



2026 Annual Security Report

NAU Statewide Campuses

NAU-Tucson

Pima Community College

Table of Contents

Annual Security Report	3
Overview	3
Preparing the Clery Annual Security Report	3
Campus Law Enforcement	3
Criminal Activity Off Campus	4
Missing Student Notification	4
How to Report Criminal Offenses	4
Campus Security Authorities	4
Timely Warnings	5
Security and Access to Campus Facilities	6
Security Considerations Used in the Maintenance of Campus Facilities	6
Hazing Policy and Prevention	7
What is hazing?	7
Definition of Student Organization	8
Hazing Policy	8
Investigation and Adjudication	8
Responses and Sanctions	9
Criminal Referral	9
Campus Hazing Transparency Report	9
Hazing Prevention and Awareness Programs	10
Reporting Hazing	11
NAU Alcohol, Illegal Drugs, and Substance Abuse Policies Drug-Free Schools and Campuses	11
University Policies on Alcohol and Drugs	11
Legal Standards and University Disciplinary Action Associated with Alcohol and Drug Use	12
Criminal Offenses and Associated Penalties Involving Illegal Drugs	13
Arizona Offenses and Penalties	13
Federal Offenses and Penalties	13
Marijuana	13
Drug and Alcohol State Laws	14
Federal Trafficking Penalties	15
Federal Trafficking Penalties - Marijuana	16
Health Risks Associated with Alcohol and Drugs	16
Alcohol	16
Illicit Drugs	17
Drug and Alcohol Abuse and Prevention Programs	17
Emergency Notification, Response, and Evacuation Procedures	18
Emergency Notifications	18
Emergency Preparedness	18

Emergency Evacuation	19
Shelter in Place/Deny Entry	19
NAU SAFE Mobile Application	19
Notification Authority and Activation	19
Campus Security Awareness and Crime Prevention Programs	20
Be Smart and Safe	21
Sex-Based Violence Policies	21
Programs to Prevent Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking	22
Risk Reduction Information	23
Procedures to Follow if an Incident Occurs	24
Evidence Preservation Considerations	25
Confidential Reporting, Resources, and Support	26
Other Reporting Options- Non-Confidential	26
Court Orders, No Contact Orders and Access Restrictions	27
Other Considerations in Reporting	28
Resources for Victims	29
Administrative Complaints and University Procedures in Cases of Alleged Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking	31
Reporting Obligations of University Employees	32
Sex Offender Registration	33
Weapons Policy	33
Crime Statistics	33
Clery Crime Definitions	35
Geographic Definitions	38
Hate Crimes	38
Campus Crime Statistics	40
NAU - Tucson: Pima Community College	40

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 be included 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 information will also be made available in Campus Hazing Transparency Report (CHTR) which is published biannually beginning in December 2025. The CHTR summarizes findings concerning any established or recognized student organization found to be in violation of the university's hazing policy.

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 prohibited in all forms at Northern Arizona University. Disciplinary action will be taken against individual students and student organizations found responsible for hazing on university property, at any university-sponsored activity, and on premises used or controlled by student organizations on or off campus.

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

Definition of Student Organization

Under the Stop Campus Hazing Act, a student organization is defined as any group at an institution of higher education in which two or more of the members are enrolled students, whether or not the organization is established or recognized by the institution. Groups at NAU include fraternities, sororities, teams, or clubs.

Hazing Policy

A. Prohibition

Hazing is prohibited. Soliciting another to engage in Hazing is prohibited. Aiding or abetting another person who is engaged in Hazing is prohibited. Students, faculty, and staff who knowingly permit, authorize, or condone Hazing are subject to disciplinary action and sanctions. Interfering with an investigation of Hazing or retaliating against an individual who made a good faith report of Hazing is prohibited. It is not a defense to a violation of this policy if the Hazing victim consented to or acquiesced in the Hazing activity.

B. Prevention and Awareness

1. Duty to Prevent: Students, faculty, and staff shall take reasonable measures within the scope of their individual authority to prevent violations of this policy. Failure to do so shall constitute misconduct subject to disciplinary action.
2. Hazing Prevention Programs: The University provides research-informed Hazing education, awareness, and prevention programs intended to stop Hazing before Hazing occurs.

C. Duty to Report

Students, faculty, and staff shall report violations or suspected violations of this policy to the appropriate campus authority. Failure to report violations or suspected violations of this policy may constitute misconduct subject to disciplinary action.

1. Students: Violations by Students should be reported to the Dean of Students, the NAU Police Department, or online via the Student Code of Conduct Reporting Tool. Dial 911 in an emergency.
2. Employees: Violations by faculty or staff should be reported to the NAU Police Department in an emergency or otherwise in writing to the Provost's Office, another vice president of jurisdiction as may be appropriate, or Human Resources for referral to the employee's supervisor.

Investigation and Adjudication

1. Students: Violations of this policy by Students shall be investigated and adjudicated in accordance with the Student Code of Conduct and the University's standard Student disciplinary procedures. The officers and members of a Student Organization may be held individually or collectively responsible for a violation of this policy. The University may pursue disciplinary action or sanctions against members of a Student Organization in addition to disciplinary action or sanctions implemented by the Student Organization or its governing body as a result of internal processes.
2. Employees: Violations of this policy by faculty or staff shall be reviewed in accordance with Arizona Board of Regents and University policies and procedures that govern employee conduct.

Responses and Sanctions

When determining consequences, the University may consider mitigating or aggravating factors such as prior or subsequent conduct, motive, and intent. A pattern of similar violations will warrant an escalating response. Violations of this policy may result in one or more of the following responses or sanctions:

1. Students or Student Organizations
 - a. Letters of warning, direction, or reprimand;
 - b. Disciplinary probation, suspension, or expulsion;
 - c. Restricted access to or use of University property or facilities;
 - d. Restitution paid to the University or other persons for damages or harm;
 - e. De-registration or suspension or loss of a Student Organization's campus privileges; or
 - f. Other actions consistent with University policy that may be deemed appropriate from time to time.
2. Employees
 - a. Letters of warning, direction, or reprimand;
 - b. Suspension, demotion, loss of pay;
 - c. Termination of employment;
 - d. Restricted access to or use of University property or facilities;
 - e. Restitution paid to the University or other persons for damages or harm; or
 - f. Other actions consistent with University policy that may be deemed appropriate from time to time.

Criminal Referral

The University will report to law enforcement any complaint of Hazing activity that appears to involve criminal conduct. [Hazing Transparency Report](#)

Campus Hazing Transparency Report

Northern Arizona University will maintain and publicly report findings of hazing violations by any student organization found to be in violation of the university's standards of conduct related to hazing and the Stop Campus Hazing Act. The report will be updated biannually and the information in the report includes:

- the name of the student organization;
- general violation description;
- key dates: including when the incident was alleged to have occurred, when the investigation of the incident was initiated, when the investigation ended with a finding that a hazing violation occurred, and when the university provided notice to the student organization;
- sanctions imposed.

The report will be updated biannually and the hazing violation of an NAU student organization will remain public for at least 5 years. You can find the Hazing Transparency Report here: [Hazing Transparency Report](#)

Hazing Prevention and Awareness Programs

Northern Arizona University is committed to fostering a safe and inclusive environment for all students. In accordance with the NAU Hazing Prevention Policy and state law, all recognized student organizations—specifically Fraternity and Sorority Life (FSL) chapters and Sport Clubs—must ensure compliance with the training requirements. Training is required to be completed by all members of the group and remains active as long as the group maintains a good standing status.

NAU supports students regarding hazing education, awareness and prevention with the implementation of the following resources:

- Hazing Prevention for Students:
 - [Hazing Prevention](#) (Canvas Training for Students): This course is designed to help you understand what hazing is, how to prevent it, and what to do if you or someone else experiences hazing. You play a vital role in creating a safe, respectful, and inclusive Lumberjack community. The training is available to all students
 - Mountain Campus Students: online Hazing & Hosting Training through 3rd Millenium Classroom, required completion beginning Fall 2026
 - Student Organization Summit: Advisors, coaches, and student organization leaders gather annually for a summit focused on organizational leadership, effective management, and university policies and procedures. As part of the summit, participants engage in discussions on hazing awareness, including prevention strategies, available resources, and reporting protocols
 - The [Student Organization Manual](#) serves as a comprehensive guide to managing student organizations within the university setting. It outlines key policies and procedures organizations are expected to understand and follow, including definitions of hazing and available support resources.
 - Fraternity and Sorority Life Summit: Each year, Greek leaders come together at the Summit to develop their leadership skills and strengthen their chapters and councils. The training includes discussions on hazing prevention and strategies for creating a positive, successful recruitment experience for potential new members.
 - [Hazing Prevention.org](#)
 - [The Gordie Center](#)
 - Hazing Prevention Week: The Office of Leadership & Engagement observes National Hazing Prevention Week by educating students on hazing prevention, its harmful effects, and positive alternatives. Through in-office signage, social media outreach, and open dialogue, we promote a campus culture rooted in safety and respect, united by the message: 'Lumberjacks Don't Haze.' During the week, staff also hosted an outreach table, inviting students to sign a pledge against hazing and take an active stand in fostering a supportive community.
 - Hazing Pledge: During sorority and fraternity recruitment, Potential New Members are asked to take a pledge against hazing. The pledge serves as a testament to the culture these students are entering, where individuals are treated with respect and encouraged to report any issue.

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

Reporting Hazing

Anyone may report a concern or a hazing Incident and you are encouraged to submit a report as soon as you are aware of or have experienced the alleged behavior of Hazing. If you have witnessed, received a written or oral report alleging hazing or become aware of any planned hazing activity, you are asked to make a report.

Online: [Report a Hazing Incident](#) or NAU Police Department: 928-523-3611

Additional details and Hazing resources can be found here: Read the bill: [Stop Campus Hazing Act](#)

NAU Alcohol, Illegal Drugs, and Substance Abuse Policies Drug-Free Schools and Campuses

Northern Arizona University is committed to providing a healthy educational environment, consistent with University policies and free from unlawful acts. In addition, NAU must certify compliance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act, 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](#) 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 combines

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 by dialing 911 or the local police jurisdiction. Upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation posing an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees on campus, the responsible officials at each university will issue an emergency notification to the campus community without delay. Scenarios can include incidents such as fire, active shooter/hostile events, or hazardous materials releases. Messaging may be targeted to specific geographic areas if the threat is localized.

NAU maintains an integrated emergency notification system designed to rapidly communicate with the campus community through multiple coordinated channels. This system is powered by Rave Mobile Safety's AppArmor, which enables the distribution of emergency messages across a variety of platforms.

All students and employees are automatically enrolled to receive emergency notifications via SMS text message and email using the contact information maintained in their LOUIE (campus) profiles. It is the responsibility of each user to ensure their contact information is current by visiting id.nau.edu. The system may also be used to communicate with opted-in individuals, such as parents or visitors. The emergency notification system is used strictly for emergency and urgent communications and is not utilized for advertising or other unsolicited messaging.

Emergency notifications may be delivered through:

- SMS Text messages and email
- Push notifications via NAU Safe
- All-Campus Alert (Ramtel) public address functions within emergency blue light phones
- University website updates and digital signage
- Official social media channels
- Broadcast messaging via NAUPD vehicles and campus radio/television stations

Emergency Preparedness

Information on how to respond to a variety of emergency situations is available through the NAU Safe mobile application under "Take Action Guidance." This resource provides immediate access to recommended actions for incidents such as active shooter events, bomb threats, and disruptive behavior.

NAU conducts a variety of emergency preparedness activities each year, including plan development, training, and both discussion-based and operations-based exercises (e.g., tabletop exercise drills, workshops, and seminars). These activities are designed to assess and improve the university's emergency response plans, capabilities and coordination, and may include testing of the emergency notification system process. Real-world event notifications are also used as opportunities to validate emergency response procedures.

Documentation of all system tests and drills-including a description of the exercise, the date and time is maintained in the Office of Emergency Management. Additionally, the NAU emergency communication system will be tested on at least an annual basis; with advance notification of system testing being made. Additional information regarding emergency preparedness resources, plans and procedures is available at in.nau.edu/emergency-management or by contacting the Office of Emergency Management.

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

During certain emergencies, NAU may direct students, employees, and visitors to shelter in place or deny entry to protect themselves from an immediate threat or hazard. These protective actions may be used during incidents such as hazardous materials releases, wildfire smoke, severe weather, public safety incidents, or other situations where remaining indoors is safer than evacuating.

When a shelter-in-place or deny-entry directive is used, community members should remain inside a safe location and follow instructions provided through official university communications. Depending on the nature of the incident, instructions may include securing exterior doors and windows, limiting movement, restricting entry into building or rooms, or taking other protective actions as directed by emergency officials. Emergency updates and incident-specific instructions will be communicated through established emergency notification systems.

Additional emergency preparedness information, including guidance on sheltering in place, denying entry, and other protective actions, is available through NAU Safe App and emergency preparedness training and resources are provided by the NAU Police Department. For more information and to inquire about training opportunities contact NAU PD at 928-523-3611 or email ASKNAUPD@nau.edu.

NAU SAFE Mobile Application

The NAU Safe mobile application (NAU Safe) serves as the user-facing mobile component of NAU's emergency notification system and is available for download on Apple and Android devices. In addition to receiving push notifications, the app provides access to safety resources including campus maps, safety escort requests, emergency procedures, and direct contact options for NAU PD. The app also provides an opt-in method for individuals who are not automatically enrolled in the university's notification system, such as parents and visitors, to receive emergency alerts. Users may also choose to receive notifications for other NAU statewide campus locations as well as directions for signing up for other local and regional alerting systems. Additional information is available at: <https://id.nau.edu/>

Notification Authority and Activation

Emergency notifications are initiated by authorized university officials based on the the nature of the incident. Primary responsibility for issuing initial notifications and follow-up communications rests with NAU PD, in coordination with the Strategic Communications Office. Depending on the type of emergency, subject matter experts in departments such as Campus Health Services or Facility Services may assist in confirming incidents and developing notification content (e.g. public health emergencies or utility disruptions).

Authorized officials will, without delay and while considering the safety of the community, determine the appropriate content, timing, and delivery methods for emergency notifications. Notification may be withheld or delayed if, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, issuing a message would compromise efforts to assist victims or to contain, response to, or mitigate the emergency. The emergency notification process includes:

- Receipt, verification, and evaluation of incident information

- Determination of the affected population, including whether to notify the entire campus or a specific segment
- Development of notification content, informed by on-scene responders and subject matter experts
- Activation of the emergency notification system using appropriate communication channels
- Consideration of University Emergency Operation Center (UEOC) activation, as needed to support coordination and ongoing communications.

At a minimum, the following positions are typically involved in notification decisions:

- Chief of Police or designee
- Associate Vice President of Strategic Communications or designee
- Director of Emergency Management

NAU follows established procedures to confirm emergencies and ensure accurate, timely, and actionable information is communicated to the campus community. All communications with external media are coordinated through the Strategic Communications office to ensure consistency and accuracy of information released to the public.

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, which includes violence-based discrimination relating to sex. Throughout this document, the term sex-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 links below to review relevant NAU policies and/or procedures related to these matters:

- Sexual Misconduct Policy: <https://in.nau.edu/university-policy-library/wp-content/uploads/sites/395/Sexual-Misconduct.pdf>

- Title IX Sexual Harassment Procedure: <https://in.nau.edu/university-policy-library/wp-content/uploads/sites/395/Sexual-Misconduct-in-Violation-of-Title-IX-Procedure.pdf>
- Nondiscrimination and Anti-harassment Policy: https://in.nau.edu/university-policy-library/wp-content/uploads/sites/395/accessible_07-30-25-Nondiscrimination-and-Anti-Harassment-Policy.pdf
- Nondiscrimination and Anti-Harassment Complaint Procedure: <https://in.nau.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/96/2025/08/07-29-26-REVISED-NDAH-Complaint-Procedure.pdf>

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 and under the federal Title IX regulation;
- 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, Lumberjack CARE Center, Campus Living, NAU PD, and the Office of Title IX Compliance and Services (TIXCS). The Office of Civil Rights Compliance and Title IX (OCRC-TIX) 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:

Online Training: The university offers new and continuing students training related to Title IX and to preventing harassment, including bystander intervention strategies and reporting resources.

Employee Education: NAU requires all new faculty, staff, and student employees to complete training relating to preventing harassment and other forms of discrimination, Title IX and sexual misconduct, and accommodating individuals with disabilities to help create a safe working environment and to prevent workplace harassment, which is a form of discrimination.

Printed and Online Information: Employees are reminded of their reporting options and obligations via various electronic and web-based resources. The Office of Title IX Compliance and Services (TIXCS) webpage contains a variety of resources and an annual letter reminds employees of appropriate offices to address conflict on campus. The University has a Title IX brochure available in electronic and printed hardcopy versions that 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: This 45 minute workshop offered by Health Promotion will identify the signs of both healthy and unhealthy relationships utilizing real life scenarios.

Campaigns: The university engages in activities to raise awareness of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.

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.

Training for University Employees Who Work in Areas Related to Sex-based Violence: In addition to training offered to all employees, employees with direct responsibility for investigating or addressing sex-based violence/sexual misconduct receive additional training relevant to their responsibilities.

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. An impacted party 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 have serious physical injury, go immediately to the nearest medical center to be examined. 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. After an incident of sexual assault and/or domestic violence, your safety is the number one priority. Find a safe environment, anywhere away from the perpetrator. If you are at immediate risk, call 911. You can give the police as much or as little information as you wish, or request that the officer contact a victim witness advocate who will help you understand the process and provide support.

The responding officer will ask that an advocate from Victim Witness Services respond to talk to you about options and what to expect. If you choose to work with an advocate, they can help you contact your local victim services agency that provides forensic exams. You may request the advocate or law enforcement call their crisis line on your behalf, or you may call for yourself. A victim services staff member will call you or your designated point of contact to arrange a time for the exam. If you need transportation assistance, or want an advocate to accompany you, they can escort you to the exam at the agreed upon time. The Forensic Nurse Examiner 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 will be sent to the crime lab. The exam is voluntary and takes place in a quiet and confidential room. Exams are provided for free. The average exam takes 90 minutes to 2 hours, however some exams may take longer. The FNE nurse will offer you a urine pregnancy test, morning after pill, sexually transmitted infection (STI) preventative medication, and will discuss options for follow-up STI and pregnancy testing. Please note that this examination does not test for STIs, but rather offers preventative treatment. If you are concerned about HIV, staff can connect you with a provider to discuss medication for HIV prevention. This medication does need to be started within the first 72 hours after a potential exposure. If you are outside that window, staff can discuss options for testing.

If a person 18 or older has experienced sexual assault, the person is not required to make a report to law enforcement in order to get a forensic exam. If you chose not to report, law enforcement will store your kit anonymously, and you will have the option to report in the future. Evidence taken during the forensic

examination will not be forwarded to the crime lab unless a report is made. However, please note that minors 17 years and under do need to make a police report to get a forensic exam. In addition, police must be notified in cases of intimate partner violence strangulation before they can perform a strangulation exam.

If you do not feel you need to seek assistance at a medical center, you may also seek services from Campus Health Services or another medical provider as soon as possible for consultation, examination, and/or treatment. Arizona reporting laws as described above also apply to Campus Health Services. If you choose not to report, the opportunity for medical examination, testing for sexually transmitted infections (including HIV), and pregnancy testing and/or Plan B as indicated will be available. Counseling, Health Services and Victim Witness Services are still available to individuals who do not wish to report administratively or criminally.

For additional resources throughout the state, please visit <https://www.azag.gov/criminal/victim-services> or <https://in.nau.edu/title-ix/extended-campus-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

Those impacted by domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking who wish to report the incident to the University have options regarding law enforcement and internal administrative options. Those who wish to seek guidance in a confidential setting may contact Counseling Services (available to currently enrolled students), Employee Assistance and Wellness (available to employees and their adult dependents), or the University Ombuds Office (available for faculty members and graduate students). 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, employees and visitors on campus), 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, supportive measures, and housing; academic, transportation, and/or workplace adjustments will be provided if requested and approved as a supportive measure.. The University will offer supportive measures regardless of whether the person who shares experiencing sex-based violence or discrimination chooses to report the crime or incident to local law enforcement and regardless of whether the incident is alleged to have occurred on or off campus.

Although the University strongly encourages all members of its community to report possible violations of the Sexual Misconduct Policy to law enforcement, it is the person's choice whether or not to notify proper law enforcement authorities and individuals have the right to decline involvement with the police. The University will assist any person who has experienced sex-based violence with notifying law enforcement authorities if the person so desires. Those who share that they have experienced sex-based violence 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 or visiting the NAU PD. If the incident occurred in another jurisdiction, the NAU PD 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 [corrections. az.gov/office-chief-staff/victim-services](https://www.az.gov/office-chief-staff/victim-services).
- **Title IX Coordinator:** Sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking are forms of sex-based discrimination covered by Title IX and other non-discrimination laws/policies. Contact the Office of Title IX Compliance and Services (TIXCS) 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 person who has experienced sex-based violence does not wish to pursue any of the options listed above, the person may fill out this form to give anonymous

information about what happened. In addition, those who have experienced sex-based violence students may submit an anonymous report using the "File a Report" button located at <https://in.nau.edu/title-ix>.

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 of Title IX Compliance and Services (TIXCS), 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 of Title IX Compliance and Services (TIXCS):

Office of Title IX Compliance and Services (TIXCS). Students and employees may also work with the TIXCS 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 TIXCS.

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 report 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 of Title IX Institutional Compliance and Services (TIXCS), 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 may 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 collaborate with the Office of Title IX Compliance and
Services (TIXCS) to in certain instances relating to safety. SR&R may be contacted at
928-523-5181
- [The Lumberjack CARE Team](#) often collaborates with the Office of Title IX Compliance and
Services (TIXCS) concerning supportive measures for students.

- [Office of Civil Rights Compliance \(OCRC\)](#) 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 of Title IX Compliance and Services \(TIXCS\)](#): 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 TIXCS 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 Procedures in Cases of Alleged Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking

Northern Arizona University prohibits discrimination based on sex 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 investigative process arising from an allegation.

The University sexual misconduct processes will include a prompt, fair, and impartial process during all stages of the procedure. Investigators and decision makers will be trained regularly on the issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and taught how to conduct an investigation and deliberation that protects the safety of those involved and promotes accountability. Depending on the applicable procedure the complainant and respondent may have an opportunity to participate equally in any possible live proceeding and/or have an advisor of their choice present during the process.

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

Upon request, the University will disclose the results of any investigative process conducted by the institution against a student who is the Respondent in a sexual misconduct matter to the Complainant or next of kin, if the Complainant is deceased.

Title IX Sexual Harassment - Conduct based on sex, occurring in the United States, that constitutes one or more of the following: (a). 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; (b). 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 (c). “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, anyone attempting to participate in or participating in a program or activity of the university 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 the Nondiscrimination and Anti-Harassment 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 120 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.

Responsible Employees under the Sexual Misconduct Policy. All University employees, except for Confidential Resources (those working in the Counseling Center, Health Center, and the Office of the University Ombuds), are designated Responsible Employees and thereby required to report potential Sexual Misconduct Policy violations. Responsible Employees include all faculty, staff, including student employees (in any non-confidential capacity), and affiliates. Responsible Employees must report immediately any information about suspected sexual or gender-based harassment, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, stalking, intimate partner violence, or retaliation for reporting regardless of when (both prior to or during their time at the University) or where (both on and off campus) the alleged misconduct occurred, or whether or not it is covered by the definition of Title IX Sexual Harassment. Reports must include any known details such as identities of the parties and the date, time, and location of the incident. Responsible employees must report retaliation when they are aware of acts consistent with the policy definition of retaliation, and they have reason to believe it is occurring because of a party's participation in a sexual misconduct report/investigation. Failure to report as a Responsible Employee may result in discipline, up to and including, termination.

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.

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	
2023	No hate crimes reported
2024	No hate crimes reported
2025	No hate crimes reported

Campus Crime Statistics

NAU - Tucson: Pima Community College

Offense	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	2025 On-Campus	2025 On-Campus Student Housing	2025 Non-Campus	2025 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
Stop Campus Hazing Act												
Hazing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0

Total Unfounded Crimes	
2023	0
2024	0
2025	0

Beginning January 1, 2025, the Stop Campus Hazing Act added hazing statistics to Clery reporting requirements. No hazing data is available for 2023 or 2024.