

MCC Mohave Community College

IMPROVING LIVES. IMPROVING COMMUNITIES.



2020 Annual Security Report

(Includes crime data for 2018, 2019, and 2020)
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 Community College, also referenced as the College or MCC in this report, is committed to the safety and welfare of all campus members and guests, and it commits itself to promoting a safe and secure environment. The Mohave Community College leadership team and all others at the College are 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 section 1092(f), the “Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act,” and the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) requires that each institution of higher education in the United States which participates in federal student aid programs must produce and distribute an annual report containing crime statistics and statements of security policy. Failure to provide required information or the inclusion of inaccurate information may result in fines up to \$59,017 per violation imposed by the U.S. Department of Education (DOE).

The Campus Security Act – Legal Requirements

- Publish an annual report every year by October 1 that contains three (3) years of crime statistics and certain security policy statements, including sexual assault policies.
- 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. The statistics must be gathered from campus police or security, local law enforcement, and other University/College officials who have “significant responsibility for students and campus activities”.
- Provide “timely warning” notices of those crimes that have occurred and pose an “ongoing threat to students and employees”.
- Disclose in a public crime log any crime that occurred on campus or within the patrol jurisdiction of the campus police or the campus security department and is reported to the campus police or security department.”

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, police operations and authority, policies relating to reporting crime and campus disciplinary procedures.

Each year by October 1, a bulk e-mail notification is made 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 Student & Community Engagement at your local campus during normal business hours. This report is also published on the MCC Campus Safety web page at <https://www.mohave.edu/about/safety/>.

CAMPUS SECURITY

Facilities Security

Most campus buildings and facilities are accessible to members of the campus community, guests and visitors during normal business hours. MCC has established procedures relative to locking and unlocking of classrooms and other college buildings. Access to buildings after normal business hours, weekends, and holidays is restricted unless they are sites for specific classes or special events. Some buildings may be accessed after normal business hours through prior approval of the appropriate campus dean of student and community engagement or facilities manager. Students will not be allowed to remain in secured campus buildings without the supervision of a Mohave Community College employee and must have a specific reason for being inside the building.

Visitors to campus are welcome but are expected to adhere to all campus regulations and policies. The College reserves the right to restrict the access of any person who does not adhere to 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 campus including some entrances and exits of buildings, some parking lots, and some high usage areas such as libraries and student services centers. These cameras are not monitored at all times. They are equipped to digitally record activity within the field of view. Presence of security cameras should not preclude individuals from practicing good, common sense crime prevention practices and exercising caution. Contracted security personnel conduct security patrols of campus buildings and parking lots to monitor safety concerns.

Maintenance

College facilities, lighting, and landscaping are maintained so as to reduce hazardous conditions. Security personnel also routinely report the need for replacement lights and any other physical hazard they note. Malfunctioning lights and other unsafe conditions are reported to the Facilities staff for repair or correction daily. Any student, faculty, staff, or visitor who sees a possibly unsafe condition is encouraged to notify their campus dean's office or input a Facilities request for further attention to the problem.

Crime Prevention and Education Programs

MCC relays crime prevention information at each scheduled student orientation and via ongoing employee training opportunities. During the enrollment process and at orientation, prospective students and parents are encouraged to ask questions of a safety and security nature. They are presented with the 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 campus dean of student & community engagement, who will coordinate annual training sessions along with the appropriate departments, committees and sub-committees that have a safety focus.

Crime prevention is a tool utilized 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 preventing the opportunity for crimes to be committed.

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

- Incoming students and employees are required to complete an online training about sexual misconduct and prevention. Students are required to access the program through Schoology, the campus learning management system. Employees are required to access the program through the Human Resources SharePoint site, the online employee professional development training portal.
- The College hosts programs, in conjunction with various community resource centers for Domestic Violence Awareness month in October and Sexual Assault Awareness Month in April. Activities will include marches, vigils, balloon releases, guest speakers, films, passive and active programs.

Authority of Campus Security Personnel

Mohave Community 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 the safety of the campus and responding to concerns in the afternoon and evenings when classes are in session. All campuses are located within municipal and/or county law enforcement jurisdiction(s) which respond to emergency and non-emergency calls. Campus security personnel have no arrest authority but will document and defer crimes to local law enforcement, Mohave County Sheriff's Office, and campus administration.

Municipal Law Enforcement Jurisdiction

Mohave Community College has campus locations in four cities across Mohave County.

- Bullhead City is located along the Colorado River, across from Laughlin, NV, and is home to the Bullhead Campus (BHC). The Bullhead City Police Department has local jurisdiction.
- Colorado City is home to the North Mohave Campus (NMC), the most remote MCC location, separated from the rest of the campuses by the Grand Canyon. The Colorado City Marshal's Office has local jurisdiction.
- Kingman, the county seat, is home to three locations: the Neal Campus-Kingman (NCK), the Detroit Avenue Center (DAC) and the Beale Street Center. The Kingman Police Department has local jurisdiction, as well as the Mohave County Sheriff's Office for NCK, specifically, as it is located just outside the city limit.
- Lake Havasu City, located on Lake Havasu, is home to the Lake Havasu City Campus (LHC). The Lake Havasu City Police Department has local jurisdiction.

Reporting Crime

Procedures for Reporting Crimes and Other Emergencies

All College community members and guests of the College 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 dean's office after, as time and safety permits.

Crimes and suspicious activities at Mohave Community 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 following dedicated campus emergency lines:

- Bullhead City: (928) 704-7800; Extension 4999
- Call Center: (928) 757-0881; Extension 1181
- Lake Havasu City: (928) 453-6176; Extension 3999
- Neal-Campus Kingman: (928) 757-0890; Extension 1999
- DAC: (928) 681-5670; Extension 5999
- North Mohave: (928) 875-9139; Extension 2999

MCC also has an online form for reporting incident/behavior concerns:

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

Reporting Crimes to Other Campus Security Authorities

Who Are Campus Security Authorities?

The *Clery Act* mandates that institutions must disclose statistics both for crimes reported to local police agencies and crimes reported to 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 or individuals who have responsibility for campus security, but who do not constitute a campus police department or a campus security department (e.g., an individual who is responsible for monitoring the entrance into institutional property).
- Any individual or organization specified in an institution's statement of campus security policy as an individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses.
- An official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, the following campus positions:
 - Vice President for Student & Community Engagement

- Dean of Student & Community Engagement
 - Evening Campus Managers
 - Title IX Coordinator
 - Academic Advisors
 - Student Club & Organization Advisors
 - Student Success Coaches
- **An official is defined as** any person who has the authority and the duty to take action 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 people, students in particular, are hesitant about reporting 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 a faculty member who does not have any responsibility for student and campus activity beyond the classroom, clerical staff, custodians and maintenance personnel and cafeteria staff. A pastoral or professional counselor on campus does not have significant responsibility for student and campus activity and are exempt from reporting crimes to the campus police. A physician in a campus health center or a counselor in a counseling center whose only responsibility is to provide care to students is unlikely to have significant responsibility for student and campus activity.

All campus employees are encouraged to report all crimes even if not required to do so. Only general information, such as general location, type of crime and date of crime, are needed to report crime statistics. Complete reporting by all college members will assist in providing 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 the 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 he/she learned of or were the victim of, perpetrator of, or witness to any crime listed below, the Campus Security Authority must immediately notify Vice President of Student & Community Engagement or the campus Dean of Student & Community Engagement.

Crimes that should be reported are:

- Murder/negligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, sexual assault (rape, fondling, incest, statutory rape), robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson
- 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)
- Dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking
- Liquor law, drug abuse, and weapons law violations

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 MCC and the reported crime occurred in an area for which the institution is

responsible. The College contacts the appropriate city/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 MCC 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 in a manner that will provide notification to the campus community about certain reportable criminal incidents that occur on or very near the campus. The institution must also believe the criminal incident poses a continuing threat to the community and the alert will aid in the prevention of similar crimes in the future. The Vice President of Student & Community Engagement, will consult with the President of the College and assess the level of the threat to the College community. The alerts are generally written by the Vice President or Dean of Student & Community Engagement, with assistance from the Media & Public Information Office as necessary.

The method of delivery is determined in light of all the facts available at the time. Various methods of delivery may be employees, including e-mail, crime alert posters, text message, voice mail, website, and/or social media, to inform students and employees on campus. The crimes that typically result in a timely warning are referred to herein as “Clery Act Crimes”. These crimes must have occurred within those areas of the campus that are specifically defined in 34 CFR 668.46(a). These areas are broken down into four categories:

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

* Mohave Community College will not necessarily issue timely warnings for every Clery Act criminal incident that is reported since that specific incident may not pose a continuing threat to the community. Certain Clery Act crimes like motor vehicle theft, for example, occur infrequently on the campus at random locations.

Crime Alert (Off-Campus)

MCC may post a Crime Alert (Off Campus) for certain Clery Act crimes occurring outside the campus when timely notification is received by local agencies and the offense is considered to represent a serious or continuing threat to the students and employees of MCC due to the nature of the crime, and/or proximity to the campus(es).

Even though this action is not required by law, MCC strongly believes in supporting the spirit of the Clery Act by informing the community about certain crimes that are reported in the areas immediately surrounding our campuses.

When are timely warnings issued?

In accordance with the published guidelines used to interpret 34 CFR 668€, 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”. The Department of Education has stated the warning should be issued as soon as the pertinent information is available.

MCC will issue timely warnings without delay once reported information has been verified and the determination is made that an immediate threat to the community is evident. Furthermore, timely warnings may be issued for other offenses not covered by this regulation if a determination is made that the warning will aid in preventing similar offenses from occurring.

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 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.
- **Arson** – Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, or personal property of another kind.
- **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 definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or a felony, breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny, housebreaking, safecracking, and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.
- **Dating Violence** – violence by a person who has been in a romantic or intimate relationship with the victim. Whether there was such relationship will be gauged by its length, type, and frequency of interaction
- **Domestic Violence** – asserted violent misdemeanor and felony crimes committed by the victim’s current or former spouse, current or former cohabitant, 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, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (Demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drug (barbiturates, Benzedrine).
- **DUI (Driving under the Influence)** – Operating or controlling a motor vehicle while under the influence of spirituous liquor or drugs.
- **Liquor Law Violations** – The violation of law or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, or possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (Drunkness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition)
- **Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter** - the willful (non-negligent) killing of a human being by another.
- **Negligent Manslaughter** – the killing of another person through gross negligence.

- **Robbery** – The taking, or attempt to take, anything of value in the care, custody or control of a person or persons by force or the threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear.
- **Sexual Assault** – Any sexual act directed against another person, without consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.
 - **Rape** is 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 crime includes the rape of both males and females.
 - **Fondling** is 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** is sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
 - **Statutory Rape** is sexual intercourse with a person who is 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 her, his, or others safety, or to suffer substantial emotional distress
- **Weapon Law Violations** – The violation of laws or ordinances dealing with weapons crimes, such as manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons, concealed or openly; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing weapons; all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.
- **Hate Crimes** – 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.
- **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 the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to accrual physical attack.
- **Vandalism of Property** – 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.

Monitoring and Recording Criminal Activity

MCC tracks and records index crimes occurring on **ALL** MCC campuses and in those areas immediately contiguous. These crimes are categorized as:

- Non-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by student organizations that are recognized by the College. This category does not currently apply to MCC.
- Non-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by the College that are used in direct support of, or in relation to, the College’s educational purposes, are frequently used by students, and are not in the same reasonable contiguous geographic area of the College; and
- Public property including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities that are within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

Criminal Incidents within the Contiguous Area

MCC obtains crime statistics from the appropriate law enforcement agencies regarding the criminal incidents occurring within the contiguous area surrounding campuses. These criminal incidents are included in the Crime Statistics as required by the Department of Education in compliance with 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 learning to provide crime statistics for the most recent and the two preceding calendar years.

The following six pages of data elements were compiled and submitted to the U.S. Department of Education in September 2021 as part of MCC's compliance with the Clery Act.

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Mohave Community College – Crime Statistics (On Campus and On Public Property Adjacent To Campus)

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 learning to provide crime statistics for the most recent and the two preceding calendar years.

		Bullhead City			Colorado City			Kingman			Lake Havasu City		
		2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
Criminal Offenses	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	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
	Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
	Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Larceny-Theft ¹	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
	Unfounded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ The Clery Act does not require an institution to disclose Larceny-Theft statistics unless they are categorized as hate crimes. It is up to the discretion of the institution. Mohave Community 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.

Mohave Community College – Crime Statistics (On Campus and On Public Property Adjacent To Campus) cont.

		<i>Bullhead City</i>			<i>Colorado City</i>			<i>Kingman</i>			<i>Lake Havasu City</i>		
		2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
Criminal Offenses Hate Crimes	Murder / Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Burglary	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	
	Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Larceny – Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Intimidation	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	
Unfounded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

NOTE: Of the above criminal offenses, none were classified as hate crimes by reason of prejudice for race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, disability, ethnicity or national origin.

Violations	Weapons Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Drug Violations	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Liquor Violations	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

Mohave Community College – Crime Statistics (Non-Campus Property²)

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 learning to provide crime statistics for the most recent and the two preceding calendar years.

		<i>Kingman</i>		
		2018	2019	2020
Criminal Offenses	Murder / Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
	Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
	Rape	0	0	0
	Fondling	0	0	0
	Incest	0	0	0
	Statutory Rape	0	0	0
	Robbery	0	0	0
	Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
	Burglary	0	0	0
	Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
	Arson	0	0	0
	Larceny-Theft ¹	0	0	0
	Unfounded	0	0	0

¹ The Clery Act does not require an institution to disclose Larceny-Theft statistics unless they are, categorize as hate crimes. It is up to the discretion of the institution. Mohave Community 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 Community College (MCC) began reporting Non-Campus property information in 2010 prior data is not available as MCC did not have Non-Campus property prior to 2010. Non-Campus property is defined as 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 student and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

Mohave Community College – Crime Statistics (Non-Campus Property²) cont.

		<i>Kingman</i>		
		2018	2019	2020
Criminal Offenses Hate Crimes	Murder / Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
	Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
	Rape	0	0	0
	Fondling	0	0	0
	Incest	0	0	0
	Statutory Rape	0	0	0
	Robbery	0	0	0
	Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
	Burglary	0	0	0
	Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
	Arson	0	0	0
	Simple Assault	0	0	0
	Larceny - Theft	0	0	0
	Intimidation	0	0	0
	Destruction / Damage / Vandalism of Property	0	0	0
Unfounded	0	0	0	

NOTE: Of the above criminal offenses, none were classified as hate crimes by reason of prejudice for race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, disability, ethnicity or national origin.

		<i>Kingman</i>		
		2018	2019	2020
Violations	Weapons Violations	0	0	0
	Drug Violations	0	0	0
	Liquor Violations	1	0	0

² Mohave Community College (MCC) began reporting Non-Campus property information in 2010 prior data is not available as MCC did not have Non-Campus property prior to 2010. Non-Campus property is defined as 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 student and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

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.

Violence Against Women Act	Bullhead City			Colorado City			Kingman			Lake Havasu City		
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
Domestic Violence¹ Felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by - 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 the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies (under VAWA) or - 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.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence¹ Violence committed by a person - who is or has been in a social relationship of romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and - where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: * the length of the relationship; * the type of the relationship; and * the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking¹ Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause reasonable person to - fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or - Suffer substantial emotional distress	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

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.

Violence Against Women Act	Kingman		
	2018	2019	2020
Domestic Violence¹ Felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by - 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 the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies (under VAWA) or - 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.	0	0	0
Dating Violence¹ Violence committed by a person - who is or has been in a social relationship of romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and - where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: * the length of the relationship; * the type of the relationship; and * the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship	0	0	0
Stalking¹ Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause reasonable person to - fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or - Suffer substantial emotional distress	0	0	0

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

² Mohave Community College (MCC) began reporting Non-Campus property information in 2010 prior data is not available as MCC did not have Non-Campus property prior to 2010. Non-Campus property is defined as 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 student 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/campusafety/>

Sex Offender Registry and Access to Related Information

The federal **Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act**, enacted on October 28, 2000, went into effect October 28, 2002. The law 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, carries on a vocation, or is a student.

This act amends the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 to clarify that nothing in that Act may be construed to prohibit an educational institution from disclosing information provided to the institution concerning registered sex offenders and requires the Secretary of Education to take appropriate steps to notify educational institutions that disclosure of this information is permitted.

MCC students or employees seeking to obtain 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's web site at http://www.azdps.gov/Services/Sex_Offender/.

Alcohol and Substance Use Policies, Prevention and Resources

The College is dedicated to providing a healthy, comfortable, and productive environment for students, faculty, staff, and guests. All members of the College community are expected to maintain self-control. Conduct should be consistent with ideals of academic excellence, health, and responsible social behavior, including recognition of the rights of others.

Alcohol Possession and Consumption

Alcohol use, possession or distribution, except at approved College functions in accordance with College policies and procedures, and subject to statutory age restrictions.

All members of the College community should at all times be cognizant of and comply with state and local liquor laws. **It is unlawful in the state of Arizona for any person under the age of 21 to possess, purchase, or drink alcoholic beverages.** Providing alcoholic beverages to minors other than where the law provides is prohibited. A violation of this policy subjects the offender(s) to internal disciplinary and/or law enforcement action, which may include a court appearance citation or arrest.

Drug Possession and Consumption

Every MCC student and employee shall be responsible for compliance 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 local, state, or federal law regarding controlled substances may subject the person to disciplinary proceedings without regard to any proceedings in local, state, or federal courts.

The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance (including, but not limited to, marijuana and cocaine) and drug paraphernalia on College premises, or while participating in College events off College premises. Illegal use, possession, manufacturing or distribution of illegal or other controlled substances except as expressly permitted by law.

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: a warning, a fine or restitution, discretionary educational sanction, loss of privileges, notification of parents, suspension, or expulsion. The College will impose a minimum disciplinary penalty of suspension for a specified period of time or suspension of rights and privileges, or both, for conduct related to the use, possession, or distribution of drugs that are prohibited by state, federal, or local law.

College Education Programs

In accordance with the Drug Free Schools and Campuses Act, Mohave Community College has adopted and implemented a program to prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs/alcohol by its students or employees on school premises or as part of any of its activities. Mohave Community College recognizes the importance of information about drug/alcohol abuse. Printed information is available on campus or electronically online regarding standards of conduct and legal and disciplinary sanctions for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs/alcohol.

Students struggling with addiction may benefit from counseling and/or other treatment programs. A variety of community resources may be available to assist them as well as counseling programs offered through the College. While MCC does not offer counseling 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 on their campus or Student Success Center for information about these services.

Sexual Misconduct Policy, Procedures, Prevention and Resources

Sexual Harassment and Sexual Violence is viewed as a violation 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 (hereinafter “schools”) receiving any Federal funds must comply with Title IX. Under Title IX, discrimination on the basis of sex can include sexual harassment or sexual violence, such as rape, sexual assault, sexual battery, and sexual coercion. Policies and definitions in this section are specific to Mohave Community College and the State of Arizona, as community colleges across in the state have adopted similar policies and language in adherence to Title IX. Definitions may differ slightly from those listed earlier but violations are equally subject to disciplinary and/or legal implications.

Sexual Harassment

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

Prohibited conduct ranges from acts of non-consensual sexual intercourse and non-consensual sexual contact, to sexual misconduct including, but not limited to, harassment of a sexual nature, sexual exploitation, stalking, relationship violence, voyeurism, exposure, video or audio taping of sexual activity, and sexual activity resulting from emotional coercion. The College may also discipline students and employees for inappropriate sexual behavior and forms of sexual misconduct that are not specifically listed here.

- **Sexual misconduct** is a broad term encompassing any unwelcome behavior of a sexual nature that is committed without consent or by force, intimidation, coercion, or manipulation. The term includes sexual assault, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, and sexual intimidation as those behaviors are described later in this section. Sexual misconduct can be committed by men or women, and it can occur between people of the same or different sex.
- **Sexual harassment** is a form of discrimination that includes verbal, written, or physical behavior of a sexual nature, directed at someone, or against a particular group, because of that person's or group's sex, or based on gender stereotypes, when that behavior is unwelcome and submission or consent to the behavior is believed to carry consequences for the student's education, employment, or participation in a College activity OR the behavior has the purpose or effect of substantially interfering with the student's work or educational performance by creating an intimidating, hostile, or demeaning environment for employment, education, or participation in a College activity. Comments or communications could be verbal, written, or electronic. Behavior does not need to be directed at or to a specific student, but rather may be generalized unwelcomed and unnecessary comments based on sex or gender stereotypes.
- **Sexual assault** is any type of sexual contact or behavior that occurs by force or without consent of the recipient of the unwanted sexual activity. Included within this broad term are rape, attempted rape, statutory rape and incest, and, where active consent is absent, groping, forced kissing, sodomy, sexual assault with an object and fondling. Under Arizona law, the definition of "sexual assault" is "intentionally or knowingly engaging in sexual intercourse or oral sexual contact with any person without consent of such person." 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' means penetration into the penis, vulva or anus by any part of the body or by any object or masturbatory contact with the penis or vulva." Id. at § 13-1402(3).
- **Sexual exploitation** involves taking non-consensual sexual advantage of another person. Examples can include, but are not limited to electronically recording, photographing, or transmitting intimate or sexual utterances, sounds, or images without the knowledge and consent of all parties involved; voyeurism (spying on others who are in intimate or sexual situations); distributing intimate or sexual information about another person without that person's consent.
- **Sexual intimidation** involves threatening another person that you will commit a sex act against them; stalking; cyber-stalking; or engaging in indecent exposure.
- **Stalking** is engaging in a course of behavior, directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety or the safety of that person's immediate family

member or the safety of others, or suffer substantial emotional distress. Stalking includes unwanted and repeated harassing behavior, such as following a person; appearing at a person's home, class or work; making frequent phone calls, emails, text messages, etc.; continuing to contact a person after receiving requests not to; leaving written messages, objects or unwanted gifts; vandalizing a person's property; and threatening, intimidating or intrusive behavior, and physical violence A.R.S. § 13-2923(A).

- **Dating violence** consists of 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 by the victim with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. Relationship violence includes sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. There appears to be no specific definition of "dating violence" in Arizona's criminal code. Some forms of dating violence would constitute "domestic violence," discussed hereafter, which includes acts committed within a previous or current "romantic or sexual relationship." A.R.S. § 13-3601(A)(6).
- **Domestic violence** consists 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 Arizona law; or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under Arizona law. In addition to dating violence and domestic violence, relationship violence includes any pattern of abusive behavior that is used by an intimate partner to gain or maintain power and control over the other partner. Relationship violence can be physical, sexual, emotional, economic, or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another person.

Further, **"Without consent"** includes any of the following:

- The victim is coerced by the immediate use or threatened use of force against a person or property.
- 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 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.
- The victim is intentionally deceived as to the nature of the act.
- The victim is intentionally deceived to erroneously believe that the person is the victim's spouse.
- The victim is not yet eighteen years of age.

Active consent is needed to engage in sexual activity. Consent is informed, freely and actively given, mutually understandable words or actions that indicate a willingness to participate in a mutually agreed upon sexual activity. It is incumbent upon both parties to both obtain and give active consent prior to any sexual activity. Effective consent may never be obtained as a result of coercion, intimidation, threat of force, or force.

Consent must be present throughout the sexual activity – at any time, a participant can communicate that they no longer consent to continuing the activity. If there is confusion as to whether anyone has consented or continues to consent to sexual activity, it is essential that the participants stop the activity until the confusion can be clearly resolved.

In addition to being forbidden by this policy, sexual misconduct may be a violation of state criminal law and of other College policies, including the College's general policy against violence.

Preventing Sexual Assault & Reporting Incidents

Sexual assault is an act of violence. Sexual assault should not happen in a learning environment, but it can, even with people you know and trust. Most sexual assaults are committed by acquaintances. This is sometimes referred to as acquaintance rape. For this reason, it is important for you to be assertive, direct, and clear in your communications. Be aware of your non-verbal and verbal communication. Always be on alert when you get in a car with someone you have just met (perhaps at a party or from online), no matter how nice the person seems. Also, it is a good practice to never leave your drink unattended if at a party or social gathering. The use of alcohol and drugs at social gatherings dramatically increases the risk of sexual assault for college students.

If you have been sexually assaulted on campus, report the crime to the Title IX Coordinator at titleix@mohave.edu. Reporting does not mean you must take legal action. This is a choice you can make later. By reporting the crime, though, you may help to stop a rapist. Chances are that the person has raped before and will rape again, until apprehended. If you have been raped, preserve physical evidence that could be useful later on. Do not change clothes, bathe, or use the bathroom. Do seek medical care immediately, whether or not you report the crime. In addition to taking care of obvious injuries, you need medical care to protect you from unwanted sexually transmitted diseases/infections.

When a student makes a report, College administration and the Title IX team will:

- Make sure the student is out of immediate danger.
- Be willing to listen – talk to the student privately and treat them with respect, sensitivity and dignity.
- Encourage the victim to file a complaint with the Title IX Coordinator/trained Title IX Advisor.
- Discuss confidential reporting options if confidentiality is desired.
- Serve as a resource and work with them regarding accommodations or other support.
- Report the incident to the Title IX Coordinator or their designees with all relevant details.

Even if an assault took place on non-College property or was reported to a law enforcement agency, students are encouraged to contact a member of the Title IX team for assistance with safety issues while on campus.

Campus Sexual Assault Victim Bill of Rights

Both the accuser and accused have rights in regard to sexual assault investigations. The accused students will have the same rights as any student involved in the disciplinary process. As necessary, victims of sexual assault may take advantage of any and all rights that the College has established for such victims. Victims of sexual assault will have the right to the following:

1. Reasonable changes to the academic and/or living situations;
2. Referrals to counseling, assistance in notifying law enforcement;
3. Same opportunity as accused to have others present at disciplinary hearing/meetings;
4. Unconditional notification of outcomes of disciplinary hearing sanctions and terms of sanction in place;

5. Opportunities and assistance to speak (or choose not to speak) to anyone regarding the outcome; and
6. Name and identifying information kept confidential (FERPA right).

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, including without limitation all firearms, BB guns, air guns, pellet guns, switchblade knives, knives with blades five inches long or more. Unauthorized use, possession, or display of firearms and other weapons, dangerous instruments, explosive devices, torches, devices with open flames or fireworks on Mohave Community College property or at college sponsored events is prohibited. (References: ARS §12-781, 13-2911, 13-3102, 13-1502, and 13-1503)

Subject to ARS §12-781, a person may lawfully transport or lawfully store a firearm that is both 1) in a person's locked and privately owned motor vehicle or in a locked compartment on the person's privately owned motorcycle and 2) not visible from the outside of the motor vehicle or motorcycle.

Persons excluded from this policy: Any certified peace officer currently employed by a law enforcement agency.

Persons not excluded from this policy: Concealed carry permit holders.

Missing Students Policy

Mohave Community College does not maintain on-campus student housing facilities. Therefore, MCC is exempt from this requirement.

General Crime Prevention Tips

- Avoid walking alone, particularly after dark. If walking alone is unavoidable, be aware of your surroundings and let someone know when to expect you.
- Walk purposefully and make eye contact with strangers.
- Avoid shortcuts. The shortest route is not always the safest route. Walk along the mid-point between curbs and buildings and away from alleys and bushes.
- Dress for mobility, particularly after dark.
- Avoid deserted areas, poorly lit streets, alleys, and pathways.
- Never jog alone after dark.
- When walking or jogging, go against the flow of traffic; that makes it harder for motorists to bother you. (If harassed from a car, walk or run in the opposite direction. Scream if you are truly frightened.)
- Do not jog while wearing stereo headphones. It's important to be alert to what's happening around you.
- Carry your personal belongings in a backpack or similar container that will enable your arms and hands to be free at all times.
- Avoid approaching your car with bundles that restrict use of your arms. If you've been shopping, ask the store for assistance.
- Always have your keys ready to unlock the door to your car or residence and enter without delay. Lock the doors after you get inside.

- Before entering your car, look in the back seat and on the floorboard.
- Always lock car doors and windows when you leave or enter your car.
- Never leave belongings in plain view in your car. Lock them in the trunk.
- If someone in a vehicle attempts to stop you - even to ask for directions - do not get close to the vehicle.
- Register, engrave, mark, and/or photograph all your valuables including bicycles, stereos, jewelry, vehicles, computers, etc.
- Never get on an elevator with someone who looks suspicious. If someone who looks suspicious gets on, get off immediately.
- Avoid using ATMs in dark, isolated areas; it's best to use machines that are highly visible in public areas such as supermarkets.
- Never flash your cash. Always have "emergency" change for a phone call.
- Be responsible with alcohol. If you are intoxicated, you are less alert and an easier target for robbers and attackers.

Helpful Student Resource Links

[Academic Advising](#)

[Bookstore](#)

[Bursar's Office](#)

[Disability Services](#)

[Financial Literacy](#)

[Library Services](#)

[Student Life](#)

[Student Support Program](#)

[Student Success Center](#)

[Testing Center](#)

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