



MOHAVE COLLEGE



2024

Annual Security Report

(Includes crime data for 2021, 2022, and 2023, 2024) In compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (20 USC § 1092(f), 34 CFR 668.46)

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Introduction

Mohave College, also referred to as the “College” in this report, is committed to the safety and welfare of all campus members and guests, and it is dedicated to promoting a safe and secure environment. The Mohave College leadership team, along with all others at the College, is dedicated to keeping the campus a great place to learn, work, and live.

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act

Pursuant to 20 United States Code §1092(f), the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act and the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) require each institution of higher education in the United States that participates in federal student aid programs to produce and distribute an annual report containing crime statistics and statements of security policy. In addition, any institution with residential facilities is required to produce an Annual Fire Safety Report. This combined report covers all College facilities and residential life locations. Failure to provide required information, or the inclusion of inaccurate information, may result in fines of up to \$59,017 per violation imposed by the U.S. Department of Education (DOE).

The Campus Security Act – Legal Requirements

- **Publish an Annual Security Report (ASR):** The report must be issued each year by October 1 and contain three (3) years of crime statistics and certain security policy statements, including those related to sexual assault.
- **Disclose crime statistics:** Institutions must make a good-faith effort to disclose crime statistics for the campus, unobstructed public areas immediately adjacent to or running through the campus, and certain non-campus facilities (including Greek housing and remote classrooms). Statistics must be gathered from campus police or security, local law enforcement, and other college officials who have “significant responsibility for student and campus activities.”
- **Provide timely warnings:** Institutions must issue notices when crimes have occurred that pose an ongoing threat to students or employees.
- **Maintain a public crime log:** Institutions must disclose any crime that occurred on campus or within the patrol jurisdiction of the campus police or security department and was reported to them.

This publication, in keeping with the requirements of the Clery Act, is designed to aid in the cooperative effort of providing the public with specific information on campus security; crime statistics for the most recent three-year period; alcohol and drug use; crime prevention; law enforcement operations and authority; policies related to crime reporting; and campus disciplinary procedures.

Each year by October 1, a bulk e-mail notification is sent to all employees and enrolled students regarding the availability of the Annual Security Report. A printed copy of this report may be requested from the Office of Risk Management and Environmental Health and Safety during normal business hours. The report is also published on the College Campus Safety webpage at <https://www.mohave.edu/about/safety/>.

The Clery Act requires the College to provide an Annual Security Report for each campus, as well as an Annual Fire Safety Report for any campus with residential facilities. This combined report addresses all College locations.

CAMPUS SECURITY

Facilities Security

Most campus buildings and facilities are accessible to members of the campus community, guests, and visitors during normal business hours. The College has established procedures for locking and unlocking classrooms and other buildings. Access to buildings after normal business hours, on weekends, and on holidays is restricted unless they are scheduled for specific classes or special events. Some buildings may be accessed after normal business hours with prior approval from the appropriate campus Dean of Student and Community Engagement or the facilities manager. Students are not permitted to remain in secured campus buildings without the supervision of a Mohave College employee and must have a specific reason for being inside the building.

Per College Policy and Procedure Manual §6115-B, staff and faculty are required to display the college-issued photo identification while on college property. During AY 2024–2025, the College will be implementing an institution-wide electronic access control system.

Visitors to campus are welcome but are expected to adhere to all campus regulations and policies. The College reserves the right to restrict access to any person who does not comply with College policies and procedures. Any person may be required, upon request by a College official or security personnel, to present identification while on campus.

Security cameras are positioned at several locations around the college campuses; including some entrances and exits of buildings, parking lots, and high-traffic areas such as libraries and student service centers. These cameras are not monitored at all times but are equipped to digitally record activity within their field of view. The presence of security cameras does not replace the need for individuals to practice common-sense crime prevention measures and exercise caution. Contracted security personnel conduct security patrols of campus buildings and parking lots to monitor safety concerns.

Maintenance

The College facilities, lighting, and landscaping are maintained to reduce hazardous conditions. Security personnel routinely report the need for light replacements and any other physical hazards they observe. Malfunctioning lights and other unsafe conditions are reported to Facilities staff for repair or correction on a daily basis. Any student, faculty member, staff member, or visitor who notices a potentially unsafe condition is encouraged to notify their campus Dean of Student and Community Engagement.

Crime Prevention and Education Programs

Mohave College relays crime prevention information at each scheduled student orientation and through ongoing employee training opportunities. During the enrollment process and at orientation, prospective students and parents are encouraged to ask safety and security related questions. They are provided with information on how to obtain a copy of the Annual Security Report online. Requests for specific crime prevention and education programs may be directed to the college office of Risk and Environmental Health and Safety, which coordinates annual safety training sessions in collaboration with the appropriate departments, committees and subcommittees.

Crime prevention is a tool used to encourage students, faculty, and staff to be aware of ways to reduce their chances of becoming victims of crime. While it is impossible to prevent all crime, awareness is the key to reducing opportunities for crime to occur.

Educational and prevention programs on sexual misconduct are coordinated and provided by the Title IX Office and Dean Student and Community Engagement. These primary and ongoing programs include:

Incoming students and employees are required to complete online training on sexual misconduct prevention. Students access the program through Schoology, Mohave College's learning management system. Employees access the program through the Employee Services SharePoint site, the online professional development training portal.

- The College hosts programs in conjunction with various community resource centers during Domestic Violence Awareness Month (October) and Sexual Assault Awareness Month (April). Activities may include marches, vigils, balloon releases, guest speakers, films, and both passive and active programs.

Authority of Campus Security Personnel

Mohave College does not employ a full-service campus police or security department. On the Bullhead, Kingman, and Lake Havasu campuses, contracted security personnel assist in monitoring campus safety and responding to all concerns when classes are in session. All campuses and sites are located within municipal and/or county law enforcement jurisdictions, which respond to both emergency and non-emergency calls. Campus security personnel have no arrest authority but document incidents and defer crimes to local law enforcement and the College administration.

Municipal Law Enforcement Jurisdiction

City	Campus/Center(s)	Law Enforcement Jurisdiction
Bullhead City	Bullhead City Campus (BHC)	Bullhead City Police Department
Colorado City	Colorado City Campus (CCC) – most remote campus, separated from others by the Grand Canyon	Colorado City Marshal’s Office
Kingman	Neal Campus–Kingman (NCK), Detroit Avenue Center (DAC), Beale Street Center (BSC)	Kingman Police Department (DAC, BSC); Mohave County Sheriff’s Office (NCK, located outside city limits)
Lake Havasu City	Lake Havasu City Campus (LHC)	Lake Havasu City Police Department

Reporting Crime

Procedures for Reporting Crimes and Other Emergencies

All College community members and guests are encouraged to report suspected criminal activity to local law enforcement and the campus dean as soon as possible. Fires, health emergencies, crimes, and violations of College policies and procedures should be reported to the campus dean.

For life-threatening emergencies, always dial 911 first and notify the **Campus Emergency Line at (928) 505-3399 or extension 3399** from an 8x8 phone.

Crimes and suspicious activities at the College should be reported to the following local law enforcement agencies:

- Bullhead City Police Department – (928) 763-9200
- Colorado City Marshal’s Office – (928) 875-2695
- Kingman Police Department – (928) 753-2191
- Lake Havasu City Police Department – (928) 855-1171
- Mohave County Sheriff’s Office – (928) 753-0753

In addition, you may report a crime or suspicious activity to the dedicated **Campus Emergency Line at (928) 505-3399 or extension 3399** from an 8x8 phone.

The College also provides online reporting options:

Reporting Incidents. <https://sso.mohave.edu/forms/incident/>.

Reporting student behavior issues or concerns: <https://cm.maxient.com/reporting.php?MohaveCC>.

Reporting Crimes to Other Campus Security Authorities

Who Are Campus Security Authorities?

The Clery Act mandates that institutions must disclose statistics for crimes reported to both local police agencies and campus security authorities. Campus security authorities include the following:

- A member of a campus police department or a campus security department of an institution.
- Any individual who has responsibility for campus security but does not constitute a campus police or security department (e.g., an individual responsible for monitoring the entrance to institutional property).
- Any individual or organization specified in an institution's statement of campus security policy as a point of contact for students and employees to report criminal offenses.
- An official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including but not limited to the following positions:
 - Vice President for Student and Community Engagement
 - Dean of Student and Community Engagement
 - Executive Director of Risk and EHS
 - Student Life Coordinators
 - Evening Campus Managers
 - Title IX Coordinator
 - Academic Advisors
 - Student Club and Organization Advisors
 - Student Success Coaches

An official is defined as any person who has the authority and duty to act or respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution.

The intent of including non-law enforcement personnel as campus security authorities is to acknowledge that many individuals particularly students may be hesitant to report crimes to the police but may be more inclined to report incidents to other campus-affiliated individuals.

Examples of individuals who do not meet the criteria for being campus security authorities include:

- Faculty members with no responsibility for student or campus activities beyond the classroom
- Clerical staff
- Custodians and maintenance personnel
- Cafeteria staff
- Pastoral or professional counselors acting in their counseling roles (they are exempt from reporting crimes to campus police)
- Physicians in campus health centers or counselors in counseling centers whose sole responsibility is providing care to students (and who do not have significant responsibility for campus activity)

All campus employees are encouraged to report crimes, even if not required to do so. Only general information such as the location, type of crime, and date is needed to report statistics. Complete reporting by all College employees will assist in maintaining a secure campus environment.

Responsibilities of Campus Security Authorities

Because of the law's complex reporting requirements, the most reasonable and effective way to manage reporting is as follows: If Campus Security Authorities observe any crime listed below, or if any person reveals to a Campus Security Authority, in good faith, that they learned of, were the victim of, perpetrator of, or witness to any crime listed below, the Campus Security Authority must immediately notify the Vice President for Student and Community Engagement or the campus Dean of Student and Community Engagement.

Crimes that must be reported include:

- Murder, negligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, sexual assault (rape, fondling, incest, statutory rape), robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson
- Hate crimes: any of the above, plus larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, and damage/destruction/vandalism of property, when motivated by bias in one of the following categories: race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, or disability
- Dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking
- Liquor law, drug abuse, and weapons law violations
- Any other crime or incident that may pose a threat to the campus community or is required to be reported under federal, state, or local law.

Definitions of these crimes may be found in the following sections.

Clery Act crimes reported to local municipal police will be included as long as the municipal police agency notifies the College and the reported crime occurred in an area for which the institution is responsible. Mohave College contacts the appropriate city and county agencies and makes a good-faith effort to obtain information on reported Clery Act crimes.

Timely Warnings

Crime Alert

In order to keep the College community informed about serious crimes and security issues, timely warnings may be issued in the form of a Crime Alert. Crime Alerts are issued on a case-by-case basis to provide notification to the campus community about certain reportable criminal incidents that occur on or very near campus. The institution must also determine that the incident poses a continuing threat to the community and that issuing an alert will help prevent similar crimes in the future.

The Vice President for Student and Community Engagement will consult with the President of the College to assess the level of threat to the College community. Alerts are generally written by the Vice President or the Dean of Student and Community Engagement, with assistance from the Office of College Communications as needed.

The method of delivery is determined based on the facts available at the time. Various delivery methods may be used, including email, crime alert posters, text messages, voicemail, the College website, and/or social media, to inform students and employees.

The crimes that typically result in a timely warning are referred to as “Clery Act Crimes.” These crimes must have occurred within those areas of the campus specifically defined in 34 CFR 668.46(a), which are broken down into four categories:

- On-Campus Property
- Residential Facilities
- Non-Campus Property
- Public Property

The college will not necessarily issue timely warnings for every Clery Act criminal incident reported, as some incidents may not pose a continuing threat to the community. For example, certain Clery Act crimes, such as motor vehicle theft, may occur infrequently and at random locations.

Crime Alert (Off-Campus)

The College may post an Off-Campus Crime Alert for certain Clery Act crimes occurring outside campus boundaries when timely notification is received from local agencies and the offense is considered to represent a serious or continuing threat to College students and employees due to the nature of the crime and/or its proximity to campus locations.

Even though this action is not required by law, The College supports the spirit of the Clery Act by informing the community about certain crimes reported in areas immediately surrounding its campuses.

When are timely warnings issued?

In accordance with the published guidelines used to interpret 34 CFR 668.46, the decision to issue a timely warning is made on a case-by-case basis in light of all facts surrounding the crime, including factors such as the nature of the crime, the continuing danger to the community, and the possible risk of compromising law enforcement efforts. Neither the Clery Act nor the Department of Education defines “timely. Furthermore, timely warnings may also be issued for other offenses not specifically covered by this regulation if a determination is made that issuing the warning will aid in preventing similar offenses from occurring.

Emergency Notification & Evacuation

As per the college office of Risk Management and Environmental Health and Safety and the college Safety Manual all emergency notifications will be managed by the campus deans in coordination with the office of Risk Management and EHS and the College Office of Communications. The following parameters will be considered:

The College will immediately notify the campus community using the Emergency Notification System (Regroup) upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees. A significant emergency or dangerous situation is considered confirmed when the Dean or designee receives reports or other evidence from community members, local first responders, the National Weather Service, or other similar sources that reasonably indicate such a situation exists for the entire campus or a segment of the campus population. This information should be confirmed as much as possible before dissemination of the message. However, in circumstances where immediate danger exists, the Dean or designee is authorized to send messages to the campus as soon as possible.

Each campus Dean of Student and Community Engagement are authorized to approve initial campus-wide emergency messages. A current list of authorized Regroup users will be maintained in each respective campus annex to this plan.

All students, staff, and faculty are encouraged to ensure their personal information is updated. Privacy requirements mandate that participation in this plan is voluntary and that no personal information will be disseminated without the express permission of the individual.

For the purposes of these procedures, a crisis is defined as an event or series of events that could affect the health, safety, or well-being of individuals associated with the College, or the College itself, beyond the everyday challenges of living and working.

Crime Definitions

As required by the Clery Act, the following crime definitions are based on the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook (UCR) classifications. These definitions are used in this statistical reporting.

- Aggravated Assault – An unlawful attack by one person upon another with 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.
- Arson – Any willful or malicious burning, or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, or other personal property.
- Auto Theft (Motor Vehicle Theft) – The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.
- Burglary – The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. For reporting purposes, this includes unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony, breaking and entering, housebreaking, safecracking, and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.
- Dating Violence – Violence committed by a person who has been in a romantic or intimate relationship with the victim. Whether such a relationship existed will be determined by its length, type, and frequency of interaction.
- Domestic Violence – Violent misdemeanor or felony crimes committed by the victim's current or former spouse, cohabitant, or other person similarly situated under domestic or family violence law.
- Drug Law Violations – Violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, cultivation, manufacturing, or making of narcotic drugs. Relevant substances include opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (Demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).
- DUI (Driving Under the Influence) – Operating or controlling a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
- Liquor Law Violations – Violations of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, transport, furnishing, or possession of intoxicating liquor. This includes maintaining unlawful drinking places, bootlegging, operating a still, furnishing liquor to a minor, using a vehicle for illegal transport of liquor, drinking on a train or public conveyance, and attempts to commit any of the above. (*Drunkness and DUI are not included in this definition.*)
- Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter – The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.
- Negligent Manslaughter – The killing of another person through gross negligence.
- Robbery – The taking, or attempt to take, anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person by force or threat of force, violence, and/or by putting the victim in fear.
- Sexual Assault – Any sexual act directed against another person without consent, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.
 - Rape – Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without consent. Includes victims of all genders.

- Fondling – Touching the private body parts of another person for sexual gratification, without consent, including instances where the victim cannot consent due to age or incapacity.
- Incest – Sexual intercourse between persons related to one another within degrees prohibited by law.
- Statutory Rape – Sexual intercourse with a person under the statutory age of consent.
- Stalking – A course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety or the safety of others, or to suffer substantial emotional distress.
- Weapons Law Violations – Violations of laws or ordinances dealing with weapons crimes, such as the manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons (concealed or openly); furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing weapons; and attempts to commit any of the above.
- Hate Crimes – A criminal offense committed against a person or property that is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender’s bias against race, religion, ethnic/national origin, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, or disability.
- Theft (Larceny) – The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.
- Intimidation – Unlawfully placing another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through threatening words and/or conduct, without displaying a weapon or committing a physical attack.
- Vandalism of Property – Willfully or maliciously destroying, damaging, defacing, or otherwise injuring real or personal property without the owner’s consent.

Monitoring and Recording Criminal Activity

Mohave College tracks and records index crimes occurring on all campuses and in areas immediately contiguous to each campus. These crimes are categorized as follows:

- *Non-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by student organizations recognized by the College. (This category does not currently apply to the College.)*
- *Non-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by the College that are used in direct support of, or in relation to, College educational purposes, are frequently used by students, and are not located within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area as The College main campus properties.*
- *Public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that are within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from campus.*

Criminal Incidents within the Contiguous Area

Mohave College obtains crime statistics from the appropriate law enforcement agencies for criminal incidents occurring in the contiguous areas surrounding its campuses. These incidents are included in the Crime Statistics as required by the U.S. Department of Education in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act.

CRIME STATISTICS

The U.S. Department of Education, in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act), requires institutions of higher education to provide crime statistics for the most recent calendar year and the two preceding calendar years.

The following six pages of data were compiled and submitted to the U.S. Department of Education in October 2025 as part of the college's compliance with the Clery Act.

Offense	Bullhead City				Kingman				Lake Havasu City			
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny – Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfounded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The U.S. Department of Education, in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act), requires institutions of higher education to provide crime statistics for the most recent calendar year and the two preceding calendar years.

¹ The Clery Act does not require institutions to disclose Larceny–Theft statistics unless they are categorized as hate crimes. It is at the discretion of the institution to report these crimes otherwise. The College began reporting Larceny–Theft statistics for non-hate crimes in 2004 for its on-campus report and in 2010 for its non-campus report.

² Mohave College began reporting “non-campus” property information in 2010. Prior data is not available because the College did not have non-campus property before that time. Non-campus property is defined as any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization officially recognized by the institution, or any building or property owned or controlled by the 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 as the main campus.

Crime Statistics – Hate Crimes

Hate Crimes

For Clery reporting purposes, hate crimes are criminal offenses committed against a person or property that are motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender’s bias against a protected class. Protected classes include race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, and disability.

In addition to the standard Clery Act crimes (Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter, Sexual Assault, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Arson), the following offenses are also classified as hate crimes when motivated by bias:

- Larceny–Theft
- Simple Assault
- Intimidation
- Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property

Definition of Hate Crimes

“Hate crimes (any of the above plus larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, and damage/destruction/vandalism of property when motivated by a bias in one of the bias categories which are race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation and disability).”

“A hate crime is a criminal crime committed against a person or public property that is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender’s bias against a race, religion, ethnic/national origin, sexual orientation, gender or disability. ... Before an incident can be classified as a hate crime, sufficient objective facts must be

present to lead a reasonable and prudent person to conclude that the offender’s actions were motivated, in whole or in part, by bias. For Clery purposes, hate crimes include any of the following offenses that are motivated by bias: Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter, Sexual Assault, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, Arson (as defined under “Clery Crime Definitions”), Larceny-Theft, Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property, Intimidation, and Simple Assault.”

([Mohave College Annual Security Report 2023](#))

Summary of Mohave College’s Definition of Hate Crimes

- A hate crime is a criminal offense against a person or property, motivated (in whole or in part) by the offender’s bias against a protected class.
- Offense types that may be categorized as hate crimes (if bias is established) include:
 - Standard Clery crimes (Murder, Sexual Assault, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, Arson)
 - Plus: Larceny Theft, Simple Assault, Intimidation, and Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property
- Protected bias categories include: race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, and disability.
- To classify an incident as a hate crime, sufficient objective facts must be present to reasonably conclude the offender’s actions were motivated by bias.

Offense	Bullhead City				Kingman				Lake Havasu City			
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny–Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Crime Statistics On-Campus and On-Public Property Adjacent To Campus

The U.S. Department of Education in compliance with the *Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA)* requires institutions of higher learning to provide crime statistics for the most recent calendar year.

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

Offense	Bullhead City			Kingman			Colorado City Campus			Lake Havasu City		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Weapons Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Violations	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Violations	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Offenses

Offense	Bullhead City				Colorado City Campus				Kingman				Lake Havasu City			
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The Higher Education Act defines the crime categories of domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking in accordance with Section 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (VAWA).

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Offenses

Offense	Bullhead City			Kingman			Lake Havasu City		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The U.S. Department of Education, in compliance with the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA), requires institutions of higher education to provide crime statistics for the most recent calendar year.

Violence Against Women Act

Offense	2020	2021	2022	2023	Definition
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	<p>A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim • a person with whom the victim shares a child in common • a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner • a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction • 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
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	<p>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 is determined based on consideration of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the length of the relationship • the type of the relationship • the frequency of interaction
Stalking	0	0	0	0	<p>Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fear for their safety or the safety of others, or • suffer substantial emotional distress

¹ The Higher Education Act defines the crime categories of domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking in accordance with Section 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (VAWA).

² College began reporting non-campus property information in 2010. Prior data is not available, as the College did not have non-campus property before that time. Non-campus property is defined as:

- any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization officially recognized by the institution, or
- any building or property owned or controlled by the 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.

For more information regarding crime statistics reporting for this and other campuses, visit the Office of Postsecondary Education (OPE) website at: <https://ope.ed.gov/campussafety/>

Sex Offender Registry and Access to Related Information

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act, enacted on October 28, 2000, and effective October 28, 2002, requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement agency information concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. The law also requires sex offenders already obligated 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 individual is employed, carries on a vocation (engaged in a trade, profession, or occupation at or through the institution, even if not formally employed), or, is a student.

This Act amends the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA) to make clear that FERPA does not prevent an educational institution from disclosing information it has received about registered sex offenders. The Act also requires the Secretary of Education to ensure that colleges and universities are formally notified that they are permitted to share this information.

College students or employees seeking sex offender registration information may contact the campus dean's office in person during regular business hours, or by visiting the Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS) website at: http://www.azdps.gov/Services/Sex_Offender/.

Alcohol and Substance Use Policies, Prevention and Resources

Mohave College is committed to providing a healthy, safe, and productive environment for students, faculty, staff, and guests. All members of the College community are expected to exercise self-control and conduct themselves in a manner consistent with the values of academic excellence, personal well-being, and responsible social behavior. This includes recognizing and respecting the rights of others.

Alcohol Possession and Consumption

The use, possession, or distribution of alcohol is prohibited except at approved College functions, in accordance with College policies and procedures, and subject to statutory age restrictions.

All members of the College community are expected to comply with state and local liquor laws at all times. Under Arizona Revised Statutes (ARS) §4-244, it is unlawful for any person under the age of 21 to possess, purchase, or consume alcoholic beverages. It is also unlawful for any person to furnish, sell, or give alcohol to someone under the age of 21, except in very limited circumstances permitted by law (such as religious observance or when a parent or guardian provides alcohol in a private residence).

Violations of this policy may result in internal disciplinary action and/or referral to law enforcement, which may include a court citation or arrest.

Drug Possession and Consumption

Every College student and employee is responsible for complying with all local, state, and federal laws regarding controlled substances, including but not limited to their use, sale, distribution, possession, or manufacture. Violations of any such laws may subject the individual to college disciplinary proceedings, in addition to any actions taken by local, state, or federal courts.

The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance (including, but not limited to, marijuana, cocaine, and drug paraphernalia) on college premises or while participating in college-sponsored events off college premises is strictly prohibited. Illegal use, possession, manufacture, or distribution of controlled substances, except as expressly permitted by law, is also prohibited.

College Disciplinary Programs

When the standards of conduct regarding alcohol or illicit drugs are violated, sanctions may be imposed by the Dean of Student & Community Engagement. Possible sanctions include, but are not limited to:

- warning
- fine or restitution
- discretionary educational sanction
- loss of privileges

- notification of parents
- suspension
- expulsion

The College will impose, at a minimum, a disciplinary penalty of suspension for a specified period of time, suspension of rights and privileges, or both, for conduct related to the use, possession, or distribution of drugs prohibited by state, federal, or local law.

College Education Programs

In accordance with the *Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Act*, **The College** has adopted and implemented a program to prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students or employees on college premises or as part of any College-sponsored activities. College recognizes the importance of providing information about drug and alcohol abuse. Printed materials are available on campus and electronically online regarding standards of conduct, as well as the legal and disciplinary sanctions for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol.

Students struggling with addiction may benefit from counseling and/or other treatment programs. A variety of community resources are available to assist them, along with counseling programs offered through the College. While the college does not provide on-site counseling, the College contracts with or partners with external agencies to provide behavioral and mental health support. Students should contact the Dean of Student & Community Engagement at their campus or the Student Success Center for information about these services.

Sexual Misconduct Policy, Procedures, Prevention and Resources

Sexual harassment and sexual violence are violations of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (“Title IX”), 20 U.S.C. §1681 et seq. Title IX is a federal civil rights law that prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in education programs and activities. All public and private elementary and secondary schools, school districts, colleges, and universities receiving federal funds must comply with Title IX.

Under Title IX, discrimination on the basis of sex includes sexual harassment and sexual violence, such as rape, sexual assault, sexual battery, and sexual coercion. Policies and definitions in this section are specific to College and the State of Arizona, as community colleges across the state have adopted similar policies and language in adherence to Title IX. While definitions may differ slightly from those listed earlier, violations are equally subject to disciplinary and/or legal consequences.

Sexual Harassment

The College does not tolerate sexual misconduct. The College prohibits all forms of sexual misconduct by students or employees, whether perpetrated by a stranger or an acquaintance, whether occurring on or off campus, and whether directed against a member of the College community or someone outside the community. Such behavior will result in disciplinary action and may also constitute a violation of criminal law.

Prohibited Conduct

Prohibited conduct includes, but is not limited to:

- Non-consensual sexual intercourse
- Non-consensual sexual contact
- Sexual harassment
- Sexual exploitation
- Stalking
- Dating or relationship violence
- Voyeurism
- Indecent exposure
- Video or audio recording of sexual activity without consent
- Sexual activity resulting from emotional coercion

The College may also discipline students and employees for other inappropriate sexual behaviors not specifically listed here.

Definitions

- **Sexual Misconduct**

A broad term encompassing any unwelcome behavior of a sexual nature that is committed without consent or by force, intimidation, coercion, or manipulation. Sexual misconduct can be committed by anyone, regardless of sex, and may occur between individuals of the same or different sexes.

- **Sexual Harassment**

A form of sex discrimination that includes verbal, written, electronic, or physical behavior of a sexual nature when:

- submission to or rejection of the behavior is believed to carry academic, employment, or participation consequences, or
- the behavior has the purpose or effect of substantially interfering with a person's educational or work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive environment.

- **Sexual Assault**

Any sexual contact or behavior that occurs without consent. This includes rape, attempted rape, statutory rape, incest, fondling, forced kissing, sodomy, sexual assault with an object, or groping.

- *Arizona Law:* "Sexual assault" is defined as intentionally or knowingly engaging in sexual intercourse or oral sexual contact with any person without consent (A.R.S. § 13-1406(A)).
- "Oral sexual contact" means oral contact with the penis, vulva, or anus (A.R.S. § 13-1402(1)).
- "Sexual intercourse" includes penetration of the penis, vulva, or anus by any part of the body or by an object, or masturbatory contact with the penis or vulva (A.R.S. § 13-1402(3)).

- **Sexual Exploitation**

Taking non-consensual sexual advantage of another person, such as:

- electronically recording, photographing, or transmitting intimate images without consent
- voyeurism
- distributing sexual or intimate information without consent
- **Sexual Intimidation**
Threatening another person with sexual assault, engaging in cyber-stalking or stalking, or indecent exposure.
- **Stalking**
A course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety or the safety of others, or to suffer substantial emotional distress.
 - Examples include: following someone, repeated unwanted communication, leaving objects or gifts, vandalizing property, and threats.
 - *Arizona Law*: See A.R.S. § 13-2923(A).
- **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. Determining factors include the length, type, and frequency of the relationship.
 - Relationship violence may include sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
 - *Arizona Law*: While “dating violence” is not separately defined, some forms fall under domestic violence (A.R.S. § 13-3601(A)(6)).
- **Domestic Violence**
Violence committed by:
 - a current or former spouse or intimate partner
 - a person with whom the victim shares a child
 - a person who is or was cohabiting with the victim as a spouse
 - a person similarly situated under Arizona law
 - any other person against an adult or youth victim protected under Arizona law

Relationship violence may involve patterns of physical, sexual, emotional, economic, or psychological abuse used to maintain power or control.

Consent

- Consent must be informed, freely and actively given, and demonstrated through mutually understandable words or actions.
- Consent must be present throughout sexual activity and may be withdrawn at any time.
- Effective consent cannot be obtained through coercion, intimidation, threats, force, or when the victim is incapacitated (due to mental condition, intoxication, sleep, or impairment).
- A victim under the age of 18 cannot legally provide consent under Arizona law.

Preventing Sexual Assault and Reporting Incidents

Sexual assault is an act of violence and may occur even within familiar or trusted relationships (“acquaintance rape”). Students are encouraged to:

- communicate clearly and assertively
- be attentive to both verbal and non-verbal cues
- avoid leaving drinks unattended in social settings
- exercise caution in unfamiliar situations, especially involving alcohol or drugs

Reporting

If you have been sexually assaulted on campus, report the crime to the **Title IX Coordinator** at titleix@mohave.edu.

- Reporting does not require you to pursue legal action, but it helps the College stop repeat offenders and provide support services.
- If assaulted, preserve evidence (avoid changing clothes, bathing, or using the restroom) and seek medical care immediately.

When a Student Reports Sexual Assault, the College Will:

- Ensure the student is safe from immediate danger
- Provide respectful, private, and supportive communication
- Encourage filing a complaint with the Title IX Coordinator or Advisor
- Discuss confidential reporting options
- Offer accommodations and resources for support
- Report the incident to the Title IX Coordinator or designee with all available details

Even if an assault occurs off campus or is reported to local law enforcement, students are encouraged to contact a member of the Title IX team for on-campus safety assistance and support.

Campus Sexual Assault Victim Bill of Rights

Both the accuser and the accused have rights during sexual assault investigations. The accused student(s) will have the same rights as any student involved in the disciplinary process. Victims of sexual assault are entitled to exercise all rights the College has established for such victims.

Victims of sexual assault have the right to:

1. Reasonable changes to academic and/or living situations.
2. Referrals to counseling and assistance with notifying law enforcement.
3. The same opportunity as the accused to have others present at disciplinary hearings or meetings.
4. Unconditional notification of the outcomes of disciplinary hearings, including sanctions and the terms of those sanctions.
5. Opportunities and assistance to speak (or to decline to speak) with anyone regarding the outcome.

6. Confidentiality of name and identifying information, consistent with FERPA protections.

Weapons Policy

For the purpose of this policy, a weapon is defined as any object or substance designed to inflict a wound, cause injury, or incapacitate. This includes, but is not limited to, all firearms, BB guns, air guns, pellet guns, switchblade knives, and knives with blades five inches or longer.

The unauthorized use, possession, or display of firearms and other weapons, dangerous instruments, explosive devices, torches, devices with open flames, or fireworks on COLLEGE property or at college-sponsored events is strictly prohibited.

References: ARS §12-781, §13-2911, §13-3102, §13-1502, §13-1503

- Subject to ARS §12-781, a person may lawfully transport or store a firearm in a locked, privately-owned motor vehicle or in a locked compartment of a privately-owned motorcycle, provided the firearm is not visible from the outside.
- Exemptions: Certified peace officers currently employed by a law enforcement agency.
- Not exempt: Concealed carry permit holders.

Missing Students Policy

This policy is established by the College in compliance with the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008 and applies to residential students.

For the purposes of this policy, a student may be considered “missing” if their absence from campus is contrary to their usual pattern of behavior and unusual circumstances may have caused the absence. Examples include: suspicion of foul play, suicidal concerns, drug dependency, life-threatening situations, being in the company of persons who may endanger the student’s welfare, or failing to return when expected.

Designation of Emergency Contact Information

- Students(s) age 18 and older / emancipated minors:
May designate an emergency contact during registration, to be notified within 24 hours if they are determined missing.
- Students under age 18:
The custodial parent/guardian must be notified within 24 hours if the student is determined missing.
- All residential students:
Law enforcement will be notified within 24 hours of the student being determined missing.

Missing Student Procedure

This policy applies to all College campuses and centers, regardless of whether residential housing is present.

1. **Immediate Reporting** – Any individual with information about a potentially missing MCC student must immediately notify the Vice President of Student & Community Engagement or the Dean of Student & Community Engagement at the relevant campus.
2. **Information Gathering** – The Office of Student & Community Engagement will collect all essential information from the reporting party, acquaintances, and official records. This may include the student’s physical description, last known clothing, last seen location, schedule, well-being concerns, photograph, and vehicle details.
3. **Initial Search and Contact** – Designated campus staff will be notified and will attempt to contact the student using available methods (text, phone, email, or in-person outreach).
4. **Escalation to Law Enforcement** – If initial search efforts are unsuccessful, or if the student has been missing for more than 24 hours (or immediate danger is evident), the Dean of Student & Community Engagement will notify the appropriate local law enforcement agency for that campus location (e.g., Bullhead City Police Department, Kingman Police Department, Lake Havasu City Police Department, Colorado City Marshal’s Office, or Mohave County Sheriff’s Office).
5. **Emergency Contact Notification** – Within 24 hours of determining that a student is missing, the Dean will notify the student’s designated emergency contact. For students under the age of 18 and not emancipated, the custodial parent or guardian will be notified.

Communications About Missing Students

- The Executive Director of Risk and EHS and College Communications are the designated college spokespersons for media inquiries.
- All public releases will be coordinated with the investigating law enforcement agency and city PIO to avoid jeopardizing investigations.
- FERPA regulations prohibit disclosure of personal student information (e.g., addresses, phone numbers, class schedules). Parents and family members seeking information should contact the Dean of Student & Community Engagement.

General Crime Prevention Tips

- Avoid walking or jogging alone after dark; let someone know your plans.
- Stay alert: walk purposefully and make eye contact.
- Avoid shortcuts, deserted areas, and poorly lit paths.
- Dress for mobility at night; avoid restrictive bundles.
- Keep keys in hand when approaching your car/home; lock doors immediately.
- Check your backseat before entering a vehicle.
- Keep valuables out of sight in vehicles.
- Be cautious if approached by people in vehicles; do not get close.
- Register, engrave, or photograph valuables.
- Use ATMs only in well-lit, public locations.

- Avoid intoxication in unsafe settings it reduces awareness and increases vulnerability.

Fire Safety Report(s)

The Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA) of 2008 and its accompanying regulations amended the Higher Education Act and established new campus safety reporting requirements related to fire safety in on-campus student housing.

Each institution is required to publish an Annual Fire Safety Report by October 1 of each year. Required information includes:

- Statistics for the number and causes of fires in residential facilities
- Description of fire safety systems
- Number of fire drills conducted
- Policies regarding electrical appliances, smoking, and open flames
- Evacuation procedures
- Fire reporting mechanisms

Note: Fire statistics for the previous three calendar years (2020–2022) are not included in this report, as the residence halls officially opened in 2024.

Fire Safety Statistics- Residence Halls (2024)

Campus	2024 Fires
Bullhead City	0
Kingman	0
Lake Havasu	0
Colorado City Campus	0

Fire Log- Residence Halls (2024)

Building Location	Fires (2024)	Date	Time	Cause	# of Injuries	# of Deaths	Value of Property Damage
3400 Highway 95, Building 1	1				0	0	\$0
3400 Highway 95, Building 2	0				0	0	\$0

Fire Drill Schedule(s)- All Campuses (2024)

Campus Location	Residence Hall	Fire Drill (Opening)	Oct 2024	Jan 2025	Apr 2025	Jul 2025	Oct 2025
Bullhead City	Yes	July 2024	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kingman – Neal Campus (NCK)	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kingman – DAC	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kingman – Beale Street	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kingman – AMTC	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lake Havasu City	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Colorado City Campus	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Reporting a Fire

Reporting of any fire event in a residence hall begins with one of the following actions:

- Activation a fire alarm pull station
- Activation of an automatic detection device in the residence hall (e.g., smoke detector or sprinkler system)
- Calling 9-1-1 to report the fire emergency

Once it is safe to do so, fires should also be reported to the **Campus Emergency Line at (928) 505-3399 or (X-3399)** for notification and response coordination.

Fire Safety Education and Training

Housing and Residential Life employees receive annual fire safety training prior to the opening of residence halls in August. Training includes:

- Fire safety lecture
- History of campus fires nationwide
- Main causes of residential fires
- Fire safety systems on campus
- Fire safety issues and emergency procedures

Each residence hall has a unique emergency evacuation plan, maintained by the on-site Community & Student Engagement Coordinators in cooperation with the Executive Director of Risk and EHS.

In Case of Fire

If you discover fire, smoke, or hear the fire alarm:

1. Leave the building immediately.
2. Close all doors behind you, including those previously propped open.
3. Activate a fire alarm pull station if the alarm is not already sounding.
4. Once outside, move away from the building.
5. The Building Manager should call 9-1-1 to report the details of the fire.
6. Remain outside until an “ALL CLEAR” is given by authorities. *Silencing the alarm does not constitute an all-clear.*

Fire Safety Policies for On-Campus Residents

Students living in residence halls must abide by the following:

- Use only UL-approved electrical cords and products.
- Do not overload outlets; only surge-protected power strips with circuit breakers are permitted.
- Do not decorate ceilings with flammable items or attach anything to lamps/fixtures.
- Keep exits and hallways clear.
- Do not tamper with fire safety equipment (sprinklers, smoke detectors, exit signs, doors, windows).
- Report beeping smoke detectors immediately.
- Open flames (candles, incense, kerosene lamps, etc.) and hazardous materials (chemicals, propane, gasoline) are prohibited.
- Space heaters and halogen lamps are prohibited.
- All residents, visitors and staff must exit during a fire alarm.

Prohibited Items

- Smoking (including e-cigarettes, vapes, hookahs)
- Open flames, candles, incense, kerosene lamps, propane, charcoal
- Appliances with visible heating elements (toasters, toaster ovens, grills, hot oil fryers)
- Adhesive LED lights
- Halogen lamps
- Electric scooters
- Lighters
- Space heaters

Fire Safety Systems

The College operates two residence halls, both fully equipped with:

- Automatic and manual fire alarm systems
- Complete water fire suppression systems (sprinklers)
- Audio/visual sensors
- 24/7 monitoring via fire alarm panels
- CO₂ monitors are installed in the residence halls

Notification After a Fire

In the event of a fire in student housing, the following must be notified:

- Residence Life Coordinator
- Dean of Student & Community Engagement
- Executive Director of Risk and EHS

(END OF REPORT)