

Rogers State University

2024 COMBINED ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT & FIRE SAFETY REPORT

Introduction

This report is provided in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act, as amended. It provides students and employees of Rogers State University ("University" or "RSU") with information on: the University's security arrangements, policies and procedures; programs that provide education on such things as drug and alcohol abuse, awareness of various kinds of sex offenses, and the prevention of crime generally; and procedures the University will take to notify the campus community in the event of an emergency. Its purpose is to provide students and employees with information that will help them make informed decisions relating to their own safety and the safety of others.

Policy for Preparing the Annual Report

This report is prepared by Jeana Rae Conn, JD, Assistant VP of Student Affairs/Title IX Coordinator, in cooperation with local law enforcement authorities and includes information provided by them as well as by the University's campus security authorities and various other elements of the University. Each year an e-mail notification is made to all enrolled students and employees that provides the website link to access this report. Prospective students and employees are also notified of the report's availability. Hard copies of the report may also be obtained at no cost by contacting Jeana Rae Conn, JD, Assistant VP of Student Affairs/Title IX Coordinator at 1701 W. Will Rogers Blvd Claremore, OK 74017.

The University is committed to taking the actions necessary to provide a safe and secure working/learning environment for all students and staff. As a member of the campus community, you can feel safe and comfortable knowing that security procedures are in place that represent best practices in the field, and are constantly tested and re-evaluated for their effectiveness.

General Safety and Security Policies

Campus Security Personnel & Relationship with Local Law Enforcement

The Rogers State University Police Department (RSUPD) is responsible for campus safety at the University.

RSUPD is staffed by commissioned peace officers who meet the Oklahoma Council for Law Enforcement Education and Training (CLEET) standards.

RSUPD officers have the power to arrest or issue citations to any person violating the law on University property. RSUPD cooperates with local police authorities to exercise their responsibilities. Policies and regulations have been developed for the safety and convenience of everyone on the RSU campus.

University Police Authority

RSU Police Officers derive their law enforcement authority from the State of Oklahoma statutes (Article VI: Oklahoma Campus Security Act (74-360.15) and the Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma. RSU Police Officers are commissioned peace officers who meet the Oklahoma Council for Law Enforcement Education and Training (CLEET) standards. RSU Police Officers have the same full law enforcement powers and responsibilities under state law as municipal police officers and county sheriffs.

Rogers State University does not operate any off-campus student housing or officially recognize any off-campus student organizations. However, students live in the neighborhoods surrounding the campuses. The Claremore and Bartlesville Police Departments and Mayes County Sheriff's Department have primary jurisdiction in all areas off-campus. However, RSU Police Officers can and do respond to student-related incidents that occur in close proximity to campus. If a local law enforcement agency is contacted about criminal activity occurring off-campus involving RSU students, they may notify RSU Police. However, there is no official law enforcement agency policy requiring such notification. Students in these cases may be subject to arrest and University disciplinary procedures.

When an RSU student is involved in an off-campus offense, RSU Police Officers may assist with the investigation in cooperation with local, state, or federal law enforcement and share information.

The RSU Police Department is a party to certain mutual aid agreements. These agreements consist of the Agreement for Mutual Cooperation between the Claremore, Bartlesville, Pryor Police Departments, Washington, Mayes, Rogers County Sheriff's Departments, and Rogers State University Police Department. The Agreement for Mutual Cooperation primarily deals with jurisdictional boundaries and the limits of law enforcement authority of University Police Department police officers in off-campus areas and gives jurisdictional boundaries for municipal police departments and authority on RSU owned property. University Police shall have authority to affect an arrest or execute a search warrant within the agreed jurisdictional boundaries.

Campus Security Authorities

The University has designated certain officials to serve as campus security authorities. Reports of criminal activity can be made to these officials. They in turn will ensure that the

crimes are reported for collection as part of the University's annual report of crime statistics. The campus security authorities to whom the University would prefer that crimes be reported are listed below.

- Director of Residential Life at 918-343-7792
- Assistant Director of Residential Life at 918-343-7887
- Director Pryor Campus at 918-825-6021
- Director Bartlesville Campus at 918-338-8000
- Assistant VP Student Affairs/Title IX Coordinator at 918-343-7707
- Coordinator Counseling Services at 918-343-7525
- Director of Facilities at 918-343-7819
- Coordinator of Student Activities at 918-343-7755
- RSUPD Staff at 918-343-6034
- Esports Coach at 918-343-7970
- Director of Human Relations at 918-343-7728
- Vice President Intercollegiate Athletics at 918-343-7984
- Athletic Coaches & Assistant Coaches at 918-343-7782
- Advisors to Registered Student Organizations at 918-343-7579

Reporting a Crime or Emergency

The University encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all criminal actions, emergencies, or other incidents occurring on campus, on other property owned by the University, or on nearby public property to the appropriate administrator and appropriate police agencies. Such a report is encouraged when the victim of a crime elects to or is unable to, make such a report.

- All crimes occurring on or near University property should be reported immediately to the RSUPD. The number to contact is 918-857-2807. A dispatcher is available 24/7.
- If a crime is in progress or there is some other situation posing imminent danger, local law enforcement can be reached by dialing 911.
- Students, staff, and visitors should also report situations to one of the campus security authorities identified above. Once reported, the individual may also be encouraged to report the situation to the appropriate police agency. If requested, a University staff member will assist in making the report to police.
- Anonymous incident reports can also be made by through Hillcats Report It..

Confidential Reporting

The University will protect the confidentiality of victims. Only those with a need to know the identity for purposes of investigating the crime, assisting the victim or disciplining the perpetrator will know the victim's identity.

RSU permits victims or witnesses to report crimes to RSU Police on a voluntary, anonymous basis (and includes such anonymous reports in reported crime totals) but encourages individuals who report a crime to provide identifying information. The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with the reporting party's wish to keep the matter anonymous while taking steps to contribute to future campus safety. With such data, the University can maintain accurate records of the number of incidents and determine if there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or offender, and appropriately alert the community to potential danger. The University Police Department does not usually accept anonymous police reports but will if the information is related to suspicious behavior that may later involve criminal activity.

The University encourages its professional counselors, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform the person they are counseling to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual report of crime statistics. The University does not have pastoral counselors.

Security of and Access to Campus Facilities

Claremore Campus

Many athletic and cultural events on campus are open to the public. The University's library, and cafeteria are also open to the public. Academic and administrative facilities generally are open only to students, faculty, staff, and their visitors. Administrative buildings are open from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm on weekdays. Academic buildings are open from 7:00 am to 11:00 pm on weekdays and as needed on weekends. University Police Officers conduct building checks and assist in locking all buildings at scheduled times. Students must obtain written permission from an authorized faculty or staff member to be in a building after hours; or under the direct supervision of a faculty or staff member. Policies are in place for the distribution of keys.

Students have the option of living in campus housing on the Claremore campus. Each resident is issued a key to his/her unit, and residents are encouraged to keep unit and bedroom doors locked. Exterior doors for University Village B and C are locked 24-hours a day; occupants of those facilities gain access by swiping their Hillcat ID Card at the card reader units.

Pryor Campus

The Pryor campus is open to the public Monday- Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm.

Bartlesville Campus

The Bartlesville Campus is open Monday – Thursday 7:00 am- 10:00 pm. The campus is open Friday from 7:00 am – 7:00 pm. Tenants have key card access afterhours and on weekends.

Security Considerations in the Maintenance of Facilities

RSU Police officers regularly patrol and report malfunctioning lights and other unsafe physical conditions to the Physical Plant for correction. Other members of the RSU community are helpful when they report equipment/facility problems to the RSU Police Department or Physical Plant at 918-343-7818 or PhysPlant@rsu.edu or visit <https://www.rsu.edu/about/offices-services/physical-plant/>.

Educational Programs Related to Security Awareness and Prevention of Criminal Activity

The University seeks to enhance the security of its campus and the members of the campus community by periodically presenting educational programs to inform students and employees about campus security procedures and practices, to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others and to inform them about the prevention of crimes. These programs are discussed below.

- Community members are encouraged to visit the RSU Police website to access a variety of information on crime prevention, campus safety measures, and programming (<http://www.rsu.edu/about/offices-services/rsu-police-department/>). The website provides specific information about dating violence, sexual assault, identity crime, and registered sex offender websites. Your Rights as a Victim of Violent Crime is also presented at <http://www.rsu.edu/about/offices-services/rsu-police-department/personal-safety/your-rights/>. Please visit www.ok.gov/dac for more information about your rights. The RSU Police department has pamphlets available from the Oklahoma District Attorneys Council regarding your rights.
- Students, faculty, and staff have access to personal and situational awareness training through their MyRSU account. RSU utilizes Safe Colleges as an online training platform.
- Faculty and staff are required to complete annual Title IX training through Safe Colleges.

Theft prevention is the anticipation, recognition, and appraisal of a theft risk and taking steps to reduce or remove that risk. The techniques outlined in this document are designed to reduce the opportunity for theft and increase the risk for a would-be thief.

- Lock your office or study area whenever you are absent.
- Secure all valuables out of sight during your absence.
- Do not leave valuables lying around in open areas that are unattended.
- Never leave valuables and property in plain view in a parked vehicle.
- Practice vigilance – watch for and immediately report suspicious activity and behavior. Provide detailed information when contacting Police or security.
- Ask unescorted visitors entering your office to identify themselves and whom they are meeting.
- Request identification from persons who wish to repair or remove property.
- Immediately report all criminal incidents to RSU Police or a designated CSA.

Safety in University Residences

The University provides 24/7 patrol and is available by phone at 918-857-2807. Immediately report any crime you may witness or be a victim of on campus to the University Police Department at 918- 343-7625 or by calling 911.

Residents in University housing are responsible for making their visitors and guests aware of campus policies, and residents may be held responsible for the acts or conduct of their visitors and guests. Access to residence halls is limited to residents and their invited guests through the buildings' established entrance areas. The residential security program includes a combination of patrol by the RSU Police, video surveillance of residence hall lobbies, and alarms on secondary doors without video cameras.

Personal Safety

General Precautions and Crime Prevention Tips:

1. Program the RSU Police Department's phone numbers into your cell phone. (Claremore: 918-343-7625; Bartlesville: 918-338-8020; Pryor: 918-825-6034) Report any suspicious activity to the RSU Police Department immediately.
2. Never take personal safety for granted. Always be aware of your surroundings.
3. Try to avoid walking alone at night. You can request an escort from the RSU Police Department by calling one of the numbers listed above, depending upon your campus location.
4. Limit your alcohol consumption and leave social functions that get too loud or too crowded or have too many people drinking excessively. Remember to call the RSU Police Department or the local law enforcement agency for your location for help at the first sign of trouble.
5. Use lighted walkways and thoroughfares, even if it means going out of your way.
6. Carry only small amounts of cash and keep purses, backpacks, and money belts close to the body.
7. Do not struggle if someone attempts to take your property.
8. Never leave valuables (wallets, purses, books, calculators, laptops, etc.) unattended.
9. Carry your keys at all times, and do not lend them to anyone.
10. Lock up bicycles and motorcycles. Lock doors and close windows when leaving your car.
11. Remember to lock the doors at your residence. Be sure that your door is locked to your residence when you go to sleep, and keep windows closed and locked when you are not at home.
12. Do not leave valuables in your car, especially if they can be easily noticed.
13. Inventory your personal property and insure it appropriately with personal insurance coverage.

At home, in an apartment building, or in a residence hall:

Keep your room door locked when you are sleeping.

1. Never let unauthorized persons come into your room, enter residence halls, or enter apartment security doors. Always ask to see proper identification.
2. Never prop open inside or outside doors.
3. Do not hide keys outside your room or apartment. Do not put your name or address on your key rings.
4. Avoid working or studying alone in a campus building.
5. Never dress in front of a window. Close blinds or curtains after dark.
6. If you are awakened by an intruder inside your room, do not attempt to apprehend the intruder. Try to get an accurate description of the intruder and call the police.
7. Any suspicious activity should be reported to the RSU Police Department immediately.

When driving:

1. Park your vehicle in a well-lit and populated area.
2. Have your car keys in your hand when approaching your vehicle so you can enter quickly.
3. Scan the area before getting into your vehicle and always check underneath your car upon approach and in the rear seat for intruders before entering the automobile.
4. Lock your doors and keep windows rolled up whenever possible.
5. Drive on well-traveled and well-lit streets.
6. Never hitchhike, and never pick up hitchhikers.
7. If someone tries to enter your stopped vehicle, sound the horn and drive to a safe area such as a convenience store.
8. If your vehicle breaks down, ask any person who stops to help to call the police. Do not allow any person access to you or inside your car. Roll down your window no more than an inch. Be aware that an accident may be staged to provide the other driver with an opportunity to commit a criminal act.
9. Leave enough room between your car and the one ahead so you can drive around it if necessary.
10. Call ahead when driving to your home or apartment late at night and have someone watch you walk from your car to the residence.
11. Limit distractions such as cell phones.

While walking or jogging

1. Avoid walking or jogging alone and try not to walk or jog after dark.
2. Avoid dark or vacant areas. Walk along well-lit routes.
3. Be alert to your surroundings. If you suspect you are being followed: Run in a different direction, go to the other side of the street and yell for help, or move quickly to a lighted area or a group of people.

Crime prevention programs are also presented each semester by Student Services. In addition, email blasts are periodically sent out to students and employees with crime prevention and other safety tips, and pamphlets and videos on crime prevention are available in the Office of Student Services and Office of Human Resources.

Monitoring Off Campus Locations of Recognized Student Organizations

The University does not have any officially recognized student organizations with off campus locations and therefore does not monitor or record criminal conduct occurring at such locations itself or through local police agencies.

Disclosure of the Outcome of a Crime of Violence or Non-Forcible Sex Offense

Upon written request, the University will disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence (as that term is defined in section 16 of title 18, United States Code), or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the University against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of the paragraph.

The previous paragraph does not apply to victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking because under the Violence Against Women Act both the accused and accuser in these cases are given the results without the need to make a written request.

Drug and Alcohol Policy

Rogers State University seeks to encourage and sustain an academic environment that respects individual freedoms and promotes the health, safety, and welfare of its students, faculty, staff, and visitors. Rogers State University prohibits the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of any illicit drugs and/or alcohol by students and/or employees in or on buildings, facilities, grounds, or other property owned and/or controlled by the University or as a part of University activities. Violators of this policy are subject to local, state, and federal penalties and to RSU sanctions, which may include fines, seminars, reprimands, probation, counseling/therapy, suspension, expulsion, and/or termination of employment. Federal and state drug law and state underage drinking laws are enforced on the RSU campus and at University sponsored activities, and violators are subject to criminal prosecution. This and other policies are disseminated in the Student Code of Conduct and Residential Life Handbook. Facilities and landscaping are maintained in a manner that minimizes hazardous conditions.

The University recognizes its responsibility as an educational and public service institution to promote a healthy and productive work environment. This responsibility demands the implementation of programs and services which facilitate that effort. The University is committed to a program to prevent alcohol abuse and the illegal use of drugs and alcohol by its students and employees. The University's program includes this policy, which prohibits illegal use of drugs and alcohol in the workplace or as part of any University-sponsored activities.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE EDUCATION PROGRAMS

In compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA), the University has a drug and alcohol abuse and prevention program, which includes an annual notification to students and employees regarding certain drug/alcohol-related information (such as legal sanctions for violations of applicable laws, health risks, etc.) and a biennial review of this program to evaluate its effectiveness and assess whether sanctions are being consistently enforced.

- Student Code of Rights and Responsibilities which includes our on campus drug & alcohol policy: [Student Code of Rights & Responsibilities](#)
- Human Resources Policies and Procedures Manual which includes alcohol & drug policy for employees: [Human Resources Policies and Procedures Manual](#)
- Annual Employee Notification of Drug and Alcohol Policy: [Annual Faculty Staff Notification](#)
- Annual Student Notification of Drug and Alcohol Policy: [Annual Student Notification](#)
- Rogers State University Student Organization Handbook: [Student Org Handbook](#)
- 2024-2025 Residential Life Handbook: [Residence Life Handbook](#)

A copy of RSU's Biennial Review may be found at: [Biennial Review 2021 2022](#)

Federal Drug Laws (updated 08.05.2024)

Denial of Federal Benefits (21 U.S.C. § 862) A federal drug conviction may result in the loss of federal benefits, including loans, grants, scholarships, contracts, and licenses, although the Department of Education has said it will no longer disqualify students from Title IV aid for a federal or state conviction for possession or sale of a controlled substance.

Forfeiture of Personal Property and Real Estate (21 U.S.C. § 853) Any person convicted of a federal drug offense punishable by more than one year in prison shall forfeit to the United States any personal or real property related to the violation. A warrant of seizure may be issued and property seized at the time an individual is arrested on charges that may result in forfeiture.

Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties (21 U.S.C. § 841) Penalties for federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the type and quantity of the controlled substance involved in the transaction. Penalties for subsequent convictions are more severe. Federally-defined schedules of controlled substances are published at 21 U.S.C. 812.

In the case of a controlled substance in schedule I or schedule II, GHB (or, "liquid ecstasy"), or flunitrazepam (or, "Rohypnol"), a person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 20 years. If death or serious bodily injury results from the use of a controlled substance which has been illegally distributed, the person convicted on federal charges of

distributing the substance faces the possibility of a life sentence and fines ranging up to \$10 million.

In the case of a controlled substance in schedule III, a person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 10 years, and if death or serious bodily injury results, shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 15 years or a fine not to exceed \$500,000, or both, for a first offense.

For less than 50 kilograms of marijuana, the term of imprisonment shall not be more than five years, and the fine shall not be more than \$250,000, or both, for a first offense.

In the case of a schedule IV substance, the term of imprisonment shall not be more than five years, and the fine shall not be more than \$250,000, or both, for a first offense.

Persons convicted on federal charges of drug trafficking within 1,000 feet of an elementary school, secondary school, college, or university (**21 U.S.C. § 860**) face penalties of prison terms and fines which are twice as high as the regular penalties for the offense, with a mandatory prison sentence of at least one year, unless the offense involves five grams or less of marijuana.

Federal Drug Possession Penalties (21 U.S.C. § 844) Persons convicted on federal charges of possessing any controlled substance face penalties of up to one year in prison, a mandatory fine of no less than \$1,000, or both. Second convictions are punishable by not less than 15 days but not more than two years in prison and a minimum fine of \$2,500. Subsequent convictions are punishable by not less than 90 days but not more than three years in prison and a minimum fine of \$5,000.

For the most recent and complete Federal Trafficking Penalties information, visit the website of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration at [www.campusdrugprevention.gov/sites/default/files/2022-07/Federal Trafficking Penalties Chart 6-23-22.pdf](http://www.campusdrugprevention.gov/sites/default/files/2022-07/Federal%20Trafficking%20Penalties%20Chart%206-23-22.pdf).

Drug and Alcohol State Laws

Category	Summary (Oklahoma Statutes)
Possession of Marijuana	Marijuana is a Schedule I controlled substance. Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 63 § 2-204. Possession of marijuana is a misdemeanor, punishable by up to one year in jail and a fine of up to \$1,000. Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 63 § 2-402. Oklahoma offers licenses for medical marijuana allowing legal consumption and limited possession of marijuana in compliance with Oklahoma's medical marijuana framework. Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 63 § 15-420(A), (M).
Controlled Substances	Oklahoma has a range of statutes governing controlled substances and their possession, use, and sale. Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 63 §§ 2-201–2-413.1. It is illegal for any person knowingly and intentionally to possess a controlled dangerous substance other than that which was obtained pursuant to a valid prescription. Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 63 § 2-402(A). A first

Category	Summary (Oklahoma Statutes)
	<p>offense constitutes a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for up to one year and a fine of up to \$1,000. <i>Id.</i> Penalties increase for subsequent violations. <i>Id.</i></p> <p>It is also illegal for any person to distribute, dispense, transport, or possess with the intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense a controlled dangerous substance. Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 63 § 2-401. The penalty depends upon the type of substance and criminal history of the person. For example, the penalty for a first conviction for the sale of marijuana is imprisonment for up to five years and a fine of up to \$20,000, and the penalty increases for subsequent convictions. <i>Id.</i> The sale of a Schedule I or II substance results in imprisonment for up to seven years and a fine of up to \$100,000. <i>Id.</i> There are heightened penalties for any person who violates the foregoing within one thousand feet of a “public vocational school, public or private college or university, or other institution of higher education.” Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 63 § 2-401. <i>Id.</i></p> <p>Knowingly distributing, manufacturing, bringing into this state, possessing, or possessing with intent to manufacture large quantities of certain drugs is known as trafficking, and can lead to very severe fines and terms of imprisonment. Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 63 § 2-415. Possession, use, delivery, sale, and manufacture of drug paraphernalia is also prohibited. Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 63 § 2-405. A first offense is generally punishable by imprisonment for up to one year, a fine of up to \$1,000, or both. <i>Id.</i></p>
Alcohol and Minors	<p>It is a misdemeanor, punishable by up to 30 days imprisonment and/or a fine of up to \$100, for anyone under the age of 21 to possess any intoxicating beverage containing more than 3.2% alcohol or any low-point beer while on a public street, road, or highway or in any public building or place. Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 10A § 2-8-222. Anyone under the age of 21 who misrepresents their age for the purpose of causing another person to serve or sell them alcoholic beverages is guilty of a misdemeanor resulting in a fine of up to \$50, must complete a substance abuse prevention program, and may have their driver’s license cancelled for a period of one year or until they reach the age of 21. Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 37A § 6-119. Anyone who sells, furnishes, or gives an alcoholic beverage to a person under the age of 21 is guilty of a misdemeanor for a first violation, resulting in a fine of up to \$500, imprisonment for up to one year, or both, with the addition of attendance of a victims’ impact panel program. Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 37A § 6-120. Subsequent violations result in increased penalties. <i>Id.</i></p>
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	<p>It is illegal for a person to drive, operate, or be in actual physical control of a motor vehicle in Oklahoma: while under the influence of alcohol, any other intoxicating substance, or a combination of such substances; while any amount of a controlled substance is present in their bodily fluid; or</p>

Category	Summary (Oklahoma Statutes)
	<p>with a blood alcohol concentration of or above 0.08. Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 47 § 11-902(A). A first offense is punishable by a fine of up to \$1,000, participation in an evaluation and assessment, and imprisonment for 10 days to one year. Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 47 § 11-902(C)(1). A second or subsequent offense within ten years may be punished in several ways but may result in a fine of up to \$2,500 and imprisonment for one to five years. Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 47 § 11-902(C)(2). A wide variety of additional penalties may apply to offenses for driving under the influence, and penalties may also be increased based on previous offenses, high blood alcohol content, or other circumstances. Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 47 § 11-902. It is additionally unlawful for any person under 21 to drive or operate a motor vehicle with a measurable quantity of alcohol in the person's blood or breath or while exhibiting evidence of being under the influence of another intoxicating substance or a combination of these substances. Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 47 § 11-906.4. A first conviction is punishable by any combination of an \$100 to \$500 fine, 20 hours of community service, or the completion of a treatment program. <i>Id.</i> Additionally, the offender will have reduced driving privileges and an ignition interlock device will be installed. <i>Id.</i></p>

Policies, Procedures, and Programs Related to Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

Consistent with applicable laws, the University prohibits dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The University's policy used to address complaints of this nature, as well as the procedures for filing, investigating and resolving complaints, may be found at:

- Sexual Misconduct, Discrimination, and Harassment Policy : <https://www.rsu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/SMDH-InvestigationProceduresRSU-After08142020.pdf>
- [Sexual Misconduct, Discrimination, and Harassment Policy Prior to August 14, 2020: RSU-SMDH-pre-2020-Clean.pdf](https://www.rsu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/SMDH-InvestigationProceduresRSU-After08142020.pdf)
- Investigation Procedures Prior to August 14, 2020: <https://www.rsu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/SMDH-InvestigationProceduresRSU-PriorTo081420.pdf>
- Investigation Procedures August 14, 2020 to present:
- <https://www.rsu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Gender-BasedMisconductPolicy2021.pdf>

The following sections of this report discuss the University's educational programs to promote the awareness of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking; provides information concerning procedures students and employees should follow and the services available in the event they do become a victim of one of these offenses, and advises students and employees of the disciplinary procedures that will be followed after an allegation that one of these offenses has occurred.

Primary Prevention and Awareness Program:

The University conducts a Primary Prevention and Awareness Program (PPAP) for all incoming students and new employees. The PPAP advises campus community members that the University prohibits the offenses of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. They are also informed of the topics discussed below, including relevant definitions, risk reduction, and bystander intervention.

Crime Definitions

Crime Type (Oklahoma Statutes)	Definitions
Dating Violence	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Oklahoma law does not define the term dating violence.
Domestic Violence	<p>The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Oklahoma law does not define the term domestic violence.</p> <p>However, Oklahoma law defines the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Domestic Abuse (Okla. Stat. tit. 21 § 644):<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Any person who commits any assault and battery against a current or former intimate partner or family or household member as defined by Section 60.1 of Title 22 of the Oklahoma Statutes, shall be guilty of domestic abuse.○ Any person who, with intent to do bodily harm and without justifiable or excusable cause, commits any assault, battery, or assault and battery upon an intimate partner or a family or household member as defined by Section 60.1 of Title 22 of the Oklahoma Statutes with any sharp or dangerous weapon, upon conviction, is guilty of domestic assault or domestic assault and battery with a dangerous weapon...○ Any person who, without such cause, shoots an intimate partner or a family or household member as defined by Section 60.1 of Title 22 of the Oklahoma Statutes by means of any deadly weapon that is likely to produce death shall, upon conviction, be guilty of domestic assault and battery with a deadly weapon...○ Any person who commits any assault and battery by strangulation or attempted strangulation against an intimate partner or a family or household member as defined by Section 60.1 or Title 22 of the Oklahoma Statutes shall, upon conviction, be guilty of domestic abuse by strangulation...• Okla. Stat. tit. 22 § 60.1: As used in the Protection from Domestic Abuse Act and in the Domestic Abuse Reporting Act, Sections 40.5

Crime Type (Oklahoma Statutes)	Definitions
	<p>through 40.7 of this title and Section 150.12B of Title 74 of the Oklahoma Statutes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ “Domestic abuse” means any act of physical harm, or the threat of imminent physical harm which is committed by an adult, emancipated minor, or minor child thirteen (13) years of age or older against another adult, emancipated minor or minor child who is currently or was previously an intimate partner or family or household member; ○ “Family or household members” means: (a) parents, including grandparents, stepparents, adoptive parents and foster parents, (b) children, including grandchildren, stepchildren, adopted children and foster children, (c) persons otherwise related by blood or marriage living in the same household, and (d) persons otherwise related by blood or marriage; or (e) persons not related by blood or marriage living in the same household. ○ “Dating relationship” means intimate association, primarily characterized by affectionate or sexual involvement. For purposes of this act, a casual acquaintance or ordinary fraternization between persons in a business or social context shall not constitute a dating relationship; ○ “Intimate partner” means: (a) current or former spouses, (b) persons who are or were in a dating relationship, (c) persons who are the biological parents of the same child, regardless of their marital status or whether they have lived together at any time, and (d) persons who are currently or formerly lived together in an intimate way, primarily characterized by affectionate or sexual involvement. A sexual relationship may be an indicator that a person is an intimate partner, but is never a necessary condition. ○ “Living in the same household” means: (a) persons who regularly reside in the same single-dwelling unit, (b) persons who resided in the same single-dwelling unit within the past year, or (c) persons who have individual lease agreements where by each person has his or her own private bedroom and shares the common areas.
Stalking (Okla. Stat. tit. 21 § 1173) (22 O.S. s.60.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows or harasses another person in a manner that: (1) Would cause a reasonable person or a member of the immediate family of that person as defined [below] to feel frightened, intimidated, threatened, harassed, or molested; and (2) Actually causes the person being followed or harassed to feel terrorized, frightened,

Crime Type (Oklahoma Statutes)	Definitions
	<p>intimidated, threatened, harassed, or molested, shall be guilty of the crime of stalking....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For purposes of determining the crime of stalking, the following definitions apply (effective November 1, 2022): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ “Harasses” means a pattern or course of conduct directed toward another individual that includes, but is not limited to, repeated or continuing unconsented contact, that would cause a reasonable person to suffer emotional distress, and that actually causes emotional distress to the victim. Harassment shall include harassing or obscene phone calls as prohibited by Section 1172 of this title and conduct prohibited by Section 850 of this title. Harassment does not include constitutionally protected activity or conduct that serves a legitimate purpose. ○ “Course of conduct” means series of two or more separate acts over a period of time, however short or long, evidencing a continuity of purpose. Including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. maintaining a visual or physical proximity to the victim, b. approaching or confronting the victim in a public place or on private property, c. appearing at the workplace of the victim or contacting the employer or coworkers of the victim, d. appearing at the home of the victim or contacting the neighbors of the victim, e. entering onto or remaining on property owned, leased, or occupied by the victim, f. contacting the victim by telephone, text message, electronic message, electronic mail, or other means of electronic communication or causing the telephone or electronic device of the victim or the telephone or electronic device of any other person to ring or generate notifications repeatedly or continuously, regardless of whether a conversation ensues, g. photographing, videotaping, audiotaping, or, through any other electronic means, monitoring or recording the activities of the victim. This subparagraph applies regardless of where the act occurs, h. sending to the victim any physical or electronic material or contacting the victim by any means,

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	<p>including any message, comment, or other content posted on any Internet site or web application,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. sending to a family member or member of the household of the victim, or any current or former employer of the victim, or any current or former coworker of the victim, or any friend of the victim, any physical or electronic material or contacting such person by any means, including any message, comment, or other content posted on any Internet site or web application, for the purpose of obtaining information about, disseminating information about, or communicating with the victim, j. placing an object on or delivering an object to property owned, leased, or occupied by the victim, k. delivering an object to a family member or member of the household of the victim, or an employer, coworker, or friend of the victim, or placing an object on, or delivering an object to, property owned, leased, or occupied by such a person with the intent that the object be delivered to the victim, or l. causing a person to engage in any of the acts described in subparagraphs a through k of this paragraph. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of “course of conduct”. ○ “Emotional distress” means significant mental suffering or distress that may, but does not necessarily require, medical or other professional treatment or counseling. ○ “Unconsented contact” means any contact with another individual that is initiated or continued without the consent of the individual, or in disregard of that individual's expressed desire that the contact be avoided or discontinued. Constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of unconsented contact. Unconsented contact includes but is not limited to any of the following: (a) following or appearing within the sight of that individual, (b) approaching or confronting that individual in a public place or on private property, (c) appearing at the workplace or residence of that individual, (d) entering onto or remaining on property owned, leased, or occupied by that individual, (e) contacting that individual by telephone, (f) sending mail or electronic

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	<p>communications to that individual, and (g) placing an object on, or delivering an object to, property owned, leased, or occupied by that individual.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ “Member of the immediate family”, for the purposes of this section, means any spouse, parent, child, person related within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity or any other person who regularly resides in the household or who regularly resided in the household within the prior six (6) months. ○ “Following” shall include the tracking of the movement or location of an individual through the use of a Global Positioning System (GPS) device or other monitoring device by a person, or person who acts on behalf of another, without the consent of the individual whose movement or location is being tracked; provided, this shall not apply to the lawful use of a GPS device or other monitoring device or to the use by a new or used motor vehicle dealer or other motor vehicle creditor of a GPS device or other monitoring device, including a device containing technology used to remotely disable the ignition of a motor vehicle, in connection with lawful action after default of the terms of a motor vehicle credit sale, loan or lease, and with the express written consent of the owner or lessee of the motor vehicle. ○ “Stalking” means the willful, malicious, and repeated following or harassment of a person by an adult, emancipated minor, or minor thirteen (13) years of age or older, in a manner that would cause a reasonable person to feel frightened, intimidated, threatened, harassed, or molested and actually causes the person being followed or harassed to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, threatened, harassed or molested. Stalking also means a course of conduct composed of a series of two or more separate acts over a period of time, however short, evidencing a continuity of purpose or unconsented contact with a person that is initiated or continued without the consent of the individual or in disregard of the expressed desire of the individual that the contact be avoided or discontinued. Unconsented contact or course of conduct includes, but is not limited to) (note that this language becomes effective November 1, 2022): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. maintaining a visual or physical proximity to the individual,

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. approaching or confronting that individual in a public place or on private property, c. appearing at the workplace of the individual or contacting the employer or coworkers of the individual, d. appearing at the residence of the individual or contacting the neighbors of the individual, e. entering onto or remaining on property owned, leased or occupied by the individual, f. contacting the individual by telephone, text message, electronic message, electronic mail, or other means of electronic communication or causing the telephone or electronic device of the individual or the telephone or electronic device of any other person to ring or generate notifications repeatedly or continuously, regardless of whether a conversation ensues, g. photographing, videotaping, audiotaping, or, through any other electronic means, monitoring or recording the activities of the individual. This subparagraph applies regardless of where the act occurs, h. sending any physical or electronic material or contacting the individual by any means, including any message, comment, or other content posted on any Internet site or web application, i. sending to a family member or member of the household of the individual, or any current or former employer of the individual, or any current or former coworker of the individual, or any friend of the individual, any physical or electronic material or contacting such person by any means, including any message, comment, or other content posted on any Internet site or web application, for the purpose of obtaining information about, disseminating information about, or communicating with the individual, j. placing an object on, or delivering an object to, property owned, leased or occupied by the individual, k. delivering an object to a family member or member of the household of the individual, or an employer, coworker, or friend of the individual, or placing an object on, or delivering an object to, property

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	<p>owned, leased, or occupied by such a person with the intent that the object be delivered to the individual, or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. causing a person to engage in any of the acts described in subparagraphs a through k of this paragraph; and ○ “Victim support person” means a person affiliated with a domestic violence, sexual assault or adult human sex trafficking program, certified by the Attorney General or operating under a tribal government, who provides support and assistance for a person who files a petition under the Protection from Domestic Abuse Act.
Sexual Assault (Okla. Stat. tit. 21 § 112)	<p>The term “sexual assault” is any type of sexual contact or behavior that occurs without explicit consent of the recipient including, but not limited to, forced sexual intercourse, forcible sodomy, child molestation, child sexual abuse, incest, fondling and all attempts to complete any of the aforementioned acts.</p>
Rape, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape	<p>For purposes of the Clery Act, the term “sexual assault” includes the offenses of rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape. These definitions under Oklahoma law are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rape defined (Okla. Stat. tit. 21 § 1111): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rape is an act of sexual intercourse involving vaginal or anal penetration accomplished with a male or female within or without the bonds of matrimony who may be of the same or the opposite sex as the perpetrator under any of the following circumstances: (1) Where the victim is under sixteen (16) years of age; (2) Where the victim is incapable through mental illness or any other unsoundness of mind, whether temporary or permanent, of giving legal consent; (3) Where force or violence is used or threatened, accompanied by apparent power of execution to the victim or to another person; (4) Where the victim is intoxicated by a narcotic or anesthetic agent, administered by or with the privity of the accused as a means of forcing the victim to submit; (5) Where the victim is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act and this fact is known to the accused; (6) Where the victim submits to sexual intercourse under the belief that the person committing the act is a spouse, and this belief is induced by artifice, pretense, or concealment practiced by the accused or by the accused in collusion with the spouse with intent to induce that belief; (7) ...; (8) ...; (9) ...; or (10)

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	<p>Where the victim is a student at a secondary school, is concurrently enrolled at an institution of higher education, and engages in acts pursuant to this subsection with a perpetrator who is an employee of the institution of higher education of which the victim is enrolled. ("Employee of an institution of higher education", for purposes of this section, means faculty, adjunct faculty, instructors, volunteers, or an employee of a business contracting with an institution of higher education who may exercise, at any time, institutional authority over the victim. Employee of an institution of higher education shall not include an enrolled student who is not more than three (3) years of age or older than the concurrently enrolled student and who is employed or volunteering, in any capacity, for the institution of higher education).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rape by instrumentation (Okla. Stat. tit. 21 § 1111.1): Rape by instrumentation is an act within or without the bonds of matrimony in which any inanimate object or any part of the human body, not amounting to sexual intercourse is used in the carnal knowledge of another person without his or her consent and penetration of the anus or vagina occurs to that person. • Rape in first degree & second degree (Okla. Stat. tit. 21 § 1114): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rape or rape by instrumentation in the first degree shall include: (1) rape committed by a person over eighteen (18) years of age upon a person under fourteen (14) years of age; (2) rape committed upon a person incapable through mental illness or any unsoundness of mind of giving legal consent regardless of the age of the person committing the crime; (3) rape accomplished where the victim is intoxicated by a narcotic or anesthetic agent, administered by or with the privity of the accused as a means of forcing the victim to submit; (4) rape accomplished where the victim is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act and this fact is known to the accused; (5) rape accomplished with any person by means of force, violence, or threats of force or violence accompanied by apparent power of execution regardless of the age of the person committing the crime; or (6) Rape by instrumentation regardless of the age of the victim or the age of the person committing the crime. ○ In all other cases, rape is rape in the second degree. • Fondling: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Oklahoma law does not define the term fondling.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incest: (Okla. Stat. tit. 21 § 885): Persons who, being within the degrees of consanguinity within which marriages are by the laws of the state declared incestuous and void, intermarry with each other, or commit adultery or fornication with each other. • Statutory Rape: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Oklahoma law does not define the term statutory rape. Such offenses are generally prosecuted under Okla. Stat. tit. 21 § 1111.
Other "sexual assault" crimes	<p>Other crimes under Oklahoma law that may be classified as a "sexual assault" include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forcible sodomy (Okla. Stat. tit. 21 § 888): The crime of forcible sodomy shall include: (1) Sodomy committed by a person over eighteen (18) years of age upon a person under sixteen (16) years of age; (2) Sodomy committed upon a person incapable through mental illness or any unsoundness of mind of giving legal consent regardless of the age of the person committing the crime; (3) Sodomy accomplished with any person by means of force, violence, or threats of force or violence accompanied by apparent power of execution regardless of the age of the victim or the person committing the crime; (4) Sodomy committed by a state, county, municipal or political subdivision employee or a contractor or an employee of a contractor of the state, a county, a municipality or political subdivision of this state upon a person who is under the legal custody, supervision or authority of a state agency, a county, a municipality or a political subdivision of this state., or the subcontractor or employee of a subcontractor of the contractor of the state or federal government, a county, a municipality or a political subdivision of this state; (5) Sodomy committed upon a person who is at least sixteen (16) years of age but less than twenty (20) years of age and is a student of any public or private secondary school, junior high or high school, or public vocational school, with a person who is eighteen (18) years of age or older and is employed by a school system; (6) Sodomy committed upon a student at a secondary school who is concurrently enrolled at an institution of higher education by an employee of the institution of higher education of which the student is enrolled; (7) Sodomy committed upon a person who is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act, and this fact should be known to the accused; or (8) Sodomy committed upon a person where the person is intoxicated by a narcotic or

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	<p data-bbox="531 315 1297 387">anesthetic agent administered by or with the privity of the accused as a means of forcing the person to submit.</p> <p data-bbox="435 432 1402 734">“Employee of an institution of higher education,” for purposes of this section, means faculty, adjunct faculty, instructors, volunteers, or an employee of a business contracting with an institution of higher education who may exercise, at any time, institutional authority over the victim. Employee of an institution of higher education shall not include an enrolled student who is not more than three (3) years of age or older than the concurrently enrolled student and who is employed or volunteering, in any capacity, for the institution of higher education.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="483 779 1402 1081">• Child sexual abuse (Okla. Stat. tit. 21 § 843.5): The willful or malicious sexual abuse of a child under eighteen (18) years of age by a person responsible for a child’s health, safety or welfare and includes, but is not limited to: a. sexual intercourse, b. penetration of the vagina or anus, however slight, by an inanimate object or any part of the human body not amounting to sexual intercourse, c. sodomy, d. incest, or e. a lewd act or proposal, as defined in this section. <li data-bbox="483 1093 1402 2016">• Lewd or indecent proposals or acts as to child under 16 or person believed to be under 16 – Sexual battery (Okla. Stat. tit. 21 § 1123): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="579 1211 1402 2016">A. It is a felony for any person to knowingly and intentionally: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="627 1245 1402 1821">(1) Make any oral, written or electronically or computer-generated lewd or indecent proposal to any child under sixteen (16) years of age, or other individual the person believes to be a child under sixteen (16) years of age, for the child to have unlawful sexual relations or sexual intercourse with any person; (2) Look upon, touch, maul, or feel the body or private parts of any child under sixteen (16) years of age in any lewd or lascivious manner by any acts against public decency and morality, as defined by law; (3) Ask, invite, entice, or persuade any child under sixteen (16) years of age, or other individual the person believes to be a child under sixteen (16) years of age, to go alone with any person to a secluded, remote, or secret place, with the unlawful and willful intent and purpose then and there to commit any crime against public decency and morality, as defined by law, with the child; (4) In any manner lewdly or lasciviously look upon, touch, maul, or feel the body or private parts of any child under sixteen (16) years of age in any indecent manner or in any manner relating to sexual matters or sexual interest; or (5)

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	<p>In a lewd and lascivious manner and for the purpose of sexual gratification: (a) urinate or defecate upon a child under sixteen (16) years of age, or force or require a child to defecate or urinate upon the body or private parts of another, or for the purpose of sexual gratification, (b) ejaculate upon or in the presence of a child, (c) cause, expose, force or require a child to look upon the body or private parts of another person, (d) force or require any child under sixteen (16) years of age or other individual the person believes to be a child under sixteen (16) years of age, to view any obscene materials, child sexual abuse material or materials deemed harmful to minors as such terms are defined by Sections 1024.1 and 1040.75 of this title, (e) cause, expose, force or require a child to look upon sexual acts performed in the presence of the child, or (f) force or require a child to touch or feel the body or private parts of the child or another person.</p> <p>B. No person shall commit sexual battery on any other person. "Sexual battery" shall mean the intentional touching, mauling or feeling of the body or private parts of any person sixteen (16) years of age or older, in a lewd and lascivious manner: (1) Without the consent of the person; (2)...;(3)...;(4)...; (5) When the victim is a student at a secondary school, is concurrently enrolled at an institution of higher education, and engages in acts pursuant to this subsection with a perpetrator who is an employee of the institution of higher education of which the student is enrolled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As used in this subsection, "employee of an institution of higher education" means faculty, adjunct faculty, instructors, volunteers, or an employee of a business contracting with an institution of higher education who may exercise, at any time, institutional authority over the victim. Employee of an institution of higher education shall not include an enrolled student who is not more than three (3) years of age or older than the concurrently enrolled student and who is employed or volunteering, in any capacity, for the institution of higher education. ▪ As used in this subsection, "employee of the same school system" means a teacher, principal or other duly appointed person employed by a school system or an employee of a firm contracting with a

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	school system who exercises authority over the victim.
Consent (as it relates to sexual activity) (Okla. Stat. tit. 21 § 113)	The term “consent” means the affirmative, unambiguous and voluntary agreement to engage in a specific sexual activity during a sexual encounter which can be revoked at any time. Consent cannot be: (1) Given by an individual who: (a) is asleep or is mentally or physically incapacitated either through the effect of drugs or alcohol or for any other reason, or (b) is under duress, threat, coercion or force; or (2) Inferred under circumstances in which consent is not clear including, but not limited to: (a) the absence of an individual saying “no” or “stop”, or (b) the existence of a prior or current relationship or sexual activity.

University Definition of Consent

The University uses the following definition of consent in its sexual misconduct policy for the purpose of determining whether sexual violence (including sexual assault) has occurred:

Consent is the act of willingly agreeing to engage in sexual contact or conduct. Individuals who consent to sex must be able to understand what they are doing.

Consent is informed, knowing and voluntary. Consent is active, not passive. Silence, in and of itself, cannot be interpreted as consent. Consent can be given by words or actions, as long as those words or actions create mutually understandable permission regarding the conditions of sexual activity.

- Consent to one form of sexual activity cannot imply consent to other forms of sexual activity.
- Previous relationships or consent does not imply consent to future sexual acts.
- Consent cannot be procured by use of physical force, compelling threats, intimidating behavior, or coercion.

Risk Reduction

If you find yourself in an uncomfortable sexual situation, these suggestions may help you reduce your risk:

- Discuss your boundaries with your partner.
- You can withdraw consent to sexual activity at any time. Do not be afraid to tell a sexual aggressor “NO” clearly and loudly.

- Try to remove yourself from the physical presence of a sexual aggressor. Be direct as possible about wanting to leave the environment.
- Grab someone nearby and ask them for help.
- Be responsible about your alcohol and/or drug use. Alcohol and drugs can lower your sexual inhibitions and may make you vulnerable to someone who views an intoxicated/high person as a sexual opportunity.
- Attend large parties with friends you trust. Watch out for your friends and ask that they watch out for you.
- Be aware of someone trying to slip you an incapacitating “rape drug” like Rohypnol or GHB.

If you find yourself in the position of being the initiator of sexual behavior, these suggestions may help you to reduce your risk of being accused of sexual assault or another sexual crime:

- Remember that you owe sexual respect to the other person.
- Don’t make assumptions about the other person’s consent or about how far they are willing to go.
- Remember that consent to one form of sexual activity does not necessarily imply consent to another form of sexual behavior.
- If your partner expresses a withdrawal of consent, stop immediately.
- Clearly communicate your sexual intentions so that the other person has a chance to clearly tell you their intentions.
- Consider “mixed messages” a clear sign that the other person is uncomfortable with the situation and may not be ready to progress sexually.
- Don’t take advantage of someone who is really drunk or on drugs, even if they knowingly and intentionally put themselves in that state. Further, don’t be afraid to step in if you see someone else trying to take advantage of a nearly incapacitated person.
- Be aware of the signs of incapacitation, such as slurred speech, bloodshot eyes, vomiting, unusual behavior, passing out, staggering, etc.

It is also important to be aware of the warning signs of an abusive person. Some examples include: past abuse; threats of violence or abuse; breaking objects; using force during an argument; jealousy; controlling behavior; quick involvement; unrealistic expectations; isolation; blames others for problems; hypersensitivity; cruelty to animals or children; “playful” use of force during sex; Jekyll-and-Hyde personality.

Bystander Intervention

In addition to reporting incidents to appropriate authorities, below are some ways in which individuals can take safe and positive steps to prevent harm and intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking against another person.

- Look out for those around you.

- Realize that it is important to intervene to help others.
- Treat everyone respectfully. Do not be hostile or an antagonist.
- Be confident when intervening.
- Recruit help from others if necessary.
- Be honest and direct.
- Keep yourself safe.
- If things get out of hand, don't hesitate to contact the police.

Additional training regarding Bystander Intervention is available through the student's MyRSU Safe Colleges portal.

Other Information Covered by the PPAP

The PPAP also provides information on possible sanctions and protective measures that may be imposed following a determination that an offense of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking has occurred, an explanation of the disciplinary procedures that will be followed when one of these offenses is alleged, the rights of the parties in such a proceeding, available resources, and other pertinent information. Much of this information is set forth in the upcoming sections of this security report.

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign:

The University also conducts an Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign (OPAC) aimed at all students and employees. This campaign covers the same material as provided in the PPAP, but is intended to increase the understanding of students and employees on these topics and to improve their skills for addressing the offenses of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.

The Office of Student Affairs, the primary provider of sexual assault education and prevention on campus, conducts information sessions on the prevention of sexual assault for students as well as prevention programs for the entire campus community. Education awareness and risk reduction sessions are available in the following areas: sexual assault, acquaintance rape, date rape drugs, healthy sexual relationships, communication and consent, relationship violence, and how to support a survivor of sexual assault.

PPAP and OPAC Programming Methods:

The PPAP and OPAC are carried out in a variety of ways, using a range of strategies, and, as appropriate, targeting specific audiences throughout the University. Methods include, but are not limited to: presentations, online training modules, distribution of written materials, periodic email blasts, and guest speakers. A summary of this programming is provided below.

- New students receive education on the prevention of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking through a presentation by the Office of Student Services during Hillcamp, our new student orientation. All new employees are required to complete an online training module on these topics upon hire and are required to retake the online training each year.
- As part of its ongoing campaign, the University uses a variety of strategies, such as in person presentations by sexual assault organizations, emails blasts with pertinent information, portal announcements, etc. While programming occurs throughout the year, the University also offers educational sessions and literature in coordination with nationally recognized observances such as Sexual Assault Awareness Month and Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

Procedures to Follow if You are a Victim of Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking:

If you are a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and you are not safe and need immediate help, call the police at 911, or if the incident happened on campus, call the RSU Police Department at the following: Claremore: 918-343-7625; Bartlesville: 918-338-8020; Pryor: 918-825-6034. If the incident happened anywhere else, call the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction in the location where it occurred. You may also contact the University's Title IX Coordinator at 918-343-7707 or jconn@rsu.edu.

Victims will be notified in writing of the procedures to follow, including:

1. To whom and how the alleged offense should be reported (contact the Title IX Coordinator or refer to the other resources listed in this report).
2. The importance of preserving evidence that may be necessary to prove the offense in a criminal proceeding or disciplinary action or to obtain a protective order.
3. The victim's options regarding notification to law enforcement, which are: (a) the option to notify either on-campus or local police; (b) the option to be assisted by campus security authorities in notifying law enforcement if the victim so chooses (the institution is obligated to comply with such a request if it is made); and (c) the option to decline to notify such authorities.
4. Where applicable, the rights of victims and the institution's responsibilities regarding orders of protection, no-contact orders, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil, or tribal court.

Do what you need to do to feel safe. Go to a safe place or contact someone with whom you are comfortable. You can call the following agencies confidentially to get advice and discuss options for how to proceed:

- DVIS Call Rape Helpline - 918-743-5763 Safenet Services – Rogers County - 918-341-1424
- Safenet Services – Mayes County - 918-825-0190
- Family Crisis & Counseling Center Inc.- Bartlesville 918-456-1128

- Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence/Rape - 405-524-0700
- National Domestic Violence Hotline - 1-800-799-7233

Preservation of Evidence & Forensic Examinations

Victims of physical assault are advised to not remove clothing items worn during or following an assault, as they frequently contain valuable fiber, hair, and fluid evidence. Don't bathe or wash, or otherwise clean the environment in which the assault occurred.

Do not shower, bathe, douche, change or destroy clothes, eat, drink, smoke, chew gum, take any medications or straighten the room or place of the incident. Preserving evidence is critical for criminal prosecution. Although you may not want to prosecute immediately after the incident, that choice will not be available without credible evidence. The evidence collected can also be helpful in the campus conduct process.

Go to one of the local medical facilities listed below to receive care for any physical injuries that may have occurred. While in the emergency room, treatment will be provided for sexually transmitted diseases and to prevent pregnancy. It is important to have a thorough medical examination after a sexual assault, even if you have no apparent physical injuries.

If you call the DVIS Hotline at (918) 743-5763, a sexual assault nurse examiner (SANE), a police officer, and a rape volunteer advocate will be sent to the exam site.

Upon arrival at the designated exam site, you will be taken to a private exam area. The nurse, advocate, and the police officer will be directed to this same location. You will be examined to treat any injuries and to gather evidence.

The rape advocate will support you throughout the entire exam, which the nurse will perform. The advocate will provide a packet of written materials that contains information about common reactions to rape, follow-up medical needs, and support services. Individuals may also contact the Title IX Coordinator at 918-343-7707.

Local Medical Centers (off-campus)
Hillcrest Hospital Claremore
1202 N. Muskogee Pl.
Claremore, OK 74017 918-341-2556

Integris Mayes County Medical Center
111 N. Bailey St.
Pryor, OK 74361 918-825-1600

*Jane Phillips Medical Center
3500 SE. Frank Phillips Blvd.

Bartlesville, OK 74006 918-333-7200

* Indicates Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner available

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Completing a forensic examination does not require you to file a police report, but having a forensic examination will help preserve evidence in case you decide at a later date to file a police report.

Victims are also advised to retain evidence in electronic formats (e.g., text messages, emails, photos, social media posts, screenshots, etc.). Such evidence is valuable in all situations, and it may be the only type of evidence available in instances of stalking.

Security/Law Enforcement & How to Make a Police Report

- Claremore Campus Joseph Batt, Chief of Police Campus Police 1701 Will Rogers Blvd. Claremore, OK 74017 918-343-7625
- Campus Police (Bartlesville Campus) (First floor across from Admissions) 401 S. Dewey Ave. Bartlesville, OK 74003 918-338-8020 918-440-9479 (cell)
- Campus Police (Pryor Campus) Room 104 2155 Hwy 69A Pryor, OK 74361 918-825-6034 918-373-0357 (cell)
- Claremore Police Department 918-341-1212
- Bartlesville Police Department 918-338-4001
- Pryor Police Department 918-825-1212
- Rogers County Sheriff Department 918-342-9700
- Washington County Sheriff Department 918-337-2800
- Mayes County Sheriff Department 918-825-3535
- Rogers County District Attorney 918-923-4960
- Washington County District Attorney 918-337-2860
- Mayes County District Attorney 918-825-2171

Rogers State University strongly encourages individuals to report sexual violence and any other criminal offenses to the police. This does not commit you to prosecute but will allow the gathering of information and evidence. The information and evidence preserve future options regarding criminal prosecution, University conduct actions, and/or civil actions against the perpetrator. If the incident happened on campus, it could be reported to the RSU Police Department using the contact information located within the document. If the incident occurred off-campus, it can be reported to the appropriate law enforcement agency based on the incident location (see page 75 for a listing of law enforcement agencies congruent to RSU campuses). If the incident happened anywhere else, it can be reported to the local law enforcement with jurisdiction in the location where it occurred. Please know that the information you report can be helpful in supporting other reports and preventing further incidents.

Information about Legal Protection Orders

Oklahoma's Victim Protective Order (VPO), also known as a protective order (PO) or restraining order, is a court order that protects victims from abuse or harassment by an alleged offender. The order can be requested if someone is being stalked, harassed, raped, or violently assaulted by a family member, partner, or household member. It can also be requested if the abuser is not a family member. Information about Victim Protective Orders may be found at: <https://oklahoma.gov/okdhs/services/purpleribbon/vpo.html>

Claremore Campus: Rogers County Courthouse, 200 S. Lynn Riggs Ave. Claremore, OK 74017
Pryor Campus: Mayes County Courthouse, 1 Court Pl #200, Pryor Oklahoma 74361
Bartlesville Campus: Washington County Courthouse, 420 S. Johnson Ave, Bartlesville, OK 74003

When a protection order is granted, it is enforceable statewide. If you have obtained a protection order and need it to be enforced in your area, you should contact the local police department. For enforcement on the Claremore campus, contact 918-343-7624. For enforcement on the Bartlesville campus, contact 918-338-8020. For enforcement on the Pryor campus contact 918-825-6117.

The University will also recognize any temporary restraining order or other no contact order against the alleged perpetrator from a criminal, civil, or tribal court. Any student or employee who has a protection order or no contact order should notify the Title IX Coordinator and provide a copy of the restraining order so that it may be kept on file with the institution and can be enforced on campus, if necessary. Upon learning of any orders, the institution will take all reasonable and legal action to implement the order.

The University does not issue legal orders of protection. However, as a matter of institutional policy, the institution may impose a no-contact order between individuals in appropriate circumstances. The institution may also issue a "no trespass warning" if information available leads to a reasonable conclusion that an individual is likely to cause harm to any member of the campus community. A person found to be in violation of a No Trespass Warning may be arrested and criminally charged.

Available Victim Services:

Victims will be provided written notification about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available to them, both within the University and in the surrounding community. Those services include:

University Resources

The Counseling Center- is staffed by a professional counselor who provides confidential, short-term personal counseling to currently enrolled RSU students at no charge. The counselor has an office on the Claremore campus in the Office of Student Affairs (Dr. Carolyn Taylor Center 201, 918-343-7579) and is generally available for appointments from

8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. and 1:00 – 5:00 pm. Monday through Friday, including the ability to schedule appointments (in person or via video conferencing) on the Pryor and Bartlesville campuses as needed.

Student Financial Aid – Sometimes a victim of a crime may feel the need to take a leave of absence from school. If a student is considering a leave of absence based on the circumstances of a complaint, he/she should understand there may be financial aid implications in taking such leave. This should be discussed with financial aid personnel, and the Title IX Coordinator can assist in facilitating this conversation if desired. The [University's] financial aid website can be found at: <https://www.rsu.edu/admissions/financial-aid-scholarships/>

State/Local Resources

Hillcrest Hospital Claremore
1202 N. Muskogee Pl.
Claremore, OK 74017
918-341-2556

Integris Mayes County Medical Center
111 N. Bailey St.
Pryor, OK 74361
918-825-1600

Jane Phillips Medical Center
3500 SE. Frank Phillips Blvd.
Bartlesville, OK 74006
918-333-7200

Family Crisis & Counseling Center, Inc.
125 SE Frank Phillips
Bartlesville, OK 74003
918-456-1128

Grand Mental Health Center Crisis Line

800-722-3611

Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Rape
405-524-0700

Safenet
918-341-9400

Legal Aid Services of Oklahoma, Inc.: <https://oklaw.org/>

National Resources

National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-799-7233

National Sexual Assault Hotline: 1-800-656-4673

Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN): <https://www.rainn.org/>

US Dept. of Justice Office on Violence Against Women: <https://www.justice.gov/ovw>

National Coalition Against Domestic Violence: <http://www.ncadv.org/>

National Sexual Violence Resource Center: <http://www.nsvrc.org/>

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services: <https://www.uscis.gov/>

Immigration Advocates Network: <https://www.immigrationadvocates.org/>

Accommodations and Protective Measures:

Reporting parties may request certain supportive measures or other assistance and no formal complaint or investigation, administrative or criminal, need occur before these options are available. Examples of supportive measures that the university may be able to provide include:

- Assistance in filing a complaint with the university and appropriate law enforcement agencies
- Assistance in filing for an Emergency Protective Order (EPO)
- No contact order
- Change of class schedules and academic support
- Alternate housing arrangements
- Transportation arrangements and campus escorts
- Counseling services
- Blocking emails
- Other measures, as needed

Requests for accommodations or protective measures should be made to the Title IX Coordinator at 918-343-7707, and the Title IX Coordinator is responsible for deciding what, if any, accommodations or protective measures will be implemented.

When determining the reasonableness of such a request, the University may consider, among other factors, the following:

- The specific need expressed by the complainant.
- The age of the students involved.
- The severity or pervasiveness of the allegations
- Any continuing effects on the complainant
- Whether the complainant and alleged perpetrator share the same class or job location.
- Whether other judicial measures have been taken to protect the complainant (e.g., civil protection orders).

The University will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided a victim to the extent that maintaining confidentiality would not impair the University's ability to provide them. However, there may be times when certain information must be disclosed to a third party in order to implement the accommodation or protective measure. Such decisions will be made by the University in light of the surrounding circumstances, and disclosures of this nature will be limited so that only the information necessary to implement the accommodation or protective measure is provided. In the event it is necessary to disclose information about a victim in order to provide an accommodation or protective order, the University will inform the victim of that necessity prior to the disclosure, including which information will be shared, with whom it will be shared and why.

Procedures for Disciplinary Action:

Allegations of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking will be processed through the University's Sexual Misconduct, Discrimination or Harassment policy or other relevant policy as appropriate to the allegations (i.e. Student Code of Rights and Responsibilities, Academic Affairs Policies and Procedures Manual and Human Resources Policies and Procedures Manual) and the related complaint resolution procedures. These procedures are utilized whenever a complaint is made, regardless of the status of the complainant and the respondent.

The complaint resolution procedures are invoked once a report is made to one of the following individuals

Jeana Rae Conn
 Assistant VP Student Affairs/Title IX Coordinator
 918-343-7707
 1701 W Will Rogers, Blvd
 Claremore, OK 74017
 Jconn@rsu.edu

Jamil Haynes
 Director of Human Resources/Association Title IX Coordinator
 918-343-7728
 1701 W Will Rogers, Blvd
 Claremore, OK 74017
 jhaynes@rsu.edu

Reports may be made in-person, by mail or email, or by phone. Once a formal complaint is made, the Title IX Coordinator, or other University employee as appropriate, will provide notice to the parties of the investigation, including a description of the process to be utilized, the identities of the parties, the conduct at issue, and the date and location of the alleged incident. The University of Oklahoma and Rogers State University entered into a Memorandum of Understanding, effective August 14, 2020, that sets forth how the two institutions will coordinate to investigate violations of the Policy. During the investigation, the complainant and respondent will each have an equal opportunity to describe the situation and present witnesses, including both fact and expert witnesses, and other supporting evidence. The investigator(s) will review the statements and evidence presented and may, depending on the circumstances, interview others with relevant knowledge, review documentary materials and take any other appropriate action to gather and consider information relevant to the complaint. Prior to the conclusion of the investigation, both parties will be provided an opportunity to review the evidence gathered during the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in the formal complaint. Upon completion of the investigation, both parties will be given a copy of the investigation report. In Title IX cases, a live hearing will be conducted to make a determination as to whether any allegations in a complaint were found to be substantiated by a preponderance of the evidence. During the hearing, each party's advisor will be permitted to ask the other party and any witnesses all relevant questions and follow-up questions including those bearing on credibility. The decision maker(s) will issue a written determination of responsibility, a statement of any disciplinary sanctions and whether any remedies will be provided to the complainant, and a description of the procedures and permissible grounds for appeal. The parties will be simultaneously notified of this determination in writing within five (5) university business days of it being made. The University strives to complete investigations of this nature within sixty (60) to ninety (90) business days.

The process for filing a complaint of Employee Sexual Misconduct or Sexual Misconduct (Student Code Violation) is the same as the process for filing a formal complaint of Title IX Sexual Harassment, except that prior to initiating an investigation into the alleged conduct, the Title IX Coordinator must first request authorization to investigate from the Director of Human Resources or the Office of Student Affairs who will determine whether the University has jurisdictional authority to impose disciplinary sanctions on the Respondent pursuant to the applicable Faculty and Employee Handbook provisions or the Student Code of Conduct as applicable. Once a complaint is filed, the complaint procedures will follow the same procedure for a formal complaint of Title IX Sexual Harassment except where specifically noted herein or in the Grievance Procedures available at <https://www.rsu.edu/campus-life/student-resources/gender-based-misconduct/policies-procedures/>.

Both parties have equal opportunity to appeal the determination by filing a written appeal with the Title IX Coordinator within five (5) university business days of being notified of the outcome of the investigation. The non-appealing party will be notified of the appeal and permitted to submit a written statement in response. The Title IX Coordinator shall provide the appeal and response to the appropriate appellate decision-maker. The appellate decision-maker shall enter a decision of appeal within ten (10) university business days after the parties' statements, if any, are received. The appellate decision-maker is not the same person as the decision-maker entering the determination, the Title IX Coordinator, or the investigator.

At any time after the filing of a formal complaint but not less than ten (10) university business days prior to a live hearing, either party may request that the University facilitate an informal resolution. Informal resolution is an available option when both parties voluntarily agree to participate in writing and if the Title IX Coordinator agrees that information resolution is appropriate given the nature of the allegations and the relationship of the parties. Informal resolution will not be facilitated in cases involving a student complainant and an employee respondent. To allow the parties to participate without concern for how their statements may affect the outcome of an investigation, the Title IX Coordinator will not participate in informal resolution. If the parties reach agreement during the informal resolution process, the facilitator will reduce the agreement to writing and present it to the Title IX Coordinator, who may approve or disapprove the agreement between the parties enforceable by the University. Once the parties have entered into an approved informal resolution agreement, the grievance will be deemed resolved and may not be re-opened. At any time prior to agreeing to a resolution, any party has the right to withdraw from the informal resolution process and resume the grievance process with respect to the formal complaint. If any party declines to participate in the informal resolution process chooses to withdraw from participation, or if informal resolution is not successful, the grievance process continues.

The investigation and records of the resolution conducted by the university are maintained confidentially. Information is shared internally between administrators who need to know. Where information must be shared to permit the investigation to move forward, the reporting party will be informed. Privacy of the records specific to the investigation is maintained in accordance with Oklahoma law and the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA) statute. Any public release of information to comply with the open crime logs or timely warning provisions of the Clery Act will not release the names of reporting parties or information that could easily lead to a reporting party's identification. Additionally, the university maintains privacy in relation to any accommodations or protective measures afforded to a victim, except to the extent necessary to provide the accommodations and/or protective measures, or where required by law.

Rights of the Parties in an Institutional Proceeding:

During the course of the process described in the previous section, both the accuser and the individual accused of the offense are entitled to:

1. A prompt, fair and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result.
 - A prompt, fair and impartial process is one that is:
 - Completed within reasonably prompt timeframes designated by the institution's policy, including a process that allows for the extension of timeframes for good cause, with written notice to the accuser and the accused of the delay and the reason for the delay.
 - Conducted in a manner that:
 - Is consistent with the institution's policies and transparent to the accuser and the accused.

- Includes timely notice of meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present; and
 - Provides timely access to the accuser, the accused and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during the informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings.
 - Conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused.
2. Proceedings conducted by officials who, at a minimum, receive annual training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.
 3. The Title IX Coordinator is ultimately responsible for assuring in all cases that the behavior is brought to an end, the University acts to reasonably prevent its recurrence and the effects on the reporting party and the community are remedied. Accordingly, the Title Coordinator in conjunction with other offices, including Student Conduct, Student Affairs, Legal Counsel, Human Resources, and the University of Oklahoma Office of Institutional Equity, is also responsible for assuring that training is conducted annually for all advocates, investigators, hearing officers, panelists, and appeals officers. Training focuses on sexual misconduct, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, sexual harassment, retaliation, and other behaviors that can be forms of sex or gender discrimination. Training will help those decision-makers associated with the process to protect the safety of reporting parties and to promote accountability for those who commit offenses
3. The same opportunities to have others present during any institutional disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice. The institution may not limit the choice of advisor, but may establish limits regarding the extent to which that advisor may participate in the proceeding, as long as those limits apply equally to both parties.
 4. Have the outcome determined using the preponderance of the evidence standard.
 5. Simultaneous, written notification of the results of the proceeding, any procedures for either party to appeal the result, any change to the result, and when the result becomes final. For this purpose, “result” means “any initial, interim and final decision by an official or entity authorized to resolve disciplinary matters” and must include the rationale for reaching the result and any sanctions imposed.

Possible Sanctions or Protective Measures that the University May Impose for Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking Offenses:

Remedies and Disciplinary Sanctions

In the event that sexual assault, stalking, dating violence, or domestic violence does occur, the University takes the matter very seriously. A student/employee who is found to have committed dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking in violation of University policy may be subject to the following sanctions:

The range of possible disciplinary sanctions include:

*Prohibited Conduct	Employee Disciplinary Sanction		Student Disciplinary Sanction	
Sexual Harassment-Hostile Environment	Min.	Written Reprimand	Min	Disciplinary Probation
	Max.	Termination	Max.	Suspension/Delayed Degree
Sexual Harassment-Quid Pro Quo	Min.	Suspension without pay	Min.	Suspension
	Max.	Termination	Max.	Expulsion/Delayed Degree
Sexual Assault	Min.	Termination	Min.	Suspension
	Max.	Termination	Max.	Expulsion/Delayed Degree
Dating Violence or Domestic Violence	Min.	Suspension without Pay	Min.	Disciplinary Probation
	Max.	Termination	Max.	Expulsion/Delayed Degree
Stalking	Min.	Suspension without Pay	Min.	Disciplinary Probation
	Max.	Termination	Max.	Expulsion/Delayed Degree
Other Prohibited Conduct	Sanctions for all Prohibited Conduct may range from within written reprimand to termination and suspension and/or expulsion, depending upon the totality of the circumstances.			
* Sanctions under this section applicable to Prohibited Conduct that amounts to Title IX Sexual Harassment, Employee Sexual Misconduct or Sexual Misconduct (Student Code Violation)				

A. More specifically, sanctions for students found to have committed a violation of this policy can include the following:

1. Verbal Warning: A verbal notice that the behavior was inappropriate.
2. Written Warning: A written statement that the behavior was inappropriate, which will remain on the student's university disciplinary record for a specified period of time or until the student meets certain conditions.
3. Disciplinary Probation: A written statement that the behavior was inappropriate and should subsequent violations occur, the university will take more serious conduct action up to and including suspension or expulsion. This can include exclusion from university-affiliated entities, including student organization activities, for a period of time or until the student meets certain conditions. Disciplinary probation will remain on the student's

disciplinary record for a specified period of time or until the student meets specified conditions.

4. Educational Sanctions: A specific number of hours of community service, completion of a reflection or research paper, attending a class, program or lecture, attending counseling, or other actions.

5. Restitution: Repayment for damages or misappropriation of property. This may include monetary compensation or other related service(s), such as cleaning or restoration.

6. Administrative Fee: Administrative fees for educational programs and presentations as well as policy-related administrative costs, which are assessed directly to the student's Bursar account. A financial stop may be placed on the student's record if the student fails to pay the administrative fee by the due date. This stop may prevent the student from registering for future terms or adding or dropping courses.

7. University-owned Housing Reassignment or Termination: Reassignment to another university-owned housing unit, exclusion from certain university-owned properties or termination of the student's housing agreement.

8. Administrative Trespass: Denial of access to all or a portion of campus, except for limited periods and specific activities with the permission of the appropriate university official, as designated by the university Vice President for Student Affairs or other appropriate administrative official vested with such authority. Should the student enter campus without written permission, the appropriate university official or the campus police may take action.

9. Suspension: Exclusion from the university and all campuses governed by the Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma for a specific period of time or until the student meets certain conditions, following which the student may be permitted to re-enroll or apply for readmission to the university, as applicable.

10. Expulsion: Exclusion from the university and all campuses governed by the Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma for an indefinite period of time, a record of which remains on file permanently.

11. Restriction or Denial of University Services: Restriction from use or denial of specified university services, including participation in university activities.

12. Delayed Conferral of Degree: Delay of issuance of a student's diploma for a specified period of time or until the student meets certain conditions.

B. More specifically, sanctions for employees can include verbal/written reprimands, required counseling/training, community service, administrative leave with or without pay, removal of supervisory or other roles/duties, conduct agreements, other sanctions as deemed appropriate, or termination.

1. For offenses including sexual misconduct or gender-based discrimination, such as sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, sanctions range from warnings through expulsion/termination as described above. Serious and violent incidents and acts of non-consensual sexual intercourse (the policy equivalent to the crime of rape) can result in suspension, expulsion or termination of employment.

2. Disciplinary action for sexual harassment can include verbal or written warnings, disciplinary probation, required educational training, or other remedial measures as appropriate. Repeated or serious violations may result in immediate termination from employment or dismissal from the university.

The Title IX Coordinator promptly makes supportive measures available to the parties upon receiving notice or a complaint. Supportive measures are non-disciplinary, non-punitive, individualized services

offered without fee or charge to either party before or after the filing of a Formal Complaint of Title IX Sexual Harassment or Complaint of other Prohibited Conduct, or where none is filed. Supportive measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the University's education program or activity without unreasonably burdening the other party. Supportive measures may include a range of options such as counseling, course-related adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, campus services, mutual restrictions on contact between the parties, changes in work or housing locations, and other similar measures. A mutual restriction on contact between the parties is referred to as a "no contact order," which is enforceable through student and employee conduct processes. The University will maintain the privacy of the supportive measures, provided that privacy does not impair the University's ability to provide the supportive measures. No complainant is required to take advantage of these services and resources. In addition, the University will provide academic, living, transportation, and employment assistance or other protective measures if the victim requests them and they are reasonably available, regardless of whether the complainant chooses to report the crime to campus police or local law enforcement. A written summary of rights, options, support resources and procedures are provided to all complainants regardless of whether they are students, employees, guests, or visitors.

Publicly Available Recordkeeping:

The University will complete any publicly available recordkeeping, including Clery Act reporting and disclosures, without the inclusion of personally identifiable information about victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking who make reports of such to the University to the extent permitted by law.

Victims to Receive Written Notification of Rights:

When a student or employee reports to the University that he or she has been a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, the University will provide the student or employee a written explanation of his or her rights and options as described in the paragraphs above.

Sex Offender Registration Program:

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000 requires institutions of higher education to advise members of the campus community where they can obtain information provided by the state concerning registered sex offenders. It also requires sex offenders to notify the state of each institution of higher education in the state at which they are employed or enrolled or carrying on a vocation. The state is then required to notify the University of any such information it receives. Anyone interested in determining whether such persons are on this campus may do so by contacting the Chief of Police, Joe Batt at Chief of Police, Joe Batt. State registry of sex offender information may be accessed at the following link:

<https://sors.doc.ok.gov/ords/svorp/sors/r/sors/disclaimer>.

Timely Warnings and Emergency Response

TIMELY WARNINGS

To help prevent crimes or serious incidents, the RSU Police Department issues timely warnings to notify Rogers State University community members about certain crimes to persons or property that

occur within the Clery Act geography of the Claremore, Bartlesville, or Pryor campuses that are considered by the University to represent a serious or continuing threat to students and employees. If a situation arises that constitutes an ongoing or continuing threat in the judgment of the President or his/her designee; a campus-wide warning will be issued. When a determination has been made that a timely warning should be issued, the Director of Public Relations or his/her designee will initiate appropriate media distribution of the warning. Timely Warnings are designed to reach the entire campus community and may include, but is not limited to, campus-wide e-mail, the RSU Alert notification system which distributes e-mails, phone calls, and text messages, posted flyers, and printing the warning in the local newspaper. Students are automatically entered into the system, while employees must elect to opt-in. Employees may elect to do so through the following form: <https://forms.rsu.edu/Forms/EmergencyNotificationForm>.

Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should immediately report the circumstances to:

- Rogers State University Campus Police, 918-343-7624

The University has communicated with local law enforcement asking them to notify the University if it receives reports or information warranting a timely warning.

RSUPD for Claremore, Bartlesville, and Pryor campuses in consultation with the President or his/her designee is responsible for issuing timely warnings in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Act, 20 U.S.C. § 1092(f) et seq.

When a determination is made that a situation warrants a Timely Warning, the warning shall include information that promotes safety, aids in the prevention of similar crimes, and contains pertinent information about the crime that triggered the warning. Timely Warnings could be withheld if the issuance would compromise efforts to contain the emergency; the crime was reported to a pastoral or professional counselor; or if RSU already followed its process to send an Emergency Notification.

Anyone with information warranting a Timely Warning should report the circumstances to RSUPD. Suppose a situation arises that requires the issuance of a warning. In that case, these warnings are provided to keep the campus community informed about safety and security matters on an ongoing basis and in an effort to prevent similar crimes from occurring.

The decision to issue a timely warning shall be decided on a case-by-case basis in compliance with the Act and considering all available facts surrounding the campus community, whether the crime is considered a serious or continuing threat to students or employees, and the possible risk of compromising law enforcement efforts.

Clery crimes that may prompt a timely warning include:

- arson
- burglary
- robbery
- aggravated assault
- criminal homicide

- hate crimes
- motor vehicle theft
- sex offenses
- VAWA offenses
- Dating violence
- any other crimes as deemed necessary

Upon receipt of all relevant information, such warnings will be issued in a manner to best protect the campus community.

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS

RSU will immediately issue an Emergency Notification to the Claremore, Bartlesville, and Pryor campuses upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or staff on campus. Confirmation of an emergency means that RSU officials on each campus have reliable information that supports the potential for significant harm or have verified that a legitimate emergency or dangerous situation exists. In such cases, RSUPD and senior university administration will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the campus community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency. Examples include but are not limited to:

- Dangerous situations (armed intruder, civil disturbance, hostage situation, etc.)
- Fire
- Hazardous Material Leak/Spill
- Inclement Weather Delays/Closures
- Tornado Warning

In addition, should a major catastrophe or disaster occur that directly affects RSU, the University may issue an emergency notification regarding the incident(s) using e-mail, the [RSU Alert notification system \(tested annually\)](#) posted flyers, and public service announcements with RSU Public Television station (KRSC-TV) or RSU Radio station (KRSC-FM 93.1). Visit <http://www.rsu.edu/about/offices-services/rsu-police-department/timely-warning-policy/> for further information. The Office of Public Relations will issue the warnings.

The President, or his designee, in collaboration with other appropriate personnel, will determine who should be notified, and will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Depending on the segments of the campus the notification will target, the content of the notification may differ. When appropriate, the content of the notification will be

determined in consultation with local authorities. Also, as appropriate, the notification will give guidance as to whether its recipients should shelter in place or evacuate their location.

The Director of Public Relations will direct the issuance of emergency notifications, which will be accomplished using one or more of methods discussed later in this section, depending on the nature of the threat and the segment of the campus community being threatened.

If the President or his/her designee, in coordination with RSU Police and/or the Office of Student Affairs, confirms that there is an emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of some or all members of the RSU community, the Office of Public Relations will utilize some or all of the systems described under the Timely Warning Policy (located on page 9) to communicate the threat to the RSU community or appropriate segment of the community if the threat is limited to a particular building or segment of the population. The Office of Public Relations without delay – and taking into account the safety of the community – determines the content of the notification and initiates the notification system unless issuing a notification will, in the judgment of the responsible authorities (including Joe Batt, Chief of Police) compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Emergency response procedures are tested at least annually by the RSU Police Department in conjunction with other area emergency responders (e.g., Claremore P.D., Rogers County Sheriff's Dept., Claremore Fire Dept., etc.). In addition, Residential Life staff conduct emergency drills (fire and tornado) at least once per semester with residents. When the University's fire alarm/suppression systems are inspected and tested by the contractor, Firetrol Protection Systems, facility occupants are asked to vacate the buildings using standard fire evacuation procedures.

Methods for Issuing Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications

The method(s) listed below may be utilized when the University issues a timely warning or emergency notification to the campus community.

Method	Sign Up Instructions
Text Messages	Students are automatically opted in; employees must elect in through the following website: https://forms.rsu.edu/Forms/EmergencyNotificationForm
Email	Automatically opted in
Phone Calls	Students automatically opted in, employees must elect through the following website: https://forms.rsu.edu/Forms/EmergencyNotificationForm .
Posted flyers	No sign up necessary

Testing & Documentation

The University tests its emergency response and evacuation procedures at least once a year. The tests may be announced or unannounced. Also, at various times the Emergency Management Team will meet to train and test and evaluate the University's emergency response plan.

The Director of Public Relations maintains a record of these tests and training exercises, including a description of them, the dates and times they were held and an indication of whether they were announced or unannounced. In connection with at least one such test, the University will distribute to its students and employees information to remind them of the University's emergency response and evacuation procedures.

Missing Student Policy

In accordance with Section 485 of the Higher Education Act, 20 U.S.C. § 1092(j), RSU has developed this investigation and notification policy regarding students who reside in campus housing and have been reported as missing. Bartlesville and Pryor campuses do not have on-campus housing.

If a member of the Rogers State University community has reason to believe that a student or employee is missing, they must immediately contact the RSU Police Department. Upon receiving the initial report, University Police will notify the Office of Residential Life, whose staff will determine whether the student is a Resident Student.

When the RSU Residential Life Staff receives information that a Resident Student is reported missing, the Residential Life Staff will conduct a preliminary investigation regarding any report of a missing Resident Student utilizing the following procedures.

1. A Residential Life Staff member will attempt to contact the subject Resident Student via his/her telephone, email, or social networking site.
2. If the subject Resident Student cannot be reached, two staff members will visit the apartment/room of Resident Student in question to verify his/her whereabouts and/or wellness. If the student is located, the Residential Life Staff may deliver a message to the student requesting that he/she contact a parent, family member, or friend who is searching for him/her.
3. If the missing Resident Student is not at the apartment/room, but it is occupied, the Residential Life Staff will attempt to gain information on the student's whereabouts and/or wellness by questioning the unit's occupants, other members of the housing community, or other friends. The Residential Life Staff will also attempt to acquire additional contact information and use it to initiate contact.
4. If there is no response when the Residential Life Staff members knock on the door of the apartment/room or there are occupants who do not know the missing Resident Student whereabouts, the Residential Life Staff will enter the apartment and individual room assigned to the reported missing Resident Student, by key if necessary, to perform a health and safety inspection.
5. At any step in the process, the Director of Residential Life will immediately report any suspicious findings to RSU Police Department.
6. If all of these steps do not provide Residential Life Staff with an opportunity to speak with the missing on-campus student or to learn his/her whereabouts, the University Police will be contacted to investigate further.
7. If the missing Resident Student is determined to be under the age of eighteen, the Director of Residential Life will notify the Vice President for Student Affairs so that contact will be made with the student's parents within 24 hours. If the missing Resident Student is determined to be over the age of eighteen or under the age of 18 and emancipated, the Director of Residential Life will notify the Vice President for Student Affairs so that contact will be made with the student's designated emergency contact within 24 hours.
8. If these steps provide the Residential Life Staff with an opportunity to speak with the missing Resident Student, verification of the student's state of health and intention of returning to campus is made. If needed, a referral will be made to the RSU Counseling Center. The Office of Student Affairs shall contact RSU Campus Police to document that a missing student investigation was begun and apprise

them of the student's state of health and well-being. For additional information, visit the Residential Life website at <http://www.rsu.edu/campus-life/housing-dining/policies-procedures/missing-student-policy/>.

When making the notification, provide as much information as possible regarding the missing person, including a physical description; what they were wearing when last seen; where they were last seen; what physical condition they were in when last seen; if they are driving or have a vehicle and its description; and whom they were with. In addition, report any information you are aware of related to medical or other special conditions.

Students residing in on-campus housing have the option to identify confidentially an individual to be contacted by the University only in the event the student is determined to be missing for more than 24 hours. If a student has identified such an individual, the University will notify that individual no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. The option to identify a contact person in the event the student is determined missing is in addition to identifying a general emergency contact person, but they can be the same individual for both purposes. A student's confidential contact information will be accessible only by authorized campus officials, and it will only be disclosed to law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing student investigation.

A student who wishes to designate a confidential contact may do so by indicating that person's name and contact information within their General Regulations Agreement, required each year prior to moving on campus.

After investigating a missing person report, if it is determined that the student has been missing for 24 hours, Rogers State University will notify local police authorities unless it was local law enforcement that made the determination that the student is missing. If the missing student is under the age of 18 and is not emancipated, the University will also notify that student's custodial parent or legal guardian within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing, in addition to notifying any additional contact person designated by the student.

Crime Statistics Claremore Campus

The statistical summary of crimes for this University over the past three calendar years follows:

Crime	On Campus			On Campus Housing			Non Campus			Public Property		
	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Burglary	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Liquor Law Violation	41	53	16	41	53	15	0	0	0	0	1	0
Disciplinary Referral - Drug Abuse Violation	5	13	7	5	13	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate crimes:

2023: No hate crimes reported.

2022: No hate crimes reported.

2021: No hate crimes reported.

Crimes unfounded by the University:

2023: 0 unfounded crimes.

2022: 0 unfounded crimes.

2021: 0 unfounded crimes.

Statistics for unfounded crimes provided by law enforcement agencies:

2023: 0 unfounded crimes.

2022: 0 unfounded crimes.

2021: 0 unfounded crimes.

Data from law enforcement agencies:

- The data above reflects statistics provided from law enforcement agencies related to crimes that occurred on the University's Clery Geography.
- The University was provided with some crime data from law enforcement agencies for which it cannot be determined whether any of the statistics apply to or include the University's Clery Geography.

Crime Statistics Bartlesville Campus

The statistical summary of crimes for this University campus over the past three calendar years follows:

Crime	On Campus			Non Campus			Public Property		
	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bartlesville does not have on campus housing.

Hate crimes:

2023: No hate crimes reported.

2022: No hate crimes reported.

2021: No hate crimes reported.

Crimes unfounded by the University:

2023: 0 unfounded crimes.

2022: 0 unfounded crimes.

2021: 0 unfounded crimes.

Statistics for unfounded crimes provided by law enforcement agencies:

2023: 0 unfounded crimes.

2022: 0 unfounded crimes.

2021: 0 unfounded crimes.

Data from law enforcement agencies:

- The data above reflects statistics provided from law enforcement agencies related to crimes that occurred on the University's Clery Geography.
- The University was provided with some crime data from law enforcement agencies for which it cannot be determined whether any of the statistics apply to or include the University's Clery Geography.

Crime Statistics Pryor Campus

The statistical summary of crimes for this University campus over the past three calendar years follows:

Crime	On Campus			Non Campus			Public Property		
	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Pryor does not have on campus housing.

Hate crimes:

2023: No hate crimes reported.

2022: No hate crimes reported.

2021: No hate crimes reported.

Crimes unfounded by the University:

2023: 0 unfounded crimes.

2022: 0 unfounded crimes.

2021: 0 unfounded crimes.

Statistics for unfounded crimes provided by law enforcement agencies:

2023: 0 unfounded crimes.

2022: 0 unfounded crimes.

2021: 0 unfounded crimes.

Data from law enforcement agencies:

- The data above reflects statistics provided from law enforcement agencies related to crimes that occurred on the University's Clery Geography.
- The University was provided with some crime data from law enforcement agencies for which it cannot be determined whether any of the statistics apply to or include the University's Clery Geography.

Campus Safety and Security Survey Completion Certificate

The Campus Safety and Security data for

Rogers State University

(207661)

were completed and locked on **September 17, 2024**.

Campus Name (ID)

Date of Completion

Rogers State University (207661001)

September 17, 2024

Rogers State University - Pryor Campus (207661002)

September 17, 2024

Rogers State University - Bartlesville Campus (207661003)

September 17, 2024

Thank you for your participation in the 2024 data collection.

This certificate was prepared on **September 17, 2024**

Annual Fire Safety Report

Housing Facilities and Fire Safety Systems

The University maintains on-campus housing for its students. Below is a description of fire safety systems and the number of fire drills conducted during the previous calendar year.

Campus: Rogers State University - Claremore, 1701 W. Will Rogers Blvd., Claremore, OK 74017

Facility	Fire Alarm Monitoring Done on Site	Partial Sprinkler System	Full Sprinkler System	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plans & Placards	Number of evacuation (fire) drills in previous calendar year
Downs Hall , 1701 W. Will Rogers Blvd	X		X	X	X	X	2
Family Housing , 1701 W. Will Rogers Blvd	X		X	X	X	X	2
University Village A (UVA), 1701 W. Will Rogers Blvd	X		X	X	X	X	2
University Village B (UVB), 1701 W. Will Rogers Blvd	X		X	X	X	X	2
University Village C (UVC), 1701 W. Will	X		X	X	X	X	2

Facility	Fire Alarm Monitoring Done on Site	Partial Sprinkler System	Full Sprinkler System	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plans & Placards	Number of evacuation (fire) drills in previous calendar year
Rogers Blvd							

Policies on Portable Appliances, Smoking and Open Flames

In the *Residential Life Handbook*, students are informed that guidelines have been established in the interest of individuals' safety and the preservation of University housing property. Within this document, students are informed that the following items are not permitted within the facility: halogen lamps, electric skillets, flammable liquids, space heaters, sun lamps, deep fryers, broilers, outdoor grills, and multiple outlets without self-contained circuit breakers.

The following guidelines have been established regarding decorating personal space: no items that could create a fire hazard; hanging of sheets, blankets, or any object obstructing emergency evacuation; hanging posters or other decorations that cover large portions of the wall or other surfaces that could present a fire hazard; burning candles, incense or any other flame/heat-producing items; and anything hung from the sprinkler heads.

Fire Evacuation Procedures

The *Residential Life Handbook* specifies the following procedures:

Whenever the fire alarms sounds, you and all other occupants in the complex must evacuate the building and proceed to the designated areas until you are notified it is safe to return to your building and room. Each student needs to know what to do if and when an evacuation of the hall is necessary. University Housing conducts at least two emergency evacuation drills each semester. Please exit the complex calmly and carefully. Please exit via the stairwell that is closest to your room.

After exiting the building, please gather in your specified location. Each building has a specified location to meet:

UVA Building 1& 2 – in front of the library

UVA Building 3 & 4 – field north of the UVA

UVB – grass area along north or south parking lot

UVC – go-to fence in the north parking lot.

Family & Downs – grass area across the street

Fire Education and Training Programs

Resident Assistants are trained and given specific information on the following

- whom to contact in an emergency,
- how to assess an emergency situation,
- how to respond using general response steps, and
- how to respond to fire emergencies.

In addition, Resident Assistants receive a *Residential Life RA Handbook* that contains information for future reference. This training is put into practice by Resident Assistants when drills are conducted, along with follow-up discussions for the purpose of improvement.

Reporting Fires

The University is required to disclose each year statistical data on all fires that occurred in on-campus student housing. When a fire alarm is pulled and/or the fire department responds to a fire, these incidents are captured. If you encounter a fire that presents an emergency situation, ensure your own safety and then please call 911.

There may also be instances when a fire is extinguished quickly and an alarm is not pulled or a response by the fire department was not necessary. It is important that these incidents be recorded as well. Therefore, if you are aware of such a fire, see evidence of one or hear about one, you should contact the Rogers State University Campus Police at Rogers State University Campus Police. When providing notification of a fire, give as much information as possible about the location, date, time and cause of the fire.

Plans for Future Improvements

The University periodically reviews its fire safety protections and procedures. At this time, it has no plans for future improvements.

Fire Statistics

Rogers State University - Claremore

2023

No fires were reported in 2023.

2022

No fires were reported in 2022.

2021

No fires were reported in 2021.