



ANNUAL SECURITY & FIRE SAFETY REPORT 2025

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**Gila Pueblo Campus
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Overview

The Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act

The Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act (the Clery Act) is a Federal consumer protection law requiring Colleges and universities to disclose campus security information.

All postsecondary institutions that receive Federal Title IV funding must comply with the Clery Act including requirements to:

- Provide prevention and awareness programming.
- Devise an emergency response, notification, and testing policy.
- Enact policies and procedures to handle reports of missing students.
- Disclose procedures for student disciplinary actions.
- Issue campus alerts and timely warning notices.
- Maintain a Daily Crime Log.
- Publish an Annual Security & Fire Safety Report (ASR).
- Compile and report fire data to the Federal government and publish an Annual Fire and Safety Report for campuses with on-campus student housing facilities.
- Disclose crime statistics for incidents that occur on campus, in unobstructed public areas immediately adjacent to or running through the campus, and at certain non-campus facilities.

The College community plays a role in maintaining a safe and welcoming campus. The spirit of the Clery Act is direct: knowledge is power. By equipping students, employees, and members of the public with information about safety policies, procedures, and potentially dangerous situations on campus, they can make informed decisions and take necessary steps to remain safe.

Preparation of the Annual Security & Fire Safety Report

Gila Community College, in compliance with the Clery Act and the Higher Education Opportunity Act, publishes this report to provide its students, employees, and community with an overview of the College's security and safety resources, policies, and procedures. These policies and procedures are subject to change at any time.

The 2025 Gila Community College ASR has been prepared by the College's administration in collaboration with Gila County Law Enforcement agencies and Fire Departments. Additional support was received from other College departments and offices including Human Resources and the Facilities and Maintenance office. The report provides important safety information consistent with the standards outlined in the Clery Act. It contains statistics for the previous three (3) years of reported crimes that occurred on the College Campus,

including certain off-campus buildings or property owned, leased, and/or controlled by the College. The statistics included have been compiled using data provided by Gila County Law enforcement agencies. College policies that address safety, security, fire, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and alcohol/drug use are also included.

Unless otherwise noted, the information contained in this report, including Gila Community College programs, policies, and procedures applies to the Gila Pueblo and Payson Campuses as well as the Hayden/Winkelman facility.

How to Obtain a Copy of the Report

The College distributes a notice of the availability of the Annual Security Report (ASR) no later than October 1 of each year to members of the College community, including all students and employees, via their official College email account. Paper copies of the report may be obtained by contacting the College Vice President of Academics via email at phil.mcbride@gilacc.org. An electronic version of the report is also available on Gila Community College's website at: <https://gilacc.org/>

About Gila Community College's Campuses

The Clery Act requires the College to provide an Annual Security Report for each campus, including the Gila Pueblo Campus, the Payson Campus, the Hayden/Winkelman site, and any other locations that meet the definition of a Clery separate campus. For more information about Gila Community College, please visit the College Website: <https://gilacc.org/>

The Gila Pueblo Campus is located at 8274 South Six Shooter Canyon, Globe, AZ 85501, and includes 62 employees and 661 students.*

The Payson Campus is located at 201 North Mud Springs Road, Payson, AZ, 85541 and includes 64 employees and 1,040 students.

The Hayden/Winkelman site consists of the Fitness Center and includes 1 employee and 85 students.

Student housing is not available at any of the Gila Community College campuses.

*Student headcount retrieved: September 17, 2025.

Police Authority and Jurisdiction

Gila Community College employs unarmed Campus Security Officers to provide Campus security. The security officers provide building security, set building alarms, respond to security alarms, prepare incident reports, provide basic emergency services, notify, and assist police officers as needed. The Gila Pueblo and Payson campuses are regularly patrolled by the unarmed Security Officers. The security officers do not have arrest authority; in the event of an incident, the security officers notify local law enforcement.

Law Enforcement

The Gila County Sheriff's Office has primary jurisdiction and arrest authority for all law enforcement matters occurring on Gila Community College campuses. In addition, the Globe Police Department, Payson Police Department, and Hayden/Winkelman Police Department have jurisdiction on their respective campuses/sites, also with arrest authority. When an incident is observed or reported to a security officer, law enforcement is contacted, and the incident is documented for statistical reporting and determination of whether a timely warning to the community is necessary. In the event of an emergency notification is made by calling 911.

Daily Activity Crime Logs

Gila Community College Security Office maintains a daily log documenting all crimes reported, including reports made to local law enforcement agencies. Information in the log includes:

- Report Date & Time
- Offense Date & Time
- Location of Crime
- Nature of Crime
- Disposition

Paper copies of crime logs can be accessed in-person by visiting the Gila Community College Security Office located on the Gila Pueblo Campus and the Payson Campus.

Reporting Crimes and Emergencies

Gila Community College encourages all students, faculty, staff, and campus visitors to report all crimes and suspicious activity accurately and promptly to the Campus Security Office or other local law enforcement with jurisdiction.

When a crime victim elects to, they are strongly encouraged to promptly and accurately report all crimes to the respective agency. Knowledgeable parties are encouraged to report

crimes against victims who are unable to do so themselves. Crimes and other emergencies can be reported to the Security Office when the campus is open or to local law enforcement 24 hours a day.

Reporting Emergencies to 9-1-1

For emergencies and crimes in progress on any Gila Community College campus, call or text 9-1-1. For hearing impairment and the need to report an emergency or need information or other police services, Text-to-9-1-1 and TTY devices are available.

Individuals should provide the dispatcher with accurate, detailed information about the incident and stay on the phone until the dispatcher or police officer indicates to hang up. The information provided will be immediately relayed to emergency personnel and/or police officers.

Once on the scene, a police officer will take a police report, provide assistance, and summon additional personnel/resources, if necessary.

Law Enforcement Contact Information

For EMERGENCY CALL 911

Gila County Sheriff Office

1425 East South Street

Globe, AZ 85502

Non-Emergency: 928-425-4449

Globe Police Department

175 North Pine Street

Globe, AZ 85501

Non-Emergency: 928-425-5751

Payson Police Department

303 North Beeline Highway

Payson, AZ 85541

Non-Emergency: 928-474-5177

Hayden/Winkelman Police Department

601 North Hayden Avenue

Hayden, AZ 85135

Non-Emergency: 520-356-7544

Third Party Reporting

If a victim is unable or elects not to report, a third party may make the report. If reporting a medical problem, ask someone to monitor the victim's condition so information may be relayed to the dispatcher.

If witness to a crime, report it as soon as possible; do not assume someone else has reported it. Provide the dispatcher with accurate, detailed information about the incident. Stay on the

phone until the dispatcher or police officer tells indicates to hang up. The information provided will be immediately relayed to emergency personnel and/or police officers.

Texting 9-1-1 in Arizona: Call If You Can. Text If You Can't.

Communication centers across Arizona have integrated texting into their 9-1-1 answering system, allowing individuals in need of emergency services to reach a dispatcher via text when calling is not an option due to an emergency, or for those who are deaf, hard of hearing, or speech disabled. The same 9-1-1 professionals that process voice calls assist with 9-1-1 text sessions. If a person needs help but is unable to speak, or they cannot speak safely, they can text 9-1-1 using their mobile phone. To initiate a text to 9-1-1, enter 9-1-1 in the "To" field and enter the location and nature of the emergency in the text field.

Traditional 9-1-1 voice calls are still preferred since they are the most effective way for dispatchers to gather information and field emergency calls.

It is important to know the limitations of the text to 9-1-1 system:

- Know and provide your location. The most important piece of information to provide is location, followed by what is happening.
- Individuals cannot text 9-1-1 with a 9-1-1 only phone.
- A text from an Internet messaging program will not work for 9-1-1.

The preferred language for text is English due to limited translation services.

Other Crime Reporting Options

Everyone at Gila Community College has a role to play in preventing campus violence. College administrators work together in evaluating and responding to threatening or potentially violent situations. The Administrators depend on the campus community for early reporting of any concerning behavior. Quick reporting of troublesome behaviors, escalating conflicts, and potentially violent situations is critical. Administrators are available in the A office on each Campus to provide assistance to students, parents, employees, and community members regarding threatening or disruptive behavior.

Reporting Concerning or Threatening Behavior

What is threatening behavior? Any statement, communication, conduct, or gesture directed toward any member of the Campus community or others which causes reasonable apprehension or fear of physical harm; a threat can be towards people or property.

If an encounter with someone leaves an individual frightened or in fear of their personal safety, it should be taken very seriously. If an individual feels they are in imminent danger, they should never hesitate to call 9-1-1.

If an individual is unsure that a situation poses a threat, but they are fearful, notify College administration as soon as possible.

Preferred Receivers of Clery Act Crime Reports

There are multiple options if an individual needs information and assistance or wants to report that a Clery Act crime has occurred. The following offices are considered Preferred Receivers of Clery Act Crime Reports for the purposes of making timely warning notifications and annual statistical disclosure.

Campus Security Office, Gila Pueblo Campus	928-793-4773
Campus Security Office, Payson Campus	928-468-9007
VP of Academics Office	928-475-5981

If no answer, contact the following for assistance:

Administration Office, Gila Pueblo Campus	928 425-8481
Administration Office, Payson Campus	928 468-8039

Voluntary, Confidential Reporting

Victims of crimes within the College's jurisdiction who do not want to pursue action within the criminal justice system or the College's disciplinary system are encouraged to confidentially report the incident for inclusion in the Annual Security Report (ASR), Daily Activity (Crime) log, and possible issuance of a timely warning. Voluntary reports can be made by contacting the VP of Academics Office.

Employees within the above offices are required to provide a report of the type of incident, the location of the incident, and the approximate date of occurrence. Any identifying information about a victim will be kept confidential, including any information about a victim specifically, or the details of the incident the victim has experienced. They will not reveal personally identifiable information about the victim without an express request by the victim.

Personal Safety and the Safety of Others

Risk Reduction

Risk reduction is always a good practice; students, employees, and visitors should take precautions to ensure the protection of their person and property. Being alert and conscious of your surroundings contributes immensely to an individual's safety, as well as the safety of others. Risk reduction methods, even when effective, cannot prevent the risk altogether. Sexual assault, in addition to other forms of violence, is never the fault of the person assaulted.

The following personal safety tips may reduce the risk of certain crimes:

- **Be Alert:** First and foremost, pay attention to your surroundings and the actions occurring around you.
- **Be Knowledgeable:** Be familiar with your surroundings, identify blue light emergency phone locations, the nearest occupied building or business, and how and who to contact for immediate help.
- **Be Purposeful:** Walk with a purpose and exude confidence—have your keys and/or ID Card in hand when approaching buildings or your vehicle.

- **Be Careful:** Avoid dark or isolated areas during hours of darkness. If you sense that you are being followed, travel to a well-lit, populated area.
- **Be Secure:** Avoid walking alone.
- **Be a Reporter:** If you notice someone that does not belong, is behaving suspiciously, or both, please contact campus security. If the person is displaying dangerous or threatening behavior, call 9-1-1. Do not confront the person yourself.

Make it a point to have emergency telephone numbers easily available, do not hesitate to use them should you feel at risk or witness a crime. Notify police or campus security immediately if anyone on campus has bothered you, followed you, harmed, or attempted to harm you.

Property crime is a concern on campus and your actions can help prevent theft and burglary. Some precautions that you can take to avoid being a victim are:

- Do not bring valuables to campus unless it is necessary to do so.
- Never leave valuables in plain sight, whether in your vehicle or classroom.

Protection Against Sexual Assault or Violent Crime

Gila Community College considers the personal safety of students, employees, and visitors an essential element in the maintenance of a learning environment and has a responsibility to ensure they can enjoy the benefits and opportunities the College has to offer in this environment. GCC prohibits stalking, sexual assault, domestic violence and dating violence as they are defined for the purposes of the Clery Act and Arizona state law.

Gila Community College adheres to all federal, state, and local civil rights laws prohibiting sex discrimination and sex-based harassment in employment and education. The College does not discriminate in its admissions practices, employment practices, or educational programs or activities on the basis of sex, except as may be permitted by law. Upon becoming a recipient of federal financial assistance for education activities, the College will be required by Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (Title IX) to ensure that all of its education programs and activities do not discriminate on the basis of sex. Sex includes sex assigned at birth, sex stereotypes, sex characteristics, gender identity, sexual orientation, and pregnancy or related conditions. Sex discrimination is prohibited under Title IX, it includes sex-based harassment, sexual assault, dating and domestic violence, stalking, quid pro quo harassment, hostile environment harassment, disparate treatment, and disparate impact. The College also prohibits retaliation against any person opposing sex discrimination or sex-based harassment or participating in any internal or external investigation or complaint process related to allegations of sex discrimination.

Any College faculty member, employee, or student who acts to deny, deprive, or limit the educational, employment, or social access, opportunities, and/or benefits of any member of the College community on the basis of sex is in violation of the Prohibited Sex Discrimination, Sex-Based Harassment, and Retaliation Regulation for all Faculty, Students, Employees, and Third Parties.

Any person may report sex discrimination to the College President or College VP (whether or not the person reporting is alleged to have experienced the conduct.) by completing a report in the Administration office at each campus. Every effort is made by Gila Community College to preserve the privacy of reports of allegations of sexual harassment/discrimination.

Reporting an Incident of Sexual Assault

If you are the victim of sexual assault notify proper law enforcement authorities. Globe PD, Payson PD, Hayden/Winkelman PD, or the Gila County Sheriff. It is encouraged to report any potential crime to law enforcement and any emergency by calling 9-1-1.

Bystander Intervention

- Bystander intervention means safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or to intervene when there is a risk of sexual assault, or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene. Bystanders play a critical role in the prevention of sexual and relationship violence. The College seeks to promote a culture of community accountability where bystanders actively engage in the prevention of violence without causing further harm. Watch out for your friends and fellow students/employees. If you see someone who looks like they could be in trouble or use assistance, ask if they are ok. If you or someone else is in immediate danger, dial 9-1-1.

Obtaining Registered Sex Offender Information

The Arizona Department of Public Safety (AZDPS) maintains the Arizona Registered Sex Offenders Information website which provides access to search for offenders by location. Utilize the Sex Offender Registry to determine whether a registered sex offender resides near campus or your residence.

In accordance with Arizona Revised Statute 13-3825, Law Enforcement notifies the campus community regarding registered sex offenders.

Crime Prevention

As a public space, the average daily population of the College may include numerous visitors. Everyone on the campus is expected to obey the laws of the state of Arizona and the rules and regulations of the College in pursuit of maximum safety for all.

Campus Security

At the beginning of each semester Security staff visit each classroom to educate students on security procedures and practices including personal safety practices. Additional topics include emergency reporting, lockdown/evacuation procedures and evacuation routes.

Travel Safety Resources on Campus

Gila Community College Campuses have numerous parking lots. Students are encouraged to contact the Security Office for an escort to their vehicle at any time, in particular during the evening hours and after dark students can be escorted to their vehicles as requested.

Security and Access to Buildings/Grounds

On occasions a building may be inaccessible but most campus buildings and facilities on the Gila Pueblo and Payson Campuses, and the Hayden/Winkelman site are accessible to members of the campus community, guests, and visitors during normal business hours, Monday through Friday, excluding holidays. Certain facilities, such as the Fitness Center, may also be open for designated periods during weekends and holidays. After regular business hours, most exterior doors on campus buildings are locked and secured. During special events doors may remain unlocked after normal business hours and on weekends.

For safety reasons some College buildings, as well as mechanical, electrical, telecommunications, and custodial rooms, are designated as restricted spaces by the College. These buildings and rooms are accessed by authorized personnel with keys.

Campus Maintenance

The Facilities and Maintenance Department monitors its facilities throughout the year to identify areas of concern with respect to building security, lighting, landscaping, and other potential safety and security issues. These services are also provided to all locations upon request. Any lighting or safety hazards identified during routine patrols by Campus Security or maintenance are forwarded to the Facilities and Maintenance Department for correction. Community members are encouraged to promptly report any security concerns at any campus to the Administration office on each respective campus.

Campus Safety Alerts

Emergency Notifications (Regroup)

The College provides students, employees, and other campus users with information about campus emergencies in the most timely, effective, and accurate manner as is reasonably possible. The College has instituted multiple methods of providing notifications to the College community, including the all-campus Regroup email system, the all-campus Regroup text, and the all-campus Regroup phone system.

Determining the Need and Content for an Emergency Notification

Determination for the need of Emergency Notifications will be made by the College President, College VP or designee and will be based on reliable information regarding the existence of an immediate threat to students and/or employees.

Factors considered by the College when deciding if a notification is warranted include: whether a significant continuing danger to members of the campus community exists; whether meaningful information and direction can be provided to the campus community which will help preserve the health and safety of the campus community; whether a risk of compromising safety, rescue, or law enforcement efforts exists if a notification is issued; and any unique additional factors due to the circumstances of the specific emergency.

The following types of emergencies on or near campus are examples of situations that will usually be appropriate for a notification: Medical Emergencies, Fires, Hazardous Materials

Incidents, Bomb Threats and Suspicious Packages, Explosions, Earthquakes and Tornadoes, Civil Disturbance and Demonstrations, Incidents of Violent or Criminal Behavior/Active Shooter, Power Outages, Flooding or Water Leaks, or other events presenting an immediate threat to health or safety as identified in the Gila County Campuses Emergency Plan Response and Procedures Manual.

The content of an emergency Regroup text message must be short, concise, and understandable. If necessary, multiple messages may be sent to explain a situation. An emergency message will include information that would enable members of the College community to take action to protect themselves. Notifications may include the following information:

- Type and brief description of emergency;
- Location;
- Action to take (e.g., stay away from a dangerous area, stay sheltered in place, follow evacuation plan); and
- Suspect description if a crime has been committed.

Critical Incident Response

Emergencies and incidents (including catastrophic or major emergencies or incidents that impact the entire campus (e.g., bioterrorism, nuclear disaster, pandemic, active shooter, mass casualty) or a sizeable portion of campus (e.g., major fire, extensive technology failure, heating plant failure, extended power outage, severe storms, contagious disease outbreak, domestic water contamination) are addressed through the Gila County Campuses Emergency Plan Response and Procedures Manual.

When critical emergencies and incidents arise, an initial determination is made by a Campus official designated as an Incident Commander, and information is shared with the campus community through various means, including Regroup email, Regroup text messages, and Regroup phone calls. A copy of the Gila County Campuses Emergency Plan Response and Procedures Manual is available in all classrooms, online on GCC's website (<https://gilacc.org/>), and in the Administration Office.

Building Evacuation Instructions for All Campuses

- Evacuate the building using the nearest exit (or alternate if nearest exit is blocked).
- Do not use elevators.
- Take personal belongings (keys, purses, wallets, etc.), if it does not delay your evacuation.
- Secure any hazardous materials or equipment before leaving.
- Follow directions given by Administrators and/or emergency responders.
- Go to the assembly location designated in your building's evacuation plan.
- Assist people with disabilities per the guidance provided. Disabled people can direct others on how to assist them with evacuation. College personnel should defer to the disabled person and only assist in ways the disabled person and College personnel feel comfortable.
- Do not re-enter the building until directed to do so by emergency response personnel.

Information to Know

- Evacuation routes/procedures
- At least two ways out of the building

Crime Statistics

Categories of Crime Statistics

The Clery Act requires the tracking of four general categories of crime statistics:

1. **Criminal Offenses** – criminal homicide (including murder and non-negligent manslaughter and manslaughter by negligence); sexual assault (including rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape); robbery, aggravated assault; burglary; motor vehicle theft; and arson.
2. **Hate Crimes** – any of the above-mentioned offenses, and any incidents of larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, or destruction/damage/vandalism of property that were motivated by bias.
3. **VAWA Offenses (Violence Against Women Act)** – any incident of domestic violence, dating violence and stalking, sexual assault (which is included in the Criminal Offenses category for Clery Act reporting purposes).
4. **Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action** – for weapons-carrying, possession, etc., law violations, drug abuse violations, and liquor law violations.

Clery Act Crime Definitions

CRIMINAL OFFENSES

Criminal Homicide

- a. **Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter** – the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.
- b. **Manslaughter by Negligence** – the killing of another person through gross negligence.

Sexual Assault (sexual offenses) – any sexual act directed against another person, without consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

- a. **Rape** – the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. This offense includes the rape of both males and females.
- b. **Fondling** – the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
- c. **Incest** – sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- d. **Statutory Rape** – sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

State of Arizona Definitions

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

Consent - The State of Arizona does not define consent. It does, however, define “without consent.” 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 the purposes of this subdivision, "mental defect" means the victim is unable to comprehend the distinctively sexual nature of the conduct or is incapable of understanding or exercising the right to refuse to engage in the conduct with another.
- 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.

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

Aggravated Assault – an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife or other weapon is used.

Burglary – the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

Motor Vehicle Theft – the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

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

HATE CRIMES

A criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator’s bias against the victim.

- **Race** – a preformed negative attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics, e.g., color of skin, eyes, and/or hair; facial features, etc. genetically transmitted by descent and heredity which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind, e.g., Asians, blacks or African Americans, whites.

- Religion – a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being, e.g., Catholics, Jews, Protestants, atheists.
- Sexual Orientation – a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation. Sexual orientation is the term for a person's physical, romantic, and/or emotional attraction to members of the same and/or opposite sex, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, and heterosexual (straight) individuals.
- Gender – a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender, e.g., male or female.
- Gender Identity – a performed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity, e.g., bias against transgender or gender non-conforming individuals.
- Ethnicity – a performed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people whose members identify with each other, through a common heritage, often consisting of a common language, common culture (often including a shared religion) and /or ideology that stresses, common ancestry.
- National Origin – a performed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people based on their actual or perceived country of birth.
- Disability – a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital, or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age, or illness.

Along with the Criminal Offenses defined above, the following crimes are included in Clery Act statistics as Hate Crimes:

- Larceny-Theft – the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Constructive possession is the condition in which a person does not have physical custody or possession but is in a position to exercise dominion or control over a thing.
- Simple Assault – an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.
- Intimidation – to unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.
- Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property – to willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

VAWA OFFENSES (VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT)

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

For the purposes of this definition:

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

State of Arizona Definition

Dating Violence – The State of Arizona does not define dating violence. Arizona's domestic violence laws encompass the definition of dating violence.

2. **Domestic Violence** – a 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 in which the crime of violence occurred.
 - Any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

State of Arizona Definition

Domestic Violence (ARS§13-3601) - means any act that is a dangerous crime against children as defined in section 13-705 or an offense prescribed in section 13-1102, 13-1103, 13-1104, 13-1105, 13-1201, 13-1202, 13-1203, 13-1204, 13-1302, 13-1303, 13-1304, 13-1406, 13-1425, 13-1502, 13-1503, 13-1504, 13-1602 or 13-2810, section 13-2904, subsection A, paragraph 1, 2, 3 or 6, section 13-2910, subsection A, paragraph 8 or 9, section 13-2915, subsection A, paragraph 3 or section 13-2916, 13-2921, 13-2921.01, 13-2923, 13-3019, 13-3601.02 or 13-3623, if any of the following applies:

1. The relationship between the victim and the defendant is one of marriage or former marriage or of persons residing or having resided in the same household.
2. The victim and the defendant have a child in common.
3. The victim or the defendant is pregnant by the other party.
4. The victim is related to the defendant or the defendant's spouse by blood or court order as a parent, grandparent, child, grandchild, brother, or sister or by marriage as a parent-in-law, grandparent-in-law, stepparent, step-grandparent, stepchild, step-grandchild, brother-in-law, or sister-in-law.
5. The victim is a child who resides or has resided in the same household as the defendant and is related by blood to a former spouse of the defendant or to a person who resides or who has resided in the same household as the defendant.

6. The relationship between the victim and the defendant is currently or was previously a romantic or sexual relationship. The following factors may be considered in determining whether the relationship between the victim and the defendant is currently or was previously a romantic or sexual relationship:
 - a) The type of relationship.
 - b) The length of the relationship.
 - c) The frequency of the interaction between the victim and the defendant.
 - d) If the relationship has terminated, the length of time since the termination.
3. **Stalking** – engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for the person’s safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress.

For the purposes of this definition:

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

State of Arizona Definition

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

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

3. **Sexual Assault** – (ARS§13-1406) – A person commits sexual assault by intentionally or knowingly engaging in sexual intercourse or oral sexual contact with any person without consent of such person.

ARRESTS AND REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION

(Includes Violation of Weapons, Drug Abuse and Liquor Laws)

1. **Arrest** – persons processed by arrest, citation, or summons. Referred for disciplinary action – the referral of any person to any official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is established, and which may result in the imposition of a sanction.
2. **Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.** – the violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons. The classification encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature.
3. **Drug Abuse Violations** – the violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.
4. **Liquor Law Violations** – the violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

Clery Geography Definitions

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

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

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

Public Property - all public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, which is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

Gila Pueblo Campus Crime Statistics

Criminal Offenses		Occurrences per year		
Offense	Location	2023	2024	2025
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Manslaughter By Negligence	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Rape	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Fondling	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Incest	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Robbery	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Burglary	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Arson	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0

Hate/Bias		Occurrences per year		
Offense	Location	2023	2024	2025
Hate/Bias	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0

Violence Against Women ACT (VAWA)		Occurrences per year		
Offense	Location	2023	2024	2025
Domestic Violence	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Dating Violence	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Stalking	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0

Arrests		Occurrences per year		
Arrest	Location	2023	2024	2025
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Drug Abuse	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions		Occurrences per year		
Action	Location	2023	2024	2025
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Drug Abuse e	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0

Payson Campus Crime Statistics

Criminal Offenses		Occurrences per year		
Offense	Location	2023	2024	2025
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Manslaughter By Negligence	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Rape	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Fondling	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Incest	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Robbery	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Burglary	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Arson	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0

Hate/Bias		Occurrences per year		
Offense	Location	2023	2024	2025
Hate/Bias	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0

Violence Against Women ACT (VAWA)		Occurrences per year		
Offense	Location	2023	2024	2025
Domestic Violence	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Dating Violence	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Stalking	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0

Arrests		Occurrences per year		
Arrest	Location	2023	2024	2025
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Drug Abuse	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions		Occurrences per year		
Action	Location	2023	2024	2025
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing,	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Drug Abuse	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0

Hayden/Winkelman Site

Criminal Offenses		Occurrences per year		
Offense	Location	2023	2024	2025
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Manslaughter By Negligence	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Rape	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Fondling	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Incest	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Robbery	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Burglary	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Arson	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0

Hate/Bias		Occurrences per year		
Offense	Location	2023	2024	2025
Hate/Bias	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0

Violence Against Women ACT (VAWA)		Occurrences per year		
Offense	Location	2023	2024	2025
Domestic Violence	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Dating Violence	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Stalking	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0

Arrests		Occurrences per year		
Arrest	Location	2023	2024	2025
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Drug Abuse	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions		Occurrences per year		
Action	Location	2023	2024	2025
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing,	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Drug Abuse	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	On Campus	0	0	0
	Non Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0

Additional Resources

In the state of Arizona, crime victims have a constitutional right to protections and support throughout every step of the criminal process. All state, county, and municipal justice agencies and courts in Arizona are required to perform certain duties to ensure that victims' rights are upheld.

The state provides legal rights to victims; some rights are automatically provided, and some must be requested. A law enforcement officer will provide victims with written information about requesting or waiving rights. An initial decision to request or waive rights does not mean that a victim cannot later alter their decision. To request a copy of the full text of Arizona victims' rights laws, contact:

Arizona Attorney General
Office of Victim Services
(866) 742-4911

<https://www.azag.gov/criminal/victim-services>