



2025 Annual Security Report

NAU Statewide Campuses

NAU-Tucson

Pima Community College

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Annual Security Report

NAU Statewide Campuses
NAU-Tucson
Pima Community College
West Campus
2202 West Anklam Rd
Tucson, AZ 85709

Office Hours: Monday – Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Overview

NAU-Tucson is located on the Pima Community College campus. We offer several degree programs, as well as the 2NAU program, a pathway program between Pima Community College and Northern Arizona University.

NAU staff is available for questions or assistance at:
Phone Number: 928-523-2992
E-mail: pima@nau.edu

Preparing the Clery Annual Security Report

The Director of Clery Compliance at the Northern Arizona Northern Arizona University Police Department (NAU PD), prepares and publishes the Clery Annual Security Report 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 designated staff. 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.

By October 1 of each year, this report is made available to all current students and employees and, upon request, to any prospective student or employee. 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 86011.

Campus Law Enforcement

The Pima Community College Police Department (PCCPD) is the law enforcement agency of jurisdiction for the NAU-Tucson campus. However, NAU currently does not have any formal Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) between its NAU-Tucson campus and law enforcement agencies. NAU does not have a police department or security personnel at this campus location, but Pima Community College does have its own police department. All PCCPD sworn officers are certified by the Arizona Peace

Officer Standards and Training Board (AZPOST). PCCPD police officers are armed and have full peace officer authority and powers of arrest.

- Pima Community College Police Department (PCCPD) 520-206-2700

Criminal Activity Off Campus

NAU-Tucson does not have any noncampus locations of officially recognized student organizations. Subsequently, Northern Arizona University does not monitor criminal activity at such locations.

Missing Student Notification

NAU-Tucson does not have a Missing Student Notification policy specific to that location because it does not provide on-campus student housing facilities on the Pima Community College campus. Missing person reports should be made to local law enforcement.

How to Report Criminal Offenses

Northern Arizona University encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes to appropriate police agencies, when the victim of a crime elects to, or is unable to, make such a report.

Below are the primary Campus Security Authorities to whom students and employees should report Clery Act crimes. Visitors and others not associated with the university can also contact these Campus Security Authorities to report crimes.

- Clery Act Notification Officials: You can also find contact information at <https://in.nau.edu/policedepartment/clery-act-notification-officials/>
- Director, Clery Compliance 928-523-1696 CleryCrimeReport@nau.edu
- Dean of Students 928-523-5181 DeanofStudents@nau.edu
- Title IX Coordinator 928-523-5434 TitleIX@nau.edu

NAU-Tucson does not have policies or procedures to allow victims or witnesses to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis. [88-CRIME](#) provides a means to anonymously report crimes, provide information on unsolved crimes, and provide information on wanted fugitives. 88-CRIME can be contacted at 520-882-7463. However, information submitted to 88-CRIME would not be shared with Northern Arizona University for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

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 an athletic coach or a faculty advisor to a student group following an incident. University officials with significant responsibility for student and campus activities are considered Campus Security Authorities (CSAs). Under the Clery Act, a crime is “reported” when it is 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 report the incident to the NAU Police Department (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 responsibility for reporting allegations of Clery-reportable crimes that are reported to them in their capacity as a CSA to the NAU PD. 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 Crime Report Form online 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 posing an imminent risk of harm to themselves or another person, the counselor must break confidentiality. These factors are considered on a case-by-case basis. NAU does not have any procedures that encourage pastoral and professional counselors, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform the persons they are counseling of any procedures to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

Timely Warnings

The Clery Act Notification Official will issue, or cause to be issued, an appropriate Timely Warning (Crime Alert) when a Clery Act crime, or a non-Clery Act crime that is considered to represent a threat to students and employees, is reported to have occurred within the Clery geography for which they are responsible. The issuance of Crime Alerts is not limited to violent crimes or crimes against persons. Crime Alerts may be advisable when property crimes or non-Clery Act crimes are reported. The decision to issue a Crime Alert is made on a case-by-case basis in light of all the facts surrounding a crime including, but not limited to, the nature or seriousness of the crime, the continuing danger to the campus community, and the possible risk of compromising law enforcement efforts.

The local Clery Act Notification Official – alone or in consultation with the Director of Clery Compliance or designee – will review the circumstances and information surrounding the criminal incident. Crime Alerts are usually distributed for the following Clery Act reportable crimes: murder, robbery, and arson. However, all other Clery Act crimes (e.g., sexual assault, burglary, etc.) are considered for Crime Alerts on a case-by-case basis, depending on the facts of the case and the information known by the Clery Act Notification Official.

When issuing a Crime Alert, the Clery Act Notification Official must balance the need to include pertinent information about the crime that triggered the warning, while also protecting the confidentiality of the victim to the maximum extent possible. Crime Alerts will also provide information that promotes safety and aids in the prevention of similar crimes. Names of victims or any personally identifying information about victims will not be placed in Crime Alerts.

Crime Alerts are distributed by the NAU Police Department (NAU PD) in the form of bulletins. The NAU PD will post the Crime Alert on the NAU PD web page at <https://in.nau.edu/police-department/timely-warning-crime-alerts/> and send an email to the campus community (i.e., based on primary campus affiliation as listed in LOUIE; students, faculty, and staff with valid email addresses in the LOUIE directory), which will include an active URL to the individual Crime Alert bulletin. The Clery Act Notification Official will ensure that the Crime Alert is appropriately distributed or posted in visible and accessible locations throughout the facilities for which they are responsible. Every effort will be made to complete, email, and post the Crime Alert bulletin as soon as pertinent information regarding a criminal incident that represents a serious and continuing threat to students and employees is available, even if the Clery Act Notification Official does not have all of the facts surrounding the incident.

Crimes exclusively reported to a pastoral or professional counselor are exempt from timely warnings.

Security and Access to Campus Facilities

Academic and administrative buildings are open and accessible during normal business hours to staff, students, faculty, guests, and campus visitors.

Access into NAU designated offices is granted via the use of a key code pad. A card access system that augments current lock and key mechanisms is available by request for after-hours building access. Access is managed through an electronic system that provides oversight and remote control of those systems.

An extensive alarm system monitors the status of most College facilities and includes intrusion and duress alarms. All areas that contain confidential student and employee information are controlled with restricted access and alarm systems. All alarms and access control systems are monitored at the PCCPD Communications Center. All intrusion and duress alarms are managed with immediate law enforcement response.

PCCPD maintains computerized access to student and employee files in order to verify the status of students and employees and to locate an individual in an emergency. PCCPD conducts routine patrols to monitor and assess security-related matters at PCC facilities. Community Service Officers conduct visual sweeps each day as they open and secure the campus, as well as routine foot patrols throughout their shifts. PCCPD maintains lists of PCC personnel who are to be notified if an emergency arises at their location.

SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS USED IN THE MAINTENANCE OF CAMPUS FACILITIES

Facility inspections are conducted on a continuous basis to evaluate safety and security practices, lighting conditions, emergency telephones and alarm systems. Facilities staff, along with Community Service Officers, perform preventative maintenance checks on safety systems such as duress alarms, emergency blue phone function and exterior lighting. Lost, stolen and compromised access devices are reported immediately to College Police (520-206-2700) and Facilities Work Control (520-206-2733).

Hazing Policy and Prevention

Effective January 1, 2025 colleges and universities are required to begin collecting hazing statistics to include in the Annual Security Report. This update comes following passage of the [Stop Campus Hazing Act](#), which was signed into law on December 23, 2024. This reporting update includes all campus fraternities, sororities, clubs, teams, and any group that could be considered an organization where membership is maintained.

Hazing statistics will first be included in the 2026 Annual Security Report (2025 calendar year statistics).

Additional Resources: Read the bill: [Stop Campus Hazing Act](#)

Being part of a campus group can be one of the most meaningful aspects of student life. However, hazing is a hidden and serious problem that undermines the value of these experiences for many individuals. Northern Arizona University promotes student organizations and the opportunities they provide for students. The University does not tolerate hazing by any affiliated group or individual. The University expects all students and organizations to observe and fully comply with state law, University policy, and applicable laws related to the prohibition of hazing. Hazing is a violation of [Northern Arizona University policy](#) and [Arizona State Law](#).

What is hazing?

Any intentional, knowing or reckless act committed by a student, employee, or visitor whether individually, or in concert with other persons, against another person, in connection with an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in any organization that is affiliated with Northern Arizona University that contributes to a substantial risk of potential physical injury, mental harm or degradation, or causes physical injury, mental harm or personal degradation.

Some examples of hazing include, but are not limited to:

- Paddling in any form
- Physical or psychological shocks
- Late work sessions that interfere with scholastic activities
- Advocating or promoting alcohol or substance use and/or abuse
- Tests of endurance
- Submission of members or prospective members to potentially dangerous or hazardous circumstances or activities, which have a foreseeable potential for resulting in personal injury
- Any activity that may have a potential to cause mental distress, panic, human degradation, or embarrassment

NAU's Hazing Transparency Report can be found here: [Hazing Transparency Report](#)

NAU's Hazing Prevention, Policy and Resources can be found here: [Hazing Prevention](#)

Incidents of Hazing can be reported online at:: [Report a Hazing Incident](#)

Alcohol, Illegal Drugs, and Substance Abuse

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, Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, and Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Regulations.

The health and safety of students and employees is important to NAU. 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 misuse is sought in several ways at NAU, 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 at <https://in.nau.edu/dean-of-students/student-handbook/> and on the Human Resources web page at <https://in.nau.edu/Human-Resources/Drug-Free-Schools/>. All students and employees are encouraged to review these materials in order to make educated and informed decisions related to alcohol and drugs.

University Policies on Alcohol and Drugs

The Arizona Board of Regents (ABOR) 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.

All university policies can be found on the University Policy Library web page at <https://nau.edu/university-policy-library/>.

According to the Campus Living Community Policies, students who are 21 are permitted to possess, consume, and be in the presence of alcohol in their private bedroom or apartment space where all students and visitors are of legal drinking age. Students who are 21 and share a room with a roommate who is under 21 are prohibited from consuming or possessing alcohol in the shared bedroom. It is a violation of university policies and Arizona law for individuals of legal drinking age to provide alcohol to any person under 21 years of age.

Regarding drugs, the ABOR 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. Arizona and federal law and university policies prohibit the possession, use, sale, manufacture, cultivation, or provision of illegal drugs, including without limitation, barbiturates, opiates, amphetamines, and hallucinogens. All illegal drugs, including unlawfully obtained prescription medicines, are prohibited on university property, including all Campus Living Communities. University policies and federal law prohibit the use, possession, or cultivation of marijuana, including medical marijuana, on university property, including in all Campus Living Communities. This prohibition also applies to those who possess a medical marijuana card.

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.

Violations of University policies regarding alcohol and other drug use will be subject to legal sanctions and/or University disciplinary action.

The following NAU Personnel Policies are applicable to Academic Professionals, Administrators, Classified Staff, Faculty, and Service Professionals:

NAU Personnel Policy, 5.05, Alcohol/Drug Policy for details of prohibitive behavior related to alcohol and/or drugs - <https://hr.nau.edu/apps/policy-manual/10251>

NAU Personnel Policy, 5.06, Commercial Driver Licensee Alcohol and Drug Testing - https://nau.edu/university-policy-library/hr_5-06/

Legal Standards 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 Arizona Board of Regents 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. 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.

University Policies for Students Regarding Alcohol and Drugs – <https://in.nau.edu/dean-of-students/student-handbook/>

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) at: <https://www.azleg.gov/arstitle/>

The definitions associated with the ARS drug statutes can be found in [ARS 13-3401](#) and in [ARS 13-3451](#). Each drug offense listed in Chapters 34 and 34.1 of ARS lists the corresponding penalty for the offense.

In 2020 Arizona passed the Smart and Safe Act, legalizing the adult recreational use of marijuana. The definitions associated with the ARS statute can be found in [ARS 36-2850](#). Additional information regarding restrictions, violations, penalties and enforcement can be found in [ARS 36-2851](#), [ARS 36-2852](#) and [ARS 36-2853](#).

FEDERAL OFFENSES AND PENALTIES

Information regarding federal offenses and penalties can be found at <https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2024-12/2024-Drugs-of-Abuse-508.pdf>.

MARIJUANA

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 STATE LAWS

Category	Summary (Arizona Revised Statutes)
Marijuana	Except as provided in sections 36-2852 and 36-2853, a person shall not knowingly possess or use marijuana, possess marijuana for sale, produce marijuana, or transport marijuana for sale (see ARS 13-3405). Violations in this statute range in severity of punishment from a class 6 felony to a class 2 felony.
Peyote	A person who knowingly possesses, sells, transfers or offers to sell or transfer peyote is guilty of a class 6 felony (see ARS 13-3402).
Narcotic Drugs [as defined in ARS 13-3401 includes (among others) Fentanyl & Opium]	Except as provided in section 36-2850, paragraph 16, subdivision (b), section 36-2852 and section 36-2853, subsection C, a person shall not knowingly possess or use a narcotic drug; possess a narcotic drug for sale; possess equipment or chemicals, or both, for the purpose of manufacturing a narcotic drug; manufacture a narcotic drug; administer a narcotic drug to another person; obtain or procure the administration of a narcotic drug by fraud, deceit, misrepresentation or subterfuge; or transport for sale, import into this state, offer to transport for sale or import into this state, sell, transfer or offer to sell or transfer a narcotic drug (see ARS 13-3408). Violations include a class 4 felony to a class 2 felony.
Dangerous Drugs [as defined in ARS 13-3401 includes (among others) Mescaline, Methamphetamine, & Psilocybin]	A person shall not knowingly possess or use a dangerous drug; possess a dangerous drug for sale; possess equipment or chemicals, or both, for the purpose of manufacturing a dangerous drug; manufacture a dangerous drug; administer a dangerous drug to another person; obtain or procure the administration of a dangerous drug by fraud, deceit, misrepresentation or subterfuge; or transport for sale, import into this state or offer to transport for sale or import into this state, sell, transfer or offer to sell or transfer a dangerous drug (see ARS 13-3407). Violations include a class 4 felony to a class 2 felony.
Alcohol and Minors	It is a class 1 misdemeanor for a person under age 21 to buy, receive, have in their possession, or consume any spirituous liquor (see ARS 4-244). A person who is under the legal drinking age and who misrepresents the person's age to any person by means of a written instrument of identification with the intent to induce a person to sell, serve, give or furnish spirituous liquor contrary to law is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor (see ARS 4-241). A person who is under the legal drinking age and who solicits another person to purchase, sell, give, serve or furnish spirituous liquor contrary to law is guilty of a class 3 misdemeanor (see ARS 4-241). A person who is under the legal drinking age and who uses a fraudulent or false written instrument of identification or identification of another person or uses a valid license or identification of another person to gain access to a licensed establishment is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor (see ARS 4-241). A person who knowingly influences the sale, giving or serving of spirituous liquor to a person under the legal drinking age by misrepresenting the age of such person or who orders, requests, receives or procures spirituous liquor from any licensee, employee or other person with the intent of selling, giving or serving it to a person under the legal drinking age is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor (see ARS 4-241). It is a class 1 misdemeanor for any person to sell, furnish, dispose of or give, or cause to be sold, furnished, disposed of or given, to a person under the legal drinking age any spirituous liquor (see ARS 4-244).

FEDERAL TRAFFICKING PENALTIES

Drug/Schedule	Quantity	Penalties	Quantity	Penalties
Cocaine (Schedule II)	500-4999 grams mixture	First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs, and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 10 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.	5 kgs or more mixture	First Offense: Not less than 10 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 20 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual. 2 or More Prior Offenses: Life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.
Cocaine Base (Schedule II)	28-279 grams mixture		280 grams or more mixture	
Fentanyl (Schedule II)	40-399 grams mixture		400 grams or more mixture	
Fentanyl Analogue (Schedule I)	10-99 grams mixture		100 grams or more mixture	
Heroin (Schedule I)	100-999 grams mixture		1 kg or more mixture	
LSD (Schedule I)	1-9 grams mixture		10 grams or more mixture	
Methamphetamine (Schedule II)	5-49 grams pure or 50-499 grams mixture		50 grams or more pure or 500 grams or more mixture	
PCP (Schedule II)	10-99 grams pure or 100-999 grams mixture		100 gm or more pure or 1 kg or more mixture	

Penalties		
Other Schedule I & II drugs (and any drug product containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid)	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 yrs, or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	1 gram	Second Offense: Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual.
Other Schedule III drugs	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. If death or serious injury, not more than 15 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2.5 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not more than 30 yrs. Fine not more than \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.
All other Schedule IV drugs	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual.
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	Other than 1 gram or more	Second Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual.
All Schedule V drugs	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 1 yr. Fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual, \$250,000 if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 4 yrs. Fine not more than \$200,000 if an individual, \$500,000 if not an individual.

FEDERAL TRAFFICKING PENALTIES - MARIJUANA

Drug	Quantity	1st Offense	2nd Offense *
Marijuana (Schedule I)	1,000 kg or more marijuana mixture; or 1,000 or more marijuana plants	Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	100 kg to 999 kg marijuana mixture; or 100 to 999 marijuana plants	Not less than 5 yrs. or more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	More than 10 kgs hashish; 50 to 99 kg marijuana mixture More than 1 kg of hashish oil; 50 to 99 marijuana plants	Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	Less than 50 kilograms marijuana (but does not include 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight) 1 to 49 marijuana plants;	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.
Hashish (Schedule I)	10 kg or less		
Hashish Oil (Schedule I)	1 kg or less		

*The minimum sentence for a violation after two or more prior convictions for a felony drug offense have become final is a mandatory term of life imprisonment without release and a fine up to \$20 million if an individual and \$75 million if other than an individual.

Health Risks Associated with Alcohol and Drugs

ALCOHOL

Use of alcohol may affect judgment and decision-making abilities, slow down the central nervous system and brain function, and reduce coordination and reflex actions. Alcohol use (even low doses) may increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including physical altercations, threats, domestic abuse and accidental death. Higher doses may cause marked impairments in mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Overconsumption can cause respiratory depression and death. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, also can lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver.

Use during pregnancy can cause fetal alcohol syndrome and increase risk of reproductive complications including miscarriage, premature births, stillbirths, and more.

ILLICIT DRUGS

The use of illicit drugs can lead to a variety of health risks, depending on the drug or combination of drugs used.

Drug	Possible Effects
Marijuana	Nausea, vomiting, negative impacts on sleep quality, respiratory complications, reduced ability to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination, increased appetite, altered sense of time, increased heart rate, paranoia, psychosis, anxiety and depression
Inhalants	Nausea, fatigue, weight loss, brain damage, permanent damage to the nervous system
Cocaine	Insomnia, tactile hallucinations, paranoia, seizures, anxiety, agitation, wide mood swings, difficulty in concentration, death by cardiac arrest or respiratory failure
Other Stimulants, Amphetamines	Hallucinations, delusions, paranoia, sleeplessness, anxiety, elevated blood pressure, rapid or irregular heartbeat, tremors, stroke, high fever, heart failure
Depressants, Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines	Slurred speech, altered perception, drowsiness, respiratory depression, physical and psychological dependence, coma and death
Hallucinogens, Phencyclidine (PCP), Lysergic Acid (LSD), Mescaline, Psilocybin	Persistent memory problems, speech difficulties, mood disorders, paranoid and violent behavior, hallucinations, convulsions and coma, heart and lung failure
Narcotics, Opium, Opiates (Heroin, Morphine, Codeine), Opioids	Drowsiness, nausea and vomiting, watery eyes and itching, low and shallow breathing, clammy skin, impaired respiration, convulsions, coma, death

For more information about the health risks associated with alcohol and drugs, please visit <https://in.nau.edu/dean-of-students/alcohol-drug-health-risks/>

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/>
- <https://in.nau.edu/campus-health-services/alcohol-and-other-drugs/>

Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention/Intervention Programs – For employees

- <https://in.nau.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2021/05/Prevention-and-intervention-programs-07.2023.pdf>

Legal Sanctions/Disciplinary Action Associated with Alcohol and Drug Use

- <https://in.nau.edu/dean-of-students/alcohol-drug-legal-sanctions/>

Emergency Notification, Response, and Evacuation Procedures

Emergency Notifications

All emergencies should be reported to 911 or the local police jurisdiction. Upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation occurring on campus that involves an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees, the responsible officials at each University campus location will without delay issue, or cause to be issued, an Emergency Notification as necessary to inform the local students and employees of the significant emergency or dangerous situation. In the majority of instances, the local Clery Notification Official will be the one to receive information of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving the immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees. This may be the result of onsite observation, communication from other onsite personnel, or communication from local emergency services.

If the local Clery Notification Official determines the situation may require an emergency notification, they will immediately contact the NAU Police Department (NAU PD). The NAU PD Command Staff, on-duty supervisor, or Emergency Manager will collaborate with the Clery Notification Official to determine if the event qualifies as a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees. Some of these methods may include, but are not limited to:

1. On scene first person observation.
2. Official notification through emergency service organizations (e.g., Fire Department onsite, government based notification systems).
3. Other governmental based press release or news source outlets (e.g., news channel coverage, county notification system alert).

The information gathered through the steps above will be used by the NAU PD to formulate the content of the notification or identify which standardized template to use for notification.

The immediate initial notification and follow-up reports will be executed by the NAU PD, NAU Communications, or local Clery Notification Official as appropriate. All communications to media will be managed by NAU Communications; this will ensure NAU sends consistent information to those off campus. The Emergency Notification process involves the receipt, verification, and evaluation of information, which then sets into motion the following actions:

1. Determination if the entire campus community, or just an affected portion, will receive the Emergency Notification.
2. Compilation of the content of the Emergency Notification message.
3. Activation of the NAU emergency communication system and the redundant communications capabilities further defined below.
4. Potential activation of the University Emergency Operations Center (UEOC).

The following individuals, at minimum, will routinely be involved in making these determinations/decisions:

1. University Police Chief or designee
2. Emergency Manager
3. Director of NAU Communications or designee

Upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation requiring Emergency Notification, emergency management personnel have access to the University's systemized emergency communication system, which enables prompt notifications via a variety of methods. The system options may include, but are not limited to:

1. SMS text messages
2. Push notification through the NAU SAFE app
3. Priority e-mails or other departmental electronic notifications
4. University website notices
5. Facebook, Twitter, and other social media updates

Examples of when an Emergency Notification may be issued include an active building fire, an armed intruder, or a hazardous waste spill. Only a small segment of the campus may be affected, or the situation may threaten the entire campus community. Accordingly, depending on the circumstances, the Emergency Notification may be limited to a portion of the campus community.

Emergency Preparedness

Information regarding emergency preparedness can be found on the NAU Office of Emergency Management's at <https://in.nau.edu/emergency-management/>. and on the NAUSafe app. Additional information and download instructions for the app can be found at <https://in.nau.edu/its/nausafe/>.

These resources provide guidance on a variety of scenarios, as well as access to a number of other related topics, plans, and procedures relative to the University's emergency preparedness and links to other community partner sites. Additionally, the NAU emergency communication system will be tested on at least an annual basis; with advance notification of system testing being made.

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 University Emergency Operations and Response Plan.

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 conditioners, heaters, and fans; close vents to ventilation 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.

NAU SAFE

The NAU SAFE mobile device application is one of the University's primary means of distributing Emergency Notifications. All students and employees in the Active NAU Population are enrolled by the University to receive Emergency Notification SMS text messages or emails via the mobile telephone

number or NAU email address they list in their LOUIE directory information. Students and staff can use this link to update their profile information: <https://id.nau.edu/>

NAU SAFE can be downloaded by anyone onto their mobile device. Users receive push notifications via the app. Users can also access a variety of additional functions such as information about what to do during various emergency situations and other enhanced features. Users can also select to receive notifications about emergencies involving any of NAU's statewide campus locations. The NAU SAFE application will only send emergency or other urgent messages to those registered, and the system is not used to distribute advertising or other unsolicited content. The application is available for download to Apple iPhones and Android devices via their application services websites. Additional information can be found at <https://in.nau.edu/its/nausafe/>.

Students, faculty and staff at statewide locations are encouraged to also sign up for any alert systems offered through their local host sites and/or local law enforcement.

Campus Security Awareness and Crime Prevention Programs

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. Members of the statewide campuses are encouraged to participate in and be aware of the crime prevention programs that are available to them at their host sites.

The NAU SAFE app provides various security awareness and crime prevention information tailored to the campus community. Topics include personal safety, property security, bicycle safety, electronic harassment, identity theft, pedestrian safety, and sexual assault awareness. For more information on the NAU SAFE app, please visit <https://in.nau.edu/its/nausafe/>.

The Employee Assistance and Wellness (EAW) office provides confidential critical incident response services, counseling, and consultation to the NAU faculty and staff community for a wide range of personal and professional issues and situations, including safety and security. The EAW office provides support and consultation for supervisors and administrators related to campus safety and security issues that arise. The EAW office also offers the following types of programs related to safety and security. Some curricula for these programs include collaboration with other departments.

- Violence Prevention in the Workplace
- Conflict Management in the Workplace

Be Smart and 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 or scooter 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.
- Be aware of online fraudulent schemes. Do not agree to any financial transactions involving checks, cash, or money orders with anyone you do not personally know and trust.
- Do not send intimate or sexually explicit photos to anyone you have never met or trust. Online criminals have been known to blackmail victims into paying a sum of money under threat of the images being released to friends/family typically identified through social media.

For more safety tips, download the NAU SAFE app or visit <https://in.nau.edu/police-department/safety/>.

Sex-Based Violence Policies

Northern Arizona University is committed to creating and maintaining a University environment free from discrimination or violence based on sex or gender. Throughout this document, the term sex/gender-based violence includes 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. Please utilize the below links to review relevant NAU policies related to these matters:

- Sexual Misconduct Policy: <https://nau.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/26/Sexual-Misconduct.pdf>
- Title IX Sexual Harassment Procedure: <https://nau.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/26/Sexual-Misconduct-in-Violation-of-Title-IX-Procedure.pdf>
- Student Sex-based Harassment and Misconduct Procedure: <https://nau.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/26/Student-Sexual-and-Gender-Based-Harassment-and-Sexual-Misconduct-Procedures.pdf>
- Nondiscrimination and Anti-harassment Policy: <https://nau.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/26/Nondiscrimination-and-Anti-Harassment-INTERIM.pdf>
- Nondiscrimination and Anti-Harassment Complaint Procedure: <https://in.nau.edu/eao/equity-and-access/make-a-complaint/>

Programs to Prevent Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking

Programs to prevent sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking are a result of the collaborative work of many departments throughout the University.

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 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.

Some of the departments that are involved in these efforts include the Dean of Students, Student Rights & Responsibilities, Lumberjack CARE Center, Campus Living, NAU PD, Health Promotion, Human Resources and the Office for the Resolution of Sexual Misconduct (ORSM): Title IX Institutional Compliance, Prevention & Response.. The ORSM provides compliance oversight on the content of training related to sexual misconduct or sexual violence. An overview of the University's primary and on-going prevention and awareness programs and campaigns are shown below.

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

Vector: Vector's Sexual Assault Prevention program is required for all new undergraduate students. The online module addresses healthy relationships, consent, sexual violence, bystander strategies, reporting resources, and more. Vector also has subsequent courses available to continuing students to continue examining the topics of sexual violence, healthy relationships, bystander intervention strategies, and reporting resources.

Employee Education: NAU requires all new faculty, staff, and student employees to complete two courses provided by Vector Solutions, Preventing Harassment & Discrimination: Clery Act and Title IX and Accommodating Disabilities to help create a safe working environment and to prevent workplace harassment and discrimination. In addition to information about rights and responsibilities under the law and university policies, the trainings provide information based in research-informed best practices for communicating and maintaining healthy relationships with colleagues and students.

Written and Web Information: Employees are reminded of their reporting options and obligations via various electronic and web based resources. The Office for the Resolution of Sexual Misconduct: Title IX Institutional Compliance, Prevention & Response (ORSM) webpage contains a variety of resources including a page titled "Faculty and Staff Reporting 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 is distributed with every report to impacted individuals. The University provides information about resources, available supportive measures and how to file a formal complaint electronically or by other means upon receipt of a report.

The following programs are available on the Flagstaff Mountain Campus. All students and employees regardless of campus location are welcome to come and participate. Students and employees on our statewide campuses are encouraged to contact their host site for similar or additional programming that may be offered at their specific location.

Healthy Relationships and Consent: This 45 minute workshop offered by Health Promotion will identify the signs of both healthy and unhealthy relationships utilizing real life scenarios. Using healthy communication strategies as a springboard, more in depth discussion will help students identify ways to obtain consent.

Can I Kiss You?: “Can I Kiss You?” provides students specific how-to skills for teaching consent, respect in relationships, bystander intervention, and addressing sexual assault.

Inclusive Excellence Workshop Series: The Inclusive Excellence Workshop Series is a tiered learning and development program that is made available to all NAU students, faculty and staff who chose to participate. Participants will learn how to foster and enhance an inclusive environment in three levels: Foundations, Intermediate, and Advanced. These trainings are offered in both in-person and virtual formats.

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.

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 your 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.
- **Know your resources.** Who should you contact if you or a friend needs help? Where should you go? Locate resources such as the campus health center, campus police station, and a local sexual assault service provider. Notice where emergency phones are located on campus, and program the campus security number into your cell phone for easy access.
- **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:

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

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

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

NAU TitleIX Resources <https://in.nau.edu/title-ix/resources/>

Circulo Free App: <https://encirculo.org/>

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 Tucson and have serious physical injury, go immediately to the nearest hospital emergency room to be examined. [Tucson Medical Center](#) is located at 5301 E. Grant Road, Tucson, AZ 85712. You may seek crisis services from the Southern Arizona Center Against Sexual Assault (520-327-7273 or 800-400-1001). 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. The cost of the rape examination is paid for by the criminal justice system. Nurses and doctors are required to notify police of a material injury resulting from an illegal act; however, you are not required to talk with the police unless you choose to. You may request that the responding officer contact a victim advocate to respond and talk to you about options and what to expect. Unless there is a reason for you to remain at the hospital, the victim advocate may escort you to the local advocacy center for a forensic examination which are conducted by Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs). The SANE will ask you questions about the incident and conduct a thorough head to toe examination, during which all physical injuries will be documented and biological evidence collected that later may be sent to the crime lab. If someone has been a victim of sexual assault, they are not required to make a report to law enforcement in order to get the above described forensic exam.
- If there is no serious physical injury, you may contact a center in your area directly for their services without going through a medical provider or law enforcement.
 - [Southern Arizona Center Against Sexual Assault \(SACASA\)](#): 520-327-7273 or 800-400-1001
 - [Pima County Victim Services](#): 520-724-5525
- For additional resources throughout the state, please visit <https://www.azag.gov/criminal/victim-services/victim-referral-and-resources>

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. Evidence preservation is only one consideration, however. Your physical and mental health needs, or the necessity to work or attend classes may make it important to you that you change clothing or shower. If you have questions regarding preserving evidence, NACASA staff can offer you some options and guidance. 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 Counseling Services (available to currently enrolled students), Employee Assistance and Wellness (available to employees and their adult dependents), or Faculty Ombuds (available for faculty members). Counseling Services can be reached at 928-523-2261, and students may access Jacks Care 24/7 (928-523-2261) to be connected with

professional mental healthcare providers at no cost. Counseling services are available through Employee Assistance and Wellness at 928-523-1552.

Other counseling resources available through the University to students, faculty, and staff include:

- **Free counseling service, provided by graduate students through the Practicum Clinic 928-523-7135**

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 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.

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

Other Reporting Options - Non-Confidential

- Criminal Complaint: Victims may pursue criminal charges by calling the Pima Community College Police Department (PCCPD) at 520-206-2700. If the incident occurred in another jurisdiction, the University will assist in contacting the correct law enforcement agency. In Arizona, victims of crime have the opportunity to participate in the criminal justice system and are extended certain protections of the law during their involvement in the process as a result of the Victim's Rights Amendment to the Arizona Constitution. For more information on Victim's Rights in Arizona call the Office of Victim Services at 602-542-1853 or visit the Victim Services website at <https://corrections.az.gov/office-chief-staff/victim-services>.
- Office of Student Rights & Responsibilities (SR&R): Victims may pursue administrative complaints alone or in conjunction with a criminal complaint by contacting the SR&R at 928-523-5181, at conduct@nau.edu or by visiting their office at University Union, Building 30, Room 104, 1050 S Knoles Dr, Flagstaff, AZ.
- 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 Office for the Resolution of Sexual Misconduct (ORSM): Title IX Institutional Compliance, Prevention & Response for more information about filing a complaint under the University's Sexual Misconduct Policy. The Title IX Coordinator may be contacted at 928-523-5434, TitleIX@nau.edu, or PO Box 4116, Flagstaff, AZ.
- Sexual Misconduct Report: 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 and employees 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

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 PCCPD and the Office for the Resolution of Sexual Misconduct (ORSM): Title IX Institutional Compliance, Prevention & Response or 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 Pima County Victim Services at <https://www.pcao.pima.gov/pcao-divisions/victim-services/>. **Orders of Protection and Injunctions against Harassment may be obtained at:**

Tucson:

- Tucson City Court, 103 E. Alameda Street, Tucson, AZ, 520-791-4216
- Arizona Superior Court in Pima County, 110 W. Congress Street, Tucson, AZ, 520-724-4200
- Pima County Justice Court, 240 N. Stone Avenue, Tucson, AZ, 520-724-3171

Flagstaff:

- [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 may be requested from the Office for the Resolution of Sexual Misconduct (ORSM):

Title IX Institutional Compliance, Prevention & Response. Students and employees may also work with the ORSM 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 ORSM.

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 criminal justice system may still file a report with the law enforcement agency of jurisdiction. Without these reports, crime trends and other issues of concern may not be identified. It should be noted that Arizona Revised Statutes allow for victimless prosecution in certain instances. All information available to the University may be used to comply with our obligations to take steps to maximize the safety of campus for all individuals and comply with other laws and regulations.

There is also a CSA Crime Report Form for Campus Security Authorities through the NAU Police Department website: <https://in.nau.edu/police-department/campus-security/>

[88-CRIME](#) provides a means to anonymously report crimes, provide information on unsolved crimes, and provide information on wanted fugitives. 88-CRIME can be contacted at 520-882-7463. However, information submitted to 88-CRIME would not be shared with Northern Arizona University for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

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 Student Rights & Responsibilities or the Office for the Resolution of Sexual Misconduct (ORSM): Title IX Institutional Compliance, Prevention & Response, they may fill out this Sexual Misconduct Report 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 as 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 at <https://in.nau.edu/title-ix/resources/>.

If you are a victim of sexual assault, it is important for you to 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 posing an imminent risk of harm to yourself or another person, the counselor must break confidentiality. These factors are considered on a case-by-case basis. NAU does not have any procedures that encourage pastoral and professional counselors, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform the persons they are counseling of any procedures to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

Resources for Victims

The University is committed to providing support and assistance to victims as well taking active measures to help assure the physical and emotional well-being of victims. A number of resources are available to assist victims of sexual misconduct.

Local area resources:

- [Southern Arizona Center Against Sexual Assault \(SACASA\)](#)
Tucson, AZ
520-327-7273 or 800-400-1001 (24/7 Crisis Line)
Resource listing for: advocacy/referral services/crisis intervention/medical forensic exam/
counseling/therapy and support groups/assist in obtaining Orders of Protection or Injunctions
Against Harassment
- [Emerge Center Against Domestic Abuse](#)
Tucson, AZ
520-795-4266 or 1-888-428-0101 (24-Hour Multilingual Hotline)
Resource listing for: crisis intervention/emergency shelter/safety planning/advocacy services/lay
legal advocacy services/support groups
- [Catholic Community Services of Southern Arizona, Inc.](#)
Tucson, AZ
520-623-0344
Resource listing for: immigrant legal assistance
- [Pima County Victim Services](#)
Tucson, AZ
520-724-5525
Resource listing for: crisis intervention/emotional support/information about victims' rights/victim
compensation funds/referrals to other community resources/court accompaniment

On-Campus//Flagstaff Mountain Campus:

- [Campus Health 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. Counseling Services can be reached at 928-523-2261, and students can access Jacks Care 24/7 (928-523-2261) to be connected with professional mental healthcare providers at no cost.
- [Employee Assistance and Wellness Office \(EAW\)](#) assists employees and their adult dependents with personal and professional issues in a comfortable, accessible office. 928-523-1552
- [Office of Student Rights & Responsibilities \(SR&R\)](#) 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 SR&R may take disciplinary action ranging from a warning to expulsion. The SR&R may also collaborate with the Office for the Resolution of Sexual Misconduct (ORMS): Title IX Institutional Compliance, Prevention & Response to provide supportive measures to students. 928-523-5181
- [Equity and Access Office \(EAO\)](#) is responsible for overseeing the Nondiscrimination and Anti-Harassment Policy which prohibits discrimination and harassment that is based upon a legally or policy protected status 928-523-3312

- [Office for the Resolution of Sexual Misconduct \(ORSM\)](#): Title IX Institutional Compliance, Prevention & Response is responsible for NAU's institutional compliance efforts for Title IX and related laws, which includes but is not limited to sexual harassment, sexual assault, relationship violence and stalking. The ORSM is responsible for offering supportive measures and overseeing their effective implementation. The Title IX Coordinator is a campus official invested with independent authority to address and correct discrimination, harassment, and behaviors that constitute sexual misconduct. 928-523-5434
- [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](#) a licensed attorney who can provide advice and referrals to outside attorneys. This service is free to all NAU Flagstaff Mountain Campus students. 928-522-4866
- [Disability Resources](#) 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

Flagstaff area resources:

- [Northern Arizona Care and Services After Assault \(NACASA\)](#) at North Country HealthCare is a safe place for adult and adolescent victims of sexual assault and domestic violence strangulation to go for help and to explore their options after an assault. Examinations are performed by Forensic Nurse Examiners who are specially trained to provide care immediately following an assault. NACASA's crisis line is available 24 hours a day at 928-527-1900 or 877-634-2723. Their services may also be coordinated through local law enforcement.
- [Victim Witness Services](#) for Northern Arizona 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. Victims who opt not to report nor participate in the criminal justice system are also welcome to participate in services like case management, crisis counseling and support groups. Victim Witness Services provides information, referrals and crisis response 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, including holidays. 928-856-7676

State and Federal

- [Native Americans for Community Action \(NACA\)](#); Website has links to statewide resources.
- [AZ Department of Health Services](#)
- [Arizona Child & Family Advocacy Network](#)
- [Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network \(RAINN\)](#); 1-800-656-HOPE (4673)
- [U.S. Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women](#)
- [Southwest Behavioral & Health Services](#)

Administrative Complaints and University Disciplinary Procedures in Cases of Alleged Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking

Northern Arizona University prohibits discrimination based on sex or gender and addresses allegations of violations of its Sexual Misconduct and other policies in various manners. Please see below an overview of the processes and consult the following policies for details: [Sexual Misconduct Policy](#) and [Nondiscrimination and Anti-harassment Policy](#)

One may file a complaint at the University whether or not one files criminal charges. Based on the facts of each situation, the University will decide which policy and procedure applies and notify parties of

which process shall apply. In some instances, more than one policy and procedure may apply concurrently. The preponderance of the evidence standard, i.e., “more likely than not to have occurred” will be used during any institutional disciplinary proceeding arising from an allegation.

The University disciplinary proceedings will include a prompt, fair, and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result. 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 victims and promotes accountability. The complainant and respondent will have the same opportunities to have others present during any University disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice.

The University will simultaneously notify, in writing, both the complainant and respondent of the result of any institutional disciplinary proceeding that arises from an allegation of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking; the University’s procedures for the complainant and respondent to appeal the result of the disciplinary proceeding, if such procedures are available; any change to the result; and when such results become final.

Upon request, the University will disclose the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the institution against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of any crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense to the alleged victim or next of kin, if the victim is deceased.

Sexual Harassment in the United States and on campus or university-controlled or owned property or in a program or activity of the university. Sexual harassment that occurs in these locations and meets the following definitions is categorized as Title IX Sexual Harassment: Conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following: (1) An employee of the University conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the University on an individual’s participation in unwelcome sexual conduct; (2) Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the University’s education program or activity; or (3) “Sexual assault,” “dating violence,” “domestic violence,” or “stalking” as defined in the University’s [Sexual Misconduct Policy](#).

Title IX Sexual Harassment is addressed under the Sexual Misconduct Policy and the Title IX Sexual Harassment Procedure. The University may provide immediate steps and interim measures to ensure the safety and well-being of the complainant or respondent, 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. Under this process, where a finding of responsibility occurs, the University may impose a range of sanctions, including but not limited to suspension, termination, and expulsion. The process may take up to 90 days, except in circumstances where the facts warrant an extension of time.

Sexual misconduct governed by the Sexual Misconduct Policy applies to affiliates, faculty, staff, students, alumni, applicants for admission or employment, and visitors..

Sexual Misconduct in all programs or activities of the university. Sexual misconduct that occurs in any University program or activity, regardless of location, including dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, discrimination based on sex and sexual harassment as defined in the Sexual Misconduct Policy is addressed using the Sexual Misconduct Policy and either the Student Sex-based Harassment and Misconduct Procedure or the Equity and Access Office Complaint Procedures. The University may take interim actions designed to support and protect individuals and the University community even in the absence of a formal complaint or while the complaint is being processed. Where a finding of responsibility occurs, the University may impose a range of sanctions, including but not limited to termination for employees (including student employees), and suspension, expulsion, or

degree revocation for students. Affiliates, volunteers and other individuals violating this policy may be subject to a severing of their connection to the University, trespass from campus or any related privileges. The process takes up to 90 days, except in circumstances where the facts warrant an extension of time.

Allegations made under the Sexual Misconduct Policy process apply to affiliates, faculty, staff, students, alumni, applicants for admission or employment, and visitors.

Reporting. One may report allegations of sexual misconduct using the "File a Report" button located at <https://in.nau.edu/title-ix/>.

Reporting Obligations of University Employees

University Campus Security Authorities can meet their Clery Act 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 at <https://in.nau.edu/police-department/campus-security/>.

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 or under the university's Nondiscrimination and Anti-harassment Policy and the university's Sexual Misconduct Policy.

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, volunteers 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>.

Weapons Policy

Northern Arizona University prohibits the use, possession, display, or storage of any weapon on all property and facilities owned, leased, or otherwise under the university's control, and at all university activities or events except as provided for in ARS 12-781.

All University students and employees are required to immediately report violations or suspected violations of this policy to a University official or the NAU PD by calling 928-523-3611. In the event of an immediate threat to life or property, call 911.

In addition to sanctions that may be imposed under applicable law, violations of this policy by NAU students are subject to disciplinary action under the Student Code of Conduct up to and including suspension and expulsion. Violations by employees are subject to disciplinary action under applicable

Arizona Board of Regents (ABOR) and NAU employee conduct policies up to and including termination of employment. Violations of this policy by visitors, guests, or members of the general public may result in ejection from University property, arrest, and/or confiscation of a prohibited weapon or other dangerous item. The complete policy and its limited exceptions can be found at <https://nau.edu/university-policy-library/weapons/>.

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 sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel have fully investigated the reported crime and, based on the results of this full investigation and evidence, have 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 the Arizona definitions for the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) crimes: 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 marriage 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 of 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 (Sex 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. Motor Vehicle Theft is defined as any self-propelled vehicle that runs along the ground but not on rails, this includes e-Bikes, e-Scooters and wheelchairs.

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

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.

Hazing: Any intentional, knowing or reckless act committed by a student, employee, or visitor whether individually, or in concert with other persons, against another person, in connection with an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in any organization that is affiliated with Northern Arizona University that contributes to a substantial risk of potential physical injury, mental harm or degradation, or causes physical injury, mental harm or personal degradation.

Some examples of hazing include, but are not limited to:

- Paddling in any form
- Physical or psychological shocks
- Late work sessions that interfere with scholastic activities
- Advocating or promoting alcohol or substance use and/or abuse
- Tests of endurance
- Submission of members or prospective members to potentially dangerous or hazardous circumstances or activities, which have a foreseeable potential for resulting in personal injury
- Any activity that may have a potential to cause mental distress, panic, human degradation, or embarrassment

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

An **arrest** per 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.

Weapons 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.

Geographic Definitions

For the purposes of collecting crime statistics for submission to the U.S. Department of Education and inclusion in this Annual Security Report, Clery geography includes–

On-Campus: Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including 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 on-campus student 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.

Noncampus: 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 Act 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 person.

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	
2022	No hate crimes reported
2023	No hate crimes reported
2024	No hate crimes reported

Campus Crime Statistics

NAU - Tucson: Pima Community College

Offense	2022 On-Campus	2022 On-Campus Student Housing	2022 Non-Campus	2022 Public Property	2023 On-Campus	2023 On-Campus Student Housing	2023 Non-Campus	2023 Public Property	2024 On-Campus	2024 On-Campus Student Housing	2024 Non-Campus	2024 Public Property
Murder/ Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0
Rape	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0
Fondling	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0
Incest	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0
Robbery	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0
Burglary	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0
Arson	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0
VAWA Offenses												
Domestic Violence	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0
Dating Violence	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0
Stalking	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0
Arrests												
Weapons	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0
Drugs	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0
Alcohol	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0
Referrals												
Weapons	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0
Drugs	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0
Alcohol	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0
Total Unfounded Crimes												
2022	0											
2023	0											
2024	0											