



Safety Department
2025 Campus Security and Fire Safety Report

Includes crime statistics for years 2022, 2023, and 2024

June 2025

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INTRODUCTION

This report is written in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Act as amended by the Campus Crime Statistics Act, the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008, and the Violence Against Women Act of 2013. Included in this report is information concerning Miami Valley Career Technology Center (MVCTC) campus crime and fire statistics, campus policies, and resources for the campus community for main campus in Englewood and Clayton, Ohio and off campus locations of...

Abiding Christ Lutheran Church 326 East Dayton Yellow Springs Rd. Fairborn, Ohio

Central State University Dayton Campus 840 Germantown St. Dayton, Ohio

Dayton Metro Main Library 213 East Third St. Dayton, Ohio

Dayton Metro Library Fort McKinley Branch 3721 East Siebenthaler Ave. Dayton, Ohio

Goodwill Easter Seals of Miami Valley 660 South Main St. Dayton, Ohio

Dayton Job Center 1133 South Edwin C. Moses Blvd. Dayton, Ohio

Kroc Center 1000 North Keowee St. Dayton, Ohio

Ohio Means Jobs 581 Ledbetter Rd. Xenia, Ohio

Wayne High School 5400 Chambersburg Rd. Huber Heights, Ohio

Wesley Community Center 3730 Delphos Ave. Dayton, Ohio

Clark State Community College Beaver Creek Branch 3775 Pentagon Blvd. Beaver Creek, Ohio

Greene County Detention Center 2295 Greenway Blvd. Xenia, Ohio

Montgomery County Juvenile Probation 3501 Merrimac St. Dayton, Ohio

Sinclair Community College 444 West Third St. Dayton, Ohio

St. John's United Church 515 East Third St. Dayton, Ohio

Sulphur Grove United Methodist Church 7505 Taylorsville Rd. Huber Heights, Ohio

Volunteers of America 1931 South Gettysburg Rd. Dayton, Ohio

The Safety Department is assigned the task of the collection and maintenance of statistics required for the Annual Campus Security and Fire Safety Report as well as the submission of the report to the Department of Education. The Annual Campus Security and Fire Safety Report is

prepared in cooperation with local law enforcement and fire agencies, Title IX Coordinator, and the Adult Education Staff. E-mail notification of the publication of the Annual Security and Fire report is sent to staff and posted in the Adult Education Office and on the Adult Education website no later than October 1 of each year.

Printed copies are available in the Adult Education Office.

Questions concerning the report should be directed to the Safety Department, attention Safety Coordinator.

This report is available on the Miami Valley Career Technology Center Adult Education web site:

<http://www.mvctc.com/ae/current-students/resources/safetyreport>

CLERY ACT DEFINITIONS

Advisor – Any person who provides support, guidance, or advice.

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

Bystander intervention – Safe and positive options that may be carried out by a person/s to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Bystander intervention may include:

- Recognizing situations of potential harm, and
- Understanding structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective interventions, and taking action to intervene.

Campus Security Authority – Persons at the school who, because of their role for the school, have an obligation under the Clery Act to notify the school of alleged Clery Defined Crimes that are reported to them in good faith, or alleged crimes that they may have personally witnessed. These persons, by virtue of their position due to official job duties, ad hoc responsibilities, or volunteer duties, are required by federal law to report crime when it has been observed by, or reported to them by another person. Persons who typically fall under one of the following categories:

1. A member of a campus police or security department.

2. Persons having responsibility for campus security in some capacity, but are not members of a campus police or security department.
3. Persons of offices that are not members of a campus police or security department, but where policy directs persons to report criminal offenses to them or their office.
4. Officials having significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including but not limited to student discipline and campus judicial proceedings.

Designated Clery Act crimes reported to the following persons or offices will be included in the annual report:

Miami Valley Career Technology Center and off campus locations

- Superintendent
- Assistant Superintendents
- Director of Campus Operations
- Treasurer
- Supervisor of Student Services
- Director of Instruction
- Principals
- Staff Supervisors
- Department Coordinators
- Academic Advisors
- Advisors to Recognized Student Organizations
- Office of Title IX personnel
- Safety Department personnel

Campus/On-Campus – Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution’s educational purposes, including any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as food or other retail vendor).

Clery Act Crimes – Crimes required by the Clery Act to be reported annually to the school community, including: criminal homicide (murder and negligent/non-negligent manslaughter); sex offenses (forcible and non-forcible); robbery; aggravated assault; burglary; motor vehicle

theft; arson; hate crimes (including previously listed crimes plus larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, or destruction/damage/vandalism of property that are motivated by bias); dating violence; domestic violence, stalking; and arrests and referrals for disciplinary action for any of the following: liquor law violations, drug violations, and weapons law violations.

Clery Geography – Locations where Clery Crimes must be recorded: on campus, on public property within or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus, in or on non-campus buildings or property that the institution owns or controls.

Emergency Notification – Upon confirmation, an announcement to inform the relevant campus community about a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate and possibly imminent threat to the health or safety of students or staff occurring on campus. An emergency notification expands upon the definition of ‘timely warning’ (see below), as it include both Clery Act crimes and other types of emergencies (examples: fire, infectious disease outbreak, terrorist attack, natural disaster, weather emergency).

Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA) – A federal law codified under 20 U.S.C. 1232g; 34 CFR Part 99 that protects the privacy of student education records.

Non-Campus Property – Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the school, or any building or property owned or controlled by MVCTC that is used in direct support of, or relation to, the institution’s educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the school.

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

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

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

Professional Counselors – Persons whose official responsibilities include providing mental health counseling to members of the school’s community and who are functioning within the

scope of his or her license or certification. Professional Counselors, when acting within the scope of their official responsibilities are not CSAs.

Programs to prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking – Comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking that..(1) are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs, and informed by research or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome; and (2) consider environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the person, relationship, school, community, and societal levels.

Prompt, fair, and impartial proceeding – A proceeding that is completed within reasonably prompt timeframes designated by a school policy, including a process that allows for the extension of timeframes for good cause and with written notice to the accuser and the accused of the delay and the reason for the delay. Conducted in a manner that... (1) is consistent with school policies and transparent to the accuser and accused, (2) includes timely notice of meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present; (3) provides timely and equal access to the accuser, the accused, and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings; and (4) is by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused.

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.

Reasonably Contiguous (as pertaining to a campus) – Buildings or property owned or controlled by the school, located in an area that is considered and treated as an integral part of campus and covered by the same security policies as the main campus.

Result – Any initial, interim, and final decision by any official or entity authorized to resolve disciplinary matters within the school. The result includes and sanctions imposed by the school.

Risk reduction – Options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help persons and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.

Timely Warning – An announcement made to alert the campus community about Clery Crimes and other serious incidents in the event that a reported crime may pose a serious or continuing threat to the campus and surrounding community in order to aid in the prevention of similar crimes. At the school, a timely warning is referred to as ‘safety alert.’

Clery Act Crime Definitions – For the purposes of this policy, the Miami Valley Career Technology Center utilizes the following definitions based upon federal regulations and Ohio law, where applicable.

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

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

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

Complainant – The person who files a report or on whose behalf a report is filed.

Consent – The Ohio Revised Code does not define consent. The MVCTC, for purposes of disciplinary proceedings, defines consent as informed, freely given, mutual, and can be withdrawn at any time. A person cannot give consent if they are mentally or physically incapacitated or impaired such that the person cannot understand the fact, nature or extent of the sexual situation; this includes impairment or incapacitation due to age, alcohol or drug consumption, or being asleep or unconscious. A person cannot give consent if force, expressed or implied, duress, intimidation, threats or deception are used on the complainant. Silence or the absence of resistance does not necessarily imply consent. Consent to some sexual acts does not imply consent to other acts, nor does prior consent to sexual activities imply ongoing future consent with that person or consent to that same sexual activity with another person. Whether a person has taken advantage of a position of influence or authority over an alleged victim may be a factor in determining consent.

Dating Violence – The Ohio Revised code does not define dating violence. The MVCTC, for purposes of disciplinary proceedings, defines dating violence as violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. For purposes of this definition, dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence. Any act meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Domestic Violence – A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by:

- A current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
- A person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
- A person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
- A person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

Pursuant to Ohio Revised Code 2919.25 Domestic Violence...

- A. No person shall knowingly cause or attempt to cause physical harm to a family or household member.
- B. No person shall recklessly cause serious physical harm to a family or household member.
- C. No person, by threat of force, shall knowingly cause a family or household member to believe that the offender will cause imminent physical harm to the family or household member.

For complete text of Ohio Revised Code 2919.25 please refer to

<http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/2919.25>

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

Hate Crimes – Any Clery Act reportable offense and larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, destruction, damage or vandalism of property for which the evidence shows the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias or because the perpetrator perceived the victim to be a member of one of the bias categories. The bias categories include: race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin and disability.

Liquor Law Violations – Violations of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting: the manufacture, sale, transportation, furnishing, possession of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still, furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; suing a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor, drinking on a train or public conveyance; all attempts to commit any of the prior mentioned. Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.

Motor Vehicle Theft – Theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle, including mopeds, motorized scooters, and golf carts. All cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having a lawful access, even though the vehicles are later abandoned including joy riding, will be classified as motor vehicle theft.

Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter – The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. Note: deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded.

Robbery – 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.

Sexual Assault – An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI’s UCR program.

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

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

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

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

- Statutory Rape – Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Stalking – Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others, or suffer substantial emotional distress. For purposes of this definition, the following will apply:

- Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person’s property.

- Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

- Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.
- Any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purpose of Clery Act reporting.

Pursuant to Ohio Revised Code 2903.211 Menacing by Stalking:

(A) (1) No person by engaging in a pattern of conduct shall knowingly cause another person to believe that the offender will cause physical harm to the other person or a family or household member of the other person or cause mental distress to the other person or a family or household member of the other person. In addition to any other basis for the other person's belief that the offender will cause physical harm to the other person or the other person's family or household member or mental distress to the other person or the other person's family or household member, the other person's belief or mental distress may be based on words or conduct of the offender that are directed at or identify a corporation, association, or other organization that employs the other person or to which the other person belongs.

(2) No person, through the use of any form of written communication or any electronic method of remotely transferring information, including, but not limited to, any computer, computer network, computer program, r-computer system, or telecommunication device shall post a message or use any intentionally written or verbal graphic gesture with purpose to do either of the following:

(a) Violate division (A) (1) of this section:

(b) Urge or incite another to commit a violation of division (A) (1) of this section.

(3) No person, with a sexual motivation, shall violate division (A) (1) or (2) of this section.

For complete text of Ohio Revised Code 2903.211 please refer to <http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/2903.211>

Unfounded Crimes: A crime may be withheld subsequently removed from the crime log and the statistics in the rare situation in which: 1) a sworn or commissioned law enforcement officer conducted a full investigation of the reported crime; and 2) based upon the full investigation and evidence, made a formal determination that the crime report is false or baseless and therefore, unfounded.

VAWA Crimes – Sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking.

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

SAFETY DEPARTMENT ON CAMPUS

The Miami Valley Career Technology Center’s Safety Department is located on the main high school campus in the West Building near reception.

The Safety Department operates under the authority of the Board of Education and safety officers are not sworn police officers (do not have arrest powers). Safety Officers do have prior experience as police officers and have had the basic training requirements of the Ohio Peace Officer Training Commission. Safety Officers are on duty during the hours the school is open to students and staff.

The Safety Department’s responsibilities include...

Protection of ownership rights, in general, of public and personal property.

Protection of our right to work/live together safely.

Protection from the few who might ignore the rules and attempt to take personal advantage.

Protection of our educational facilities from needless loss or damage.

Traffic control and lot supervision.

Monitor and coordinate staff assigned to parking lot duty and to report concerns.

The Safety Department is also charged with enforcing school rules and regulations. The department works with and forwards school violations to the Adult Education Coordinators for resolution.

The Safety Department works closely with the City of Englewood and City of Clayton Police and Fire departments for our main campus. Our satellite campuses fall under the authority of 7 different police and fire departments in Montgomery, and Greene Counties in Ohio. The Safety Department maintains a working relationship with each of those police and fire departments.

Criminal acts are jointly investigated by the Safety Department along with the local police department of jurisdiction.

CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITIES

Campus Security Authorities (CSA) are required to report any crime reported to them to the Safety Department or local police department. The Safety Department may be reached by calling 937-271-9439, by radio, or on the main campus by using a school telephone and selecting the Security Queue button for a direct connect. If at a satellite location Safety may be reached at 937-271-9439, or dial 9-1-1 for the local police or fire department.

Crimes reported to the Campus Security Authorities are forwarded to the Safety Department and included in the Annual Campus Security and Fire Safety Report. This policy is necessary so the school may comply with federal regulations regarding disclosure of campus crimes. Confidential reports which provide sufficient details for a proper classification of the crime, whether or not that includes personal identifying information, will be included in the crime statistics and in timely notifications to the school community.

A Campus Security Authority may be an administrator of students, Title IX coordinator, campus safety officers, and officials with significant responsibility for students and campus activities. Who is not a CSA, staff without responsibility for student or campus activities outside the classroom, support staff, medical doctors, nurses, pastoral counselors, and professional counselors when acting in that manner.

Campus Security Authorities are provided training regarding their responsibilities.

REPORTING CRIMES

The MVCTC encourages all students, visitors, and staff to report all criminal activity to the Safety Department at 937-271-9439, by using the Security Queue on school telephones, or by calling the local police or in case of emergency by calling 911.

CRIME LOG

The Safety Department maintains a log of all crimes reported on the main campus and all off campus locations listed on page 3 of this document. The crime log is available at the Safety Office during normal school hours of 7:30 am to 3:00 pm Monday – Friday, excluding holidays.

DISCLOSURE OF HEARING RESULTS

The Miami Valley Career Technology Center will disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence, or a non-forcible sex offense, the results of any disciplinary hearing conducted by the school against the person who is the alleged offender of the crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of the crime or offense, the Miami Valley Career Technology Center will provide the results of such a disciplinary hearing to the alleged victim's next of kin, if so requested.

CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

The Safety Department will investigate allegations of misconduct by its members. If a concern arises regarding the conduct of a Safety Officer, the Safety Coordinator should be contacted by calling 937-854-9306. Community members may speak to the Safety Coordinator by calling 937-854-9306 and reporting the complaint. Information helpful includes; date, time, location and name or description of the officer involved, and a full description of the issue or inappropriate behavior are essential for the proper investigation of the complaint. If the complaint is against the Safety Coordinator the complaint should be made directly to the Director of Campus Operations by calling 937-854-6185.

PHYSICAL SECURITY

Miami Valley Career Technology Center buildings are open during normal school hours to students, visitors, and staff. Customarily buildings are locked after school hours, during weekends, and on holidays to prevent unauthorized entry.

The Miami Valley Career Technology Center does not have residence halls or student apartments.

Camera systems are installed in common areas of the main campus, to include interior and exterior areas. These systems record data to a server for future follow-up or investigations. These cameras are not actively monitored. Additional cameras and servers will be installed in accordance with building renovations or as a result of physical security analysis. Physical security assessments are conducted to evaluate the appropriateness of current physical security measures and implementing additional measures as needed.

The Safety Department maintains responsibility for all physical security systems (cameras, security and fire alarms, and access control) in cooperation with the Maintenance Department.

TIMELY WARNINGS

In the event of an incident, on or near campus, that constitutes an ongoing threat to the campus community, a timely warning in the form of a safety alert will be issued as soon as reasonably possible. Timely warnings are issued by the Safety Department or administration via the school email system or School Messenger system to each current student, and staff members.

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS

The emergency notification system is used to rapidly notify the campus community in the event of a significant emergency or dangerous situation immediately impacting the safety or security of the school area. When confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation exists, authorized staff will activate the system without delay, issuing a notification and directions for the campus community. Below are the steps to be followed...

- Confirm the emergency or dangerous situation. This may involve reports from safety officers, maintenance staff, or other school staff members or from local public safety officials. The safety department will coordinate this effort and determine appropriate requirements for each situation.
- Determine the content of the notification. Initial notifications will provide information relative to evacuation from or avoidance of the impacted area/s. Follow-up information (if needed) will be provided in a timely warning message.
- The Safety Department or designated staff will initiate the notification immediately upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation, unless the notifications will, in the judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist victims or to contain, respond to, or mitigate the emergency.
- Students and staff will be included in notifications.
- Notifications that need to be made to surrounding campus community will be coordinated with the Safety Department, Adult Education staff, and the Public Relations Coordinator.

The emergency notification systems allow for multiple contacts methods for students to ensure timely notifications.

Contact methods may include...home telephone numbers, cellular telephone, numbers, e-mail, SMS texting, and family telephone numbers.

Contact methods that have been provided to the school are automatically included in the notification system. Students and staff are encouraged to maintain updated and alternative notification information with the school.

The emergency notification system is tested at least once each semester. The Safety Department will schedule, announce, and conduct the system test. Prior to the tests a request will be made to students and staff to update contact information.

During the calendar year 2020 the emergency notification system was not activated other than for tests of the system. If there are questions or concerns about the emergency notification system, please contact Safety Coordinator Carl Bush at 937-854-9306 or by e-mail at cbush@mvctc.com.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLANS

The Miami Valley Career Technology Center has prepared an Emergency Operations Plan using an all-hazards system based upon the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The plan is tested at least once each year through drills and exercises, including evacuations drills of school facilities, tabletop exercises, and training sessions. The Emergency Operations Plan is reviewed each year prior to July 1.

The Emergency Operations Plan is reviewed by selected staff, parent representative, and the police and fire departments with jurisdiction over the main campus location.

The Emergency Operations Plan are secured records pursuant to Ohio Revised Code 149.433 and not subject to release under public records law.

STUDENT ESCORT SERVICE

Safety officer escorts in fully marked school vehicles are available for students and staff by calling the 937-271-9439.

CRIME PREVENTION

Crime prevention and personal safety are important to all and you should take the time to learn more about both subjects for yourself and for the good of all students and staff. Information, awareness, and prevention are your best weapons against crime and accidents where ever you may be. Some services provided by the Safety Department include:

- Crime prevention presentations.

- Security assessments.
- Crime prevention brochures.
- Safety brochures.

Crime prevention requires cooperation between our campus community, our surrounding community, our students, our staff, and the Safety Department. We encourage everyone to take crime prevention as a personal mission. If you have any concerns about crime prevention or safety issues, please contact the Safety Department immediately.

MISSING PERSONS

All reports of a missing person are taken seriously and investigated fully until the person is located. Any student missing for 24 or more hours (or earlier if circumstances warrant) should be reported to the local police and Safety Department immediately, with as much detail as possible. Investigation of missing persons is a coordinated effort between the local investigating law enforcement agency, the Safety Department and Student Services.

- Local law enforcement will lead the investigation.
- The missing person's name and identifying information will be entered into law enforcement databases to alert other law enforcement agencies nationwide.
- Parents, guardians, or listed relatives will be notified if the missing student is under 18 years of age and not emancipated. Depending upon circumstances, parents may be contacted to aid in determining the locations of a missing student.
- Local law enforcement will conduct a thorough investigation to determine the location of the missing student. This may include interviews with known acquaintances, family members, instructors, and other staff who may individually or collectively aid in the investigation.

Information submitted for contact persons is confidential and may be accessed by law enforcement in furtherance of a missing person investigation.

DRUGS AND ALCOHOL

The Miami Valley Career Technology Center has developed programs to prevent the illicit use of drugs and the abuse of alcohol by students and staff. Information materials, counseling services, education programs, and disciplinary actions are all elements of these programs and are available through Students Services and Personnel.

State and federal laws prohibit the illegal manufacture, sale, distribution, use, or possession of any controlled substance.

Ohio law prohibits persons less than 21 years of age from possessing or consuming alcoholic beverages, and prohibits others from distributing or selling alcoholic beverages to person less than 21 years of age.

Miami Valley Career Technology Center policy prohibits the illegal use or distribution of alcohol or drugs in or on any property owned or controlled by the school.

These laws, regulations, and policies are enforced by the Safety Department, school officials, and local law enforcement. Violators are subject to criminal prosecution and/or disciplinary actions.

HATE CRIMES

For the purposes of this report, a hate crime includes any of the crimes listed in the following table, any other crime involving bodily injury, and any crime of theft, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction/damage/vandalism of property, reported to the Safety Department, local law enforcement, or a campus security authority, that manifests evidence that the victim was selected because of the offender's bias. Categories of bias are: race, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity/national origin, and disability.

There have been no reported incidents of hate crimes at the Miami Valley Career Technology Center in the calendar years 2016 through 2024.

REGISTERED SEX OFFENDERS

Information regarding registered sex offenders is available from the Ohio Attorney General's Sexual Offender Web Page using the below link.

<http://www.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/>

The sex offender link is displayed on the main page.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT

The Miami Valley Career Technology Center does not discriminate on the basis of sex in its educational programs; sexual harassment and sexual violence are types of sex discrimination. Other acts that can also be forms of sex-based discrimination and are also prohibited, including dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. The Miami Valley Career Technology Center issues this statement of policy to inform the community of its plan addressing sexual misconduct, educational programs, and procedures to address reporting and complainants of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking when the incident occurs on or off campus. The Miami Valley Career Technology Center prohibits the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and is committed to maintaining a campus environment emphasizing the dignity and value of all of our community members.

A complete copy of the Miami Valley Career Technology Center's non-discrimination and anti-harassment policy, please go to www.mvctc.com and scroll to the bottom of the page.

DEFINITIONS

Consent is not defined in the Ohio Revised Code; sexual offenses list force or threat of force, impairment of judgment by the use of drugs, intoxicants, and controlled substances, impairment of the victim as the result of a mental or physical condition, and age as conditions under which a sexual assault is committed or attempted. Consent for the purposes of this policy is defined below.

Consent is granted when a person freely, actively and knowingly agrees at the time to participate in a particular sexual act with a particular person. Consent exists when mutually understandable words and/or actions demonstrate a willingness to participate in mutually agreed upon activity at every stage of that sexual activity. Consent has time boundaries. Consent at one time does not imply consent at any other time. The existence of a dating or romantic relationship between the persons involved or the fact of a previous sexual relationship does not automatically establish effective consent for future sexual activity. There is no consent when agreement is only inferred from a person's silence or lack of resistance; there is threat of physical force, harm or intimidation; or there is coercion.

There is no consent when the person is under the age of 16. There is no consent when someone engaging in sexual behavior knew or should have known that the other person was incapacitated. Regardless of the state of the accused, the school will use the perspective of a "sober and reasonable person" in determining whether one should have known about the impact of the use of alcohol, drugs, mental illness, and etc. on another's ability to give consent.

Because incapacitation may be difficult to discern, the person seeking the sexual behavior is strongly encouraged to err on the side of caution; i.e., when in doubt, assume the other person is incapacitated and therefore unable to give effective consent.

Coercion exists when a person engages in threats, sexual pressuring or oppressive behavior that violates the school's expectation of respect for the dignity of another person by causing another person to engage in unwanted sexual activity. Real or perceived power differentials between the persons involved may create an atmosphere of coercion. (Coercion can be differentiated from seduction by a repetition of the coercive activity in the face of resistance, the degree of pressure applied or the initiator's knowledge that the pressure is unwanted.)

Incapacitation exists when a person is unaware, blacked out, unconscious, unable to make rational/reasonable decisions and/or otherwise physically or mentally helpless to give effective consent. Indicators of incapacitation include but are not limited to outrageous/unusual behavior, inability or diminished ability to accurately discern his or her environment (who, what, where, when, and/or how), slurred speech, vomiting, severe intoxication, loss of voluntary motor skills, loss of involuntary motor skills, disjointed speech patterns (unable to follow a conversation or verbalize complete thoughts), and/or sleepiness that demonstrates an inability to control one's ability to stay awake.

Sexual harassment is unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature, which can include unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or other verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature. Sexual harassment prohibited by Title IX can include conduct such as touching of a sexual nature; making sexual comments, jokes, or gestures; writing graffiti or displaying or distributing sexually explicit drawings, pictures, or written materials; calling students sexually charged names; spreading rumors; rating students on sexual activity or performance; or circulating, showing, or creating e-mails or web sites of a sexual nature. Sexual harassment may also involve coercion, such as threats, sexual pressuring, or oppressive behavior that violates the school's expectation of respect for the dignity of another person by causing another person to engage in unwanted sexual activity. Real or perceived power differentials between the persons involved may create an atmosphere of coercion.

Sexual Misconduct is a form of sexual harassment. Sexual misconduct refers to physical sexual acts perpetrated against a person's will or where a person is incapable of giving consent due to the victim's age (under 16 years of age) or use of drugs or alcohol. A person also may be unable to give consent due to an intellectual or other disability. A number of different acts fall into the category of sexual misconduct including rape, sexual assault, sexual battery, and sexual coercion.

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

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

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

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

Statutory rape is defined as non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

The Ohio Revised Code (ORC) provides definitions of sexual offenses that differ somewhat from those of the FBI. When a sex offense occurs and the perpetrator is referred to criminal court, they are normally charged under the provisions of the Ohio Revised Code. Those codes are listed below and may be accessed at <http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/> for the most up-to-date versions.

Those codes are... Rape 2907.02, Sexual Battery 2907.03, Unlawful Sexual Conduct with Minor 2907.04, Gross Sexual Imposition 2907.05, Sexual Imposition 2907.06, Domestic Violence 2919.25, and Menacing by Stalking 2903.211.

For purposes of complying with the requirements of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), any incident meeting the below definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Domestic Violence is a term that means any felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or by any other person against an adult or child victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

Ohio Revised Code defines domestic violence in ORC 2919.25.

Dating Violence is a term that means violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be based on the reporting person's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

For the purposes of this report 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.

Any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

In the State of Ohio, there is no specific dating violence criminal code. Offenders will be charged using an appropriate criminal code based on the facts of the offense.

Stalking means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for the person's safety or the safety of others, or suffer substantial emotional distress. For the purposes of this definition:

Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts which the perpetrator directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person's property.

Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Reasonable persons means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

Any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Ohio Revised Code defines stalking in ORC 2903.211.

EDUCATIONAL AND PREVENTION PROGRAMS

The Miami Valley Career Technology Center engages in comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.

PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING A COMPLAINT

This document will use "victim" and "complainant" and "perpetrator" and "accused person" interchangeably.

The Miami Valley Career Technology Center has procedures in place that are sensitive to those who report stalking, dating violence, domestic violence, and sexual assault. These procedures

include informing persons about their rights to file criminal charges as well as availability of counseling, health, mental health, legal assistance, and victim advocacy as well as other services offered on and/or off campus, as well as remedies to prevent contact between a complainant and an accused person, if reasonably available and appropriate. The Miami Valley Career Technology Center will make such accommodations if the victim requests them and if they are reasonably available and effective in remedying an issue, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to the Safety department or local law enforcement. Any issues should be reported to the Title IX Coordinator, that person can assist in establishing any appropriate interim measures.

After an incident of domestic violence and/or sexual assault, the victim should consider seeking medical attention as soon as possible. These services are available at local hospitals. In the State of Ohio, all hospitals offering emergency room services are required to have a physician, physician assistant, clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse practitioner, or certified nurse-midwife on call twenty-four hours each day for the examination of sexual assault victims. Local hospitals which offer these services are Miami Valley North Hospital, Grandview Hospital, and Grandview Huber Heights Medical Center, Miami Valley Hospital, Miami Valley South Hospital, Kettering Medical Center, Southview Hospital, and Sycamore Medical Center. Most if not all have a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner on call at all times and can collect physical evidence from a victim.

Under the Violence Against Women Act and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005, starting in 2009, states must certify that they do not “require a victim of sexual assault to participate in the criminal justice system or cooperate with law enforcement in order to be provided with a forensic medical exam, reimbursement for charges incurred on account of such an examination, or both.” 42 United States Code 379gg-4(d). In Ohio, evidence may be collected even if the victim chooses not to make a report to law enforcement.

It is important that a victim of a sexual assault not bathe, douche, smoke, change clothing, or clean the bed/linen/area where they were assaulted if the offense occurred within the past 96 hours to preserve evidence. Preserving evidence may assist in proving the alleged criminal offense occurred, or may be helpful in obtaining a protection order. In an incident of sexual assault, if victims do not choose for forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of sexually transmitted diseases and/or pregnancy. Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking are encouraged to also preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications, and keeping photographs, logs, or other copies of documents, if they have any, that would be useful to school officials and/or law enforcement.

With the passage of time, evidence may dissipate or become lost or unavailable, thereby making investigation, possible prosecution, disciplinary proceedings, or obtaining protection orders related to the incident more difficult. If a victim chooses not to make a complaint

regarding an incident, he or she should consider speaking with law enforcement to preserve evidence in the event the victim changes his/her mind at a later date.

We encourage all victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking to report the violation immediately to the Safety Department by calling 937-271-9439 or (Security Queue on campus telephones), or local law enforcement by dialing 911. It is the victim's choice whether or not to make such a report and victims have the right to decline involvement with law enforcement. The Miami Valley Career Technology Center will assist any victim with notifying local law enforcement if they so desire.

If you have been the victim of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking you should also report the incident promptly to the Miami Valley Career Technology Center's Title IX Coordinator.

Regardless of whether a victim decides to pursue a criminal complaint or whether the offense is alleged to have occurred on or off campus, the school will assist victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking and will provide each victim with a written explanation of their rights and options. In Ohio, a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking has the following rights. This information was obtained from the Ohio Victims Witness Association, of which the Montgomery County Prosecutor's Victim Witness Division is an active member:

Summary of Ohio's Crime Victims' Rights Law (Ohio Revised Code 2930)

Eligible

Victims

Eligible victims include victims or their designated representative, such as Victim Advocate or family member, when a victim of:

Felony crimes (either property or violent).

Misdemeanor crimes (including similar municipal ordinances) of:

- Aggravate menacing (2903.21)

- Assault (2903.13)

- Domestic violence (2919.25)

- Drunk Driving injury (4511.19)

- Intimidation of a crime victim or witness (2921.04)

- Menacing (2903.22)

- Negligent homicide

- (2903.05) Sexual imposition

- (2907.06) Stalking

- (2903.211)

- Vehicular manslaughter &

Vehicular homicides (2903.06)

The above crimes if committed by a juvenile, and rights in similar proceedings in Juvenile Court.

Notices to victims may be oral or written.

It is the responsibility of the victim to keep their address or phone contact current with authorities.

A judge may limit any of these rights if the victim is an inmate.

Responsibility for Compliance

Prosecutors must seek compliance with victims' rights, but failure of any right does not change results or allow for damage claims by victims.

Required Notices to Victims

Law enforcement and prosecutors must promptly give certain information included in the 'Picking Up The Pieces' pamphlet prepared by the Attorney General, including available victim's rights, assistance, victim's compensation, and protective order information. Law enforcement must provide contact information of investigator and prosecutor, notice of an arrest, name of defendant or alleged juvenile offender, eligibility for accused pre-trial release, the victim's right to know if the accused has been arrested or released and to know of the right to be free from intimidation.

Prosecutors must, "to the extent practicable," confer with the victim or designated representative before a plea bargain, amendment, dismissal, or trial. Judges must note on the record any known time a prosecutor fails to confer and the prosecutor's reason.

If the Juvenile Court amends, dismisses, grants diversion, or has an adjudicatory hearing on a case prior to the Prosecutor's involvement, the Court "shall notify the victim" of the action the court will take.

A Court shall not dismiss charges or juvenile complaints solely at the request of the victim and over the objections of the Prosecutor.

Prosecutors (or designee) also must, to the extent practicable, inform victims of the name of the accused, charge, case number, procedural steps, victim's right to attend all proceedings, summary of rights, intimidation response procedures, person and phone contact, need to request notices and the right to select a representative to receive these notices on the victim's behalf, and notify all victims of misdemeanor crimes of their right to make an oral or written victim impact statement.

Required Notices If a Victim Request

The Prosecutor, or Court if it is a delinquency hearing without a Prosecutor, must notify the victim of:

- 1) All court proceedings and changes to those proceedings or to the schedule in the case, including date, time, and location;
- 2) Acquittal or conviction.
If convicted, then notified of:
 - A) crimes convicted of
 - B) phone number and address of probation office or person preparing pre-sentence investigation (PSI).
 - C) right of the victim to make a statement as part of the PSI. Judge may show the victim's statement to the defendant.
 - D) the date, time, and place of sentencing, and the right to speak at sentencing;
 - E) the sentence and any change of the sentence;
- 3) An appeal being filed and information on:
 - A) the appeal process;
 - B) the release of defendant;
 - C) time and place of appeal;
 - D) results of the appeal, and;

Victims who requested any other notifications, must also be notified of:

- A) incarceration of the accused or any commitment of the juvenile;
- B) the likely release date;
- C) the contact information of the custodial agency and its victim services
- D) Automatic notices of any actions the release authority takes and all judicial release or sentence modification hearings [A, B, C] (see below for state required notices)

Revoking Bond or Release

If a defendant or an alleged juvenile offender is released on bond or personal recognizance, and the victim or victim's family has been harmed or threatened, then the victim may request the prosecutor to motion for the court to reconsider bond or release conditions.

Confidential

Prosecutor may motion for the court to suppress victim or victim representative identifying information if there are reasonable grounds to fear from threats or violence. The "court shall hold" the recorded hearing in chambers.

The court may suppress victim information from files, except when determining the location of the crime or delinquent act, and seal the transcript of the hearing.

Speedy**Prosecutions**

If practical, the prosecutor must inform each victim who requested notices of any possible delays, and if the victim objects, the prosecutor must inform the judge and the judge must consider the victims' concerns before approving delays.

Be Present

Victims may attend any hearing the defendant or alleged juvenile offender is present (except Grand Jury), unless the judge rules exclusion of the victim or victim representative is necessary to guarantee a fair trial or proceeding.

Support**Person**

At a victim's request, the judge must permit a support person to accompany the victim unless the judge rules this will cause an unfair trial or delinquency proceeding.

Separate Waiting**Area**

The court must attempt to minimize unwanted contacts between victims and the accused. The court must attempt to provide a separate victim waiting area from the accused.

Property**Return**

Law enforcement must promptly return property to the victim unless it is contraband, ownership is disputed, and prosecutor certifies it must be kept instead of photographed or the judge promptly rules evidentiary value to defendant or alleged juvenile offender is greater than the victims need for the property.

Victim Impact**Statement**

Victims may make a written or oral statement for the victim's section of any Disposition Information Report (DIP) or Pre (or Post) Sentence Investigation (PSI) that a judge order. The victim's statement must be included as part of a Victim Impact Statement, and if requested by the victim, the victim's written statement must be included in the DIP or PSI.

Victim Impact Statements may include physical, psychological, and emotional harm, property damage or economic losses, restitution needs, and the victim's opinion on sentencing / disposition.

Before sentencing of an adult in all felony and misdemeanor crimes, or disposition of an alleged juvenile offender, the judge must permit a statement from the victim.

The judge may give a copy of any written statement to defendant or juvenile and their attorney, and give the victim and prosecutor any written statement by the offender or juvenile.

The judge may redact irrelevant information. Written statements are not public record, and must be returned to the court immediately after the hearing. New information may require a response from the defendant or juvenile.

Before a release hearing from prison or Dept. of Youth Services (DYS), the judge must permit and consider a victim's statement and, if statement is written, a copy given the defendant or juvenile, DYS or adult parole authority.

Release and Hearing Notices

Victims are provided automatic notifications (oral or written) in violent felony levels 1-3 and life imprisonment for release and discharge reviews, with an "opt out" choice. In the juvenile system, victims of felony levels 4-5 must "opt in." Victims may request notices. Notices are to be provided 60 days prior to following events:

- 1) Adult system: Victims notified of judicial release hearing and results by the prosecutor;
- 2) Juvenile system: Victims notified of judicial release hearings by the prosecutor and of the results by the juvenile court;
- 3) Recommendation for pardon or commutation, parole hearing, or transition to post release control, including the victim's rights and the process to be heard and notice of right to having a victim conference – notice by Department of Corrections

Automatic notices may end after victims do not respond 3 times and records of notice attempts must be kept and are not public.

Notices are done promptly when inmate is released to visit a dying relative or for a funeral, escaped or absent and recaptured, and defendant dies.

With the above notices, the victim must be informed of the right to submit a victim impact statement and attend hearings.

Employee Protections

Employers cannot punish victims for preparing for or attending hearings at the prosecutor's request or by subpoena. Violation is contempt of court.

RESOURCES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, and STALKING

MVCTC Safety Department	937-291-9439
Title IX Coordinators	937-854-6674
MVCTC Counselors	937-854-6256
Local Police or Sheriff's Office	
Montgomery County Victim Witness	937-225-5623
Miami Valley Hospital	937-208-8000
Kettering Medical Center	937-298-4331
Artemis Center	937-461-5091
Womanline of Dayton	937-223-3446
Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence	888-886-8388
National Domestic Violence Hotline	800-799-7233

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

<http://www.rainn.org> – Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network
<http://www.ovw.usdoj.gov/sexassault.htm> - U.S. Department of Justice
<http://www.2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/index.html> - U.S. Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights
<http://www.NotAlone.gov>
<http://www.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/Individuals-and-Families/Victims/Apply-for-Victims-Compensation> - Ohio Victims Compensation Information
<http://www.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/Individuals-and-Families/Victims/Victim-Notification> - Ohio VINE Victim Notification Service
<http://www.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/Individuals-and-Families/Victims/Victim-Services-Directory> - Ohio Victim Services Directory

The County Prosecutor's Offices Victim Witness Divisions have trained advocates available to assist victims of sexual violence. Many victims are unsure about who to tell and may be struggling with medical and legal decisions. Victims may contact the 24-hour sexual assault crisis lines anonymously to discuss any matters related to sexual violence. Advocates can provide crisis intervention, support during the forensic medical examination, information regarding the criminal justice system, and other supportive services and referrals.

Montgomery County	937-225-5623
Greene County	937-567-5087
Preble County	937-456-9110

HOW TO BE AN ACTIVE BYSTANDER

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

The Miami Valley Career Technology Center encourages its community members to be active bystanders and to take part in this initiative that encourages choices, behaviors, and attitudes that promote safety for everyone and make the community safer. There are many such behaviors, including awareness, education, and intervention skills, but bystander intervention is a key component of violence prevention.

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

Watch out for your friends and fellow students/staff. 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, and 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.

Refer people to on or off campus resources listed in this document for support in health, counseling, or with legal assistance.

RISK REDUCTION

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

- Be aware of your surroundings. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way to get out of a bad situation.
- Try to avoid isolated areas. It is more difficult to get help if no one is around.
- Walk with purpose. Even if you don't know where you are going, act like you do.
- Trust your instincts. If a situation or location feels unsafe or uncomfortable, it probably isn't the best place to be.
- Try not to load yourself down with packages or bags as this can make you appear more vulnerable.
- Make sure your cell phone is with you and charged and that you have cash money.
- Don't allow yourself to be isolated with someone you don't trust or someone you don't know.
- Avoid putting music headphones in both ears so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.

- When you go to a social gathering, go with a group of friends. Arrive together, check in with each other throughout the evening, and leave together. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way out of a bad situation.
- Trust your instincts. If you feel unsafe in any situation, go with your gut feelings. If you see something suspicious, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the United States).
- Don't leave your drink unattended while talking, dancing, using the restroom, or making a phone call. If you've left your drink alone, just get a new one.
- Don't accept drinks from people you don't know or trust. If you choose to accept a drink, go with the person to the bar to order it, watch it being poured, and carry it yourself. At parties, don't drink from the punch bowls or other large, common open containers.
- Watch out for your friends, and vice versa. If a friend seems out of it, is way too intoxicated for the amount of alcohol they've consumed, or is acting out of character, get him or her to a safe place immediately.
- If you suspect you or a friend has been drugged, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the United States). Be explicit with doctors so they can give you the correct tests (you will need a urine test and possibly others).
- If you need to get out of an uncomfortable or scary situation here are some things that you can try:
 - Remember that being in this situation is not your fault. You did not do anything wrong; it is the person who is making you uncomfortable that is to blame.
 - Be true to yourself. Don't feel obligated to do anything you don't want to do. "I don't want to" is always a good enough reason. Do what feels right to you and what you are comfortable with.
 - Have a code word with your friends or family so that if you don't feel comfortable you can call them and communicate your discomfort without the person you are with knowing. Your friends or family can then come to get you or make up an excuse for you to leave.
 - Lie. If you don't want to hurt the person's feelings it is better to make up a reason to leave than to stay and be uncomfortable, scared, or worse. Some excuses you could use are" needing to take care of a friend or family member, not feeling well, having somewhere else that you need to be, etc.
- Try to think of an escape route. How would you try to get out of the room? Where are the doors? Windows? Are there people around who might be able to help you? Is there an emergency phone nearby?
- If you and/or the other person have been drinking, you can say that you would rather wait until you both have your full judgment before doing anything you may regret later.

REPORTING

Students and Board employees are required, and parents, community members and third parties are encouraged, to report stalking, dating violence, domestic violence, and sexual assault promptly to an instructor, administrator, supervisor, or other school official. Reports

may be made orally or in writing, and should be as specific as possible. The person making the report shall identify the alleged victim, perpetrator/s, witnesses, and describe in detail what occurred, including dates, times, and locations. The school, however, will investigate and address all reports to the extent possible.

The Miami Valley Career Technology Center will provide resources, on campus, off campus or both, for persons who have been victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, and will apply appropriate disciplinary procedures to those who violate these policies. The procedures set forth are intended to afford a prompt response to charges of sexual assault, domestic or dating violence, and stalking, to maintain confidentiality and fairness consistent with applicable legal requirements, and to impose appropriate sanctions on violations of this policy.

A victim has a right to file criminal and/or Title IX complainants simultaneously. A victim does not need to wait until the Title IX investigation is completed before filing a criminal complaint. Likewise, questions or complaints relating to stalking, dating violence, domestic violence, and sexual assault or any other Title IX concerns may also be filed with the U.S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights.

Any instructor, administrator, supervisor, or other school employee or official who receives such a complaint shall file it with the School's Title IX Coordinator within two (2) school days, and shall comply with his/her mandatory reporting responsibilities pursuant to O.R.C. 2151.412. The Title IX Coordinator will oversee the school's investigation and response to any Title IX related complains, but he/she may delegate the investigation process to another individual (Designee). The Board reserves the right to have the formal complaint investigation conducted by an external person in accordance with this policy.

CONFIDENTIALLY

The district respects students' privacy and will only disclose information regarding alleged stalking, dating violence, domestic violence, and sexual assault to individuals who are responsible for handling the district's response, the student's parents (if the student is a minor or is considered a dependent under Section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code), or as otherwise required by law. During the course of a formal investigation, the Title IX Coordinator/designee will instruct all interviewees about the importance of maintaining confidentiality. Interviewees will be directed not to disclose any information that he/she learns or that he/she provides during the course of the investigation to third parties.

Students or their parents sometimes ask that the students' names not be disclosed to the alleged perpetrators or that no investigation or disciplinary action be pursued to address the alleged stalking, dating violence, domestic violence, and sexual assault. Upon such a request,

the Title IX Coordinator/designee will inform the student and parents that honoring the request may limit the district's ability to respond fully to the incident, including pursuing disciplinary action against the alleged perpetrator. The Title IX Coordinator/designee will also explain that Title IX includes protections against retaliation, and that district officials will not only take steps to prevent retaliation but also take string responsive action if it occurs.

Should the student or his/her parents continue to request complete confidentiality, the Title IX Coordinator/designee will balance the student's privacy request with the district's obligation to provide a safe and non-discriminatory environment for all students. Should the Title IX Coordinator/designee determine that the district can honor the student's or parent's request and remain in compliance with its Federal and State obligations, the district may limit its investigation and/or formal action against the alleged perpetrator. The district will, however take other action to address the incident. This may include increasing monitoring and security, offering schedule changes, and conducting climate surveys.

If the Title IX Coordinator/designee determines that the district must disclose the student's identity to an alleged perpetrator, he/she will inform the student and his/her parents prior to disclosure. The district will then afford interim protection measures to the student as appropriate.

INVESTIGATION

The district is committed to investigating all stalking, dating violence, domestic violence, and sexual assault complaints in an adequate, reliable, impartial, and prompt manner. The investigation will seek to determine whether the conduct occurred, and if so, what actions the district will take to end the stalking, dating violence, domestic violence, and sexual assault, eliminate the hostile environment, prevent its recurrence, and remedy its effects.

The investigation may include: (A) interviewing the complainant, perpetrator, and any witness; (B) reviewing law enforcement investigation documents; (C) reviewing student and personnel files; (D) gathering and examining other relevant documents or evidence; and (E) providing a disciplinary hearing as needed.

The district affords both parties a balanced and fair process. Specifically, the complainant has the same rights throughout the proceeding as the alleged perpetrator. Both Parties, for example, will have an equal opportunity to present relevant witnesses and other evidence at a disciplinary hearing. Likewise, the District's appeal process is available to both parties. The district, however, does not require complainants to be present for the hearing or appeal. Further, the District will not permit parties to personally question or cross-examine each other directly.

In resolving a complaint, the district uses a preponderance of the evidence standard, determining whether it is more likely or not that stalking, dating violence, domestic violence, and sexual assault occurred.

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

Sexual Assault

1. Depending on when reported (Immediate versus delayed report), provide complainant with access to medical care.
2. Assess immediate safety needs of victim.
3. Assist victim with contacting local police if victim requests and provide victim with contact information for local law enforcement.
4. Provide victim with referrals to on and off campus mental health providers.
5. Assess need to implement interim or long-term protective measures, such as change in class schedule, and “no contact” directive between both parties.
6. Provide a “no trespass” directive to accused party if deemed appropriate.
7. Provide written instructions on how to apply for a protection order.
8. Provide a copy of the sexual misconduct policy to the victim and inform the victim regarding timeframes for inquiry, investigation and resolution.
9. Inform the parties of the outcome of the investigation, whether or not the accused will be administratively charged and what the outcome of the hearing is.
10. Enforce the Non-Discrimination and Anti-Harassment policy and take immediate and separate action against parties that retaliate against a person for complaining of sex-based discrimination or for assisting in the investigation.

Stalking, Dating Violence, and Domestic Violence

1. Assess immediate safety needs of victim.
2. Assist victim with contacting local police if victim requests and provide victim with contact information for local law enforcement.
3. Provide written instructions on how to apply for a protection order.
4. Provide written information to the victim on how to preserve evidence.
5. Assess need to implement short- and long-term protective measures, if appropriate.
6. Provide a “no trespass” and /or “no Contact” directive to accused party if deemed appropriate.

Regardless of whether a victim elects to pursue a criminal complaint or whether the offense is alleged to have occurred on or off campus, the MVCTC will assist victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking and will provide each victim with a written

explanation of their rights and options. In Ohio, a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking has the following rights.

TIMELINE

The Title IX Coordinator/designee must contact the student, if age eighteen (18) or older, or the student's parents if under the age of eighteen (18), within two (2) school days after receipt of a report of stalking, dating violence, domestic violence, and sexual assault to advise him/her/them of the district's intent to investigate the alleged misconduct. The Title IX Coordinator/designee will also inform the alleged perpetrator of the opportunity to submit a written response to the complaint within five (5) school days. The district's investigation, including disciplinary hearing process (but not appeal), may take up to sixty (60) calendar days to complete. This timeframe may be extended on a case-by-case basis, depending on the complexity and severity of the matter, criminal investigation requirements, and school breaks. During this period, the district will provide the complainant with periodic updates on the status of the investigation.

INTERIM MEASURES

During the investigation, the district will take interim steps to facilitate the complainant's equal access to its education programs. These steps may include, but are not limited to: (1) notifying the complainant of his/her options to avoid contact with the alleged perpetrator; (2) allowing the complainant to change his/her academic, extracurricular, transportation, dining, and working situation as appropriate; and (3) informing complainant of other available resources, such as counseling, legal assistance, and victim advocacy. Specific interim measures will be considered and offered on a case-by-case basis.

NOTICE

Upon completing its investigation, the district will notify both parties in writing about the outcome of the complaint and any appeal. Specifically, the District will notify the complainant: (1) as to whether the investigation substantiated the allegations; (2) of individual remedies offered to the complainant; (3) of sanctions imposed on the perpetrator that directly relate to the complainant; and (4) other steps the district has taken to eliminate the hostile environment and prevent recurrence. The alleged perpetrator will be notified of the investigation's result and disciplinary consequence to him/her, if any. The district will not notify the alleged perpetrator about the individual remedies afforded to the complainant. All aforementioned

notifications will comply with Federal and State privacy laws, including the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA).

REMEDIES

The district will provide a prompt and equitable resolution. If the investigation substantiates the complaint, the district will take steps to end the stalking, dating violence, domestic violence, and sexual assault, eliminate the hostile environment, prevent its recurrence, and remedy its effects. In addition to imposing disciplinary consequences on the perpetrator, the District will consider the following individual and global remedies, on a case-by-case basis: (A) providing medical, counseling, and academic support services to the complainant and/or perpetrator; (B) re-arranging schedules at the complainant's request; (C) affording the complainant extra time to complete or retake classes without academic penalty; (D) reviewing any disciplinary proceedings against the complainant; (E) training or retraining employees; (F) developing materials on stalking, dating violence, domestic violence, and sexual assault; (G) conducting stalking, dating violence, domestic violence, and sexual assault prevention programs; (H) conducting climate checks.

The district will not offer mediation in cases involving stalking, dating violence, domestic violence, and sexual assault. Disciplinary consequences against offenders may include suspension, expulsion, termination, and any other sanctions the district deems appropriate. Any discipline meted out to offenders will comply with special education and Section 504 laws and regulations.

APPEAL PROCESS

Both complainants and perpetrator may appeal the outcome of the investigation. Any appeal opportunities afforded to the alleged perpetrator are also afforded to the complainant. Any party wishing to appeal the outcome of the investigation must submit a written appeal to the Board within ten (10) school days after receipt of the written notice of the outcome of the investigation. The Board shall, within twenty (20) work days, conduct a hearing concerning the appeal. The Board shall provide a written decision to the appealing individual within ten (10) work days following completion of the hearing.

RETALIATION

Federal law strictly prohibits retaliation against a complainant or witness. The district will inform complainant of this prohibition and direct him/her to report retaliation, whether by

students or school officials, to the Title IX Coordinator. Upon learning of retaliation, school officials will take strong responsive action as appropriate.

TRAINING

All staff will be trained so they know to report harassment to appropriate school officials. This training will include practical information about how to identify and report sexual harassment, including sexual violence. The training will be provided to any employees likely to witness or receive complaints involving sexual harassment and/or sexual violence, including teachers, school law enforcement unit employees or school resource officers, school administrators, school counselors, and health personnel. Further, school administrators responsible for investigating allegations of sexual harassment and sexual violence will be trained how to conduct such investigations and respond properly to such charges.

TITLE IX

Pursuant to Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972 to the 1964 Civil Rights Act:

“No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving federal financial assistance.”

Title IX is intended to create equity between the genders in educational programs and activities. Its protections are available to both men and women.

Because a number of high-profile Title IX cases have involved athletics and because many initial efforts under Title IX focused on the “equity among the genders in sports” element of Title IX, a sex discrimination in employment and in virtually all school programs and activities, including, but not limited to, admissions, athletics, financial aid, and educational programs.

The Board of Education’s policy of nondiscrimination extends to students, staff, job applicants, the general public and individuals with whom it does business and applies to race, color, national origin, ancestry, citizenship status, religion, sex, economic status, age, disability or military status.

The Board does not discriminate on the basis of legally acquired genetic information.

The Board does not permit discriminatory practices and views harassment as a form of discrimination.

Employees or students who engage in discrimination and/or harassment of another employee or student shall be subject to disciplinary action.

Permission, consent or assumption of risk by an individual subjected to discrimination/harassment does not lessen the prohibition contained in this policy.

No one shall retaliate against an employee or student because he/she files a complaint, assists or participates in an investigation, proceeding or hearing regarding the charge of discrimination/harassment of an individual, or because he/she has opposed language or conduct that violates this policy.

HARASSMENT

The Board is committed to the creation and maintenance of a learning and working environment in which all persons who participate in school programs and activities can do so in an atmosphere free from all forms of prohibited harassment. Harassment on the basis of race, color, national origin, ancestry, citizenship status, religion, disability, age or sex is prohibited on school grounds and at all functions.

Prohibited harassment includes, by way of example, slurs, unwelcome sexual advances and requests for sexual favors, verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature, solicitation of sexual activity or reference to sexual themes in a manner which the offender knows or should know is offensive to the listener or observer, or other verbal, nonverbal or physical conduct on one (1) or more bases stated above. Prohibited harassment will not be tolerated by students or staff towards other students or staff.

Prohibited Harassment of Students

Prohibited harassment is conduct arising out of or related to the race, color, national origin, ancestry, citizenship status, religion, disability, age or sex of the student. When: (A) submission to or rejection of such conduct by a student is used as the basis for educational judgments or conditions affecting the student or (B) such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with a student's curricular, co-curricular or extra-curricular performance; creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive educational environment; or otherwise adversely and unreasonably impacting upon a student's educational opportunities.

Prohibited Harassment of Employees

Prohibited harassment is conduct arising out of or related to the race, color, national origin, ancestry, citizenship status, religion, disability, age or sex of the employee. When: (A) submission to or rejection of such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment; (B) submission to or rejection of such conduct by an employee is used as the basis for employment judgments affecting the employee; or (C) such conduct has the purpose or the effect of unreasonably interfering with an employee's work

performance; creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive working environment; or otherwise adversely and unreasonably impacting upon an employee's employment opportunities.

REPORTING AND INVESTIGATING DISCRIMINATION AND TITLE IX VIOLATIONS

The Miami Valley Career Technology Center has designated the following persons to address inquiries regarding Title IX compliance.

Mrs. Rhonda Phillips (**If you have a complaint against a MVCTC student or a visitor.**)

Assistant Superintendent of Instruction 6800 Hoke Road, Englewood, Ohio 45315 telephone 937-854-6674.

Derrick Williams (**If you have a complaint against a MVCTC staff member or a visitor.**)

Director of Personnel 6800 Hoke Rd., Englewood, Ohio 45315 telephone 937-837-7781.

The Title IX Coordinators are considered "Responsible Employees" under Title IX and also "Campus Security Authorities" under the Clery Act. The Title IX Coordinators will provide statistical information (less the victims' identifying information) to the Safety Department for inclusion in the annual crime statistics even if the victim chooses not to alert the Safety Department personally.

It is the responsibility of every supervisor and administrator to recognize acts of discrimination/harassment and take necessary action to ensure that such instances are addressed swiftly, fairly, and effectively. Consequently, all administrative and supervisory staff in schools and other facilities should be aware of and are responsible for implementing the discrimination/harassment compliant resolution procedures established through this policy. Any administrator or supervisor who receives a report must notify the Title IX Coordinator within three (3) business days to notify him/her of the report and to obtain assistance if needed.

Discrimination/harassment complaints for all protected bases of prohibited discrimination/harassment (race, color, national origin, ancestry, citizenship status, religion, disability, age or sex) go to the District's Title IX Coordinator.

Persons who have reason to believe that discrimination/harassment has occurred should promptly report the incident: (A) if the person so reporting are students or parents, to the principal, director, a school counselor or the Title IX Coordinator; (B) if the person so reporting are employees, to their immediate supervisor or the Title IX Coordinator; (C) If the persons so reporting are third parties (not a student or an employee), to the Title IX Coordinator, or if the

Title IX Coordinator is the alleged harasser, then to the Assistant Superintendent of Campus Operations.

Staff members must document all reports of incidents of discrimination/harassment as well as any incidents they observe in writing to the person/s identified above.

If not reported to the Title IX Coordinator, the person receiving the report will ensure that the Title IX Coordinator receive prompt notice of the complaint.

If a staff member has reason to believe he/she is observing prohibited discrimination/harassment by an individual over whom the staff member has supervisory authority, the staff member should intervene to stop the discrimination/harassment, unless circumstances exist which would make such intervention dangerous.

Communication

The Superintendent is directed to make every effort to make certain that everyone affected by the policy shall be informed of its provisions and also that infractions of it may be in violation of federal or State civil and/or criminal laws. It is the intention of the Board to take whatever action may be needed to prevent, correct, and if necessary, discipline behavior which violates this policy.

Review and Reporting

The Superintendent will report annually to the Board on reported discrimination/harassment incidents.

Training

The Superintendent will coordinate comprehensive training for the Miami Valley Career Technology Center officials, administrators, staff, and security personnel responsible for implementing and enforcing Federal anti-discrimination and anti-harassment laws and related policies and procedures.

Office for Civil Rights

An individual may, at any time, contact the United States Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights at: Office for Civil Rights United States Department of Education 1350 Euclid Avenue, Suite 325 Cleveland, Ohio 44115, telephone 216-522-4970, fax 216-522-2573, TDD 877-521-2172 or email at OCR.Cleveland@ed.gov.

If you have a question or concern about Title IX, and/or wish to file a complainant of non-compliance, you may contact the appropriate Title IX Coordinator.

The MVCTC will provide resources, on campus, off campus or both, for persons who have been victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, and will apply appropriate disciplinary procedures to those who violate these policies. The procedures

following are intended to afford a prompt response to charges of sexual assault, domestic violence or dating violence, and stalking, to maintain confidentiality and fairness consistent with applicable legal requirements, and to impose appropriate sanctions on violations of this policy.

INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES

Step 1 (Optional): Within five (5) business days of receipt of a report of a possible Title IX violation, the Title IX Coordinator will offer the complainant an informal resolution process to attempt to resolve the complaint through informal discussion and problem solving first. Participation in the informal process is voluntary and the formal process is the default process to be used. If the complainant chooses to participate in an informal process, it will be with appropriate involvement by the MVCTC. In some cases, such as alleged sexual assaults, an informal process such as mediation is not appropriate, even on a voluntary basis. The complainant has the right to end the informal process at any time and begin the formal process.

Step 2: If step 1 does not produce a resolution within 5 business days or the complainant does not agree to informal resolution of the complaint, the formal reporting process shall be initiated.

Step 3: When initiating the formal process, the following shall be shared with the complainant:

- A. Confidentially means that the person's identity will remain unknown to the person(s) accused. To the extent that the complainant requests confidentially or asks that the complaint not be pursued, the MVCTC will take all reasonable steps to investigate and respond to the complaint consistent with the request for confidentially or the request not to pursue an investigation. If the complainant continues to ask that his/her name or other identifiable information not be revealed, the MVCTC will explain that it must evaluate that request in the context of its responsibility to provide a safe and nondiscriminatory environment for all students. The MVCTC will weigh the request for confidentially against the following factors: the seriousness of the alleged discrimination/harassment, the complainant's age, whether there have been other discrimination/harassment complaints about the same individual; and the alleged discriminator's/harasser rights to receive information about the allegations if the information is maintained by the MVCTC as an "education record" under FERPA.
- B. The Superintendent and Title IX Coordinator will receive a copy of all reports written about the matter, unless either is a party at interest.
- C. MVCTC will use a preponderance of the evidence standard to investigate allegations of discrimination/harassment.

- D. Minor students do not need parental permission to file complaints or participate in the complaint process; however, parents will generally be informed of cases involving their children.
- E. There is a prohibition of retaliation against person who report alleged discrimination/harassment or participate in the investigation process.

Step 4: Within seven (7) business days of the discrimination/harassment being reported, the administrator or supervisor will have the complainant fill out the Discrimination/Harassment Complain Form. If after reading the complaint, the administrator or supervisor believes a different procedure is more relevant, the administrator or supervisor will so advise the complainant. If not, the administrator or supervisor will send a copy of the form to the Title IX Coordinator within three (3) business days and he/she will assign the administrator or supervisor or another person to conduct the investigation.

Step 5: The timeframe for the investigation process is estimated to take ten (10) to twenty (20) business days. During the impartial investigation, the investigator should contact the person who initiated the complaint on an ongoing basis in order to obtain additional information and update him/her about the status of the investigation, and provide the opportunity for the complainant to identify witnesses or parties involved, or present other evidence to the investigator if applicable. Whoever conducts the investigation will complete the investigation report form and submit a copy to the Title IX Coordinator. To ensure that the discrimination/harassment does not recur, the following remedies are examples of actions that could be taken: disciplinary action, change in classroom assignment or schedule, mediation, etc. Such actions should be processed through regular administrative channels.

Step 6: To the extent permitted by the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), 20 United States Code 1232g and Ohio Revised Code 3319.321, written notice of the outcome of the complaint will be provided to the parties within three (3) business days following the completion of the investigation. If a party is not satisfied with the results of the investigation, he/she may appeal to the Superintendent or designee. The decision of the Superintendent or designee is final.

Step 7: If the accusation is substantiated, the MVCTC will take appropriate steps within ten (10) business days to remedy harm to the victim as appropriate and to prevent recurrence of the discrimination/harassment. The immediate supervisor or building administrator shall be responsible for implementation of appropriate remedies such as disciplinary action, change in classroom or schedule, mediation, etc.

MIAMI VALLEY CAREER TECHNOLOGY CENTER

Crime Statistics for 2021, 2022, and 2023

Offense (Crimes reported by hierarchy)	Year	On Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total	Unfounded Crimes
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Arrests	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0

Offense (Crimes not reported by hierarchy)	Year	On Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total*	Unfounded Crimes
Arson	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0

FIRE LOG AND STATISTICS

The Miami Valley Career Technology Center does not provide on-campus nor off-campus housing.