



MORGAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE

**2023 ANNUAL
SECURITY REPORT**

Contains statistics for 2022, 2021, and 2020

**Fort Morgan, Bennett, Burlington, Limon,
and Wray**

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Introduction

In compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security and Crimes Statistics Act (Clery Act), Morgan Community College's Annual Security Report (ASR) is published each year to provide information to potential and current students and employees about campus crime statistics, as well as policies regarding the safety and security of the campus community. This report covers the Fort Morgan Campus, non-campus properties (300 Main St.), as well as the college's centers in Bennett, Burlington, Limon, and Wray.

The crime statistics listed in this document are for 2020, 2021, and 2022 crimes reported within the calendar year (January 1 to December 31) and are obtained through a variety of mechanisms, including crimes reported to the MCC College Administration and MCC Regional Centers.

Each year, the Vice President of Student Services solicits crime data from the local sheriffs' offices, the local police departments, and the appropriate state police divisions who have jurisdiction over each of MCC's educational sites. A second request is made of all law enforcement agencies that do not respond to the College's initial request for crime statistics. The requests include the specific date range, the Clery Act map(s) applicable to the specific agency, and Clery Act crime definitions. The requests ask for data on crimes that occurred on public properties around campuses as per the Clery Act definitions, as well as any crimes to which the law enforcement agencies responded to at College locations but had not been previously reported to the MCC College Administration. Additionally, the letter includes a request that law enforcement notify the Vice President of Student Services as soon as possible should a threat to the campus community occur.

At the conclusion of the year, crime statistics are also collected from all designated Campus Security Authorities (CSAs). A CSA is defined by the Clery Act as, "an official of an institution that has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline, and campus judicial proceedings." Each CSA submits a report either verifying that he/she does not have any Clery crimes to report from the year, or listing crimes not previously reported to the MCC College Administration.

Each year, a "Notification of Availability" e-mail is sent to all current students and employees, which provides a link for the current year's ASR, a summary of its contents, and how to obtain a copy. Prospective students and employees who visit the College's website can access the ASR. The Notification of Availability is also posted on job announcements.

Additional safety and security resources are available at www.MorganCC.edu/Resources.

MCC does not own or operate any student housing and is therefore not required to have a Fire Safety policy disclosure related to campus housing. MCC works closely with the local fire departments that have jurisdiction over its campus, Centers, and off-site locations and maintains college-wide fire alarm systems.

As MCC does not own or operate any student housing, a Missing Student Notification policy disclosure is not required. MCC is committed to the safety of its students and will work closely with local, state, and federal law enforcement if a student has been reported missing.

MCC does not have a Campus Security Office and therefore is not required to create, maintain, and make available a daily crime log of the most recent 60 days of crimes reported to a Campus

Security Office which occurs on each campus; in or on non-campus buildings or property; or on public property within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus; as well as reports of crime that occurred within the patrol jurisdiction of a Campus Security Office.

This document contains pertinent information affecting faculty, staff, visitors/guests, and students, current through the date of its issuance. To the extent that any provision of this report is inconsistent with State or Federal law, State Board for Community Colleges and Occupational Education Policies (BPs) or Colorado Community College System President's Procedures (SP's), the law, BPs and SPs shall supersede and control. BPs and SPs are subject to change throughout the year and are effective immediately upon adoption by the Board or System Chancellor, respectively. Individuals are expected to be familiar with and adhere to the BPs, SPs as well as College directives, including but not limited to the contents of this document.

To access BPs and SPs, see <https://cccs.edu/about-cccs/state-board/policies-and-procedures/>

Nothing in this document is intended to create (nor shall be construed as creating) an express or implied contract or to guarantee for any term or to promise that any specific process, procedures, or practice will be followed or benefit provided by the College. The College reserves the right to modify, change, delete or add to the information in this document as it deems appropriate.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

A. Emergency Notifications

Morgan Community College recognizes the need for its students, faculty, staff, and visitors to be made aware of legitimate emergencies and dangerous situations. MCC uses an Emergency Notification System (Morgan Alert via App Armor) to inform the campus community of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees. This threat may be to the entire college community, a specific campus community, or a select segment or geographical area.

MCC administration or members of the college's Emergency Response Team (ERT) are typically the individuals to be made aware of threats to the health and safety of the campus community, and also serve as the first responders to critical incidents. The ERT is comprised of employee representatives from across the college. Other responding entities may include the County Sheriff's Department, local Police Departments, local Fire Departments, and other agencies, depending on the specific emergency.

The MCC Incident Commander is the Director of Physical Facilities, in collaboration with the President. The Incident Commander or his/her designee will attempt to confirm an emergency through visual and auditory observation, monitoring movements of people on campus or in the buildings, utilizing the security camera system, and/or contacting the local emergency communications center and other outside agencies.

Once an emergency has been confirmed, the Incident Commander or his/her designee, and the ERT will determine which segments of the campus community or the public should be notified, and what information should be released, if any. Notification may not occur immediately if doing so will compromise efforts to assist victims or respond to the emergency.

When it is appropriate to move forward with notification, the Incident Commander or his/her designee will work with the Director of Communications to create the content. The Director of Communications will initiate the notification process through the College's Emergency Notification System (Morgan Alert). All employees and students will receive an "MCC Alert" via e-mail, text (SMS), and/or voicemail to cell and home phones. The alert will also appear on the College's social media. In addition, announcements can be made through the landline telephones located in College offices and classrooms.

If warranted, the Director of Communications will notify the larger community through local media and college social media. College leadership will coordinate messaging with law enforcement or other emergency response agencies, as needed.

Action	Responsible Party
Confirm significant emergency or dangerous situation	Incident Commander (Director of Physical Facilities) or Designee
Determine appropriate segment(s) of campus community to receive notification	Incident Commander or Designee, with ERT members
Determine content of notification	Incident Commander / Director of Communications
Initiate notification	Director of Communications

B. Timely Warnings

In addition to emergency notifications, it is sometimes necessary to notify the campus community about criminal incidents which constitute a serious threat and have occurred on Morgan Community College properties or in contiguous public properties. As a result, the College has developed a timely warning procedure to alert campus community members to help prevent similar crimes. Timely warnings are initiated at the direction of the Incident Commander or his/her designee, and may take the form of text messages, phone calls, e-mails, social media, the MCC website, and communication to local media.

The Incident Commander or his/her designee will consider the nature of the incident, the continuing danger to the campus community, and the possible risk of compromising law enforcement efforts to determine whether a timely warning is warranted. If there is clear and convincing evidence that the release of any required information would jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation or the safety of an individual, cause a suspect to flee or evade detection, or result in the destruction of evidence, such information may be withheld until damage is no longer likely to occur from the release of such information.

MCC will utilize the notification systems identified above to issue a timely warning at its Fort Morgan campus and centers. Information provided will include the nature of the crime, date/time, known information, and the general location of occurrence of each reported crime. A victim's name will not be used in timely warnings. Timely warnings differ from emergency notifications in that they are issued when pertinent information is available instead of after confirmation.

If an emergency notification has been issued, a timely warning may not be required for the same event. In addition, MCC is not required to issue a timely warning with respect to crimes reported to a pastoral or professional counselor.

C. Evacuation and Emergency Response

Morgan Community College utilizes the Standard Response Protocol (SRP) and posts this protocol, along with Emergency Response Guides (ERG) in all classrooms, offices, conference, and community rooms throughout College locations.

The Standard Response Protocol provides basic information on how to Lockout, Lockdown, Evacuate, and Shelter in Place. The Emergency Response Guide lists the most common types of emergencies and provides step-by-step guidance on what actions to take. It outlines how to contact the local 911 communication center and steps to follow in scenarios such as an explosion/chemical

spill, health problem or personal injury, building evacuation, power failure, threats to person/property and security, bomb threat, fire, snow/tornado/flood/earthquake, or active shooter.

Additionally, the College monitors adverse or hazardous situations in the surrounding community and evaluates each incident to determine the appropriate response. MCC also monitors health issues within the College and the local community to determine if a course of action is needed and what notifications to use to advise the campus community.

Once an emergency is identified on campus, the local police department will be the initial response authority until relieved of this duty by a local or state response agency or until a Unified Command structure is established under an Incident Command System. The Incident Commander or Designee may assemble the campus Emergency Response Team (ERT) for consultation and crisis management.

Morgan Community College has an all-hazards emergency response and mitigation plan. The plan is used to guide emergency responses and inform emergency training, drills, and exercises for employees and students.

D. Testing

Morgan Community College implements regular small-scale drills at least annually to prepare for emergencies such as fires, active shooters, tornadoes, etc. In addition, larger exercises are periodically conducted. Each test, regardless of its size, is documented. The documentation includes a description of the test, the date held, the start and end times, whether the test was unannounced or announced, and other pertinent information. These tests are conducted in collaboration with the local Sheriff, Police, Fire Departments and the 911 Call Centers. The College and these agencies work together closely to plan, implement, document, and assess every test.

MCC conducts at least one evacuation drill annually. Evacuation drill durations are dependent upon the time that it takes to evacuate the building and the time it takes the College to conduct an interior sweep to make sure all occupants have evacuated.

Sexual Assault Response Procedure

Sexual assault is a serious offense. In addition to criminal and legal penalties, sexual assault may result in sanctions, including expulsion from Morgan Community College for students and termination of employment for faculty and staff. MCC has a legitimate and compelling interest in prohibiting dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and sexual harassment or sexual misconduct of any kind. Further, MCC has an obligation to discipline those who engage in sexually harassing or discriminatory behavior.

A. Preserving Evidence of a Sexual Assault

After a sexual assault, it is very important that the victim receives a medical examination for health and evidentiary reasons. A victim should not wash, use the toilet, or change clothes before seeing trained medical personnel. If clothes are changed, those worn during the assault should be placed in a paper bag and be taken to the examination. Even if the victim is certain that he/she will not prosecute, it is important to gather as much evidence as possible in the event the victim decides to pursue criminal charges later.

B. Reporting a Sexual Assault

Any student, employee, or visitor who is the victim of a sex offense, forcible or non-forcible, is encouraged to report the assault to College authorities. If a victim chooses, the victim may be assisted by College authorities in reporting the assault to the proper law enforcement authorities. After making the report, the victim is not obligated to continue with legal or College disciplinary action. The assault may be reported to:

1. The local Police Department
2. The local County Sheriff's Office
3. Morgan Community College:
 - Director of Human Resources at 970-542-3129
 - Vice President of Student Services at 970-542-3111.

C. Possible Sanctions Against Offenders

Victims may initiate an investigation by submitting a written, signed statement detailing the incident to the Vice President of Student Services or the Director of Human Resources. In the case of sexual assault, both the accuser and the accused shall be informed of the outcome of the investigation. In addition to any criminal remedies available, a sexual assault perpetrator is subject to appropriate faculty, employee, or student disciplinary procedures.

Faculty and Staff: The range of employment penalties for faculty and employees includes, but is not limited to, one or more of the following: counseling, reprimand, suspension, or termination of employment.

Students: Students who violate federal, state, or local laws are subject to criminal charges. In addition to any criminal remedies available, an alleged or adjudicated perpetrator who is a Morgan Community College student may be subject to penalties from the College as set forth in the Student Code of Conduct. The ranges of sanctions for violations under this code include, but are not limited to, one or more of the following: suspension or expulsion, alteration of a class schedule, disciplinary probation, warning, reprimand, or loss of privileges. Suspension and expulsion are the standard recommended sanctions if a student is found guilty of an incident of sexual assault or other acts of violence.

D. Rights of a Victim

Upon written request, MCC will disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the College against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of the above paragraph.

Other Crimes and Offenses

A. Bullying/Violence/Firearms On Campus BP 19-10/SP 19-10

Violent behavior: any act or threat of physical, verbal, or psychological aggression, or the destruction or abuse by any individual. Threats (including those made in person, by mail, over the telephone, by email, or by other means) may include direct or indirect threats in verbal or nonverbal form, intended to result or reasonably resulting in intimidation, harassment, harm, fear, or endangerment of the safety of another person or property.

Bullying: repeated and/or severe aggressive or negative actions or behaviors intentionally or reasonably likely to intimidate, hurt, control, or diminish another person, physically, mentally, or emotionally. Bullying may include direct or indirect communications in verbal or nonverbal form and specifically includes bullying by electronic means (i.e., cyberbullying).

Firearms: possession of a weapon is strictly prohibited except where authorized by law. Possession of a weapon is defined in Colorado Revised Statutes (C.R.S., 18-12). The only CCCS Employees that are authorized to carry firearms are:

1. Persons conducting and participating in an approved program of instruction in College curriculum, which requires access to such equipment as an integral part of the instructional program;
2. Certified Peace Officers;
3. Persons granted permission at the discretion of the Chancellor or College President for specific purposes; and,
4. Persons carrying a firearm as authorized by law.

B. Drugs and Alcohol on Campus or as Part of Any College Activity BP 19-30 / SP 19-30

It is the policy of the Board to maintain compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Amendments Act of 1989, (the “Act”). The Act requires that, as a condition of receiving funds or any other form of financial assistance under any federal program, an institution of higher education must certify that it has adopted and implemented a program to prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees. This includes providing an annual notice to all students and employees and a biennial review of college drug and alcohol prevention programs.

In compliance with the federal Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, the Colorado Community College System prohibits the unlawful manufacture, dispensation, possession, use, or distribution of a controlled substance (illicit drugs and alcohol) of any kind and in any amount. These prohibitions cover any individual’s actions that are part of any college activities, including those occurring while on college property or in the conduct of college business away from the campus.

Any student or employee who is convicted of the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, use/abuse of illicit drugs or alcohol is subject to criminal penalties under local, state and federal law. Following is a non-exhaustive list of drug and alcohol sanctions, which may be amended by subsequent legislation.

- Federal Sanctions
 - A federal drug conviction may result in the loss of federal benefits, including school loans, grants, scholarships, contracts, and licenses. Federal drug distribution convictions may result in denial of federal benefits for up to five years for a first conviction, ten years for a second conviction and permanent denial for subsequent convictions. Federal drug convictions for possession may result in denial of federal benefits for up to one year for a first conviction and up to five years for subsequent convictions. 21 U.S.C. Section 862.
 - Penalties for federal drug possession charges start with up to one year in prison and a fine of no less than \$1,000. Subsequent convictions face more severe prison sentences (up to three years) and fines (\$5,000). 21 U.S.C. Section 844.
 - Penalties for federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the quantity of the controlled substance involved. The minimum penalty for a conviction is one year in prison and a fine up to \$100,000, and maximum penalty is life in prison and a fine up to \$10,000,000. If the conviction involves death or serious bodily injury, or an individual has prior drug convictions, the penalties are more severe. 21 U.S.C. Section 841. A complete chart of federal drug trafficking sanctions, maintained by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency, is included at the end of this section and can be found here: <https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2021-12/Trafficking%20Penalties.pdf>.

- State of Colorado Sanctions
 - State laws regulating the production, dispensation, possession, and use of alcohol and drugs are generally found in Titles 12 and 18 of the Colorado Revised Statutes.
 - At the state level, drug offenses are classified as petty offenses, misdemeanors or felonies. Petty offenses may carry a fine up to \$100 and community service. Misdemeanor offenses range from a \$50 fine to 18 months in jail and/or a fine up to \$5,000. Felony drug offenses range from 6 months to 32 years imprisonment, and fines ranging from \$1,000 to \$1,000,000. C.R.S. Title 18, Article 1.3.
 - A person under the age of 21 who possesses alcohol or less than two ounces of marijuana, or who consumes alcohol or marijuana, may be subject to a fine up to \$100 and/or mandated substance abuse education for a first-time offense. Subsequent offenses carry higher fines, up to \$250 and possible community service hours. C.R.S. 18-13-122.
 - Provision of alcohol to any person under the age of 21, a visibly intoxicated person, or a known alcoholic is a misdemeanor and may be punishable by a fine of up to \$5,000 and 18 months in jail. C.R.S. 44-3-901.
 - Operation of a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs can be subject to a \$1,000 fine, up to one year in jail, license revocation, and community service for a first-time offense. Driving while ability impaired, a lesser offense, can be subject to 180 days in jail and up to \$500 in fines. Subsequent DUI or DWAI offenses are subject to higher fines and jail time. C.R.S. Title 42, Article 4.
- Local Sanctions
 - Depending on where the College is located, local ordinances may also prohibit a variety of offenses for drug and alcohol violations. More information can be found at: <https://library.municode.com/co>.

Students and/or employees who violate the above standard of conduct will be subject to disciplinary action pursuant to the applicable employee and student disciplinary policies and procedures. The sanctions include, but are not limited to, the requirement to complete an appropriate rehabilitation for re-entry program, discipline up to and including expulsion for students and termination for employees, and/or referral to authorities for prosecution.

Treatment and Referral

Information about counseling, treatment, rehabilitation, and treatment programs can be found in the Human Resources office, Student Life office, or throughout the community. Referral programs and resources can also be found at www.MorganCC.edu/resources.

C. Registered Sex Offender Information

Information concerning persons who are required by Colorado law to register as sex offenders, including registered sex offenders who are enrolled, employed, or volunteering at Morgan Community College, may be obtained from the local Police Department and the local County Sheriff's Department. The Colorado Department of Public Safety, Convicted Sex Offender Site can be found at: <https://apps.colorado.gov/apps/dps/sor/>

D. Access, Maintenance and Physical Security of Facilities

On Campus Buildings: As a public facility, the Fort Morgan campus is open to visitors, students, faculty, and staff during normal operational hours and for special events. Access to facilities after hours or during periods when the College is closed is limited based on individual department needs and/or direction from College Administration. Requests to access buildings after hours, safety concerns, or other problems related to the maintenance of the buildings or grounds are routed through the Director of Physical Facilities at 970-542-3248 or 970-768-0472.

CRIME STATISTICS

FORT MORGAN CAMPUS

Clery Offenses	On Campus	On Campus	On Campus	Non-Campus	Non-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Public Property	Public Property
Fort Morgan Campus	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- “Public Property” refers to all public property including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities that are within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.
- “On Campus” refers to any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and is used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution’s educational purposes and that is frequently used by students and support personnel.
- Non-campus properties include 300 Main St., Fort Morgan

Crime Statistics

BENNETT CENTER

Clery Offenses Bennett Center	On Campus	On Campus	On Campus	Non- Campus	Non- Campus	Non- Campus	Public Property	Public Property	Public Property
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- “Public Property” refers to all public property including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities that are within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.
- “On Campus” refers to any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and is used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution’s educational purposes and that is frequently used by students and support personnel.

Crime Statistics

BURLINGTON CENTER

Clery Offenses Burlington Center	On Campus	On Campus	On Campus	Non- Campus	Non- Campus	Non- Campus	Public Property	Public Property	Public Property
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- “Public Property” refers to all public property including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities that are within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.
- “On Campus” refers to any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and is used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution’s educational purposes and that is frequently used by students and support personnel.

Crime Statistics

LIMON CENTER

Clery Offenses Limon Center	On Campus	On Campus	On Campus	Non-Campus	Non-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Public Property	Public Property
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- “Public Property” refers to all public property including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities that are within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.
- “On Campus” refers to any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and is used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution’s educational purposes and that is frequently used by students and support personnel.

Crime Statistics

WRAY CENTER

Clery Offenses Wray Center	On Campus	On Campus	On Campus	Non- Campus	Non- Campus	Non- Campus	Public Property	Public Property	Public Property
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- “Public Property” refers to all public property including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities that are within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.
- “On Campus” refers to any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and is used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution’s educational purposes and that is frequently used by students and support personnel.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA) OFFENSES

VAWA Offenses Fort Morgan Campus	On Campus	On Campus	On Campus	Non-Campus	Non-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Public Property	Public Property
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses Bennett Center	On Campus	On Campus	On Campus	Non-Campus	Non-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Public Property	Public Property
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses Burlington Center	On Campus	On Campus	On Campus	Non-Campus	Non-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Public Property	Public Property
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses Limon Center	On Campus	On Campus	On Campus	Non-Campus	Non-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Public Property	Public Property
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses Wray Center	On Campus	On Campus	On Campus	Non-Campus	Non-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Public Property	Public Property
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ARRESTS, DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS & JUDICIAL REFERRALS

Arrests (A)/Disciplinary Actions (DA)/Referrals (R) Fort Morgan Campus	On Campus	On Campus	On Campus	Non-Campus	Non-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Public Property	Public Property
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Weapons (carrying/possessing/etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse	0	1 (A)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	1(DA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Arrests (A)/Disciplinary Actions (DA)/Referrals (R) Bennett Center	On Campus	On Campus	On Campus	Non-Campus	Non-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Public Property	Public Property
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Weapons (carrying/possessing/etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Arrests (A)/Disciplinary Actions (DA)/Referrals (R) Burlington Center	On Campus	On Campus	On Campus	Non-Campus	Non-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Public Property	Public Property
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Weapons (carrying/possessing/etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Arrests (A)/Disciplinary Actions (DA)/Referrals (R) Limon Center	On Campus	On Campus	On Campus	Non-Campus	Non-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Public Property	Public Property
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Weapons (carrying/possessing/etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Arrests (A)/Disciplinary Actions (DA)/Referrals (R) Wray Center	On Campus	On Campus	On Campus	Non-Campus	Non-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Public Property	Public Property
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Weapons (carrying/possessing/etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- Data on Referrals for Student Disciplinary Actions are obtained through the Vice President of Student Services' Office.

HATE CRIMES

There have been no Hate Crime Reports based on any prejudice (race, religion, ethnicity, national origin, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, or disability) reported at any Morgan Community College Campus or Center in 2020, 2021, or 2022.

CRIME DEFINITIONS

The Clery Act requires MCC to include seven general categories of crime statistics:

CRIMINAL OFFENSES:

Criminal Offenses include 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.

CRIMINAL HOMICIDE:

MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER:

The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE

The killing of another person through gross negligence.

SEXUAL ASSAULT: (C.R.S. 18-3-402)

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 any gender of victim or perpetrator.

FONDLING: the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

INCEST: sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degree wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

STATUTORY RAPE: sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

ROBBERY:

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

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT:

An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. (It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious potential injury if the crime were successfully completed.)

BURGLARY:

The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes this definition includes unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny (theft) or felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny (theft); housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Motor Vehicle Theft:

The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access even though the vehicles are later abandoned, including joyriding.)

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, etc.

HATE CRIME:

A criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. Hate crimes include 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 against the following protected classes: race, color, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, national origin, and disability.

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. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

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 lacerations, or loss of consciousness.

INTIMIDATION:

To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through 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:

VAWA offenses include any incidents of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking (note: Sexual assault is also a VAWA Offense but is included in the Criminal Offenses category for Clery Act reporting purposes).

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: C.R.S. 18-6-800.3 means an act or threatened act of violence upon a person with whom the actor is or has been involved in an intimate relationship. Domestic Violence also includes any other crime against a person, or against property, including an animal or any municipal ordinance violation against a person, or against property, including an animal, when used as a method of coercion, control, punishment, intimidation, or revenge directed against a person with whom the actor is or has been involved in an intimate relationship.

Intimate relationship means a relationship between spouses, former spouses, past or present unmarried couples or persons who are both the parents of the same child regardless of whether they were married or have lived together at any time.

A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by: (1) a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the reporting party; (2) a person with whom the reporting party shares a child in common; (3) a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the reporting party as a spouse or intimate partner; (4) a person similarly situated to a spouse of the reporting party under the domestic or family violence laws with the jurisdiction in which the violence occurred; or (5) any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws in the jurisdiction in which the violence occurred.

DATING VIOLENCE: violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. For purposes of this definition, dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

STALKING: engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person, including without limitation by means of following, monitoring, observing, surveilling, threatening, or communicating to or about a person or interfering with a person's property, that would cause a reasonable person to fear for the person's safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress that may, but does not necessarily require, medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

C.R.S. 18-3-602, means a person commits stalking if directly, or indirectly through another person, the person knowingly:

- Makes a credible threat to another person and, in connection with the threat, repeatedly follows, approaches, contacts, or places under surveillance that person, a member of that person's immediate family, or someone with whom that person has or has had a continuing relationship; or
- Makes a credible threat to another person and, in connection with the threat, repeatedly makes any form of communication with that person, a member of that person's immediate

- family, or someone with whom that person has or has had a continuing relationship, regardless of whether a conversation ensues; or
- Repeatedly follows, approaches, contacts, places under surveillance, or makes any form of communication with another person, a member of that person's immediate family, or someone with whom that person has or has had a continuing relationship in a manner that would cause a reasonable person to suffer serious emotional distress and does cause that person, a member of that person's immediate family, or someone with whom that person has or has had a continuing relationship to suffer serious emotional distress. A victim need not show that he or she received professional treatment or counseling to show that he or she suffered serious emotional distress.

Additional definitions as it relates to “Stalking” under Colorado law:

- Conduct "in connection with" a credible threat means acts that further, advance, promote, or have a continuity of purpose, and may occur before, during, or after the credible threat.
- "Credible threat" means a threat, physical action, or repeated conduct that would cause a reasonable person to be in fear for the person's safety or the safety of his or her immediate family or of someone with whom the person has or has had a continuing relationship. The threat need not be directly expressed if the totality of the conduct would cause a reasonable person such fear.
- "Immediate family" includes the person's spouse and the person's parent, grandparent, sibling, or child.
- "Repeated" or "repeatedly" means on more than one occasion.

Additional definitions as it relates to VAWA offenses:

- C.R.S. 18-3-401: “Consent” means cooperation in act or attitude pursuant to the exercise of free will and with knowledge of the nature of the act. A current or previous relationship shall not be sufficient to constitute consent under the provisions under this C.R.S. and submission under the influence of fear shall not constitute consent. Nothing in this definition shall be construed to affect the admissibility of evidence or the burden of proof in regard to the issue of consent in this C.R.S.

ARRESTS AND REFERRALS FOR VIOLATION OF WEAPONS, DRUG ABUSE, AND LIQUOR LAWS

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. This classification encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature.

DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS:

The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrest for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS:

The violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

Appendix A – Policy Statement for Annual Security Report

Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, as Amended by The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013

Morgan Community College (MCC) does not discriminate on the basis of sex in its educational programs and considers sexual harassment and sexual violence as types of sex discrimination. Other acts can also be forms of sex-based discrimination and are also prohibited whether sexually based or not and include dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. As a result, Morgan Community College issues this statement of policy to inform the community of its comprehensive plan addressing sexual misconduct, educational programs, and procedures that address sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, and stalking, whether the incident occurs on or off campus and when it is reported to a college official. In this context, Morgan Community College prohibits the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and reaffirms its commitment to maintain a campus environment emphasizing the dignity and worth of all members of the college community.

Morgan Community College is a part of the Colorado Community College System (CCCS) and is governed by the State Board for Community Colleges and Occupational Education (SBCCOE). For a complete copy of the SBCCOE Board Policies (BP) governing sexual misconduct, visit BP [19-60](https://cccs.edu/policies-and-procedures/bp-19-60-prohibition-of-discrimination-harassment-or-retaliation/), Prohibition of Discrimination or Harassment or Retaliation. <https://cccs.edu/policies-and-procedures/bp-19-60-prohibition-of-discrimination-harassment-or-retaliation/>.

Additionally, the Board has delegated procedural authority to the Colorado Community College System Chancellor. As a result, the pertinent CCCS System Chancellor’s Procedures (SP) on Sexual Misconduct are found in [SP 19-60](https://cccs.edu/policies-and-procedures/sp-19-60a-civil-rights-and-sexual-misconduct-resolution-process/), Civil Rights and Sexual Misconduct Resolution Process. <https://cccs.edu/policies-and-procedures/sp-19-60a-civil-rights-and-sexual-misconduct-resolution-process/>.

All Sexual Misconduct complaints are investigated pursuant to the System Chancellor’s Civil Rights and Sexual Misconduct Resolution Process. Procedures can be located at <https://cccs.edu/policies-and-procedures/sp-19-60a-civil-rights-and-sexual-misconduct-resolution-process/>.

A. Education and Prevention Programs

The College engages in comprehensive educational programming to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The programming consists of primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and new employees and ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns for students and faculty that:

- Identify domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking as prohibited conduct;
- Define what behavior constitutes domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;
- Define what behavior and actions constitute consent to sexual activity in the State of Colorado;

- Provide safe and positive options for bystander intervention that may be carried out by an individual to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against a person other than the bystander;
- Provide information on risk reduction so that students and employees may recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks; and
- Provide an overview of information contained in the Annual Security Report (ASR) in compliance with the Clery Act.

MCC’s educational programs are crafted to raise the awareness of all students and employees. The programs also include information on prevention/risk reduction, such as recognizing warning signals and how to avoid potential attacks. Bystander intervention and prevention is encouraged through safe and positive intervention techniques such as calling for help, using intervention-based apps, identifying allies and/or creating distractions. Third parties are also taught to avoid victim-blaming.

Throughout the year, ongoing awareness and prevention efforts are directed to students and employees, including faculty, and can take the form of campaigns, emails, guest speakers, and events, such as MCC Staff Professional Development Day and programs focusing on drug and alcohol awareness, domestic violence, etc.

The College’s annual educational campaign includes distribution of educational materials to new students and employees during orientation and other activities throughout the year.

MCC offered the following primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming and returning students and faculty/staff in 2022:

Name of Program	Date Held	Location Held	Complied with Program Requirements	Which Prohibited Behavior Covered?
Title IX New Student Orientation	January & August 2022	Bloedorn Lecture Hall	Yes	SA, DoV, DaV, S
Online Student Orientation	Ongoing	Virtual	Yes	SA, DoV, DaV, S
Title IX Training for Students	August 2022	Bloedorn Lecture Hall	Yes	SA, DoV, DaV, S
Summer Bridge				
Brochures	Ongoing	Student Services, Student Center, Regional Centers, Human Resources	Yes	SA, DoV, DaV, S

DoV, Domestic Violence; DaV, Dating Violence; SA, Sexual Assault; S, Stalking

The College offered the following primary prevention and awareness programs for all employees in 2022:

Name of Program	Date Held	Location Held	Complied with Program Requirements	Which Prohibited Behavior Covered?
Title IX Training Videos	Every semester and during orientations	Online	Yes	SA, DoV, DaV, S
Implicit Bias	Ongoing	Human Resource Conference Room	Yes	Diversity/Inclusion
Equity & Diversity Training	Ongoing	Online	Yes	Diversity/Inclusion
Clery Compliance	Ongoing	Online	Yes	Conduct
Workplace Harassment Prevention	Annual Training	Online	Yes	SA, DoV, DaV, S

DoV, Domestic Violence; DaV, Dating Violence; SA, Sexual Assault; S, Stalking

Morgan Community College does not have on-campus housing. The College's crime prevention programs are usually designed around the safety and security of the campus community while students and staff are in classes, in offices, in student commons areas, or in parking lots.

A safe campus is everyone's responsibility, and students and staff are encouraged to do their part to protect themselves and others. Increasing crime prevention awareness helps prevent crime and keep the college community safe.

The College provides several programs and systems to inform faculty, staff, and students about campus and personal safety:

1. Ongoing Safety Escorts - Students, staff, and faculty members are encouraged to walk with friends or co-workers, if available.
2. Crime Prevention Tips - Local police department websites maintain crime prevention tips.
3. New Employee Orientation – Training includes overall crime prevention and awareness; when and how to call 911; emergency procedures, including the Standard Response Protocols of lockout, lockdown, shelter in place or evacuation; and hostile intruder response.
4. New Student Orientation – Training includes overall crime prevention and awareness, when and how to call 911; emergency procedures, including the Standard Response Protocols of lockout, lockdown, shelter in place or evacuation.
5. Campus publications and security awareness literature are updated as needed to stay relevant and timely. These include information on overall crime prevention, domestic violence, stalking, drug and alcohol awareness, and when and how to call 911.
6. Security awareness literature is updated as needed to stay relevant and timely. These include information on overall crime prevention, domestic violence, stalking, dating violence, sexual assault, how to obtain a Protective Order, drug and alcohol awareness, and when and how to call 911.

Crime prevention and awareness is not the sole responsibility of the Morgan Community College administration; rather, it is a joint venture with the campus community. MCC subscribes to the concept of community policing and looks for opportunities to present crime prevention and self-protection information to individuals and groups, both formally and informally as an integral part of the College's daily activities.

B. Procedures for Reporting a Complaint

The College has procedures in place that promote sensitivity to those who report sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. These procedures include informing individuals about their right to file criminal charges as well as the availability of medical, counseling, and support services. They also include additional remedies to prevent contact between a complainant and an accused party, such as housing, academic, transportation, and working accommodations, if reasonably available. Students and employees should contact:

- Human Resources
920 Barlow Road, Fort Morgan, CO
Office: Aspen 206
970-542-3129
Human.Resources@morgancc.edu
- Student Services
920 Barlow Rd. Fort Morgan, CO
Office: Cottonwood 101A
970-542-3111
Student.Sevices@morgancc.edu

In Colorado, evidence may be collected even if a victim chooses not to make a report to law enforcement. It is important that a victim of sexual assault not bathe, douche, smoke, change clothing or clean the bed/linen/area where the assault occurred if the offense occurred within the past 96 hours so that evidence as may be necessary to the proof of criminal activity may be preserved. In circumstances of sexual assault, if victims do not opt for forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted disease. Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence are also encouraged to preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications, and keeping pictures, logs or other copies of documents that would be useful to College hearing boards/investigators or police. Although the College strongly encourages all members of its community to report violations of this policy to law enforcement, it is the victim's choice whether or not to make such a report and victims have the right to decline involvement with the police. The College's Human Resources Office will assist any victim with notifying local police if they so desire.

The Title IX Coordinator is ultimately responsible to ensure in all cases that the inappropriate behavior is brought to an end at MCC. The College will act to reasonably prevent its recurrence and remedy the effects of the violation. The Title IX Coordinator is also responsible to ensure that training is conducted annually for all advocates, investigators, hearing officers, panelists, and appeals officers. This training encompasses a hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability, and focuses on sexual misconduct, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, sexual harassment, retaliation, and other behaviors that can be forms of sex or gender discrimination covered by Title IX and Clery Act. Training will help these decision-makers protect the safety of victims and promote accountability for those who commit offenses.

The College will provide resources to victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, and will apply appropriate disciplinary procedures to those who violate related policies. College procedures are intended to afford a prompt response to charges of sexual assault, domestic

or dating violence, and stalking, in order to maintain confidentiality and fairness consistent with applicable legal requirements, and to impose appropriate sanctions on violators of this policy.

As time passes, evidence may dissipate or become lost or unavailable, thereby making investigation, possible prosecution, disciplinary proceedings, or obtaining protection from abuse orders related to the incident more difficult. If a victim chooses not to make a complaint regarding an incident, he or she nevertheless should consider speaking with the local Police Department or other law enforcement to preserve evidence in the event that the victim changes her/his mind at a later date. Resources are found at www.MorganCC.edu/Resources.

C. Assistance for Victims: Rights and Options

Regardless of whether a victim elects to pursue a criminal complaint, the College will assist victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking and will provide each victim with a written explanation of his/her rights and protective measures, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report to local law enforcement. MCC ensures that all victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, are guaranteed the rights set forth by C.R.S. 24-4.1-302.5.

Further, Morgan Community College complies with Colorado law in recognizing orders of protection by any person who obtains an order of protection from Colorado or any reciprocal state. The complainant should provide a copy of the order of protection to the Office of the Title IX Coordinator. The complainant may then meet with the Vice President of Student Services/Deputy Title IX Coordinator, and/or Director of Human Resources/Title IX Coordinator to develop a Safety Action Plan, which is a plan to reduce risk of harm while on campus or coming and going from campus. This plan may include, but is not limited to escorts, special parking arrangements, changing classroom location, or allowing a student to complete assignments from home, etc.

Protection from abuse orders may be available through Emergency Protection Orders, C.R.S. 13-14-103.

Any county or district court shall have the authority to enter an emergency protection order, which may include:

- Restraining a party from contacting, harassing, injuring, intimidating, threatening, molesting, touching, stalking, sexually assaulting or abusing any other party, a minor child of either of the parties, or a minor child who is in danger in the reasonably foreseeable future of being a victim of an unlawful sexual offense or domestic abuse;
- Excluding a party from the family home or from the home of another party upon a showing that physical or emotional harm would otherwise result;
- Awarding temporary care and control of any minor child of a party involved;
- Enjoining an individual from contacting a minor child at school, at work, or wherever he or she may be found;
- Restraining a party from molesting, injuring, killing, taking, transferring, encumbering, concealing, disposing of, or threatening harm to an animal owned, possessed, leased, kept, or held by any other party, a minor child of either of the parties, or an elderly or at-risk adult; or
- Specifying arrangements for possession and care of an animal owned, possessed, leased, kept, or held by any other party, a minor child of either of the parties, or an elderly or at-risk adult.

In cases involving a minor child, the juvenile court and the district court shall have the authority to issue emergency protection orders to prevent an unlawful sexual offense, or to prevent domestic abuse, when requested by the local law enforcement agency, the county department of social services, or a responsible person who asserts, in a verified petition supported by affidavit, that there are reasonable grounds to believe that a minor child is in danger in the reasonably foreseeable future of being the victim of an unlawful sexual offense or domestic abuse, based upon an allegation of a recent actual unlawful sexual offense or domestic abuse or threat of the same. Any emergency protection order issued shall be on a standardized form prescribed by the judicial department and a copy shall be provided to the protected person.

A verbal emergency protection order may be issued only if the issuing judge finds that an imminent danger in close proximity exists to the life or health of one or more persons or that a danger exists to the life or health of the minor child in the reasonably foreseeable future.

To the extent of the victim's cooperation and consent, College offices, including the Vice President of Student Services and Human Resources will work cooperatively to ensure that the complainant's health, physical safety, work, and academic status are protected, pending the outcome of a formal College investigation of the complaint. For example, if reasonably available, a complainant may be offered changes to academic, living, or working situations in addition to counseling, health services, and assistance in notifying appropriate local law enforcement. The offices of the Vice President of Student Services and Human Resources will assist the victim with these accommodations.

Additionally, personal identifiable information about the victim will be treated as confidential and only shared with persons with a specific need to know who are investigating/adjudicating the complaint or delivering resources or support services to the complainant. The College does not publish the name of crime victims nor house identifiable information regarding victims. Victims may request that directory information on file be removed from public sources by completing the Directory Information Hold form available in Student Services.

D. Resources for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking

Students and employees will be provided written notification regarding existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other resources available to victims. For more information on available resources visit www.MorganCC.edu/Resources.

E. Adjudication of Violations

Whether or not criminal charges are filed, the College or a person may file a complaint under the Civil Rights Grievance and Investigation Process. Reports of all domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking will automatically be referred to the Title IX Coordinator for investigation regardless of whether the complainant chooses to pursue criminal charges, under BP 19-60 and SP 19-60.

The College's civil rights grievance and investigation process, as well as the discipline process, will provide prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution that:

- Is completed within reasonably prompt timeframes which, pursuant to the College's procedure, is ninety (90) days from the date the complaint is filed. The Title IX Coordinator may extend the timeline, when necessary, to properly resolve the complaint. Written notice will be provided to the parties regarding the extension.
- Is conducted in a manner that is transparent to the complainant and respondent;
- Allows for timely notice of meetings at which the complainant or respondent, or both, may be present;
- Provides timely access to the complainant, the respondent, and appropriate officials to any information that will be used after the fact-finding investigation but during the disciplinary meetings and hearings; and
- Is conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused.

All college officials involved with the investigation and discipline process are trained annually on the issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. These employees are taught how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of the victim and promotes accountability.

After the civil rights grievance and investigation process is concluded, the findings are shared with the disciplinary authority to begin the College's discipline process.

If the accused is an employee, sanction decisions will be determined per Board Policy.

If the accused is a student, [SP 4-30a](#), Student Disciplinary Procedure, applies.

The discipline process, in all cases, provides that:

1. The accuser and the accused may attend a hearing conducted before a properly trained hearing panel or person.
2. The accuser and the accused each have the opportunity to be advised by a personal advisor of their choice, at their expense, at any stage of the process and to be accompanied by that advisor at any meeting or hearing; however, the complainant(s) or respondent(s) cannot be represented by an attorney or law student (legal counsel) unless civil or criminal actions concerning the incident in question are pending. Under those limited exceptions, the legal counsel's role shall be advisory only. The party represented by legal counsel must notify the investigator(s) forty-eight (48) hours in advance of any scheduled meeting so that the investigator(s) can notify the other party.
3. An advisor may only consult and advise his or her advisee, but not speak for the advisee at any meeting or hearing. These procedures are entirely administrative in nature and are not considered legal proceedings. The System or College may remove or dismiss an advisor who becomes disruptive or who does not abide by the restrictions on their participation as explained above.
4. An employee or student conduct decision is based on the preponderance of evidence standard, i.e., "more likely than not to have occurred". In other words, the conduct process asks: "is it more likely than not that the accused violated SBCCOE Policy or CCCS or College Procedure."
5. The accuser and the accused will be notified simultaneously in writing of the outcome of any disciplinary proceeding, as well as any changes to those results or disciplinary actions prior to the time that such results become final and shall be given the rationale for the discipline decision.

6. When a complainant does not consent to the disclosure of his or her name or other identifiable information to the alleged perpetrator, the College's ability to respond to the complaint may be limited.
7. The accuser and accused will be notified of final results.

In the event an appeal is requested from the accused or the victim, an appeal will be processed by the immediate supervisor of the person who processed the original case. The appeal may result in a change to the original determination and becomes effective immediately upon the conclusion of the appeal.

The following are grounds for appeal:

1. A material procedural error occurred that significantly impacted the outcome of the factual findings, outcomes, or both (e.g., substantiated bias, conflict of interest, or material deviation from established procedures).
2. There is new information, unavailable during the formal investigation that could substantially impact the decision or the outcome. The new information must be included with the student's request for appeal and the student must show that the new information was not known to them at the time of investigation. Failure to participate in the initial investigation does not constitute new information for the appeal process.

F. Sanctions and Protective Measures

In all cases, investigations that result in a finding of more likely than not that a violation(s) has occurred may lead to the initiation of disciplinary procedures against the accused individual. Examples of College sanctions may include, but are not limited to:

- For students - warning, probation, fines, restitution, denial of privileges, assignment to perform services for the benefit of the College or community, re-assignment to another class section (including the option for an on-line section), suspension, educational project, probation, expulsion, referral for treatment/assessment, confiscation of prohibited property, a "Cease Communications" directive, or a "No trespass" directive.
- For CCCS employees - warning, corrective action, probation, restitution, denial of privileges, suspension, demotion, reduction of pay, termination of employment, a "Cease Communications" directive, or a "No trespass" directive.
- For authorized volunteers, guests, or visitors: warning, probation, denial of privileges, dismissal from college, a "Cease Communications" directive, or a "No trespass" directive.

Additionally, the College may implement protective measures following the report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and/or stalking which may include some or all of the following actions: class schedule modifications, escorts, special parking arrangements, changing classroom location, allowing a student to complete assignments at home, and a no trespass order. For students, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking are violations of the Student Conduct Code.

Employees who violate a sanction or protective order will be subject to discipline, up to and including termination of employment. Sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking are criminal acts which also may subject the perpetrator to criminal and civil penalties under federal and state law.

The Title IX Coordinator will determine whether interim interventions and protective measures should be implemented, and, if so, take steps to implement those protective measures as soon as

possible. Examples of interim protective measures include but are not limited to an order of no contact, adjustment of course schedules, a leave of absence, or reassignment to a different supervisor or position. These remedies may be applied to one, both, or multiple parties involved. Violations of the Title IX Coordinator's directives and/or protective measures will constitute related violations that may lead to additional disciplinary action. Protective measures imposed may be temporary pending the results of an investigation or may become permanent as determined by Morgan Community College.

G. Prohibition on Retaliation

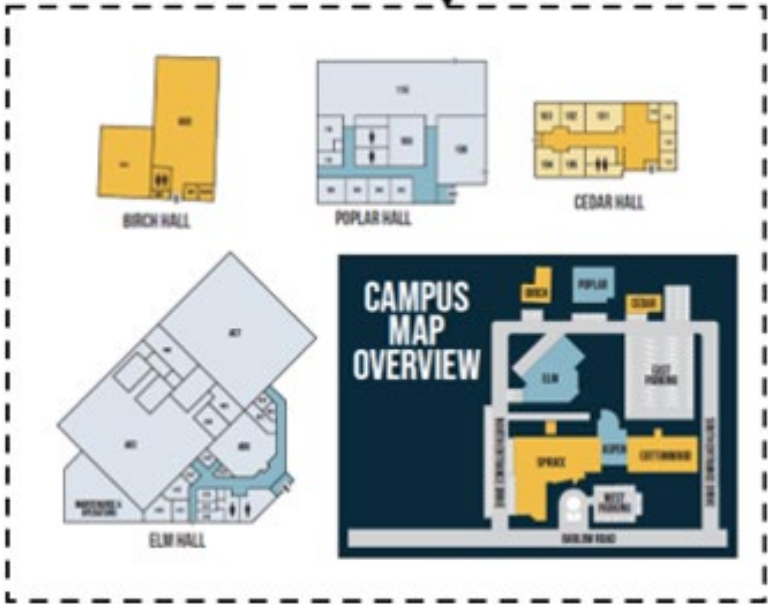
An institution, or an officer, employee, or agent of an institution, may not retaliate, intimidate, threaten, coerce, or otherwise discriminate against any individual for exercising their rights or responsibilities under any provision in this policy.

Appendix B – Morgan Community College Clery Geography

MORGAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE—MAIN CAMPUS (On-Campus)
920 BARLOW ROAD * FORT MORGAN, CO * 80701

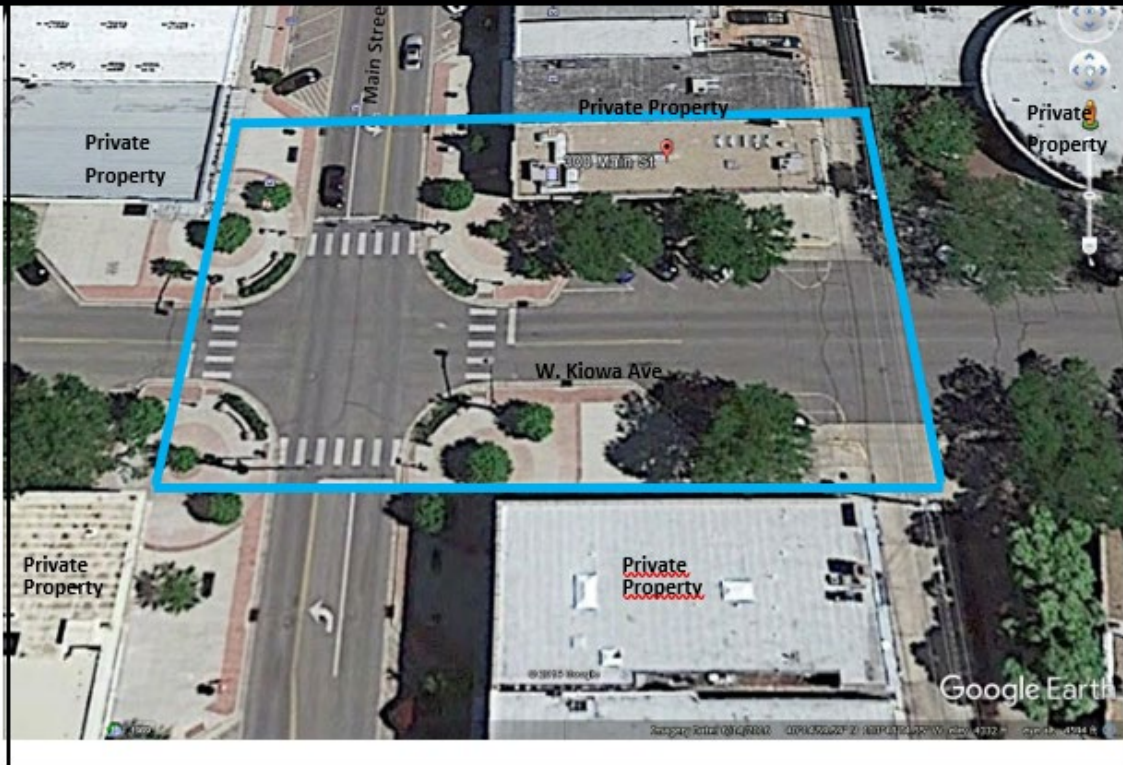


— MCC's Reportable Clery Boundary *Surrounding properties are all privately owned.



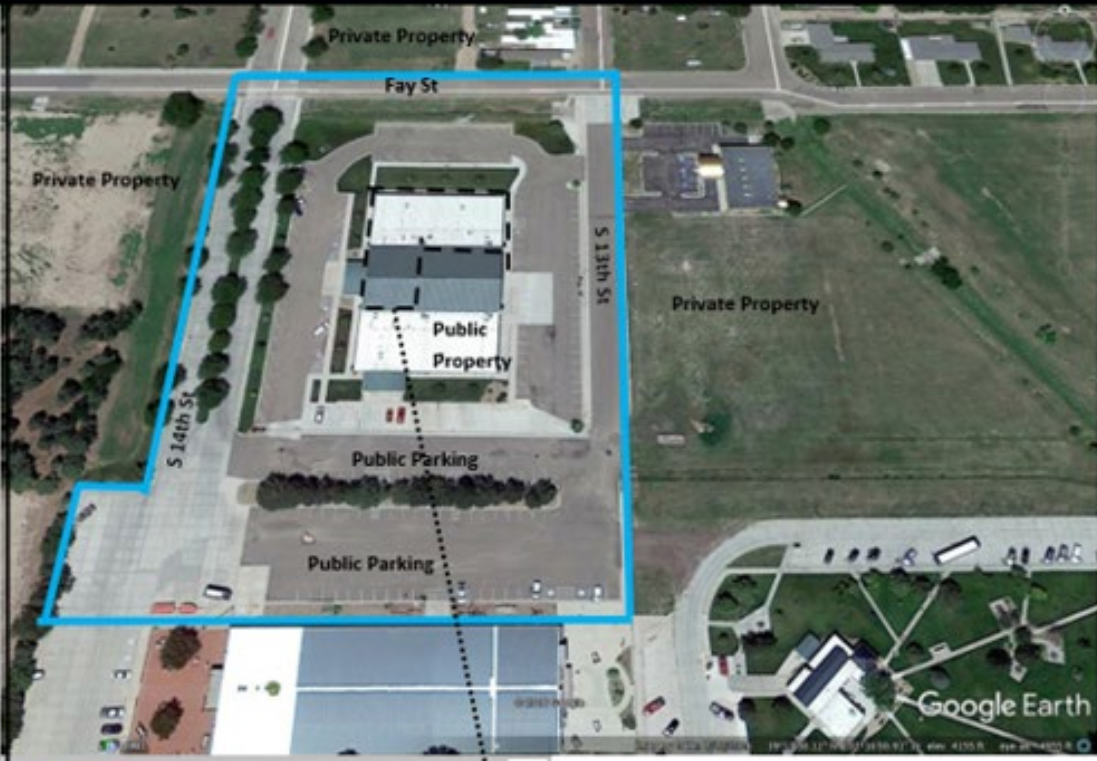
MORGAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE—Foundation (Non-Campus)

300 MAIN STREET * FORT MORGAN, CO * 80701



— MCC's Clery Reportable Boundary *Surrounding properties are all privately owned.

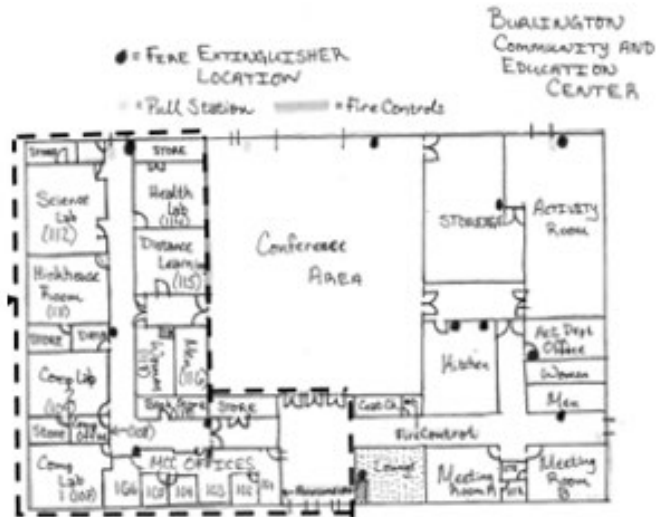
MORGAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE—BURLINGTON CENTER (Separate Campus)
 340 S. 14TH STREET * BURLINGTON, CO * 80807



— MCC's Reportable Clery Boundary

*Surrounding properties are all privately owned.

..... Space leased by MCC



Morgan Community College – LIMON CENTER (Separate Campus)

333 M Ave. Limon, CO 80828



 MCC's Clery Reportable Boundary

*Surrounding property is all private property. MCC's space is shared within "Ben's Family Pharmacy."

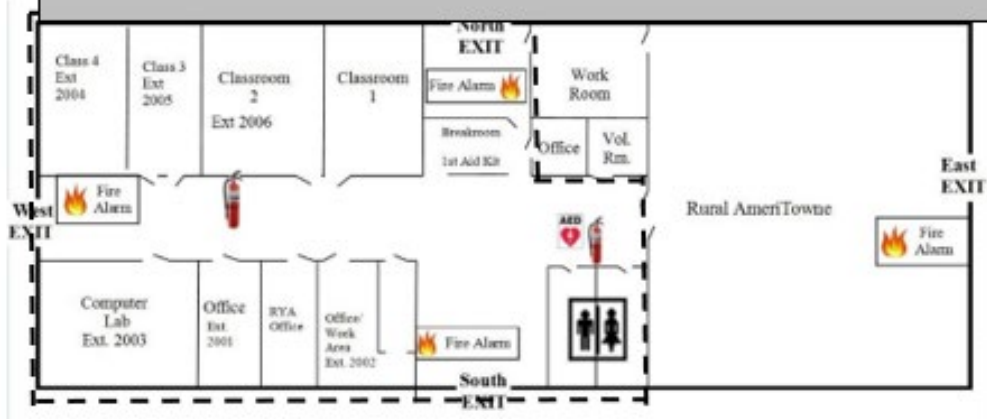
MORGAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE— WRAY CENTER (Separate Campus)

32415 HWY 34 • WRAY, CO • 80758



— MCC's Reportable Clery Boundary

- - - Spaced leased by MCC



Morgan Community College – I-70 Bennett Center (Separate Campus)

100 I-70 Frontage Road Bennett, CO 80102



— MCC's Reportable Clery Boundary

*Surrounding properties are all privately owned.