

2017

Annual Safety & Security Report



Campus Security Report & Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

Campus Security Report

History and Purpose of the Annual Security Report (ASR)

In 1990, Congress approved the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1990 (aka Clery Act) and the Student-Right-To-Know Act. Later renamed in Jeanne Clery's memory, the Clery Act took effect in 1991. **It requires colleges and universities to disclose their security policies, keep a public crime log, publish an annual crime report and provide timely warnings to students and campus employees about a crime posing an immediate or ongoing threat to students and campus employees. The law also ensures certain basic rights for victims of campus sexual assaults and requires the U.S. Department of Education to collect and disseminate campus crime statistics.**

In April 1986, Jeanne Clery was a 19 year old freshman attending a four year university. She was raped and murdered in her dorm room. Her assailant, who is spending life behind bars without parole, was also a student at the school whom Jeanne did not know prior to the attack. Her parents were alarmed by the lack of information provided to students and families regarding the rapid increase of violent and non-violent incidents on campuses. They realized that while crimes were being reported to campus authorities, administrators often failed to provide adequate warnings about those incidents. There were no uniform laws mandating them to do so at that time.

The new Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (aka VAWA) requires institutions to compile additional statistics for incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and to include certain policies, procedures, and programs pertaining to these incidents in their Annual Security Report (ASR).

This report provides information about the Student Right to Know Act regarding campus security and campus crime statistics to current and prospective students and employees of Mid-Del Technology Center. The report explains the role and function of campus security personnel, the school's security guidelines for reporting emergencies and crimes, and security guidelines regarding campus facilities.

Reporting Campus Crimes and Emergencies

Any student or staff member who observes or becomes a victim of any criminal activity or sex offense while on MDTC campus should report directly to the director of adult education or any MDTC administrator. The student or staff member is advised to preserve any evidence related to sexual assault or other crime for technical examination by proper authorities. In case of accidental and/or criminal activity or in case of an emergency call:

1. Midwest City Police Non-Emergency 405-732-2266
2. Midwest City Regional Hospital 405-610-4411
3. Midwest City Fire Department 405-739-1340
4. Ambulance 405-733-1414
5. Dial 911 for any emergency

Any suspected crime or suspected criminal activity reported or witnessed will be subject to state, federal, and local laws regarding prosecution and/or jurisdiction.

In addition, students can anonymously report illegal acts they have witnessed at school by calling SAFEcall, 1-877-723-3225 x651. This program is funded by the Title IV Safe and Drug-Free School Program and the Oklahoma State Department of Education.

For institutional sanctions, students should refer to the discipline policy referred to in the Adult Student Handbook and Mid-Del School Board Policy.

Role and Function of Campus Security

Campus security's role is to promote and assist in creating a safe and orderly environment for students and employees of MDTC's Maple Drive campus. This is accomplished through providing assistance with traffic control, monitoring speeds and activities of vehicles on campus, patrolling to deter theft and vandalism, sex offenses, investigating thefts and accidents, aiding stranded motorists, and enforcing school policies and procedures relevant to their role.

MDTC employs limited campus security personnel via off-duty MWCPD and Oklahoma County Sheriff's officers and maintains a working relationship with local, county, and state federal law enforcement officials. MDTC will notify the proper authorities in a prompt and timely manner regarding suspected criminal activity on campus.

In addition to off-duty MWC police and Oklahoma County Sheriff officers, the following individuals have significant responsibility for student and campus activities and are considered administrative staff:

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| • Chief Operations Officer, Rick Mendenhall | 739-1707 Ext:6311 |
| • Director of Adult Education, Dale Henthorn | 739-1712 Ext:6321 |
| • Director of Instruction, Alan Plemmons | 739-1707 Ext:6312 |
| • Assistant Director, Cindi Stearns | 739-1707 Ext:6384 |

Campus Crime Statistics

To access the crime statistics via the web for Mid-Del Technology Center, follow these steps:

1. Go to <http://ope.ed.gov/security/index.aspx>
2. Click "Get data for one institution/campus"
3. Enter "Mid-Del Technology Center" at *Name*
4. Enter "Midwest City" at *City*
5. Select "Main Campus"

Statistical Information-Reported Crime

The following section contains information on crimes and incidents occurring during the past three calendar years at MDTC's campus as reported to the U.S. Department of Education. The following information is also available at the website listed in the previous paragraph.

Criminal Offenses – On Campus	Total Occurrences on Campus		
	2014	2015	2016
Criminal offense			
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
c. Sex offenses-Forcible	0	0	0
d. Rape	0	0	0
e. Fondling	0	0	0
f. Sex offenses-Non-forcible	0	0	0
g. Incest	0	0	0
h. Statutory Rape	0	0	0
i. Robbery	0	0	0
j. Aggravated assault	0	0	0
k. Burglary	0	0	0
l. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0
m. Arson	0	0	0

Criminal Offenses – Public Property	Total Occurrences on Campus		
	2014	2015	2016
Criminal offense			
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
c. Sex offenses-Forcible	0	0	0
d. Rape	0	0	0
e. Fondling	0	0	0
f. Sex offenses-Non-forcible	0	0	0
g. Incest	0	0	0
h. Statutory Rape	0	0	0
i. Robbery	0	0	0
j. Aggravated assault	0	0	0
k. Burglary	0	0	0
l. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0
m. Arson	0	0	0

2014: There were no hate crimes reported.

2015: There were no hate crimes reported.

2016: There were no hate crimes reported.

VAWA Offenses – On Campus

Offense	Total Occurrences on Campus		
	2014	2015	2016
a. Domestic Violence	0	0	0
b. Dating Violence	0	0	0
c. Stalking	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses – Public Property

Offense	Total Occurrences on Campus		
	2014	2015	2016
a. Domestic Violence	0	0	0
b. Dating Violence	0	0	0
c. Stalking	0	0	0

Arrests – On Campus

Crime	Number of Arrests		
	2014	2015	2016
a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0
b. Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
c. Liquor law violations	0	0	0

Arrests – Public Property

Crime	Number of Arrests		
	2014	2015	2016
a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0
b. Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
c. Liquor law violations	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions – On Campus

Law Violation	Number of Persons Referred for Disciplinary Action		
	2014	2015	2016
a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0
b. Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
c. Liquor law violations	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions – Public Property

Violation	Number of Persons Referred for Disciplinary Action Law		
	2014	2015	2016
a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0
b. Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
c. Liquor law violations	0	0	0

Informational Programs on Campus Security Procedures and Crime Prevention

Students and employees are informed of campus security policy and procedures at the beginning and throughout each school year during student and new employee orientations.

MDTC staff and students may obtain additional information and assistance by contacting the following organizations or agencies

Oklahoma County Crisis Intervention Hotline	405-522-8100
Rape and Abuse Hotline	800-522-3511
Safeline, Dept. of Mental Health	800-522-7233
National Domestic Violence Hotline	800-799-SAFE (7233)
National Sexual Assault Hotline	800-656-HOPE (4673)
National Teen Dating Abuse Helpline	800-799-7233

Consult the MDTC Adult Student Handbook for a more detailed list of organizations and agencies.

How to Avoid Victimization

For your personal safety and property security:

- Report strangers and suspicious activity.
- Avoid getting into vulnerable, no-exit places.
- Report all incidents and losses to the police immediately.
- Walk with confidence and avoid walking near bushes and parked vehicles.
- When parking, remove valuables from plain view and lock your vehicle.
- Engrave your valuables with your name and make a record of your serial numbers.
- Record account numbers or make copies of credit cards and other valuables in your wallet or purse.
- Write your name in your textbooks (that you have purchased).
- Do not leave books, book bags, school supplies, coats or other items in unsecured places.

United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women

The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women was adopted by the United Nations in 1993. It defines violence against women as “*any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life.*” This resolution established that women have a right to be free from violence. As a consequence of the resolution, in 1999, the General Assembly declared the day of 25 November to be the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women.

Article 2 of the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women outlines several forms of violence against women:

Article Two:

Violence against women shall be understood to encompass, but not be limited to, the following:

- (a) Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence and violence related to exploitation;
- (b) Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere, trafficking in women and forced prostitution;
- (c) Physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the State, wherever it occurs.

Resources

National Domestic Violence Hotline	800-799-SAFE (7233) 800-787-3224 (TTY)
National Sexual Assault Hotline	800-656-HOPE (4673)
National Teen Dating Abuse Helpline	800-799-7233

Counseling and Confidential Crime Reporting

MDTC Student Services offer a variety of services to facilitate student development in the academic, career, and personal/social areas. The staff includes two certified education counselors who also serve as career advisors. Services include community referrals and crisis intervention. All information disclosed to counselors is confidential with the exception of immediate threat of serious or foreseeable harm to self or identified others or court ordered disclosure. Students are encouraged to report crimes and threats to an administrator or the campus security officer.

Drug & Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

Standards of Conduct

It is the policy of the board of education of Mid-Del Technology Center District # 52 that all students and employees of the district be aware of the district's program to maintain a drug-free environment. Students and employees who manufacture, distribute, dispense, possess, or use non-prescribed controlled substances, anabolic steroids or alcohol, shall be subject to disciplinary action. Such disciplinary action may include long-term suspension or expulsion for the student. Students are subject to referral for prosecution under applicable laws.

Legal Sanctions

Employees are required as a condition of employment and by Public Law 100-690, to report to their supervisor any criminal convictions for drug-related actions. The district must notify federal funding sources within ten (10) days after receiving notice or otherwise receiving actual notice of such a conviction.

Various state and federal laws impose severe penalties for the use, possession or sale of controlled substances. The Federal Controlled Substance Act Title 21, the United States Controlled Substance Act §848 and the Comprehensive Drug Abuse and Control Act of 1970 impose federal sanctions. The Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Act and Oklahoma Statutes, Title 63, § 2-101, among others, impose state sanctions.

Local, state and federal laws provide for a variety of sanctions for the unlawful possession and distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol. These sanctions include, but are not limited to, incarceration and monetary fines.

Health Risks

The illegal use of controlled substances has a substantial and detrimental effect on the health and general welfare of the American people. Thousands die each year from drug-related accidents or health problems. With most drugs, it is probable that users will develop psychological and physical dependence. The health risks associated with the unlawful use of controlled substances depend on the combination used and the individual using them. The following are general categories of drugs and their effects.

Alcohol: Short term effects include behavior changes, impairment of judgment and coordination, greater likelihood of aggressive acts, respiratory depression, irreversible physical and mental abnormalities in newborns (fetal alcohol syndrome) and death. Long-term effects of alcohol abuse include damage to the liver, heart and brain, ulcers, gastritis, malnutrition, delirium tremors and cancer. Alcohol combined with other barbiturates/depressants can prove to be a deadly mixture.

Amphetamines/Stimulants (speed, uppers, crank caffeine, etc.): Amphetamines speed up the nervous system which can cause increased heart and breathing rates, higher blood pressure, decreased appetite, headaches, blurred vision, dizziness, sleepiness, and death due to stroke or heart failure.

Anabolic Steroids: Steroids affect the liver, cardiovascular, and reproductive systems. They can cause sterility in males and females, as well as impotency in males.

Barbiturates/Depressants (downers, Quaaludes, valium, etc): Depressants slow down the central nervous system which can cause decreased heart and breathing rates, lower blood pressure, slowed reactions, confusion, and distortion of reality, convulsions, respiratory depression, coma and death. Depressants combined with alcohol can be lethal.

Cocaine/Crack: Cocaine stimulates the central nervous system and is extremely addictive, both psychologically and physically. Effects include dilated pupils, increased heart rate, elevated blood pressure, insomnia, loss of appetite, hallucinations, paranoia, seizures, and death due to cardiac arrest or respiratory failure.

Hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, etc.): Hallucinogens interrupt the functions of the part of the brain which controls the intellect and instinct. Such use may result in self-inflicted injuries, impaired coordination, dulled senses, incoherent speech, depression, anxiety, violent behavior, paranoia, hallucinations, increased heart rate and blood pressure, convulsions, coma, and heart and lung failure.

Inhalants (aerosol sprays, glue solvents, etc.): The immediate negative effects of inhalants include nausea, sneezing, coughing, nosebleeds, fatigue, lack of coordination, and loss of appetite. Solvents and aerosol sprays also decrease the heart and respiratory rates and impair judgment. Long-term use may result in hepatitis or brain damage. High concentration of inhalants can cause suffocation by displacing the oxygen in the lungs or by depressing the central nervous system to the point that breathing stops.

Cannabis (marijuana, hashish, hash, etc.): Cannabis impairs short-term memory, comprehension, concentration, coordination, motivation and may also cause paranoia and psychosis. Marijuana smoke contains more cancer causing agents than tobacco smoke. The way in which marijuana is smoked, deeply inhaled, and “held” in the lungs for a long period, enhances the risk of getting cancer. Combined with alcohol, marijuana can produce a dangerous multiplied effect.

Narcotics (smack, horse, Demerol, Percodan, etc.): Narcotics initially produce feelings of euphoria often followed by drowsiness, nausea, and vomiting. An overdose may result in convulsions, coma, and death. Tolerance develops rapidly and dependence is likely. Using contaminated syringes to inject such drugs may result in HIV.

Tobacco/nicotine: Tobacco causes some 170,000 people in the United States to die each year from smoking related coronary heart disease. Thirty percent of the 130,000 cancer deaths each year are linked to smoking, lung, larynx, esophagus, bladder, pancreas, and kidney cancers strike smokers at increased rates. Emphysema and chronic bronchitis are ten times more likely among smokers.

Drug Prevention

The following are MDTC drug prevention activities:

- Wellness brochure rack maintained in MDTC's main campus.
- A list of Drug Abuse Hotline telephone numbers in the student services center as well as in the Adult Education Handbook.
- The Mid-Del school district provides a licensed Employee Assistance Program.

Students needing referral for drug or alcohol programs, treatment or rehabilitation or re-entry programs will receive a list of community agencies that provide counseling assistance for chemical dependency.

Violations

Mid-Del's Drug-Free School and Workplace Program operates under the following provisions:

Mid-Del retains control over all district property, including buildings, grounds, parking lots, and vehicles. Lockers/desks or any other property assigned to students/employees will be on a joint control basis, with the right to inspect at any time retained by Mid-Del.

Students/Employees who are under the influence of drugs, alcohol, or other controlled substances (excluding medication prescribed by a doctor for their treatment) while on district property or involved with district activities will be in violation of Mid-Del's Drug-Free School and Workplace policy prohibiting the use of such substances, regardless of where the substances were actually consumed or used.

The unlawful possession, use, manufacture, or distribution of illicit drugs, alcohol, or controlled substances is prohibited by state and federal criminal law that contains the appropriate law enforcement authorities, including the Oklahoma County Sheriff's department.

Violation of Mid-Del's Drug Free School and Workplace policy by adult students will result in notification of the appropriate law enforcement authorities.

Disciplinary actions by Mid-Del will be administered fairly in compliance with state and federal statutes, and in compliance with Mid-Del's commitment to non-discrimination, as established in the non-discrimination policy. Disciplinary actions may include any or all of the following:

- a. Suspension (in the case of employees, without pay)
- b. Probation, pending proof of satisfactory participation in an appropriate drug/alcohol abuse treatment program, at the student's/employee's expense
- c. Expulsion for students
Termination for employees
- d. Referral for prosecution

Employees of Mid-Del are required as a condition of employment and by Public Law 100-690 to report to their supervisor, any criminal convictions for drug related actions.

- a. Any employee convicted of violating a criminal drug statute in this workplace must inform the school of such conviction (including pleas of guilty and nolo contendere) within five (5) days of the conviction occurring. Failure to inform the school subjects the employee to disciplinary action up to and including termination for the first offense.
- b. Mid-Del Technology Center must notify federal funding sources within ten (10) days after receiving notice from the employee or otherwise receives actual notice of such a conviction.
- c. The school reserves the right to offer employees convicted of violating a criminal statute in the workplace participation in an approved rehabilitation or drug abuse assistance program. If such a program is offered and accepted by the employee, then the employee must satisfactorily participate in the program as a condition of continued employment.