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MDTC Safety/Clery Report



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Campus Security/Clery Report

General Information

Mid-Del Technology Center is committed to providing a safe and secure environment for our students, faculty, staff and visitors. This report is comprised of information concerning emergency procedures, crime reporting and crime data to help inform the community, our students and staff and prospective students and staff. This report contains information as required by The Campus Security Act (Jeanne Clery Act) of 1990 and the Student-Right-To-Know Act which were signed into law on November 8, 1990. This federal legislation requires the collection of campus crime statistics for specific crimes and the reporting of these statistics. It also defines the steps taken to warn students of immediate and / or continuing threats to their safety and gives instructions on reporting criminal or suspected criminal acts and emergencies. Finally, this report outlines drug and alcohol policies, and sex offense and offender policies.

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.

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 campus security personnel via off-duty MWCPD 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, the following individuals have significant responsibility for student and campus activities and are considered administrative staff:

- Chief Operations Officer, Becki Foster 739-1707 Ext:6311
- Executive Director of Adult Education, Blake McCrabb 739-1712 Ext:6313
- Student Services Director, Aimee Harden 739-1707 Ext:6312
- Directors of Instruction, Simon Gallagher, John Day 739-1707 Ext:6326,6322

Reporting Campus Crimes and Emergencies

Mid-Del Technology Center encourages all persons on our campuses to promptly report any suspected or actual criminal activity, suspicious behavior or any other emergency condition. If the situation requires outside resources such as EMS or Fire Department response, this should be done by calling 9-1-1 to reach the local emergency operations center. Calls from a campus phone may require dialing "9" before 9-1-1. In addition, notify any MDTC administrative staff of the emergency. Notifying 9-1-1 expedites emergency services reaching the campus, while notifying campus administration sets into motion internal procedures that help guide outside resources to the emergency in a timely manner.

For situations that do not require outside sources, please contact any campus administrator.

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 Instruction 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 405-739-1320
2. SSM Health Midwest City 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.

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

Criminal activity that does not warrant a timely warning, but which is required to be included in the annual disclosure of crime statistics should be reported to:

Cindi Stearns, Director of Instruction

To report a crime confidentially, students and employees can contact MDTC Director of Instruction at 405-739-1707 x6384.

Timely Warnings and Activity Information

When campus administration is notified of an emergency, administrative control is established and the appropriate administrator will determine if there is a need to issue a threat warning. If it is determined that there is an ongoing or continuous threat to campus personnel, a warning will be issued. These warnings include, but are not limited to, notification to Lock Down, notification of Intruder on Campus (shelter-in place), notification to take Severe Weather precautions, or notification to Evacuate the Building (situation other than fire). Mid-Del Technology Center may also use the warning system when an outside threat is detected, not directly effecting our campus, but which could spread onto the campus in the near future. These warnings may be given in a variety of different formats including audible announcements through the overhead paging system, email messages, text messages, and voice messages to cellular and / or home telephones. In most cases, multiple methods will be utilized to improve communication reliability. Fire alarms are sounded through a separate, specialized fire alarm system on a building or zone basis. Employees and students are encouraged to update MDTC whenever their email, phone or cell phone information changes to help assure timely receipt of messages. These warning systems are tested periodically as part of the emergency drills.

Access Control & Building Security

Due to the large variety of activities that occur on the Mid-Del Technology Center campus, various parts of the building are unlocked / locked as needed during the week. Mid-Del Technology Center uses a combination of physical security and electronic security to secure buildings, classrooms, labs and offices. Generally these tasks are accomplished by the security personnel under the direction of Facilities Management or the Campus Director. In addition, MDTC employees are issued keys and access codes (for access to school vehicles in garage) that provide them access to the areas that they are required to be in to perform their duties.

Counseling and Confidential Crime Reporting

MDTC Career Advisors/Counselors offer a variety of services to facilitate student development in the academic, career, and personal/social areas. Services include community referrals and crisis intervention. All information disclosed to counselors is confidential with the exception of child abuse, immediate threat of serious or foreseeable harm to self or identified others or court ordered disclosure. This policy is discussed with students during individual career planning or on a one on one basis. During the course of providing these services, staff may become aware of unreported crimes such as sexual assaults. The Clery Act excludes pastoral and professional counselors from responsibility of reporting crimes discovered as part of their counseling duties. The MDTC counseling staff of two may, at their discretion, provide information about these alleged crimes to Campus Security without revealing the source or identifying any details of the alleged crime. If reported, only the tally and category of the alleged crime is reported -- nothing else. Campus Security will not investigate any crime reported confidentially unless the victim of the crime files a report directly with student resource officer or with the police agency having primary jurisdiction where the alleged offense occurred.

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 school"
3. Enter "Mid-Del Technology Center" at *Name*

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		
	2020	2021	2022
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

Total Occurrences on Campus

Criminal Offenses – Public Property

Criminal offense	2020	2021	2022
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

2018: There were no hate crimes reported.

2019: There were no hate crimes reported.

2020: There were no hate crimes reported.

VAWA Offenses – On Campus

Offense	Total Occurrences on Campus		
	2020	2021	2022
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		
	2020	2021	2022

a. Domestic Violence	0	0	0
b. Dating Violence	0	0	0
c. Stalking	0	0	0

Arrests – On Campus

Crime	2020	Number of Arrests	
		2021	2022
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	2020	Number of Arrests	
		2021	2022
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	2020	Number of Persons Referred for Disciplinary Action	
		2021	2022
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	2020	Number of Persons Referred for Disciplinary Action Law	
		2021	2022
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	800-522-9054
National Domestic Violence Hotline	800-799-SAFE (7233)
National Sexual Assault Hotline	800-656-HOPE (4673)
National Teen Dating Abuse Helpline	866-331-9474

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	866-331-9474

Community Resources for victims and bystanders of Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking

YWCA Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Services (www.ywcaokc.org)

24 - hour Domestic Violence Hotline: 405-917-9922 or 24-hour Sexual Assault Hotline

Domestic Violence Programs and Services

Housing for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault

Inez Kinney Gaylord Emergency Shelter

The YWCA provides the only shelter for battered women and children in Oklahoma County. The YWCA is an emergency shelter, providing help in obtaining legal services, transportation, housing information, medical care, child care and advocacy services for up to two months. Clients attend domestic violence education and support groups during their stay. YWCA child advocates offer education and support to help children avoid further victimization, verbalize feelings, learn appropriate ways to express emotions and understand what is occurring in their families. The shelter is a safe place for women and children to escape domestic violence and is open 24-hours / 7days a week. The shelter provides immediate, emergency shelter and supplemental services to more than 350 women and children every year.

Transitional Housing

The YWCA's transitional housing program is for women and children who are victims of family violence. Participants have up to two years to obtain the education and job skills training needed to begin a new life. Services include case management, child care, counseling, legal services and transportation. There are seven apartments, including one handicapped accessible unit. All are equipped with furnishings and basic household items, the apartments are a two-year housing program that allows a woman to get back on her feet while going to school, job training or working toward self-sufficiency.

What are Crisis Services?

The YWCA provides a wide array of wraparound services to help victims and children escape and heal from domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.

Domestic Violence Victim Assistance Program (DVVAP)

DVVAP provides on-site assistance at the police station in filing victim protection orders and safety planning. The DVVAP director also accompanies victims to court when appropriate.

Counseling and Community Groups

Counseling is provided for domestic violence victims and their children to help them heal from trauma. These services provide a variety of education, support, counseling and referral services to survivors of family violence through the Women and Children's Community Domestic Violence Education Groups, Individual Counseling and Women's Wellness Groups.

Children's Counseling Program

The YWCA offers a broad range of services to meet the unique needs of children who have been affected by domestic violence or sexual assault by providing crisis intervention, domestic violence education, trauma intervention programming and safety

planning for children who have experienced trauma in their lives. This program is also CARF accredited.

Prevention Education and Economic Empowerment Program (EEP)

Prevention Education allows thousands of children and students to receive information and education on the sensitive issues surrounding sexual assault and family violence. In an effort to prevent rapes and dating violence, and to change the general attitudes towards victims of rape, interactive scenarios are presented to schools, churches, businesses and community organizations.

One of the biggest reasons women stay in abusive relationships is a lack of financial independence. EEP provides women with career and life skills, career opportunities, mentoring, job placement and other assistance to break down that barrier. Counseling is provided for domestic violence victims and their children to help them heal from trauma. These services provide a variety of education, support, counseling and referral services to survivors of family violence through the Women and Children's Community Domestic Violence Education Groups, Individual Counseling and Women's Wellness Groups.

Providing support for victims of Sexual Assault

The YWCA provides an array of services to help the primary and secondary survivors of sexual assault regain control over their lives. From responding to calls on our 24-hour Rape Crisis Hotline, to hospital advocacy and follow-up counseling, the YWCA is meeting the needs of hundreds of sexual assault survivors each year. We also serve as a resource center to the community by offering information, speakers, and referrals.

Hospital Advocacy

The YWCA Hospital Advocates are on-call 24-hours per day to provide emotional support, advocacy and crisis counseling to sexual assault survivors at hospital, police stations and throughout the legal system. The Hospital Advocacy team is comprised of both staff and volunteers. Training is offered several times a year to those who want to volunteer. For more information on Hospital Advocates, please contact Karla Docter at kdocter@ywcaokc.org.

Active bystanders can help stop sexual violence. Here are things you can do to help a friend:

Sexual Assault

The process of recovering from a sexual assault or rape takes time. As a friend, your help during this process is essential. Survivors need a great deal of support and caring as they begin to address and survive a very frightening and violent experience. Friends and family can help by:

- Listening and being available
- Believing and not judging
- Offering a safe place to stay or even staying with the survivor

- Recognizing that recovery takes a long time
- Respecting the decisions that the survivor makes
- Being gentle, sensitive, and respectful of the survivor's wishes for closeness or affection
- Dealing with your own feelings

If your friend has been recently assaulted, please review the recommendations below for a list of steps you may want to discuss with your friend about in obtaining further professional assistance.

Recommendations for Sexual Assault Reporting

- Go to a place where you feel safe and contact someone who can help you. This may be a friend, family member, campus police officer or a crisis counselor from the Rape Crisis Center (405-943-7273).
- Do not bathe, clean up in any way, or change clothing, if you plan to make a police report. If you must urinate, try to capture the urine in a plastic or glass cup for evidence testing. If you must change clothes, put each item in a separate paper bag and take them with you.
- Try NOT to disturb (clean up or rearrange) the scene.
- Think about whether or not to report the crime (all forms of sexual assault are crimes); it often helps to seek support from someone you trust while you make your decision.
- Go to the Emergency Room to get health care and treatment. It is important to receive medical attention, whether or not you plan to report the crime to the police.
- You can call Police and report the sexual assault, EVEN if you don't want to prosecute or haven't yet decided whether or not to report the crime.
- As soon as you have a quiet moment, write down everything that you remember about the assault, including a description of the assailant/attacker.
- Talk with a trained counselor or understanding person.

What is Stalking?

Stalking is unwanted pursuit. Most victims are stalked by current or former intimate partners such as dating partners, spouses, and cohabitating partners. What was viewed initially as positive romantic attention, may turn into repeated, unwanted attention, harassment, and conduct that characterize stalking. Cyber stalking occurs when technology or electronic communication are used to stalk a victim.

It is important to remember that a stalker can be someone you do not know at all.

Stalking is a crime under Oklahoma State Law (Title 21-Section 1173).

According to law, a stalker can be legally defined as "any person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows or harasses another person with the intent to cause that person reasonable fear for their safety, or the safety of their immediate family."

Behaviors Stalkers Exhibit:

- Show up wherever you are
- Follow you
- Repeatedly call you, including hang-ups
- Drive by or hang out at your home, school, or work
- Send unwanted gifts, letters, cards, or e-mails
- Monitor your phone calls or computer use
- Use technology (e.g., hidden cameras, spyware or GPS systems) to track you
- Find out about you by using public records or on-line search services
- Hire investigators to go through your garbage, or contact friends, family, neighbors, or coworkers, to gain information about you
- Threaten to hurt you, your family, friends, and/or pets
- Damage your home, car, or other property
- Any other actions that control, track, or frighten you

Security Measures You Can Take:

Stalking is unpredictable and dangerous, but you can increase your safety by taking the following steps:

- Trust your instincts. Don't downplay the danger. If you feel unsafe, you probably are.
- Seek support by telling family, friends, roommates, RA's, professors, and coworkers. Ask them to help watch out for your safety and not to give out your information.
- Change your e-mail address, screen names, and phone numbers; be selective about giving these to others. Change passwords and clear your computer of all spyware.
- Use an unlisted phone number.
- Decide in advance what to do if the stalker shows up at your home, work, or school.
- Don't communicate with the stalker or respond to attempts to contact you.
- Change your locks, and install dead bolts or security systems, and make sure all your windows and doors have working locks.
- Contact the police. Oklahoma has stalking laws, and the stalker may also have broken other laws if they assault you or steal or destroy your property.
- Consider getting a court order that requires the stalker to stay away from you.

Domestic Violence/ Dating Violence

What is Domestic Violence/Intimate Partner Dating Violence Abuse?

Relationship abuse involves the use of intimidation and/or force by one person in a relationship over the other. It can include any form of verbal, emotional, physical and/or sexual abuse or violence, and occurs in both heterosexual and same-sex relationships. In an abusive relationship it is not unusual for the abuser to express remorse after a violent outburst and then ask forgiveness, promising that "it will never happen again." Unfortunately, it usually does.

What Can I Do to Help?

Remember, you can't "fix" the situation for your friend. But here are some things you can do that are helpful for both of you:

- Ask. Have you noticed bruises on your friend's body? Does your friend seem sad, distracted, or depressed? Does your friend seem to miss a lot of school or work? Have your friend's sleep or eating habits changed? Does your friend have low self-esteem? These may be signs of relationship abuse or violence. Usually, fear keeps victims from leaving relationships, and shame may prevent disclosure to someone else about what is happening. For these reasons it's okay and important to ask your friend if she or he is being abused.
- Listen and believe. Let your friend talk; don't be judgmental, interrupt, or give advice. Just sitting and listening can provide the reassurance that you care and are there for your friend. Be patient; sharing about an abusive relationship can be difficult and scary.
- Offer to help find appropriate resources. Ask your friend in what ways you can help. For example, your friend may ask for your help in contacting the police. Be clear about setting limits about what you can and can't do. Setting limits supports your friend and empowers both of you.

Find some outside support for yourself while you help. Helping a friend in crisis can be difficult. It's normal for you to have strong emotional reactions to the situation too.

Sexual Assault Information

Mid-Del Technology Center policy strictly prohibits any form of sexual harassment, and sexual assault or battery. Any person who is victim to a sexual assault should have as their first priority to seek a place of safety and seek medical assistance if needed. It is also vitally important that the assault be reported in a timely manner to an MDTC administrator, who will then notify a Title IX Coordinator. It is policy that harassment of students by other students, personnel, or the public will not be tolerated. This policy is in effect while the students are on school grounds, in school transportation or attending school-sponsored activities and while away from school grounds if the misconduct directly affects the good order, efficient management and welfare of the district.

General Prohibitions

- A. Conduct of a sexual nature may include the following:
 1. Verbal or physical sexual advances, including subtle pressure for sexual activity, or propositions of a sexual nature;
 2. Touching, pinching, patting, or brushing against;
 3. Unwarranted displays of sexually suggestive or sexually explicit objects or pictures;
 4. Sexual assault;
 5. Comments regarding physical or personality characteristics of a sexual nature;and

6. Sexually oriented “kidding”, “teasing”, double meanings, and jokes.

B. Conduct of a sexual nature may constitute sexual harassment when the allegedly harassed person has indicated, either orally or by his or her conduct, that it is unwelcome. All complaints of sexual harassment shall be initiated by filing a written complaint with one (1) of the Title IX Coordinators. Any school employee contacted by a person who believes he/she has been sexually harassed shall advise the person so contacting them to notify a Title IX Coordinator immediately. Said school employee shall also notify a Title IX Coordinator that he or she has been contacted and shall provide the Title IX Coordinator with the name of the person contacting him or her.

The complaint must include the following information: name of complainant, address of complainant, telephone number of complainant, name of accused, position at Mid-Del Technology Center of the accused, dates, times, locations, names of any witnesses, and description of the incident or incidents alleged to have occurred.

An investigation will be conducted by the Title IX compliance officer. The compliance officer will work with the school resource officer to understand information that may be used to understand the standard of evidence used to discipline the accused and provide resolution for the accuser. In the course of any disciplinary proceeding of an alleged sex offense, both the accuser and the accused will be entitled to the same opportunities to have others present. In addition, both the accuser and the accused will be informed of the outcome of the proceeding and any sanctions imposed following such proceeding. Resolution for the accuser may include any or all of the following which will be implemented by the Title IX compliance officer in a timely manner: change in academic program, transportation, or location.

Registered Sex Offender

Mid-Del Technology Center policy requires applicants for admission to report felony convictions. In addition; Title 57 Prisons and Reformatories, Chapter 8B - Sex Offenders Registration Act, Section 583 - Procedure for Registration states that any person who becomes subject to the provisions of the Sex Offenders Registration Act on or after November 1, 1989, shall register, in person with the police or security department of any institution of higher learning within this state if the person:

- (1) enrolls as a full-time or part-time student,
- (2) is a full-time or part-time employee at an institution of higher learning, or
- (3) resides or intends to reside or stay on any property owned or controlled by the institution of higher learning.

Oklahoma School Law Section 1118 – School Safety Zones

This law defines a 500 foot “School Safety Zone” around elementary, junior high and high schools, permitted or licensed child care centers, playgrounds and parks. A person who has been convicted of a crime that requires them to register pursuant to the Sex Offender Registration Act is prohibited from loitering inside the School Safety Zone except when they are the custodial parent or legal guardian of a child who is an enrolled student at the school and the person is

enrolling, delivering or retrieving such child at the school or for school-sanctioned extracurricular activities.

Based on these statutes, Mid-Del Technology Center prohibits registered sex offenders from attending daytime classes on any campus with high school or day care students. For night-time adult education classes, enrollment decisions are made on a case-by-case basis.

Missing Student

Mid-Del Technology Center does not have on-campus or off-campus housing. Any report of a missing student or employee will be immediately referred to the Midwest City Police (MWCPD) Department. MDTC officials will assist the MWCPD when possible in their investigation.

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:

- Annual staff training regarding Alcohol and Drug Abuse via GCN
- 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.
- d. 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.

Appendix A: Criminal Offense Definitions

Aggravated Assault - An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm

Any other crime involving bodily injury - Include in this category all applicable crimes with the exception of aggravated assault.

Arrest - Persons processed by arrests, citation or summons.

Arson - Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Burglary - The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property - to willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Drug abuse violations - The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics - manufactured narcotics which can cause true addiction (Demerol, Methadone); and dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

Forcible sex offense - Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

A. Forcible rape - The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his / her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (or because of his / her youth).

B. Forcible sodomy - Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and / or against that person's will; or not forcibly against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his / her youth or because of his / her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

C. Sexual assault with an object - The use of an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly and / or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his / her youth or because of his / her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Forcible fondling - The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and / or against that person's will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his / her youth or because of his / her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

Hate crime - A crime that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias. The applicable categories of bias are: race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity / national origin and disability.

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.

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

Liquor law violations - The violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness. Include in this classification: the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing, etc., of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; underage possession; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on train or public conveyance; and attempts to commit any of the above.

Motor vehicle theft - The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

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

Negligent manslaughter - The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Non-forcible sex offenses - Unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse.

A. Incest - Non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

B. Statutory rape - Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

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

On-campus –

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

Property damage - 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 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.

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

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

Sex offenses – forcible – Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Sex offenses - non-forcible - Unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse.

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.

UCR definitions - Institutions must use the F.B.I.'s Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook (UCR) for defining and classifying crimes. For sex offences only, definitions from the F.B.I.'s National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Edition of the UCR are used. Hate crimes must be classified using the F.B.I.'s Uniform Crime Reporting Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines and Training Guide for Hate Crime Data Collection.

Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc. - The violation 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. This classification encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature. Include in this classification: manufacture, sale or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; using, manufacturing, etc., of silencers; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; and attempts to commit any of the above.