



2020 Annual Security Report

NAU-Costa Rica
San Jose, Costa Rica

Fidélitas Universidad Campus

ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

NAU-Costa Rica
Fidélitas Universidad
Campus San Pedro
Calle Siles, 203
San Pedro Santa Marta
Costa Rica
11501

PREPARING THE CLERY ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

The Director of Clery Compliance at the **Northern Arizona University Police Department (NAU PD)**, prepares and publishes the Clery Annual Security Report (ASR) in collaboration with numerous University departments. The purpose of the report is to provide information about safety and security on campus to include information on: crime statistics, policies and procedures, and personal safety. Information on security, crime prevention and awareness programs, and some of the resources that are available are also listed. The programs and resources provided at the Flagstaff Mountain Campus are available to students and employees as applicable. Reporting options for victims of crime are provided within this report along with information on victim assistance services. Members of the campus community are encouraged to use this Annual Security Report as a guide to safe practices on and off campus as well as a resource.

The campus crime, arrest and referral statistics contained in this report include those reported to campus security authorities (CSAs) to include the Office of the Dean of Students and NAU Center for International Education (CIE). The statistics also include those compiled from law enforcement agencies in jurisdictions where Northern Arizona University owns, leases, or controls property or those with jurisdiction on adjacent property.

Prior to October 1st of each year, notification of the availability of the Annual Security Report is sent to all students, faculty and staff along with a direct link to the report. The report can also be found on the NAU PD's website at <https://in.nau.edu/police-department/annual-security-and-fire-safety-reports/>. Printed copies of the report can be requested by contacting the NAU PD at 928-523-3611, or by visiting the NAU PD at 525 E. Pine Knoll Drive, Flagstaff, AZ.

HOW TO REPORT CRIMINAL OFFENSES

Northern Arizona University encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes occurring on this campus to the **OIJ* Police**. The OIJ Police can be contacted at 911 (Emergency Report) or 800-8000-645 (Report a criminal offense with confidentiality). If a crime occurs off campus, it should be reported to the appropriate law enforcement agency with jurisdiction. When the victim of a crime elects to, they are strongly encouraged to promptly and accurately report all criminal incidents. Knowledgeable parties are encouraged to report crimes against victims who are incapable of doing so themselves.

If you become a victim of a crime, report the crime to the OIJ* Police, and if you need victim's assistance, report to the American Citizens Services Section of the U.S. Embassy at 2519-2590 (**from the U.S.: 011-506-2519-2590**), or by email to: acssanjose@state.gov. If your U.S. passport is stolen, please call 2519-2000 Monday-Friday 8am to 4:30pm to report and replace it. This allows the Embassy to make the necessary notifications that may help catch criminals, including terrorists, who try to buy or use the passport.

Collate and coordinate with all institutions of response (and the Red Cross, firefighters, law enforcement, traffic police, National Emergency Commission Judicial Investigation) and in addition to the advisory institutions in Domestic Violence (PANI and INAMU man WEM Institute) the country to provide the help you need.

*In Costa Rica, there are several kinds of police. Those in uniform are *La Fuerza Publica*. Their role is crime

prevention. OIJ, plain clothes police, are in charge of investigations. We recommend that you file a police report with the OIJ Police, as they are the only agency that can take reports and investigate crimes.

To report a life or death emergency involving a U.S. citizen in Costa Rica, call [506] 2519-2000, from the U.S.: 011-506-2519-2000.

Emergencies should be reported to Fidelitas University (FU) Campus Security, local police, or the Resident Director. Non-emergencies should be reported directly to the Resident Director who can facilitate communication between the student or employee and local security and police representatives.

Beyond campus security and local police, crimes should be reported to:

- Javier Trejo-Sainz, Costa Rica Resident Director In Costa Rica 87876837
- Angelina Palumbo, Director of Education Abroad (CIE) (928) 523-6700
- NAU Police Department (928) 523-3611

CIE staff can be contacted outside of work hours through the CIE emergency answering service at U.S. phone number (602) 234-9105.

Students and staff at the Costa Rica campus may utilize the NAU on-line anonymous reporting options offered through the NAU Police Department's website at <https://in.nau.edu/police-department/anonymous-report/> or through the anonymous reporting process for victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking at https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?NorthernAZUniv&layout_id=52.

SECURITY & ACCESS TO CAMPUS FACILITIES / MAINTENANCE OF CAMPUS FACILITIES

The NAU-Costa Rica program is hosted on the campus of Fidelitas University (FU), a Costa Rican institution. **FU does not have dormitories and is a relatively small campus with only two entrances (North gate and South gate).** Gates are open at 7:30 am and closed at 10:00 pm, Monday through Friday. FU is open Saturday from 7:30 to 5:00 pm and is closed Sunday.

Campus security is the responsibility of two FU groups. One is a group of University employees who are stationed at key spots (campus main entrance, entrance to buildings, parking lots surveillance booth, etc.). The second group is a private security company. Security personnel change periodically, carry firearms, and primarily monitor critical areas where the University keeps large amounts of cash. Security personnel patrol the campus area. After dark security staff focus on areas that may be more problematic. There are no restrictions to enter the campus while it is open. Security personnel may request an ID in cases of suspicious activity. There are surveillance cameras located on all buildings and at some parking areas.

Public access is restricted to computer labs and technology labs. Some buildings are closed when not in use. Access to labs are granted and supervised by academic staff and/or Information Technology employees.

A FU officer is responsible for reviewing everything related to security policies and activities within the campus. They are also in charge of facilities, maintenance, infrastructure development, etc. The University Board outlines safety and security policies and procedures. They have meetings monthly and when needed.

CAMPUS LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY

Fidelitas University (FU) employees and private security personnel (described above) are in charge of campus security. They can ask for students and visitors for identification, report minor concerns to the Office of Student Affairs, and detain a person who is caught committing a crime to turn them in to the local police. Security personnel can't arrest people as a police officer can – they can only call the police or turn over a suspect to the police. The Office of Student Affairs may turn a case over to the FU Board if disciplinary measures are needed.

FU's contracted private security company is in direct communication with the local police by radio. They have no authority or responsibility for events outside of the campus. Private security personnel have specific orders to only intervene on matters inside the campus. They have no access to criminal records or information related to crimes

committed outside of campus.

FU reports issues to the local police if the issue at hand cannot be resolved using FU disciplinary means. If necessary, the police can enter the campus to conduct an investigation or to arrest someone. Actions by the local police inside the FU campus would not be coordinated with the campus security personnel.

CRIMINAL ACTIVITY OFF CAMPUS

Northern Arizona University does not have any officially recognized student organizations with off-campus locations at this site.

CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITIES

Northern Arizona University recognizes that although the University would like all criminal incidents to be reported to law enforcement, victims and witnesses sometimes tell someone other than the police. For instance, a victim may turn to a coach or an advisor following an incident. Individuals with significant responsibility for student and campus activities are considered to be a **Campus Security Authority (CSA)**. Under the Clery Act, crimes are considered reported when they are brought to the attention of a CSA, the university's police department, or local law enforcement personnel by a victim, witness, other third party, or even the offender. When a CSA receives information about a Clery-reportable crime, the CSA must document the incident and submit a crime statistic report form to the NAU PD. The role of the CSA is not to apprehend alleged perpetrators or conduct investigations. CSAs also are not responsible for trying to convince a victim to contact the police if the victim does not choose to do so. CSAs, however, do have a reporting responsibility in completing and submitting the crime statistic report form. The reports enable any ongoing threats to the community to be assessed and for the incidents to be included in the reported crimes for the university. CSAs may complete the CSA Form through the NAU PD website at <https://in.nau.edu/police-department/campus-security/>.

Professional and pastoral counselors functioning within the scope of their license or certification are exempt from CSA reporting even though they may have significant responsibility for student and campus activities. It should be noted, however, that there are a few exceptions to confidentiality when speaking to a counselor. If a victim is under the age of 18, the counselor is mandated to report certain offenses such as a sexual assault. If individuals are seen as a potential harm to themselves or another person, the counselor must also break confidentiality. These factors are considered on a case-by-case basis. NAU counselors are encouraged, when they deem appropriate, to inform persons being counseled of the procedures to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual crime statistics.

DAILY CRIME LOG

No Daily Crime Log is kept on campus as NAU-Costa Rica does not have a campus police or security department. Security personnel are employed/contracted by Fidelitas University.

TIMELY WARNINGS

In the event that a situation arises either on the NAU-Costa Rica campus or in its vicinity, that the Resident Director determines threatens the well-being of students, an email will be sent from the Resident Director to students' official NAU email address. The Resident Director can also communicate with students by contacting their homestay families, the NAU-Costa Rica Facebook group, the NAU-Costa Rica Whatsapp group, and by cell phone if students have purchased a cell phone. If appropriate, the Resident Director will also post notices on classroom doors used by NAU students and on the NAU-Costa Rica office door.

Anyone with crime-related information that merits a timely warning should contact the Resident Director on his cell phone in Costa Rica – 87876837. This telephone number is a 24 hour emergency number active even when the

Resident Director is not physically present in Costa Rica. Two other phone numbers can be used for the same purpose: 88466152 and 88702719. If the Resident Director cannot be reached students can contact the NAU Center for International Education (CIE) at U.S. phone number (602) 234-9105.

MISSING STUDENT NOTIFICATION

NAU-Costa Rica does not have a Missing Student Notification policy because it does not provide on-campus student housing facilities at Fidelitas University.

CAMPUS SECURITY AND CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS

General Pre-departure Orientation: All students attending the NAU-Costa Rica program are required to attend a 1.5 hour general pre-departure orientation. Students are told how to stay safe while traveling abroad. Subjects discussed included not drawing attention to one's self, adopting local customs and behaviors, researching safety considerations when travelling, and how to contact NAU in case of an emergency.

Country-specific Pre-departure Orientation: All students attending the NAU-Costa Rica program are required to attend a 1.5 hour country-specific pre-departure orientation. The NAU Center for International Education advisor for Costa Rica and the NAU-Costa Rica Resident Director discuss safety concerns specific to Costa Rica and to the San Jose/San Pedro metropolitan area.

During the first day of students' orientation in Costa Rica, the NAU-Costa Rica program informs students about a variety of topics related to living and traveling in Costa Rica. Security issues discussed include:

- The most common security concerns foreign students face in Costa Rica (pickpocketing, robberies, theft).
- Where pickpocketing and robberies commonly occur.
- Ways to avoid and prevent being the victim of a crime.
- Issues related to gender and Costa Rican cultural. This includes gender based behaviors that may encourage sexual harassment.
- Alcohol and drug abuse.
- Security policies and procedures on the Fidelitas University campus and outside the campus.
- What to do if students are victims of a crime or witness a crime.
- Emergency contacts and how to get in touch with them.

Northern Arizona University believes that it is better to act early to prevent crime rather than react to it after it has been committed. Ultimately, we are all responsible for our own safety/security and the safety/security of those around us. Additionally, the following program is available on-line for all students and employees:

360° Stay Safe™: Strategies to Enhance Safety and Security: Provides a series of video lessons for students and employees offering safety strategies that relate to a University environment. Topics include: Protecting your Possessions and Identity; Sexual Assault; Controlling Behavior; Stalking; Every Day Safety; Common-Sense Defense; and Safe Travel. The videos can be viewed by individuals and accessed at any time with a valid NAU computer network login through the [NAU Police Department website](#). These videos are also used in conjunction with guided discussion sessions or as a supplement to community presentations on enhancing personal safety and security.

BE SMART AND STAY SAFE!

Although the campus is a safe place, there are certain precautions you can take to help minimize your chances of becoming a victim. The majority of crimes committed on campus are those of opportunity. Follow these safety tips:

- Be aware of your surroundings and walk with a purpose; remove headphones and avoid texting and other distractions.
- Try to avoid isolated areas. It is more difficult to get help if no one is around.
- Trust your instincts! If you feel uneasy about any situation, assert yourself and do something about it.
- Lock your doors and windows; even when you leave for a short period of time, while showering, and

when sleeping; know the people you allow in your home and in your building.

- Always check the interior of your car before entering.
- Keep your vehicle locked at all times. Do not leave personal belongings or valuables in your vehicle.
- Keep your bicycle secured with a high quality U-shaped lock.
- Keep a record of the serial number of valuable property.
- Do not leave your backpack, wallet, purse, books, or laptops unattended even for a minute.
- Report the theft or loss of credit cards, debit cards, checks, driver's licenses, social security cards, etc. to the police.
- Cancel stolen or lost credit and charge cards immediately! Request new cards with new account numbers.
- Use secure web sites.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Information on what to do in a variety of emergency situations can be found on the University's Emergency Information website: <https://in.nau.edu/emergency-management/>. This website provides guidance on a variety of scenarios, as well as access to a number of other resources, plans, and procedures relative to the University's emergency preparedness.

EMERGENCY EVACUATION

Emergency plans and drills are necessary for all facilities to help ensure a safe, effective, and efficient evacuation. Full cooperation in any evacuation is required for the safety of all involved. In the event a full or partial evacuation of campus is required, the University does have a campus-wide evacuation plan that describes the organization, assigns responsibilities, and specifies actions required to conduct the evacuation in a safe and orderly fashion.

SHELTER IN PLACE/DENY ENTRY

If an incident occurs and the buildings or areas around you become unstable or the air outdoors becomes dangerous due to smoke or toxic or irritating substances, it may be safer to stay indoors rather than be exposed to the danger by attempting to leave. The term "shelter in place" means to stay in the building you are in until you are advised it is safe to come out. If your building is damaged, seek shelter in the nearest University building. When sheltering in place, shut and close all exterior doors and close and lock windows; try to find an interior room without windows, preferably above ground; turn off all air conditions, heaters, and fans; close vents to ventilations systems; make yourself comfortable. When approached by responding emergency personnel, follow their directions. In the event of a hostile event on campus (e.g. an active shooter), community members may be advised to shelter in place or "deny entry". Should the need ever arise, unless instructed otherwise; hide from view, lock and barricade doors, cover windows, turn off lights, silence cell phones, if with others spread out throughout the room, make an action plan, and call 911. Believe you will survive. When approached by emergency personnel, keep hands raised and fingers spread and follow all directions. For information and training on active shooter, emergency procedures, and strategies to enhance safety and security, contact the NAU Police Department at 928-523-3611 or email ASKNAUPD@nau.edu.

ALCOHOL, ILLEGAL DRUGS, AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

DRUG FREE SCHOOLS AND CAMPUSES

Northern Arizona University is committed to providing a healthy educational environment, consistent with University policies and free from unlawful acts. In addition, NAU must certify compliance with The Drug-Free Workplace Act (41 USCA 701), The Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (20 USCA 7101), and The Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Regulations (34 CFR 86).

The health and safety of students and employees is important to Northern Arizona University. Not only can the

misuse of alcohol and controlled substances seriously affect health, it can impact the ability to work and study and may also put the safety and well-being of others at risk. The prevention of substance abuse is sought in several ways at Northern Arizona University, and includes encouraging the healthy use of leisure time through recreation and other activities. Additionally, a variety of workshops on topics such as healthy eating and stress management are offered through Health Promotion. Wellness programs and workshops are regularly offered for employees through the Employee Assistance and Wellness Office and include similar topics.

Information regarding prevention/intervention programs, health risks, University policies, and University and legal sanctions associated with alcohol and other drug abuse can be found in the [Student Handbook](#) and on the [Human Resources](#) webpage. All students and employees are encouraged to review these materials in order to make educated and informed decisions related to alcohol and drugs.

The University encourages any students and employees who may have a problem with the use of alcohol or drugs to seek professional advice and treatment.

UNIVERSITY POLICIES ON ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

The NAU Student Code of Conduct states that the following conduct is not acceptable on campus: Violation of the board or university rules or applicable laws governing alcohol, including consumption, distribution, unauthorized sale, or possession of alcoholic beverages.

According to the Office of Residential Life Standards of Residence, on-campus possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages of those of legal age (the State of Arizona has established the legal age for consumption of alcohol to be 21) is allowed only in the private living quarters of certain residence halls and other campus living units as well as certain other designated areas. Consumption of alcoholic beverages in public areas other than those designated is prohibited. Some residence halls are designated as substance-free, prohibiting even those of legal age from consuming alcohol in their living quarters.

With regard to drugs, the NAU Student Code of Conduct states that the following conduct is not acceptable on campus: Unauthorized use, sale, possession, or distribution of any controlled substance or illegal drug or possession of drug paraphernalia that would violate the law. The Standards of Residence state “the possession, use, sale, manufacture/ cultivation, or provision of any type of illegal drugs (barbiturates, opiates, marijuana, amphetamines, hallucinogens, etc.) or aiding in the use of such are not permitted in residence halls and are violations of the statutes of the State of Arizona.”

NAU employee policies require that university employees report to work in a condition to perform their duties safely and efficiently in the interest of their co-workers and students, as well as themselves. It is also the expectation of the university that students attend class and other educational activities in a condition in which they can perform their educational tasks and participate effectively with other members of the university community. The use of alcohol and illegal drugs is prohibited during work hours at the university workplace, while occupying university vehicles, while on university business, during class time, on field trips and during other educational activities, except where permitted by the Arizona Board of Regents (ABOR) and/or the President or designee.

LEGAL SANCTIONS AND UNIVERSITY DISCIPLINARY ACTION ASSOCIATED WITH ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE

Violations of University policies regarding alcohol and other drug use will be subject to legal sanctions and/or University disciplinary action. The Northern Arizona University Student Code of Conduct details the sanctions that may be imposed by the institution for violations of these policies. Sanctions include expulsion from the University, suspension from the University, University probation, warnings, restricted access to University properties and other educational sanctions. Further, the University may refer a student to appropriate authorities for prosecution for alcohol and other drug abuse violations. Sanctions also may be imposed under the Standards of Residence for those students living in University residence halls. In addition to sanctions, federal law (specifically the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act) permits the University to notify parents of any alcohol and other drug violation occurring on-campus for students under the age of (21). NAU views parents as important partners in the education

of students, thus the University may notify parents when their student has been involved in a serious or repeated alcohol or other drug violation.

University employees must abide by the applicable policies and laws pertaining to alcohol and drug use while at work. University employees who violate University policies regarding alcohol and other drug use will be subject to legal sanctions and/or University disciplinary action, up to and including termination.

CRIMINAL OFFENSES AND ASSOCIATED PENALTIES INVOLVING ILLEGAL DRUGS

ARIZONA OFFENSES AND PENALTIES

Criminal offenses and associated penalties involving illegal drugs can be found in Chapters 34 and 34.1 of Title 13 of the Arizona Revised Statutes (ARS): <https://www.azleg.gov/arsDetail/?title=13>

The definitions associated with these drug statutes can be found at [ARS 13-3401](#) and [ARS 13-3451](#). Each specific statute will list the corresponding penalty for that offense.

FEDERAL PENALTIES

Information regarding federal offenses and penalties can be found on the Drug Enforcement Administration's web page: <https://www.deadiversions.usdoj.gov/21cfr/21usc/index.html>

According to the U.S. Department of State – Bureau of Consular Affairs, if you violate local laws, even unknowingly, you may be expelled, arrested, detained, or imprisoned. If you break local laws in Costa Rica, your U.S. passport will not help you avoid arrest or prosecution. The law permits pre-trial detention of persons accused of serious crimes. Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs could land you immediately in jail. Penalties for possession, use, or trafficking illegal drugs are severe, including long jail sentences and heavy fines. Visit <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/CostaRica.html> for more information.

MEDICAL MARIJUANA POLICY

Northern Arizona University prohibits the possession and use of marijuana on all of its campuses, including university housing.

Growing and using marijuana remains a crime under federal law, and federal legislation prohibits any institution of higher education that receives federal funding from allowing the possession and use of marijuana. The University continues to enforce its current policies regarding controlled substances and any students or employees who violate University policy prohibiting the use or possession of illegal drugs on campus will be subject to disciplinary and criminal action.

DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE AND PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention/Intervention Programs – For students <https://in.nau.edu/dean-of-students/intervention-programs/>
- Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention/Intervention Programs – For employees <https://in.nau.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2018/07/Prevention-and-intervention-programs-ek.pdf>
- Legal Sanctions/Disciplinary Action Associated with Alcohol and Drug Use <https://in.nau.edu/dean-of-students/alcohol-drug-legal-sanctions/>
- Health Risks Associated with Alcohol and Drugs <https://in.nau.edu/dean-of-students/alcohol-drug-health-risks/>

The following prevention/intervention programs are available in **Costa Rica**:

- Costa Rica Recovery <https://costaricarecovery.net/>
- Costa Rica Alcoholics Anonymous <https://www.costaricaaa.com/>

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE POLICIES

Northern Arizona University is committed to creating and maintaining a University environment free from gender discrimination and violence. Throughout this document the term gender violence is defined to include sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking. NAU prohibits these offenses and reaffirms its commitment to maintain a campus environment emphasizing the dignity and worth of all members of the University community. As a result, NAU issues this statement of policy to inform the community of our comprehensive efforts to educate, inform and respond to gender violence. Please utilize the below links to review NAU's policies governing gender-based discrimination and violence:

- NAU policy regarding Sexual Misconduct:
- <https://nau.edu/university-policy-library/sexual-misconduct/>

EDUCATION AND PREVENTION PROGRAMS

The University has a variety of educational programs to promote the awareness of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, with a number of departments and groups teaching community members about sexual assault and relationship violence, encouraging healthy relationships and advocating safe dating and social behaviors. The University engages in programming and awareness campaigns intended to prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. Primary prevention and awareness programs are offered for all incoming students and new employees, and ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns are also offered to the entire University community. Educational programs and campaigns are responsive to community needs, and assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome. **NAU-Costa Rica students will have had access to these NAU programs on the Flagstaff Mountain Campus before the term that they spend abroad with NAU in Costa Rica.**

The University's programs and campaigns:

- Identify domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as prohibited offenses by the University;
- Define domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking under Arizona Revised Statutes;
- Define "without consent" in reference to sexual activity in the State of Arizona;
- Provide safe and positive options for bystander intervention that may be carried out by an individual to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against a person other than the individual;
- Provide information on risk reduction to recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks; and
- Provide an overview of information contained in the Annual Security Report in compliance with the Clery Act.

Programs to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking are a result of the collaborative work of many departments throughout the University. An overview of the University's primary and on-going prevention and awareness programs and campaigns are shown below.

First day orientation in Costa Rica: Addressing gender issues; what is common / acceptable and what is not in a foreign culture. Over the orientation is addressed the topic in a clear manner to prevent students to send wrong signals or misunderstand common behaviors in the foreign culture.

The following programs are available on-line and thus accessible to all NAU students and employees regardless of their campus location:

EVERFI: EVERFI's Sexual Assault Prevention program is required for all new students. The online module addresses healthy relationships, consent, sexual violence, bystander strategies, reporting resources and more.

360° Stay Safe™: Strategies to Enhance Safety and Security: Provides a series of video lessons for students and employees offering safety strategies that relate to a University environment. Topics include: Protecting your Possessions and Identity; Sexual Assault; Controlling Behavior; Stalking; Every Day Safety; Common-Sense Defense; and Safe Travel. The videos can be viewed by individuals and accessed at any time with a valid NAU computer network login through the [NAU Police Department website](#). These videos are also used in conjunction with guided discussion sessions or as a supplement to community presentations on enhancing personal safety and security.

Employee Education: All new employees are required to complete an online training program on discrimination and harassment matters, including specific training on Title IX within the first 30 days of employment. In addition, all employees receive regular education on these topics. In 2019, updated education – covering discrimination and harassment education (including gender and gender violence topics), retaliation, and reporting obligations was required of all individuals with an employment relationship to the university.

Written and Web Information: Employees are reminded of their reporting options and obligations via various electronic and web based resources. The Title IX webpage contains a variety of resources including a page entitled "Faculty and Staff Resources," and an annual letter reminds them of appropriate offices to address conflict on campus. Campus resources, such as the Faculty Handbook, have also been updated to include information regarding the Title IX Coordinator. In addition to online resources, the University has a Title IX brochure which describes resources and related processes which can be distributed to impacted individuals. Resource letters are distributed electronically by the Office of the Dean of Students when a report is received. Information on dating and domestic violence is also available on the Health Promotion webpage.

The following programs are available on the Flagstaff Mountain Campus:

Take a Stand! Bystander Training: Two-hour bystander training offered by Health Promotion provides students with information about effective bystander strategies to prevent sexual violence.

Relationship Workshops: Healthy relationship workshops are offered through the Health Promotion Office. Workshops explore the key components of healthy relationships, boundary setting, signs of an unhealthy relationship, consent and local resources.

Orientation: During new student orientation students participate in a theatrical presentation (True Life: I'm a Lumberjack) of sexual assault scenarios. Both parents and students also participate in a processing session following these educational presentations that include local resources, reporting options and University policies. Information cards about the legal definition of consent are distributed to all new students during orientation.

Safe Zone Training: Safe Zone training is offered throughout the year through the Office of Inclusion: Multicultural and LGBTQIA Student Services (IMQ). Safe Zone 101 offers a foundational approach to LGBTQIA+ allyship and Safe Zone 102 focuses on becoming a well-informed and active ally to members of the LGBTQIA+ community. This training was incorporated into training for Resident Assistants and is also available upon request for other interested groups.

Media Campaigns: A variety of media campaigns addressed sexual violence, domestic violence, stalking awareness, and rape myths throughout the year.

Sexual Assault Awareness Activities: National Stalking Awareness, Sexual Assault Awareness, and Domestic Violence Awareness months are all recognized across campus and include a variety of educational strategies.

BYSTANDER INTERVENTION OPTIONS

Bystander intervention means safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking against a person other than such individual. Active bystander intervention plays a critical role in the prevention of sexual assault and harassment and is therefore an important component of University educational efforts. The following information summarizes the content of bystander intervention training:

A bystander is, “**an individual who observes violence or witnesses the conditions that perpetuate violence. They are not directly involved, but have the choice to intervene, speak up, or do something about it.**” We want to create a culture in our community of accountability where bystanders are actively engaged in the prevention of violence, without causing further harm.

In order to achieve this, we have to know how to intervene. Sometimes we witness or hear situations where we want to intervene, but are not sure how to do so. The following is a list of direct and indirect methods of active bystander intervention.

Direct:

- Say something directly to the person:
 - “Are you okay?”
 - “Can I call you a cab?”
 - “Who did you come here with? Let’s find your friends.”
- Say something to the perpetrator. Let them know you recognize what is happening, and you won’t stand for it.
 - “Is everything okay here?”
 - “He/she is pretty drunk; you should probably just get their number and call them tomorrow.”
 - “I don’t like what you just did/said.”
 - “What you just said is not cool.”
- Remove the person from the situation
- If you suspect you or a friend has been drugged, call law enforcement immediately inform someone in charge, like a bouncer, bartender, manager, etc.
- Always make sure you are safe before intervening
- Talk to a campus official in a non-emergency situation

Indirect:

- **If you ever feel uncomfortable or unsafe intervening, then don’t.** However you can enlist others to help you – the bouncer, bartender, other friends or bystanders, etc. **Don’t be afraid to call the police if you feel like anyone is in immediate danger.**
- Distract the perpetrator:
 - “Hey man I think your car is being towed!”
 - “Someone called the cops we need to get out of here!”
- Distract the person:
 - “Hey will you come to the bathroom with me?”
 - “Can you help me find (enter mutual friend’s name).”
 - “I think your friend is looking for you.”
- Have a code word/text with your friends or family if you feel uncomfortable saying something directly

RISK REDUCTION INFORMATION

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

Risk reduction is always a good practice; unfortunately it is not always effective. On average, most assaults are committed by someone the person knows. These assaults are typically happening in closed areas like dorm rooms, apartment buildings, etc. where risk reduction methods may not always be applicable. When discussing risk reduction, it is important to remember that **rapists cause rape**. Risk reduction methods are meant to reduce risk, but cannot prevent the risk altogether. A victim is never at fault for an assault, and should never be blamed for how the assault happened. For this reason, active bystander interventions are the most effective methods for preventing sexual assault and harassment.

The following tips may reduce risk for many different types of crimes, including sexual violence (taken from Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network, <https://www.rainn.org/>).

- **Stay alert.** When you're moving around on campus or in the surrounding neighborhood, be aware of your surroundings. Consider inviting a friend to join you or asking campus security for an escort. If you're alone, only use headphones in one ear to stay aware of your surroundings.
- **Make a plan.** If you're going to a party, go with people you trust. Agree to watch out for each other and plan to leave together. If your plans change, make sure to touch base with the other people in your group. Don't leave someone stranded in an unfamiliar or unsafe situation.
- **Trust your instincts.** If you feel like a situation, location, or person is unsafe, it probably is. Don't be afraid to speak up. Chances are others are feeling the same way.
- **Be careful about posting your location.** Many social media sites, like Facebook and Foursquare, use geolocation to publicly share your location. Consider disabling this function and reviewing other social media settings.
- **Make others earn your trust.** A college environment can foster a false sense of security. They may feel like fast friends, but give people time to earn your trust before relying on them.
- **Protect your drink.** Don't leave your drink unattended, and watch out for your friends' drinks if you can. If you go to the bathroom or step outside, take the drink with you or toss it out. Drink from unopened containers or drinks you watched being made and poured. It's not always possible to know if something has been added to someone's drink. In drug-facilitated sexual assault, a perpetrator could use a substance that has no color, taste, or odor.
- **Be secure.** Lock your door and windows when you're asleep and when you leave the room. If people constantly prop open the main door to the dorm or apartment, tell security or a trusted authority figure.

Additional Resources:

Health Promotion webpage: <https://in.nau.edu/campus-health-services/sexual-assault/>

NAU Police Safety webpage: <https://in.nau.edu/police-department/safety/>

Sexual Assault Information from RAINN: <https://www.rainn.org/>

NAU Information and reporting: <https://in.nau.edu/title-ix/reportingoptions/>

Circle of 6 Free App: <http://www.circleof6app.com/>

One Love myPlan App: <https://www.joinonelove.org/get-help/#myplan>

PROCEDURES TO FOLLOW IF AN INCIDENT OCCURS

First and Foremost: Get to Safety and Seek Medical Attention

- If you are in San Jose, Costa Rica and have serious physical injury, go immediately to the [Clinica Biblica Hospital](#) at Av. 14, Laberinto, San Jose, Costa Rica to be examined. Medical care is important for both physical and psychological reasons. It is also important from the standpoint of evidence to help substantiate your situation. You will be assisted in arranging for any hospital treatment and other medical needs. Clinica Biblica Hospital is one of the most reputed health providers in Costa Rica. They have a contract with GeoBlue, which covers all NAU participants while in Costa Rica. Clinica Biblica Hospital provides comprehensive medical

services and the majority of its medical personnel are bilingual. The hospital is not obligated to report incidents to the police, unless physical harm was caused by a weapon. Police reports should be filed through the Federal Investigation Organization (OIJ Organizacion de Investigacion Judicial). You can give the police as much or as little information as you wish, or request that the officer contact a victim/witness advocate, who will help you understand the process and provide support.

- In Costa Rica the NAU Resident Director is your primary resource to get either medical or legal assistance, whether from Costa Rican organizations or from U.S. organizations.

EVIDENCE PRESERVATION CONSIDERATIONS

If you or someone you know has been hurt by gender violence, it is important to preserve evidence. Preserving evidence may be useful in obtaining a protection order or in proceeding with a criminal investigation should you choose to do so. Victims of gender violence are encouraged to preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications, and keeping pictures, logs, or other copies of documents they may have that would be useful to university hearing boards/investigators or police. After a sexual assault, the victim should try to avoid activities that could potentially damage evidence such as bathing, douching, smoking, changing clothing, or cleaning the bed/linen/area where they were assaulted if the offense occurred within the past 120 hours. In circumstances of sexual assault, if victims do not opt for forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted disease.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORTING, RESOURCES, AND SUPPORT

Victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking who wish to report the incident to the University have options regarding law enforcement and campus authorities. Those who wish to seek guidance in a confidential setting are encouraged to contact either Northern Arizona Care and Services After Assault (NACASA), Victim Witness, or Counseling Services. NACASA has a 24-hour crisis line (928-527-1900 or 1-877-634-2723) and 24-hour contact with on-call counselors is available through Counseling Services (928-523-2261). Victim Witness can be reached at 928-856-7676. These resources are available to students in Costa Rica and at a minimum can provide guidance to students on how to identify appropriate local resources.

The University has procedures in place that serve to be sensitive to those who report (students or employees), including providing written notice about their right to file criminal charges, the university processes that are available to them, as well as the availability of counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance and other services on and/or off campus. Additional assistance including no-contact orders; interim action and housing; academic, transportation, and workplace accommodations will be provided if requested and reasonably available. The University will make such accommodations regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to local law enforcement and regardless of whether the offense is alleged to have occurred on or off campus.

Although the University strongly encourages all members of its community to report violations of this policy to law enforcement, it is the victim's choice whether or not to notify proper law enforcement authorities, including local police and victims have the right to decline involvement with the police. The University will assist any victim with notifying law enforcement authorities if the victim so desires. Victims do not have to make an official report to obtain access to services/resources.

The Costa Rica program, as well, offers procedures to serve those program participants or staff members who have been victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, including informing the victim about their right to file criminal charges in the host country as well as the availability of counseling, health, mental health, legal assistance, visa immigration assistance and other services that are available in the host country or in the area where the incident took place.

Individuals who wish to report to the University have the following options:

OTHER REPORTING OPTIONS – NON-CONFIDENTIAL

- **Criminal Complaint in Costa Rica:** Victims in Costa Rica may pursue criminal charges by calling the local Police Department at 911 or by visiting the OIJ (Federal Investigation Organization in Costa Rica) at Edificio de Tribunales de Justicia, Primer Piso, downtown San Jose. If the incident occurred in another jurisdiction, the Resident Director will assist in contacting the correct law enforcement entity.
- **Student Code of Conduct:** Victims may pursue administrative complaints alone or in conjunction with a criminal complaint through the Student Code of Conduct by contacting the Office of the Dean of Students at 928-523-5181 or by visiting their office at University Union, Building 30, Room 104, PO 6015, Flagstaff, AZ. NAU personnel in Costa Rica will offer help to the student in contacting the appropriate parties.
- **Title IX Coordinator:** Sexual harassment, sexual assault, relationship violence and stalking are forms of sex-based discrimination covered by Title IX and other discrimination laws/policies. Contact the Title IX Office for more information about filing a complaint under the University's Sexual Misconduct Policy. The Title IX Coordinator, Elyce Morris may be contacted at 928-523-5315, Elyce.Morris@nau.edu, or PO Box 4116, Flagstaff, AZ.
- **Bias Education and Support:** Campus Inclusion Team: At NAU, we are committed to creating and maintaining an environment free of discrimination based on race, color, ethnicity, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, veteran status, sexual orientation, gender identity, and genetic information. The Campus Inclusion Team (CIT) is committed to fostering a campus community that honors diversity, freedom of expression, and inclusiveness through individual support, campus trainings, and resource referrals. CIT does not investigate or adjudicate specific incidents of conduct or advise on disciplinary matters. CIT welcomes open, courageous, and challenging discussions across the full spectrum of human issues and intersections in our campus communities. CIT encourages the exchange of ideas through academic inquiry, civil discourse, and respect for individuals. CIT recognizes the value of free speech and also that some speech may be hurtful and even disparaging. CIT can provide support for students, faculty, and staff impacted by such speech by listening, discussing, and connecting individuals with resources. University community members may report concerns related to diversity and inclusion to CIT; if a reported concern appears to involve a legal or policy violation, the CIT will refer the impacted individuals or communities to the appropriate resource. We encourage anyone who has experienced or witnessed an act of bias to report it and to access available resources. Together, we can work to make NAU a more welcoming community for all. For more information and online reporting options, please visit: <https://in.nau.edu/campus-inclusion-team/> or email the team at campusinclusionsteam@nau.edu.
- **Title IX/Sexual Misconduct Report Form:** If a student does not wish to pursue any of the options listed above, they may fill out this form to give anonymous information about what happened. In addition, students can make a non-anonymous official report via this form. The form can be found at https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?NorthernAZUniv&layout_id=52.

COURT ORDERS, NO CONTACT ORDERS AND ACCESS RESTRICTIONS

The following resources may be useful to participants in Costa Rica who are a victim of a crime and will be returning to NAU's Flagstaff Mountain Campus.

Northern Arizona University complies with Arizona law in recognizing a valid protection order that is related to sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, domestic or family violence and that is issued by a court in another state, a court of a United States territory, or a tribal court for the purpose of preventing violent or threatening acts or harassment against, contact or communication with, or physical proximity to another person for as long as the order is effective in the issuing jurisdiction. Victims who have obtained an Order of Protection are encouraged to provide a copy to NAU Police Department and the Title IX Office or the Office of the Dean of Students as appropriate.

In most instances, the University cannot apply for an order of protection or injunction prohibiting harassment on behalf of a victim. The victim is required to file a petition for an Order of Protection or Injunction against Harassment with a Justice of the Peace, Municipal or Superior Court Judge. In the event a victim is either temporarily or permanently unable to request the order or injunction, a third party may request the order or injunction on behalf of the victim. The victim may also seek assistance from Victim Witness Services of Coconino County at <https://vwscoconino.org/>. For direction on applying for Orders of Protection and Injunctions against Harassment, please contact the below listed courts.

- [Flagstaff Municipal Court](#), 101 W. Cherry Avenue, Flagstaff, AZ, 928-213-3000
- [Coconino County Superior Court](#), 200 N. San Francisco Street, Flagstaff, AZ, 928-679-7600
- [Flagstaff Justice Court](#), 200 N. San Francisco Street, Flagstaff, AZ, 928-679-7650

In addition, the Arizona Protective Order Initiation and Notification Tool (AZPOINT) at <https://azpoint.azcourts.gov/> allows the victim (or eligible third party) to fill out their forms online for an Order of Protection before going to the courthouse. AZPOINT is made available to the public by the Arizona Judicial Branch, in partnership with the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

In the case of Injunctions Against Workplace Harassment, which are used to help prevent violence in the workplace, an employer, or authorized agent of an employer, may file a petition for the injunction.

A Mutual No Contact Order or Denial of Access may be requested from the Title IX Office. Students may also work with the Title IX Office to receive supportive measures and/or permanent remedies including; assistance with changing academic, living arrangements, transportation, and working situations, if requested and reasonably available. Anyone wishing to request assistance with supportive measures involving an employee or other member of the university community should contact the Title IX Coordinator.

Further, the institution will maintain as confidential, any accommodations or protective measures provided to the complainant to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the accommodations or protective measures. Students may edit their FERPA/Directory Restrictions in their LOUIE Student Service. Instructions are provided in the following link: <https://in.nau.edu/ferpa/ferpa-faq/>

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS IN REPORTING

A victim who does not wish to file an administrative complaint through one of the University processes or pursue action within the Costa Rican criminal justice system may still file a report with the NAU PD describing the details of the incident. Without these reports, crime trends and other issues of concern may not be identified. Because police reports are public record under state law, the NAU PD cannot hold reports of crime in confidence. The NAU PD does have a mechanism, however, to make reports of suspicious or criminal activity anonymously online through the NAU PD website at <https://in.nau.edu/police-department/anonymous-report/>. The option is given for the reporting party to provide their name and contact information for follow-up if so desired. Based on the information that is provided in the online report the NAU PD will conduct an investigation. This reporting mechanism is not for crimes in progress. There is also an online reporting option for Campus Security Authorities through the NAU PD website at <https://in.nau.edu/police-department/campus-security/>.

NAU does have an anonymous reporting process for victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. If a victim does not wish to file a police report or report the incident through the Office of the Dean of Students or the Title IX Office, they may fill out this Title IX/Sexual Misconduct Report Form to give information about what happened: https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?NorthernAZUniv&layout_id=52. The purpose of the anonymous sexual assault report is to assess the danger the incident may present to the community at large as well document it for inclusion in the annual crime statistics. No names are used, nor is any information included that might identify the victim. If a victim chooses to go this route, it is the victim's choice how much information is shared and all efforts are made to maintain the victim's anonymity. Support options and resources are listed <https://in.nau.edu/title-ix/>. For more information visit <https://in.nau.edu/title-ix/resources/>.

If you are a victim of sexual assault, it is important for you have access to services such as medical attention and counseling regardless of your decision to report the incident. When you talk to a counselor, the information you provide will remain confidential and the counseling relationship provides a safe space for you to talk about the incident and how it has affected your life. There are, however, a few exceptions to confidentiality. If you are under the age of 18, the counselor is mandated to report certain offenses such as a sexual assault. If you are seen as a potential harm to yourself or another person, the counselor must also break confidentiality. These factors are considered on a case-by-case basis. NAU counselors are encouraged, when they deem appropriate, to inform persons being counseled of the procedures to report crimes on a voluntary basis for inclusion in the annual crime statistics.

RESOURCES FOR VICTIMS

A variety of resources are available both on campus and in the community for students and employees who have

been victims. Some U.S. based resources may be useful for students that would like support from an American organization or for students that will leave Costa Rica and return to the United States.

Costa Rica:

- [Organismo de Investigacion Judicial \(OIJ\)](#)
- [Insituto Nacional de las Mujeres \(INAMU\)](#)
- [Police Department \(Seguridad Publica\)](#) 911 (Within Costa Rica)
- [Costa Rican Red Cross](#) (506) 2528-0000
- [U.S. Embassy in Costa Rica](#)
- [Clinica Biblica Hospital](#)
- First Aid Services: Transmedic Ambulancia SA, (506) 22453757
- Emergencias y traslados SA (506) 22861818
- Provida (506) 22244225
- Capriar SA (506) 22494647

On-Campus/Flagstaff Mountain Campus:

- [Campus Health Medical Services](#) provides a wide array of medical services and resources to the University community. 928-523-2131
- [Counseling Services](#) provides counseling to students of the University community whose lives have been disrupted by criminal activities or other incidents that affect their progress at this University. 24-hour contact with on-call counselors is available at 928-523-2261.
- [Employee Assistance and Wellness Office \(EAW\)](#) assists employees and their adult family members with personal and professional issues in a comfortable, accessible office. 928-523-1552
- [The Office of the Dean of Students](#) is responsible for ensuring that the conduct of each student attending the University contributes to an environment conducive to the University's academic objectives. The Office of the Dean of Students may take disciplinary action ranging from a warning to expulsion. The Office of the Dean of Students may also collaborate with the Title IX Office to provide supportive measures to students. 928-523-5181
- [The Equity and Access Office \(EAO\)](#) is responsible for overseeing the Nondiscrimination and Anti-Harassment Policy (formerly the Safe Working and Learning Environment Policy) which prohibits illegal discrimination and harassment. 928-523-3312
- The [Title IX Office](#) is responsible for NAU's institutional compliance efforts for Title IX, which includes sexual harassment, sexual assault, relationship violence and stalking. The Title IX Office also is responsible for offering supportive measures and overseeing their effective implementation. Title IX Coordinator, Elyce C. Morris, is a campus official invested with independent authority to address and correct discrimination, harassment, and behaviors that constitute sexual misconduct. 928-523-5315
- [Human Resources](#) plays an important role on campus and is involved in many ways in the health and management of our employees. 928-523-2223
- [Student Legal Counsel Office](#) assists NAU students with issues of a legal nature and can provide advice and referrals to outside attorneys. 928-522-4866
- [Disability Resources Office](#) leads collaborations with students, faculty, staff, and the campus community to cultivate a universally designed environment, and facilitates the removal of existing barriers for the full inclusion of people with disabilities. 928-523-8773
- [Center for International Education](#) (Visa and Immigration issues) 928-523-2409
- [Collegiate Recovery Program](#) 928-523-2131

Flagstaff area resources:

- [\(NACASA\) Northern Arizona Care and Services After Assault](#) is a safe place for victims (age 13 and older) of sexual assault to go for help and to explore their options after an assault. Specially trained doctors and nurses are available to provide medical/forensic care immediately following an assault. NACASA is available 24 hours a day through their non-reporting crisis hotline at 928-527-1900. Their services may also be coordinated through local law enforcement.
- [Victim/Witness Services of Coconino County](#) is a nonprofit organization of staff and volunteer advocates who work as a team with agencies, individuals, and law enforcement personnel to provide immediate community intervention, social services, and referral resources. They continue to

support victims and their families who are involved in the criminal justice process by offering victim compensation, victim advocacy, and community education. Victim/Witness Services provides information and referrals. M-TH, 8-5 and F, 8-4, 928-856-7676.

State and Federal:

- [Native Americans for Community Action \(NACA\)](#); Website has links to statewide resources.
- [AZ Department of Health Services](#) - Behavioral Health Services; Links to Regional Behavioral Health Authorities in Arizona and links to Tribal Regional Behavioral Health Authorities in Arizona
- [Arizona Child & Family Advocacy Network](#)
- [Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network \(RAINN\)](#); 1-800-656-HOPE
- [U.S. Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women](#)
- [Southwest Behavioral Health](#)

ADMINISTRATIVE COMPLAINTS AND UNIVERSITY DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES

A complaint may be made under the Sexual Misconduct Policy whether or not criminal charges are filed. If there is concurrent jurisdiction over a particular incident the University may determine, in consultation with the victim, the most appropriate option for addressing the complaint.

The University disciplinary processes will include a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution process transparent to the accuser and the accused. The resolution of complaints of sexual misconduct are completed in a timely manner, usually within 60 days of the report. Investigators and hearing board members will be trained annually on the issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and taught how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of the victim and promotes accountability. Investigators and hearing board members also receive training on institutional policy and procedures, due process principles, and investigatory best practices.

Procedures for Allegations Filed under the Sexual Misconduct Policy:

Notice of Allegations

Upon receipt of a formal complaint from a student or employee or upon the initiation of a formal complaint by the Title IX Coordinator on behalf of the University, the University must provide the following written notice to the parties who are known: notice of the University's grievance procedures, including any information resolution process, notice of the allegations of sexual harassment potentially constituting sexual harassment, including sufficient details known at the time and with sufficient time to prepare a response before any initial interview. Sufficient details include the identities of the parties involved in the incident, if known, the conduct allegedly constituting sexual harassment, and the date and location of the alleged incident, if known.

The University's written notice must also include a statement that the respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process.

The written notice must inform the parties that they may have an advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney and may inspect and review evidence. In accordance with Item 6 of the University's Student Code of Conduct, the University prohibits the parties from initiating, causing, or contributing to any false report. In addition, the Faculty Handbook Code of Ethics and Conduct Section 3.1 prohibits the intentional misrepresentation of personal opinions. Such conduct is subject to disciplinary sanctions.

If, in the course of investigation, the University decides to investigate allegations about the complainant or respondent that are not included in the notice requirements above, then the University will provide notice of the

additional allegations to the parties whose identities are known.

Investigations of a Formal Complaint

The University must investigate the allegations in a formal complaint. If the conduct alleged in the formal complaint would not constitute sexual harassment even if proved, did not occur in the University's education program or activity, or did not occur against a person in the United States, then the University must dismiss the formal complaint with regard to that conduct for purposes of sexual harassment under title IX. However, such a dismissal does not preclude action under another provision of the University's code of conduct.

As soon after the initiation of the investigation as possible, the Title IX Coordinator or the designated investigator shall notify all University employees or students who are believed to have documentary, electronic, or tangible evidence to preserve such evidence for the investigation. The University must also notify the complainant of: (a) the importance of preserving evidence as may be necessary to the proof of criminal domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or in obtaining a protection order, (b) the agencies to whom the alleged offense should be reported, (c) options regarding law enforcement and campus authorities, including notification of the complainant's option to (i) notify proper law enforcement authorities, including on-campus and local police, (ii) be assisted by campus authorities in notifying law enforcement authorities if the complainant so chooses, and (iii) decline to notify such authorities.

When investigating a formal complaint, the University must ensure that the burden of proof and the burden of gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding responsibility rests on the University and not on the parties, provided that the University cannot access, consider, disclose, or otherwise use a party's records that are made or maintained by a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, or other recognized professional or paraprofessional acting in the professional's or paraprofessional's capacity, or assisting in that capacity, and which are made and maintained in connection with the provision of treatment to the party, unless the University obtains that party's voluntary, written consent to do.

The University must provide both parties an equal opportunity to inspect and review any evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in a formal complaint, including the evidence upon which the University does not intend to rely in reaching a determination regarding responsibility and inculpatory or exculpatory evidence whether obtained from a party or other source, so that each party can meaningfully respond to the evidence prior to conclusion of the investigation.

The University must also provide an equal opportunity for the parties to present witnesses, including fact and expert witnesses, and other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence. In addition, the University may not restrict the ability of either party to discuss the allegations under investigation or to gather and present relevant evidence.

The University must provide the parties with the same opportunities to have others present during any grievance proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice. The University may not limit the choice of advisor or presence of advisor for either the complainant or respondent in any meeting or grievance proceeding. Advisors are not required to be attorneys. Additionally, the University may not limit the choice or presence of an advisor for either the complainant or respondent in any meeting or grievance proceeding. However, the University may establish restrictions regarding the extent to which the advisor may participate in the proceedings, as long as the restrictions apply equally to both parties.

The University must also provide to the party whose participation is invited or expected written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of all hearings, investigative interview, or other meetings with a party, with sufficient time for the party to prepare to participate.

Investigative Report

The University is required to create an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence. Prior to completion of an investigative report, the University must send each party and the party's advisor, if any, the evidence subject to inspection and review in an electronic format, or a hard copy, and the parties must have at least 10 days to submit a written response, which the investigator will consider prior to completion of the

investigative report. The University must also provide a copy of the investigative report at least 10 days prior to a hearing or other time of determination regarding responsibility, send to each party and the party's advisor, if any, the investigative report in an electronic format or a hard copy, for their review and written response.

Live Hearing

The University is required under Title IX to have a live hearing as part of the University's grievance procedures.

During a live hearing, the University and the University's decision-maker(s) must permit each party's advisor to ask the other party and any witnesses all relevant questions and follow-up questions, including those challenging credibility. Such cross-examination at the live hearing must be conducted directly, orally, and in real time by the parties' advisor of choice and never by a party personally, notwithstanding the discretion of the University to otherwise restrict the extent to which advisors may participate in the proceedings. If a party does not have an advisor present at the live hearing, the University will provide without fee or charge to that party, an advisor of the University's choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, to conduct cross examination on behalf of that party.

The University must also make all evidence subject to the parties' inspection and review available at any hearing to give each party equal opportunity to refer to such evidence during the hearing, including for purposes of cross-examinations.

Only relevant cross cross-examination and other questions may be asked of a party or witness. Before a complainant, respondent, or witness answers a cross-examination or other question, the decision-maker(s) must first determine whether the question is relevant and explain any decision to exclude a question as not relevant. Questions and evidence about the complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant, unless such questions and evidence about the complainant's prior sexual behavior are offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the conduct alleged by the complainant, or if the questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the respondent and are offered to prove consent.

If a party or witness does not submit to cross-examination at the live hearing, the decision-maker(s) must not rely on any statement of that party or witness in reaching a determination regarding responsibility; provided, however, that the decision-maker(s) cannot draw an inference about the determination regarding responsibility based solely on a party's or witness's absence from the live hearing or refusal to answer cross-examination or other questions.

Live hearings may be conducted with all parties physically present in the same geographic location or, at the University's discretion, any or all parties, witnesses, and other participants may appear at the live hearing virtually, with technology enabling participants simultaneously to see and hear each other. Universities must create an audio or audiovisual recording, or transcript, of any live hearing and make it available to the parties for inspection and review. At the request of either party, the University must provide for the live hearing to occur with the parties located in separate rooms with technology enabling the decision-maker(s) and parties to simultaneously see and hear the party or the witness answering questions.

Determination Regarding Responsibility

For the purpose of making a determination regarding responsibility, the University must appoint decision-maker(s) who cannot be the same person(s) as the Title IX Coordinator(s) or the investigator(s) for the University's grievance procedures. When making a determination regarding responsibility, the University must apply the preponderance of the evidence standard.

The University's decision-maker(s) must issue a written determination regarding responsibility. The University must provide the written determination to the parties simultaneously. The University's written determination must include:

- (a) identification of the allegations potentially constituting sexual harassment;
- (b) a description of the procedural steps taken from the receipt of the formal complaint through the determination, including any notifications to the parties, interviews with parties and witnesses, site visits, methods used to

- gather other evidence, and hearings held;
- (c) findings of fact supporting the determination;
 - (d) conclusions regarding the application of the University's code of conduct to the facts;
 - (e) a statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, including a determination regarding responsibility, and disciplinary sanctions the University imposes on the respondent, and whether remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to the University's education program or activity will be provided by the University to the complainant; and
 - (f) the University's procedures and permissible bases for the complainant and respondent to appeal.

The following sets forth a non-exhaustive list of potential remedies for complainants, which the University may impose. Possible sanctions include suspension, termination, and expulsion.

The University may provide immediate steps and interim measures to ensure the safety and well-being of the complainant, such as counseling, extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, campus escort services, mutual restrictions on contact between parties, changes in work or housing locations, leaves of absence, increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus, and other similar measures.

In cases of alleged violence, sexual harassment, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, both the complainant and the respondent shall be simultaneously informed in writing of the outcome of any institutional disciplinary proceeding, the institution's procedures for the accused and the complainant to appeal the results of the institutional disciplinary proceeding, any change to the results that occurs prior to the time that such results become final, and when such results become final.

The determination regarding responsibility becomes final either on the date that the University provides the parties with the written determination of the result of the appeal, if an appeal is filed, or if an appeal is not filed, the date on which an appeal would no longer be considered timely.

The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for effective implementation of any remedies.

Appeals

The University must offer both parties an appeal from a determination regarding responsibility, and from a University's dismissal of a formal complaint or any allegations therein, on the following bases: (a) procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter; (b) new evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made, that could affect the outcome of the matter; and/or (c) the Title IX Coordinator, investigator(s), or decision-maker(s) had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or the individual complainant or respondent that affected the outcome of the matter.

As to all appeals, the University must (a) notify the other party in writing when an appeal is filed and implement appeal procedures equally for both parties; (b) ensure that the decision-maker(s) for the appeal is not the same person as the decision-maker(s) that reached the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal, the investigator(s), or the Title IX Coordinator; (c) ensure that the decision-maker(s) for the appeal complies with the standards set forth in this policy and Title IX; (d) give both parties a reasonable, equal opportunity to submit a written statement in support of, or challenging, the outcome; (e) issue a written decision describing the result of the appeal and the rationale for the result; and (f) provide the written decision simultaneously to both parties.

Informal Resolution Process

A University must not require as a condition of enrollment or continuing enrollment, or employment or continuing employment, or enjoyment of any other right, waiver of the right to an investigation and adjudication of formal complaints of sexual harassment consistent with this section. Similarly, a University may not require the parties to participate in an informal resolution process under this section and may not offer an informal resolution process unless a formal complaint is filed. However, at any time prior to reaching a determination regarding responsibility

the University may facilitate an informal resolution process, such as mediation, that does not involve a full investigation and adjudication, provided that the University (a) provides to the parties a written notice disclosing: (i) the allegations, (ii) the requirements of the informal resolution process including the circumstances under which it precludes the parties from resuming a formal complaint arising from the same allegations, provided, however, that 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, and (iii) any consequences resulting from participating in the informal resolution process, including the records that will be maintained or could be shared; (b) obtains the parties' voluntary, written consent to the informal resolution process; and (c) does not offer or facilitate an informal resolution process to resolve allegations that an employee sexually harassed a student.

Record Keeping

A University must maintain for a period of seven years records of each sexual harassment investigation including any determination regarding responsibility and any audio or audiovisual recording or transcript, any disciplinary sanctions imposed on the respondent, and any remedies provided to the complainant designed to restore or preserve equal access to the University's education program or activity; any appeal and the result therefrom; any informal resolution and the result therefrom; and all materials used to train Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decision-makers, and any person who facilitates an informal resolution process. Materials used to train Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decision-makers, and any persons who facilitates an informal resolution process will be publicly available on the University's website.

The University shall create, and maintain for a period of seven years, records of any actions, including any supportive measures, taken in response to a report or formal complaint of sexual harassment. In each instance, the University shall document the basis for its conclusion that its response was not deliberately indifferent, and document that it has taken measures designed to restore or preserve equal access to the University's education program or activity. If the University does not provide a complainant with supportive measures, then the University must document the reasons why such a response was not clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances. The documentation of certain bases or measures does not limit the University in the future from providing additional explanations or detailing additional measures taken.

STATEMENT REGARDING CONFIDENTIALITY

University Campus Security Authorities can meet their Clery obligation to report the crime statistic while maintaining the confidentiality of the victim by utilizing the CSA Crime Report Form located on the NAU Police Department's web page. This form is submitted to the NAU Police Department for inclusion in the year's Clery statistics; however it does not include any personally identifiable information. A victim's personally identifying information is not included in any Clery Act reporting and public disclosures such as the Daily Crime Log, Annual Security Report or Timely Warnings.

Additionally, some university employees may have a duty to report as outlined in A.R.S. 13-3620 relating to minors.

Because police reports are public record under state law, the NAU PD cannot hold reports of crime in confidence. The NAU PD does have a mechanism, however, to make reports of suspicious or criminal activity anonymously online through the NAU Police Department website.

SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION

The Federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act, enacted on October 28, 2000, requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement agency information provided by a state concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. It also requires sex offenders already required to register in a state to provide notice, as required under state law, of each institution of higher education in that state at which the person is employed, with or without compensation, volunteer services or is a student.

The Arizona Department of Public Safety maintains the official website for sex offender information for the state of Arizona. The purpose of the Arizona sex offender information website is to provide information to the public concerning the location of sex offenders within Arizona and can be accessed at <https://www.azdps.gov/services/public/offender>.

Costa Rica does not register and make publically available sex offender information.

CRIME STATISTICS

Crime statistics are gathered in accordance with the guidelines established under the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act. In addition to publishing this Annual Security Report, the NAU PD submits the annual crime statistics published in this report to the U.S. Department of Education.

Under limited circumstances, NAU may remove a reported crime from its crime statistics. This may only be done when a sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel has fully investigated the reported crime and, based on the results of this full investigation and evidence, had made a formal determination that the crime report is false or baseless and has been determined "Unfounded." The crime statistics are provided on the following pages after the Clery Act crime definitions.

The campus crime, arrest, and referral statistics contained in this report include reports made to the NAU PD, reports made to campus security authorities (CSAs), and reports made to local law enforcement agencies. It should be noted that not all local law enforcement agencies queried either responded to the request for statistics and/or were able to provide statistics for NAU's Clery reportable geography.

The following are Arizona definitions (Violence Against Women Act - VAWA) crimes- include dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking:

Domestic Violence (Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13.3601): means any act that is a dangerous crime against children or one of the following offenses as prescribed in state law: negligent homicide, manslaughter, second degree murder, first degree murder, endangerment, threatening or intimidation, assault, aggravated assault, custodial interference, unlawful imprisonment, kidnapping, sexual assault, unlawful distribution of pictures depicting nudity or specific sexual acts, criminal trespass in the third degree, criminal trespass in the second degree, criminal trespass in the first degree, criminal damage, interference with judicial proceeding, disorderly conduct, intentional cruelty to animals, intentional interference or prevention of person making an emergency phone call, or use of electronic communication to terrify, intimidate, threaten or harass, harassment, aggravated harassment, stalking, surreptitious photographing, aggravated domestic violence, or child or vulnerable adult abuse, if any of the following applies:

- The relationship between the victim and the defendant is one of marriage or former or of persons residing or having resided in the same household.
- The victim and the defendant have a child in common.
- The victim or the defendant is pregnant by the other party.
- The victim is related to the defendant or the defendant's spouse by blood or court order as a parent, grandparent, child, grandchild, brother or sister, or by marriage as a parent-in-law, grandparent-in-law, stepparent, step-grandparent, stepchild, step-grandchild, brother-in-law, or sister-in-law.
- The victim is a child who resides or has resided in the same household as the defendant and is related by blood to a former spouse or the defendant or to a person who resides or who has resided in the same household as the defendant.
- The relationship between the victim and the defendant is currently or was previously a romantic or sexual relationship. The following factors may be considered in determining whether the relationship between the victim and the defendant is currently or was previously a romantic or sexual relationship: (a) The type of relationship; (b) The length of the relationship; (c) The frequency of the interaction between the victim and the

defendant; (d) If the relationship has terminated, the length of time since the termination.

Dating Violence: Arizona law does not define the term dating violence.

Stalking (Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-2923): A person commits stalking if the person intentionally or knowingly engages in a course of conduct that is directed toward another person and if that conduct causes the victim to:

- Suffer emotional distress or reasonably fear that either: (a) The victim's property will be damaged or destroyed; or (b) Any of the following will be physically injured: (i) The victim; (ii) The victim's family member, domestic animal or livestock; (iii) A person with whom the victim has or has previously had a romantic or sexual relationship; (iv) A person who regularly resides in the victim's household or has resided in the victim's household within the six months before the last conduct occurred.
- Reasonably fear death or the death of any of the following: (a) The victim's family member, domestic animal or livestock; (b) A person with whom the victim has or has previously had a romantic or sexual relationship; (c) A person who regularly resides in the victim's household or has resided in the victim's household within the six months before the last conduct occurred.

Sexual assault (Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1406): A person commits sexual assault by intentionally or knowingly engaging in sexual intercourse or oral sexual contact with any person without consent of such person.

Violent sexual assault (Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1423): A person is guilty of violent sexual assault if the offense involved the discharge, use, or threatening exhibition of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument or involved the intentional or knowing infliction of serious physical injury and the person has a historical prior felony conviction for a sexual offense under this chapter or any offense committed outside this state that if committed in this state would constitute a sexual offense under this chapter.

For purposes of the Clery Act, the term "sexual assault" includes the offenses of rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape. These definitions under Arizona law are as follows:

Rape: Arizona law does not define the term rape.

Fondling: Arizona law does not define the term fondling.

Incest (Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-3608): Persons who are 18 or more years of age and are within the degrees of consanguinity within which marriages are declared by law to be incestuous and void, who knowingly intermarry with each other, or who knowingly commit fornication or adultery with each other are guilty of a class 4 felony.

Statutory Rape: Arizona law does not define the term statutory rape.

Other crimes under Arizona law that may be classified as a "sexual assault" include the following:

Sexual abuse (Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1404): A person commits sexual abuse by intentionally or knowingly engaging in sexual contact with any person who is 15 or more years of age without consent of that person or with any person who is under 15 years of age if the sexual contact involves only the female breast. It is not a defense to a prosecution for a violation of this section that the other person consented if the other person was 15, 16, or 17 years of age and the defendant was in a position of trust.

Sexual conduct with a minor (Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1405): A person commits sexual conduct with a minor by intentionally or knowingly engaging in sexual intercourse or oral sexual contact with any person who is under 18 years of age.

Molestation of a child (Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1410): A person commits molestation of a child by intentionally or knowingly engaging in or causing a person to engage in sexual contact, except sexual contact with the female breast, with a child who is under 15 years of age.

Consent (as it relates to sexual activity) (Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1401(7)): "Without consent" includes any of the following: (a) The victim is coerced by the immediate use or threatened use of force against a person or property;

(b) The victim is incapable of consent by reason of mental disorder, mental defect, drugs, alcohol, sleep or any other similar impairment of cognition and such condition is known or should have reasonably been known to the defendant. For the purposes of this subdivision, "mental defect" means the victim is unable to comprehend the distinctively sexual nature of the conduct or is incapable of understanding or exercising the right to refuse to engage in the conduct with another; (c) The victim is intentionally deceived as to the nature of the act; (d) The victim is intentionally deceived to erroneously believe that the person is the victim's spouse.

CLERY CRIME DEFINITIONS

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

Manslaughter by Negligence: The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Sexual Assault (Sexual Offenses): Any sexual act directed against another person, without consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Rape: The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus, with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. This offense includes the rape of both males and females.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

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

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

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

Dating Violence: Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. For the purposes of this definition:

- Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
- Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Stalking: Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

- fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
- suffer substantial emotional distress.

For the purposes of this definition:

- Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property.
- Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
- Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Arrests and Disciplinary Referrals for Violations of Weapons, Drugs and Liquor Laws

An **arrest** for Clery Act definition, is when a person is processed by arrest, citation, or summons.

Referred for disciplinary action is the referral of any person to any official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is established and which may result in the imposition of a sanction.

Weapon Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices or other deadly weapons. This classification encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature.

Drug Abuse Violations: The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs.

Liquor Law Violations: The violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

CLERY GEOGRAPHIC CATEGORIES

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

Note: Statistics for university housing facilities are recorded and included in both the On-Campus category and the On-Campus Student Housing Facility category.

On-Campus Student Housing Facility: Any student housing facility that is owned or controlled by the institution, or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution, and is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus is considered an on-campus student housing facility.

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

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

HATE CRIMES

Northern Arizona University is also required to disclose statistics for Hate Crimes. A Hate Crime is a criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. Bias is an expressed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on actual or perceived race, gender, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender identity, ethnicity, or disability. Before an incident can be classified as a Hate Crime, sufficient objective facts must be present to lead a reasonable and prudent person to conclude that the offender's actions were motivated, in whole or in part, by bias.

For Clery purposes, Hate Crimes include any of the following offenses that are motivated by bias: Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter, Sexual Assault, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Arson (previously defined under "Clery Crime Definitions") and Larceny-Theft, Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property, Intimidation, and Simple Assault (defined below).

Larceny-Theft: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles or automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article that is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, worthless checks, motor vehicle theft, and attempted motor vehicle theft are excluded.

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

Intimidation: To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

Simple Assault: An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

Reported Hate Crimes:

2017: No Reported Hate Crimes

2018: No Reported Hate Crimes

2019: No Reported Hate Crimes

NAU – Costa Rica

***This campus does not have any on-campus student housing facilities or any noncampus buildings or property.**

	On-Campus	Public Property	Unfounded Crimes
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter			
2017	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence			
2017	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0
Rape			
2017	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0
Fondling			
2017	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0
Incest			
2017	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0
Statutory Rape			
2017	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0
Robbery			
2017	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault			
2017	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0
Burglary			
2017	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0

	On-Campus	Public Property	Unfounded Crimes
Motor Vehicle Theft			
2017	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0
Arson			
2017	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0
Arrests: Weapons Violations			
2017	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Weapons Violations			
2017	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0
Arrests: Drug Law Violations			
2017	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Drug Law Violations			
2017	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0
Arrests: Liquor Law Violations			
2017	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Liquor Law Violations			
2017	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0

VAWA Violence Against Women Act	On-Campus	Public Property	Unfounded Crimes
Dating Violence			
2017	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0
Domestic Violence			
2017	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0
Stalking			
2017	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0

Total Unfounded Crimes	
2017	0
2018	0
2019	0