: Not more than $30,000 | 13A-12-211 |
| *Possession* or receipt of controlled substances | *Class C Felony*. Prison: 1-10 years Fine: Not more than $15,000 | 13A-12-212 |
| Person convicted of attempt, criminal solicitation & criminal conspiracy to commit controlled substance crime | Punishable the same as the crime itself | 13A-12-202 (c); -203(c);-204(c) |
| **MARIJUANA & DRUG PARAPHERNALIA** | | |
| Possession of marijuana in first degree (other than personal use or previously convicted of possession in second degree) | *Class C Felony*. Prison: 1-10 years Fine: Not more than $15,000 | 13A-12-213 |
| Possession of marijuana in second degree (for personal use only) | *Class A Misdemeanor*. Jail: Not more than 1 year; Fine: Not more than $6,000 | 13A-12-214 |
| Use, possession, delivery, or sale of drug paraphernalia | *Class B Felony* for *sale to one under 18* by one over 18. Prison: 2-20 years; Fine: Not more than $30,000 *Class C Felony* for *sale*. Prison: 1-10 years; Fine: Not more than $15,000 *Class C Misdemeanor* for *possession*. Jail: Not more than 3 months; Fine: Not more than $500 | 13A-12-260 |



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| | |
|---|---|
| Marijuana 1,000 kilograms or more marijuana mixture or 1,000 or more marijuana plants | **First Offense:** Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine not more than $10 million if an individual, $50 million if other than an individual. **Second Offense:** Not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than $20 million if an individual, $75 million if other than an individual. |
| Marijuana 100 to 999 kilograms marijuana mixture or 100 to 999 marijuana plants | **First Offense:** Not less than 5 yrs. or more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine not more than $5 million if an individual, $25 million if other than an individual. **Second Offense:** Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than $8 million if an individual, $50million if other than an individual. |
| Marijuana 50 to 99 kilograms marijuana mixture, 50 to 99 marijuana plants | **First Offense:** Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine $1 million if an individual, $5 million if other than an individual. **Second Offense:** Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine $2 million if an individual, $10 million if other than an individual. |
| Hashish More than 10 kilograms | |
| Hashish Oil More than 1 kilogram | |
| Marijuana less than 50 kilograms marijuana (but does not include 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight) 1 to 49 marijuana plants | **First Offense:** Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than $250,000, $1 million if other than an individual. **Second Offense:** Not more than 10 yrs. Fine $500,000 if an individual, $2 million if other than individual. |
| Hashish 10 kilograms or less | |
| Hashish Oil 1 kilogram or less | |

**STATE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LAWS AND PENALTIES**

Various Alabama statutes address alcohol-related laws and penalties. Most offenses expose an individual to 30 days to six months in jail and a fine no greater than $500. Penalties for DUI increase with the number of offenses, with the fourth DUI exposing a person to a felony charge, with imprisonment from 1-10 years and fine from $4,100 to $10,100. Significantly, the fourth DUI results in mandatory revocation of the person's driver's license for five years. Adults who authorize a party at a residence they control and allow the party to continue with persons under age 21 illegally possessing or consuming alcohol without taking reasonable action to prevent it expose themselves to a $3,000 fine and up to six months in jail. Finally, in addition to criminal penalties, civil monetary damages are available through the Alabama Civil Damages Act and/or Alabama Dram Shop Act if injuries are caused by a minor who has consumed alcohol.

**HEALTH RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH USE OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES AND ABUSE OF ALCOHOL**

Substance abuse and drug dependency are problems of staggering proportions in our society today. They are the leading causes of preventable illness, disability, and death in the U.S. and afflict millions of Americans. This number increases dramatically when one considers the harm done to the families of substance abusers as well as to those injured or killed by intoxicated drivers or in drug-related work accidents. Alcoholism can develop in anyone. It tends to appear first between the ages of 20 and 40 and to be more prevalent in persons with a family history of alcoholism.

**ALCOHOL**

Alcoholism is a disorder that has profound psychological, biological, and societal effects. Directly, it affects over 18 million people; indirectly, it affects another 56 million. It is usually characterized by one of three different patterns:



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1. Regular daily intoxication;
2. Drinking large amounts of alcohol at specific times; or
3. Periods of sobriety interspersed with periods of heavy daily drinking.

Alcoholism is usually progressive, and physical dependence can develop; if this happens, serious, sometimes life-threatening symptoms can develop when alcohol is withdrawn. Short term effects of alcohol use can include depression, gastritis, liver disease, automobile accidents, and domestic violence. Chronic alcohol abuse can produce irreversible health changes, including dementia, sexual impotence, cirrhosis of the liver, and heart disease. Death can occur either as a complication of one of these chronic problems, or acutely, secondary to alcohol intoxication by poisoning or to aspiration of vomitus, or as the result of any automobile accident while driving intoxicated.

**MARIJUANA (CANNABIS)**

Though physiological consequences do depend on frequency, duration, and quantity of use, marijuana use has been linked to impairment of short-term memory, concentration, judgment, perception, and fine motor skills. Therefore, the use of this drug increases the risk of machinery or motor vehicle accident and injury for four to six hours after ingestion. Impairment of memory may last for three to six months, even if use of the drug is discontinued completely. The active chemical in marijuana (THC) remains stored in body fat cells long after ingestion. Marijuana use is associated with chronic anxiety, depression, and paranoid feelings. It can exacerbate or increase significantly underlying emotional problems. Frequent and/or ongoing use by children and adolescents may have long term developmental consequences resulting in lack of motivation, apathy, and difficulty managing current stresses and responsibilities, as well as making appropriate plans for the future. Pregnant women who use marijuana may be at a higher risk for giving birth to children with developmental or birth defects.

**HALLUCINOGENS**

This category includes drugs such as lysergic acid diethylamino (LSD, also known as "acid"), mescaline, psilocybin (also known as mushrooms) and peyote. These drugs cause delusions, hallucinations, and impaired perception of time and space. Phencyclidine (PCP, or "angel dust") and amphetamine variants known as "ecstasy" are included in this category, though they rarely cause hallucinations in the true sense. They are, however, potent drugs that have mind-altering effects and impair perception and cognition. Hallucinogens can produce a "bad trip" with anxiety, agitation, hallucinations, and paranoia leading to impulsive behavior. After a "bad trip" the person can be subject to "flashbacks," which are recurrences of the experiences of the "bad trip" without taking any more of the drug. Psychosis and impaired thinking may result after long-term use.

**COCAINE**

The use of cocaine, an illegal stimulant drug, has risen dramatically in the United States. Other names for this drug are code, C., lady, and snow. Cocaine is a white powder that is snorted, injected into veins, or smoked freebase or as "crack." Crack is a crystalline form of cocaine that is also known as "rock", from its small, white rock-like appearance. "Speed balls" are cocaine mixed with heroin, which is a particularly dangerous combination. Crack produces the most intense cocaine high; addiction can occur after using it only once or twice. Cocaine highs are characterized by feelings of extreme happiness and a sense of limitless power and energy. However, the physical effects include high blood pressure and heart palpitations. A cocaine "crash" follows the high and includes symptoms of depression, dullness, great



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irritability, and paranoia. Serious medical complications occur with cocaine use, such as heart attacks (even in young people), seizures, and strokes due to high blood pressure. The psychological effects of cocaine use include violence, paranoia, and personality changes as well as symptoms such as depression, anxiety, and confusion. Pregnant women using cocaine have increased risk of miscarriages and still-births. Newborns addicted to cocaine are irritable, unresponsive, they are prone to have malformed kidneys and genitals, and to have heart attacks and strokes. Addiction to cocaine controls aspects of the user's life, impinges on the lives of those closest to the user, and occurs in people of all ages, classes, and educational levels.

**AMPHETAMINES, METHAMPHETAMINE AND OTHER STIMULANTS**

In addition to cocaine, a number of other drugs stimulate the nervous system and are very addictive. Most of them belong to the amphetamine family of drugs. Dexedrine (present in "diet" pills) may at times be prescribed by a physician, but its use as a legitimate medication is now infrequent. Street drugs of the amphetamine group include "ecstasy" and "ice." Ice is a smokable amphetamine compound that is very potent, and the effects are long-lasting and devastating. The health risks of these and other stimulants are similar to those of cocaine use.

**NARCOTICS, INCLUDING HEROIN**

Various medications are taken to relieve pain. Most non-prescription pain relievers (such as aspirin, Tylenol, Motrin, and Nuprin) are not considered addictive. However, there is a class of stronger pain relievers, available by prescription only, which are referred to as narcotics and most of which are opiates. Examples of these drugs include morphine, codeine, Tylenol No. 3, Darvon, Darvocet, Percocet, Percodan, Demerol, and certain prescription cough medicines. These drugs differ from non-prescription pain relievers in their potential for abuse and dependence. With close medical supervision, these drugs may be safely used in specific medical circumstances for a limited time. However, addiction may occur, and the person may not want to stop the drug even when the pain has stopped. Tolerance to the drug is shown by an increase in the amount of drug necessary to relieve pain. This becomes progressive and leads to the craving or need for larger and larger doses, without which the person becomes extremely uncomfortable and physically ill. The time may come when the person "needs" such a large dose of the drug that it is poisonous or lethal. Under these circumstances, coma, suffocation, and death may ensue. The malignant course of this problem is similar to that of addiction to heroin. Although heroin is not available by prescription, it is a narcotic which belongs to the same chemical family as the above drugs. The use of heroin is mainly by injection into a vein, which carries the additional medical dangers of contracting AIDS and hepatitis from unclean needles and syringes.

**SEDATIVES AND TRANQUILIZERS**

Barbiturates and benzodiazepines are two of the most commonly used classes of sedatives. Barbiturates (such Phenobarbital, Seconal, and Amytal) are highly addictive and can be fatal if taken in excess. Although they still have medical uses, they have largely been replaced by benzodiazepines, used for relief of anxiety and to promote sleep. Benzodiazepines include such drugs as Valium, Librium, Ativan, Xanax, Dalmane, Halcion, and Restoril. While safe and effective at moderate doses for short periods of time (weeks), all benzodiazepines have a potential for physical and psychological dependence if used at higher doses for longer periods of time. Frequently, benzodiazepines are abused by adults who become dependent on them because of their anti-anxiety effects. Other tranquilizers which may be abused include



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methaqualone (Quaaludes), Doriden, and Equanil. Intoxication may result from benzodiazepine use and resembles alcoholic drunkenness. Drowsiness, slurred speech, unsteady gait, and lack of coordination are common signs. The effects of benzodiazepines (barbiturates and other sedatives) add to those of alcohol; taken together, they can lead to coma and even death. Withdrawal from benzodiazepines resembles alcohol withdrawal and is most apparent if the drugs are stopped abruptly. Withdrawal takes place within hours to days of stopping the drug. Once a person is addicted to benzodiazepines, a physician should supervise the plan for gradually stopping them, to minimize serious effects of withdrawal.

**IMPACT OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE ON FAMILIES**

Families are often gravely affected by a substance-abusing member. This can occur on many levels. As a very direct, physiological consequence, the infants of alcohol and cocaine-abusing mothers often have low birth weight and may suffer from malformations and a variety of developmental problems. In addition, abusers often affect the economic well-being of their families as their inability to hold down a job or, in some instances, their stealing from relatives, reduces the family's financial means and stability. In many cases substance abuse leads to violence at home. Substance abuse takes an emotional toll on the functioning of individual members and the family. Family members may actively deny the problem, may become symptomatic in an effort to deflect attention from the substance-abusing member, or may assume the abuser's responsibilities at home and even at work. On the other hand, very often the family's intervention with the user is an essential step in getting the abusing member to seek treatment. Support groups or family members, such as Al-Anon, Nar-Anon or COC-Anon, as well as family therapy can provide needed assistance to families as they confront the destructive effects of the user's addiction.

**RECOGNIZING SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE**

Everyone occasionally has days when they exhibit behavior not normally associated with an educational or work environment nor characteristic of himself or herself. Unusual behavior during times of stress can be understood and accepted. However, when unusual behavior is displayed on a gradually increasing scale accompanied by general decline in work habits over a period of time, it indicates that an individual needs professional help. Below are some of the more common signs or symptoms of unusual behavior.

**ABSENTEEISM AND TARDINESS**

- Arriving late and leaving early
    - Absences before and after payday or holidays
- Sporadic but significant use of sick time
- Taking frequent breaks
- Unexplained absences
- Friday and Monday absences
- Absences due to accidents both on and off the work site

**IMPAIRED JOB PERFORMANCE**

- Increasing operating errors
- Lost time on the job
- "Putting things off"
- Irresponsibility in completing tasks
- Faulty decision making
- Increased accident rates



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- Wasted materials or damaged equipment
- High performance that slowly declines over time
- Job performance that becomes focused on a specialized, repetitious activity (rather than the entire array of job duties)
- Irregular or non-existent office hours
- Sudden, extreme gaps in performance (missing a grant deadline, unexpected missing of final exams)

**UNUSUAL INTERPERSONAL INTERACTIONS**

- Sudden emotional outburst including anger, tears, laughter
- Mood swings, especially early or late in the work day
- Overreactions to criticism
- Blaming others for poor performance
- Making inappropriate statements
- Rambling or incoherent speech
- Isolation from co-workers or increasing social withdrawal

**DECLINING PHYSICAL APPEARANCE (SUDDEN OR GRADUAL)**

- Poor personal hygiene (e.g. body odor or dirty hair, nails, and skin)
- Less interest in dress and appearance (or a noticeable decline from previous meticulousness)
- Glazed or red eyes
- Slurred speech
- Poor coordination, staggering
- Tremors, poor eye-hand coordination
- Frequent gastrointestinal distress
- Deterioration of oral hygiene
- Legal problems, such as arrest for driving under the influence (DUI)
- Domestic situation, including children's drug use (children of alcoholics sometimes have drug abuse problems)
- Financial concerns, such as high debt load, bad loans, wages garnished, unusual spending patterns

**Communication**

To ensure all employees are aware of their critical roles in this, they receive a summary of the Alcohol- and Drug-Free Workplace policy, along with a link to the complete document, health risks, and legal implications during the annual notification of policies. Marion Military Institute will make good faith efforts to have and maintain an alcohol and drug-free workplace.



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## HAZING – STOP CAMPUS HAZING ACT COMPLIANCE

Hazing has been determined to be counterproductive and will not be tolerated at MMI. Additionally, hazing is a violation of Alabama state law. Therefore, this policy will be strictly adhered to by all Cadets, Faculty and Staff.

**Alabama Hazing Law**

Hazing is defined as follows:

a. Any willful action taken or situation created, whether on or off MMI premises, which recklessly or intentionally endangers the mental or physical health of any cadet, or
b. Any willful act on or off of the college premises by any person alone or acting with others in striking, beating, bruising, or maiming; or seriously offering, threatening, or attempting to strike, beat, bruise, or maim, or
c. Any willful act to seriously offer, threaten, or attempt to do physical violence to any cadet of MMI or any assault upon any such cadets made for the purpose of committing any of the acts, or producing any of the results to such cadet as defined in this section.
d. The term hazing as defined in this section does not include customary athletic events or appropriate group PT and is limited to those actions taken and situations created in connection with initiation into or affiliation with any campus organization.

No person shall engage in what is commonly known and recognized as hazing, or encourage, aid, or assist any other person perpetrating any form of hazing.

No person shall knowingly permit, encourage, aid, or assist any person in committing the offense of hazing or willfully acquiesce in the commission of such offense, or fail to report any information concerning the practice of hazing through the chain of command to the President. Failure to report will be considered a serious offense resulting in appropriate consequences.

Any person who shall commit the offense of hazing is subject to the charge of misdemeanor under Alabama law.

**MMI Hazing Definition**

Hazing is any intentional, knowing, or reckless act, occurring on or off campus, by one person alone or acting with others, directed against anyone, that endangers the mental or physical health or safety of a cadet for the purpose of pledging, being initiated into, affiliating with, holding office in, or maintaining membership in any organization whose members are or include cadets at MMI. In some cases, hazing can occur outside of this definition. The term includes but is not limited to:

a. Any type of physical brutality such as whipping, beating, striking, branding, electronic shocking, placing a harmful substance on the body, or similar activity.
b. Any type of physical activity such as sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, calisthenics, or other activity that subjects the cadet to an unreasonable risk or harm or that adversely affects the mental or physical health or safety of the cadet.
c. Any activity involving consumption of a food, liquid, alcoholic beverage, liquor, drug, or other substance which subjects the cadet to an unreasonable risk of harm or which adversely affects the mental or physical health or safety of the cadet.



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d. Any activity that intimidates or threatens the cadet with ostracism, that subjects the cadet to extreme mental stress, shame, or humiliation, or that adversely affects the mental health or dignity of the cadet or discourages the cadet from entering or remaining a MMI cadet, or that may reasonably be expected to cause a cadet to leave the Institute or organization rather than submit to acts described herein.
e. Any activity of personal servitude.
f. Any activity that induces, causes, or requires the cadet to perform a duty or task that involves a violation of the law or MMI rules and policies.
g. Any of the following additional MMI-specific definitions:
    i. Misuse of authority by virtue of one's cadet rank or leadership position;
    ii. Any form of physical bondage of a cadet; "road trips"; or taking a cadet to an outlying area and dropping him/her off;
    iii. Any form of "training" not approved by the Commandant; or any training not documented on the current training schedule;
    iv. Any additional requirements to "cresting" not in the Cadet Manual; and
    v. Any additional physical activity that exceeds approved training "standards" as defined in the organization or activity's approved training plan.

**Reporting**

Suspected hazing may be reported to Campus Police, College officials, the appropriate student-affairs personnel, or through any other approved reporting mechanism.

**Investigation and Sanctions**

Reports of hazing are reviewed and investigated in accordance with applicable College procedures. Individuals and organizations found responsible may be subject to disciplinary sanctions and other consequences authorized by College policy and law.

**Prevention and Awareness**

Marion Military Institute provides hazing prevention and awareness education designed to promote safe participation, bystander intervention, ethical leadership, healthy group cohesion, and responsible organizational practices.

**Hazing Incidents and Statistics**

Marion Military Institute is committed to maintaining a safe and respectful educational environment and strictly prohibits hazing. The College encourages students, employees, and other members of the campus community to report suspected hazing to Campus Police, College officials, or through an approved reporting mechanism.

**Based on Marion Military Institute records reviewed for the reporting period, no hazing incidents were reported for calendar years 2023, 2024, or 2025.**

| HAZING INCIDENTS REPORTED | | |
|---|---|---|
| **2023** | **2024** | **2025** |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |



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# MARION MILITARY INSTITUTE

# ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY REPORT

# 2026



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# ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY REPORT

**FIRE SAFETY-PROCEDURES, STATISTICS, REPORTS, AND DOCUMENTATION**

According to Clery Act Reporting Guidelines, a fire is defined as *"Any instance of open flame or other burning in a place not intended to contain the burning or in an uncontrolled manner."* Statistics are collected and included in this report and the Department of Education's web-based data collection system, for each campus housing facility concerning the following:

1. The number of fires and the cause of each fire. The cause categories to be used are:
    a. Unintentional Fire (A fire that does not involve an intentional human act to ignite or spread fire into an area where the fire should not be).

| Cause | Example |
|---|---|
| Cooking | Grease fire on stove top or in oven or microwave |
| Smoking Materials | Discarded lit cigarette butt |
| Open Flames | Candles |
| Electrical | Electrical arcing, overheated electrical motor |
| Heating equipment | Heating stoves, space heaters, fireplaces, furnaces, water heaters |
| Hazardous Products | Spontaneous combustion; chemical reaction heat from friction, (e.g. fan belts); cutting and |
| Machinery/Industrial | Welding |
| Natural | Fires that result from a natural phenomenon, such as lightning, tornadoes and earthquakes |
| Other | Fireworks (including sparklers), paper caps, party poppers, and firecrackers; sunlight (usually magnified through glass or a bottle); fires that start in a building that is not an on-campus student housing facility and spread to an on-campus student housing facility. |

    b. Intentional Fire (A fire that is ignited, or that results from a deliberate action, in circumstances where the person knows there should not be a fire).
    c. Undetermined Fire (A fire in which the cause cannot be determined.)
2. The number of persons who received fire-related injuries that resulted in treatment at a medical facility, including at an on-campus health center A "fire-related injury" is defined as *any instance in which a person is injured as a result of a fire, including an injury sustained from a natural or accidental cause, while involved in fire control, attempting rescue, or escaping from the dangers of the fire. The term "person" may include students, employees, visitors, firefighters or any other individuals.*
3. The number of deaths related to a fire
    a. A "fire-related death" is defined as *any instance in which a person*
        i. *is killed as a result of a fire, including death resulting from a natural or accidental cause while involved in fire control, attempting rescue, or escaping from the dangers of a fire; or*
        ii. *dies within one year of injuries sustained as a result of the fire.*
4. The value of property damage related to the fire.
    a. "Value of property damage" is defined as *the estimated value of the loss of the structure and contents, in terms of the cost of replacement in like kind and quantity. This estimate*



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*should include contents damaged by fire, and related damages caused by smoke, water, and overhaul; however, it does not include indirect loss, such as business interruption.*

**FIRE SAFETY SYSTEMS**

Each on-campus student housing facility has fire safety systems in place and are tested and maintained regularly. There are five (5) buildings, which house students at Marion Military Institute during CY 2024. The systems in each building are audible alarms, which are easily heard within the building and in surrounding areas outside each building. The following is a list of these buildings and the fire safety systems in place as well as systems capabilities within each building:

Rane Hall:

- Fire Alarm System throughout the building
- Evacuation Procedures are posted by each exit
- No sprinkler systems on either floor
- Smoke detectors are located in common areas
- No smoke detectors in individual rooms
- Smoke sensors are installed in the HVAC ductwork

Lovelace Hall:

- Fire Alarm System throughout the building
- System is actively monitored off-site, campus authorities are notified of alarms 24/7.
- Evacuation Procedures are posted by each exit
- No sprinkler systems on either floor
- Smoke detectors are located in common areas
- Smoke detectors in individual rooms
- Smoke sensors are installed in the HVAC ductwork

Wilkerson Hall:

- Fire Alarm System throughout the building
- Evacuation Procedures are posted by each exit
- No sprinkler systems on either floor
- Smoke detectors are located in common areas
- Smoke detectors in individual rooms
- Smoke sensors are installed in the HVAC ductwork

Trustees Hall:

- Fire Alarm System throughout the building
- Evacuation Procedures are posted by each exit
- No sprinkler systems on either floor
- Smoke detectors are located in common areas
- No smoke detectors in individual rooms
- Smoke sensors are installed in the HVAC ductwork

Murfee Hall:

- Fire Alarm System throughout the building
- Evacuation Procedures are posted by each exit
- No sprinkler systems on either floor
- Smoke detectors are located in common areas
- No smoke detectors in individual rooms
- Smoke sensors are installed in the HVAC ductwork



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**FIRE SAFETY EDUCATION**

A critical portion of any Fire Safety Plan is one that includes a program of education, training, and prevention due to safe practices. These procedures are outlined in the Cadet Manual and the Campus Safety Manual. The Marion Military Institute Campus Safety and Security Manual contains specific written policies on fire prevention and immediate action(s) upon discovery of a fire. The information listed below is an excerpt from the Student Handbook.

**Electrical Appliances**

a. General. The capability of the electrical systems in the barracks is limited. Overloading these systems can present fire and safety hazards. All electrical equipment must be kept in a safe operating condition. The following electrical appliances are NOT permitted in cadet rooms and will be confiscated when found:

- "Open element" appliances (e.g., boilers, space heaters, ovens, fry daddy, kerosene heaters, or microwave ovens)
- Sun lamps
- Halogen lamps
- Christmas or other decorative lights
- Refrigerators- Exceptions include ONLY the BC, XO, S-3, Honor Council Chair, BSM, Company Commanders, Company XOs, Company First Sergeants, Platoon Leaders, and Platoon Sergeants. Removal from one of these positions will result in the forfeiture of this privilege.
- Televisions

Note: Coffee pots/makers are allowed, but they must remain unplugged when not in use.

b. Computers. Cadets are authorized to have computers in their rooms.

c. Radios and Stereos. All cadets are authorized radios and stereos of compact size meaning the item is small enough to fit on the cadet's desk and still allows ample room for studying. These devices may be used for entertainment only during limited periods daily. Volume will be low enough so as not to create a disturbance. Cadets should not be able to hear the sound in the neighboring rooms or hallway. Abuse of this privilege will result in confiscation of the device.

**FIRE SAFETY PROCEDURES** Explosives, firearms, and fireworks are strictly forbidden anywhere on campus. Any substances that have the potential to cause fire or explosions are prohibited inside the dorms. A power strip with a surge protector should be used to protect electronic equipment and devices. Adequate safety lighting must be provided at social events, and access to exits and fire extinguishers must not be obstructed. Natural Christmas trees are not allowed. Open flames such as candles, incense, and Bunsen burners are prohibited.

**WHEN USING A PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHER, REMEMBER THE "PASS" PROCEDURES**

a. **P**ull the pin.
b. **A**im the extinguisher hose (or nozzle) at the base of the fire.
c. **S**queeze the lever above the handle. Releasing the lever will stop the discharge.
d. **S**weep from side to side, moving carefully toward the fire. Keep the extinguisher aimed at the base of the fire and sweep back and forth until the flames appear to be out. If the fire re-ignites, repeat the process. If the fire does not begin to go out immediately, the student(s) must leave the area at once.



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Safety Equipment. Tampering with fire equipment or fire alarms is taken seriously, is a violation of local and state ordinances.

Fire Drills. All persons living in the dorms are required to participate in fire drills and evacuate the building through the exit routes posted on each floor. The purpose of the fire drill is to acquaint residents with a rapid and orderly means of exit during an emergency. Sounding a false alarm is a serious offense. **Students who falsely pull fire alarms will be subject to serious disciplinary action.**

Safety Tips. Do not take any chances with fires. Immediately pull the fire alarm and then call 911. If you are in a room and the fire alarm has sounded, do not open the door until you check for smoke around the door cracks and feel the surface on the door. If it is hot, do not open it. If the door seems cool, open it cautiously with your body braced solidly against it. If in-rushing heated air is not detected, proceed rapidly to a clear exit, closing all doors behind you. If the door is hot, do not open the door. Seal up the cracks around the door with sheets, towels, or other. The door can hold back harmful heat and smoke. Hang a sheet out the window to signal rescuers. Open the window slightly to let fresh air in and smoke-filled air out.

If trying to escape through a smoked filled room or corridor, proceed as follows:

1. Move to the nearest exit in a crouching position to avoid rising heat and smoke.
2. Place a towel or other cloth over head and face. Breathing through the towel will help cool the air and filter debris.
3. Take short breaths, breathing through the nose. Avoid gulping large amounts of smoke into your lungs.
4. Cover the body with something that can easily be discarded if it catches fire such as a wool blanket.
5. Remain calm.
6. Never re-enter a building to save possessions.
7. Practice safety with electricity. Never overload the outlet. **Most importantly, do not tamper with smoke detectors.**

**Fireworks or Explosives**

The possession or use of fireworks or explosives of any kind, to include chemical reaction devices are strictly prohibited and a federal offense. Disciplinary actions may include dismissal or expulsion.

**Fires or Bomb Threats**

The student or person discovering the fire will:

a) Activate fire alarm!

b) Alert all occupants of the building by shouting, “FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!”

c) Notify the Marion Volunteer Fire Department by dialing 911.
d) Report the fire or bomb threat to the Campus Security (334) 683-2324.
e) Attempt to extinguish small fires, but ensure the Campus Security and Buildings and Grounds are informed immediately.



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**EVACUATION PROCEDURES AND DRILLS**

Throughout each semester, mandatory supervised drills test the effectiveness and accuracy of current plans. All personnel participate in each of these drills. During the school year, campus wide scheduled drills are conducted and unscheduled drills occur. Specific procedures for evacuation of buildings are provided to both students and to faculty, staff, and administration personnel. These procedures are posted on each floor in each dorm and in workspaces and/or classrooms. The following outlines these procedures:

Students

1 First response: *evacuate the building*.

2 Exit front entrance and assemble in the parking lot.

3 Report the total number of students for each dorm present and the number of staff or faculty at that location site and report to Guardhouse Staff by calling 334-683-2324.

Staff and Faculty

1. First response: *evacuate your workspace/classroom*. Staff and Faculty should proceed to the nearest formation site and provide oversight in the accountability of personnel and other assistance as necessary (since members of the S & F are ultimately responsible and accountable). One Staff and Faculty member at each formation site should report the number of Staff and Faculty personnel at each location.

| **2025 Fire Drills**<br>**(Safety Drills Noted in Annual Security Report)** | |
|---|---|
| **Location/Class/Group** | **Fire Drill Dates** |
| Trustees Hall | August 13, 2026 |
| Monteabaro Complex | August 13, 2026 |
| Guardhouse | August 13, 2026 |
| Administration Building | August 13, 2026 |
| South Academic Wing | August 13, 2026 |
| North Academic Wing | August 13, 2026 |
| Bookstore; Mailroom | August 13, 2026 |
| Wilkerson Hall | August 13, 2026 |
| Rane Hall | August 13, 2026 |
| Trustees Hall | August 13, 2026 |
| Lovelace Hall | August 13, 2026 |
| Murfee Hall | August 13, 2026 |
| Chapel Offices | August 13, 2026 |



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Fire Summary

| Fires - Summary | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2023 | | | 2024 | | | 2025 | | |
| Name of Facility | Fires | Injury | Death | Fires | Injury | Death | Fires | Injury | Death |
| Wilkerson Hall | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lovelace Hall | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rane Hall | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Trustees Hall | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Murfee Hall | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Residential Facilities for 2023 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Residential Facilities | Total Fires in Each Building | Fire Number | Cause of Fire | Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility | Number of Deaths Related to the Fire | Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire |
| Wilkerson Hall | 0 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 | N/A |
| Lovelace Hall | 0 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 | N/A |
| Rane Hall | 0 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 | N/A |
| Trustees Hall | 0 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 | N/A |
| Murfee Hall | 0 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 | N/A |

| Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Residential Facilities for 2024 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Residential Facilities | Total Fires in Each Building | Fire Number | Cause of Fire | Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility | Number of Deaths Related to the Fire | Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire |
| Wilkerson Hall | 0 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 | N/A |
| Lovelace Hall | 0 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 | N/A |
| Rane Hall | 0 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 | N/A |
| Trustees Hall | 0 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 | N/A |
| Murfee Hall | 0 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 | N/A |

| Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Residential Facilities for 2025 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Residential Facilities | Total Fires in Each Building | Fire Number | Cause of Fire | Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility | Number of Deaths Related to the Fire | Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire |
| Wilkerson Hall | 0 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 | N/A |
| Lovelace Hall | 0 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 | N/A |
| Rane Hall | 0 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 | N/A |
| Trustees Hall | 0 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 | N/A |
| Murfee Hall | 0 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 | N/A |



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