



2016 Annual Security Report

September 30, 2016

Prepared under the auspices of the Office of the Provost



2016 Annual Security Report

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Introduction

The federal *Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act*, 20 U.S.C. § 1092 (more commonly referred to as “the Clery Act”), requires all postsecondary educational institutions participating in federal Title IV student financial assistance programs to disclose certain crime statistics, safety related policies and procedures, fire safety information, and fire statistics in an annual security report (ASR). The Clery Act mandates that institutions publish their ASRs by October 1st each year.

Each year, under the auspices of the Office of the Provost for each of the campuses of Antioch University (“Antioch” or the “University”), this report is prepared in compliance with the Clery Act. Antioch assembles statistics and relevant information to this report based on its own records, communications with local law enforcement, and information from various campus security authorities. In preparing its ASR, Antioch follows its Clery Act Policy (http://aura.antioch.edu/policies_300_3x/3/), which is hereby incorporated by reference here.

Following is the Annual Security Report for Antioch University Los Angeles (AULA), which can also be found at <http://www.antiochla.edu/about-aula/our-campus/campus-safety/>.

Notice of Nondiscrimination

Antioch is proud to foster an environment in which all individuals are treated with respect and dignity. Antioch is fully committed to equal opportunity and affirmative action in all aspects of employment and student service. All employment decisions at Antioch are made based on job-related criteria and merit without regard to the individual’s legally protected status.

It is the policy of the University not to discriminate against and to provide equal employment opportunity to all qualified persons without regard to race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, age, sexual orientation, military and veteran status, or any other protected classification. It is the policy of the University to analyze employment process to further the principles of equal opportunity employment.

This policy applies to all employment practices, including, but not limited to, recruitment selection, promotion, transfer, compensation, training and development, demotion, and separation. This policy is intended to be consistent with the provisions of applicable State and Federal laws and University policies.

Crime Prevention Tips

Personal Security

- Personal security is something that every individual must take seriously. These guidelines are by no means all-inclusive and are not intended to supplant other effective safety measures you may already be using. Use these guidelines to reduce your vulnerability.

- Stay alert to your surroundings, trust your instincts, and take appropriate action if you feel that something may be wrong.

Safety & Security

- Be alert to suspicious persons in your area. If anything appears to be not quite right, contact the Campus Services Center or Building Security.
- Be aware of how to use the campus telephone system to contact emergency personnel. AULA's phone system requires dialing 9 for an outside line (e.g. 9-911).
- Never leave belongings unattended even for a few minutes.
- Never agree to watch belongings for strangers or allow them to leave them in your area.
- Note the location of emergency fire exits, pull stations, and fire extinguishers near you.
- Never attach facility keys to any item that can identify the school. Then if your keys are lost away from campus, they cannot be traced back to the premises. If keys are lost or misplaced, notify the Campus Services Center immediately.
- Remember: The safety and security of the AULA campus is everyone's responsibility.

Avoid Confrontations

- Don't allow yourself to be drawn into arguments or shouting matches with coworkers, fellow students, or the public. Walk away from confrontations before they escalate.
- Contact Campus Services Center staff or Building Security for assistance when needed.

Protect Your Things

- Keep all personal belongings such as backpacks, briefcases, or purses close to you.
- If you leave the area, even for only a short time, secure personal items in a locked drawer or cabinet, or take them with you.
- Close and lock office doors when you leave, even if you are only leaving for a short time period.

After Hours Safety

- At night, or when there are few people around, always walk to your car with someone else.
- Request an escort to your car from Campus Services Center staff or Building Security at any time.
- If you suspect that a crime has taken place, do not investigate. Get to a safe place, call 911 to report the crime, and inform Campus Services Center staff and/or Building Security.

Campus Access and Security

The AULA campus regular hours of operation are 8:00 a.m. – 10:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, and 8:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m. Saturday and Sunday. During hours of operation, the AULA campus is open to students, employees, and guests.

During non-business hours, access to all AULA facilities is by key. The AULA campus has 24-hour security staffing, and the facility is continuously monitored by security video cameras.

Reporting a Crime and Law Enforcement Statement

Antioch University Los Angeles' Chief Operations Officer acts as the Campus Safety Officer and maintains a professional working relationship with the Culver City Police Department. AULA personnel, contractors, and security staff do not have arrest authority. All AULA faculty, staff and students are encouraged to report suspicious activity to their supervisor, their instructor, Building Security, and/or AULA Campus Services Center staff. Criminal incidents are referred to the Culver City Police Department, who have jurisdiction on campus. AULA faculty, staff, and students who are a victim and/or witness to a crime are encouraged to immediately report the crime to the Culver City Police Department, and to the AULA Campus Services Center.

Antioch University's Law Enforcement Statement and Cooperation Policy can be found here: http://aura.antioch.edu/policies_300_3x/1/

Voluntary Reporting and Confidentiality

If you are a victim of or witness to any crime on or near the AULA campus, you are obligated to report the incident promptly to the Campus Safety Officer. Because police reports are public records under California state law, the Campus Safety Officer cannot hold reports of crime in confidence. With such information, AULA can keep accurate records of the number of incidents involving students, determine whether there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant, and alert the campus community to potential danger.

Reporting Emergencies

Anyone discovering, or having information related to, an emergency situation, regardless of type or size, shall to immediately call 911 (9-911 from a campus phone). When calling 911, stay calm, carefully explain the problem and location to the dispatcher, and follow instructions of 911 personnel. Do not hang up the phone until expressly told to do so by 911 personnel (unless immediate evacuation is imperative). After reporting the emergency to 911, call the AULA Emergency Line, 310-578-1080, x454, to inform AULA Campus Services Center staff of the situation.

Emergency Response and General Evacuation Procedures

In the event that it becomes necessary to evacuate the facility, the building alarm system will be activated. All magnetized doors will release and close, and elevators will return to the first floor, open, and go out of service. The building's notification system consists of very loud, short rings accompanied by white strobe lights for the hearing-impaired.

During an evacuation, all AULA students, faculty, staff and visitors shall immediately cease all activity and proceed carefully and quickly to the nearest exit. During a building evacuation, elevators are not to be used. All AULA evacuees are instructed to assemble at one of two Safe Refuge Areas: 1) the grassy area directly outside the lowest level (P2) of the 400 Corporate Pointe parking lot, or 2) at the 600 Corporate Pointe turnaround, just West of the AULA campus on Slauson Ave.

All AULA students, faculty, staff, and visitors are instructed to be accounted for and to remain at the Safe Refuge Area until the "All Clear" is given by Public Authorities, AULA Administration, or Building Management.

Fire Safety

Any employee, student, or visitor who becomes aware of a fire on campus shall immediately activate a manual fire alarm pull station to sound the building alarm system. All building occupants are instructed to evacuate the building when the fire alarm is activated.

Building occupants are **not** expected to fight a fire. If an individual chooses to attempt to extinguish a fire, they should do so with extreme caution, and must delegate someone to sound the fire alarm and call 911 (or 9-911 from a campus phone) to begin the evacuation process. If the fire cannot be easily extinguished, all occupants must evacuate to the nearest Safe Refuge Area.

Campus Crime Log

The Antioch University Los Angeles Operations Department maintains a log of reported incidents and crimes. A log for the most recent 60 days is open to public review during regular business hours. Log information beyond 60 days will be made available within two working days of a request. Please contact the AULA Chief Operations Officer for review.

Timely Warning

Antioch University will provide timely warnings concerning the occurrence of any Clery Act reportable crime that poses a continuing and ongoing threat to the AULA community. The decision to issue a timely warning is made by the Provost, or his/her designee, on a case by case basis considering the available facts (including whether the incident is a serious or continuing threat to the community and whether the warning may compromise law enforcement efforts). A timely warning may include a brief description of the incident and any suspect(s), the date, time, and location of the incident, and suggested precautions. The purpose of the timely warning is to aid in the prevention of similar occurrences.

Emergency Notification

The Provost or designee will determine if a serious crime, natural disaster, or other emergency poses an immediate threat to the health and/or safety of students and/or employees. If there is such a threat, AULA will immediately notify those who may be affected by the situation. The Provost or designee will, without delay, determine the contents of the notification and who will be so notified. If the Provost or designee determines that immediate notification would significantly compromise the response or assistance efforts, the Provost or designee may delay notification. In all other instances, the Provost or designee will immediately activate the notification system.

AULA uses the following systems for communicating information quickly to the campus community: University email; internal phone paging system; website; and in-person notification. Some or all of

these methods of communication may be used in the event of an immediate threat to students and/or employees.

AULA will test the emergency response and evacuation procedures on at least an annual basis using announced or unannounced tests. For each test, a description of the exercise, date, time, and whether it was announced or not will be documented.

Antioch University's Emergency Response and Evacuation Policy can be found here: http://aura.antioch.edu/policies_300_3x/2/.

Sexual Harassment Policy and Violence Against Women Act

Antioch University strives to foster an academic and work environment that is free from sexual discrimination, sexual harassment and sexual violence. The Title IX Sex Discrimination, Sexual Harassment and Sexual Violence Policy, Policy 4.607 (http://aura.antioch.edu/policies_400_6x/12/), provides a comprehensive approach to these issues, including prevention, amelioration of possible effects, investigation, disciplinary proceedings, and the prohibition of retaliatory action. The Title IX Policy provides a full description of the rights of students and employees regarding these issues. For a list of resources and definitions as they apply to the AULA campus, please refer to the appendix at the end of this report.

In addition, under the Violence Against Women Act, 42 U.S.C. 13701, Antioch University prohibits the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, all of which are defined according to the law of the applicable jurisdiction. Upon request, Antioch University provides to a student or employee who reports having been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, whether on or off campus, an explanation of the student or employee's rights and options, including possible sanctions and the procedures to be followed (including the importance of preserving evidence).

Sexual Harassment and Violence Against Women Prevention Programming

AULA educates the community about sexual harassment identification and prevention through programs regularly sponsored by the University's Human Resource Department.

AULA stages an annual production of Eve Ensler's *Vagina Monologues* as a part of V-Day, a global activist movement to end violence against women and girls. AULA proudly participates in V-Day to raise awareness about violence against women and girls. Proceeds from AULA's V-Day event are donated to organizations that serve victims of violence.

Local and national resources exist to assist and support victims of sexual assault. These include:

- Rape Treatment Center at Santa Monica-UCLA Medical Center, (310) 319-4000
1250 16th Street, Santa Monica, CA 90404, <http://www.911rape.org/>
- City of Los Angeles S.A.F.E. (Stop Abuse From Existing), and D.A.R.T. (Domestic Abuse Response Team), 1-800-978-3600 (Southern California), <http://www.safela.org/help/>
- Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network, (800) 656-HOPE (4673), <https://www.rainn.org/>
- National Domestic Violence Hotline, (800) 799-SAFE (7233)

Procedures to Follow in the Event of a Sexual Assault

If you are a victim of a sexual assault at this institution, your first priority should be to get to a place of safety. You should then obtain the necessary medical treatment. Antioch University advocates that a victim of sexual assault report the incident as soon as possible. Time is a critical factor for evidence collection and preservation.

An assault should be reported directly to a University officer or to Campus Services Center staff, who will assist the victim in reporting the assault to the Campus Safety Officer.

Institutional Responses to a Reported Sexual Assault

When a victim contacts the Campus Safety Officer regarding a sexual assault, the Culver City Police Department will be notified as well. The victim of a sexual assault may choose for the investigation to be pursued through the criminal justice system. The Culver City Police Department will guide the victim through the available options, and will support the victim in her or his decision.

University disciplinary proceedings are detailed in the Antioch University policy on Student Conduct, available through the *AULA General Catalog* and on the AULA website at <http://aulacatalog.antioch.edu/policiesregulationsandprocedures/studentconduct/>.

Student victims have the option to change their academic schedule after an alleged sexual assault.

Sex Offender Registry

Upon release from prison, individuals convicted of sex crimes may be required to register with law enforcement agencies (under laws referred to as “Megan’s Laws”). If registered sex offenders are enrolled or employed at a postsecondary institution, the offenders also must provide this information to the state. The state then provides the information to law enforcement authorities in the jurisdiction where the institution is located.

For the California Department of Justice's official Internet web site, which lists designated registered sex offenders in California, visit <http://www.meganslaw.ca.gov/>.

For the National Sex Offender Public Website (NSOPW) maintained by the U.S. Department of Justice, visit <http://www.nsopw.gov/en-US>

Drug Free Schools and Communities Policy

Antioch University is committed to the development and maintenance of an educational and workplace environment in compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989 and the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, and does not permit the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on its property or at any of its activities. Please see the Drug Free Schools and Communities Policy at (http://aura.antioch.edu/policies_400_5x/1/). The possession, sale, manufacture or distribution of any controlled substance is illegal under both state and federal laws. State and federal legal penalties for illegal use of alcohol and drugs are delineated in the

attachments to the Drug Free Schools and Communities Policy. A violation of any law regarding drugs and/or alcohol is also a violation of the Student Conduct Policy 6.100 (http://aura.antioch.edu/policies_600_1x/2/) and will be treated as a separate disciplinary matter by the University.

It is unlawful to sell, furnish or provide alcohol to a person under the age of 21. The possession of alcohol by anyone under the age of 21 in a public place or a place open to the public is illegal. It is also a violation of policy for anyone to consume or possess alcohol in any public or private area of campus without prior University approval. Such laws are strictly enforced by Antioch and by the Yellow Springs Police Department. Violators may be subject to criminal prosecution, fines and imprisonment. In addition, individuals, organizations or groups violating state or federal law or Antioch policy will be subject to sanctions by the University, up to and including withdrawal from the University or termination of employment.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Policy and Education Programs

Antioch University provides resources for employees with substance abuse issues. Insurance policies available to employees of Antioch University include coverage for drug and alcohol abuse. All benefit-eligible employees, including those who do not participate in University insurance plans, are eligible for support for substance abuse through the institution's Employee Assistance Program (EAP). Please contact the AULA Human Resources department at (310) 578-1080, x412 for more information on the University's insurance policies and for details regarding the EAP.

Campus Crime Definitions

Clery Act Geography Definitions

The following definitions apply to the geographical locations of incidents disclosed in the crime statistics tables contained in this report:

On-Campus: Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, and any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the property described above in this definition, 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).

Public Property: All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

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

Clery Act/VAWA Crime Definitions

The following definitions apply to the incidents of crime disclosed in the crime statistics tables contained in this report:

Felony Definitions

Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter: The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Manslaughter by Negligence: The killing of another person through gross negligence.

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. Simple assaults are excluded.

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.

Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

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.

Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

Sexual Assault: Any sexual act directed against another person without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Sex Offense Definitions

The following sex offenses fall with the definition of “sexual assault” under the Clery Act:

Rape: The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. This offense includes the rape of both males and females.

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

Incest: Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

Statutory Rape: Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Arrest and Referrals for Discipline for Violations of Liquor, Drug, and Weapons Laws¹

Liquor Law Violations: The violation of state and local municipal laws and ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.)

Weapons Law Violations: The violation of federal, state and local laws or ordinances dealing with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; furnishing deadly weapons to

¹ Under Clery, an arrest is defined as the processing of a person by arrest, citation, or summons. A referral for disciplinary action is defined as the referral of any person to an institution official who institutes a disciplinary action of which a record is kept and which may result in the imposition of a sanction. Disciplinary action occurs where an official receiving the information initiates a disciplinary action, a record of the action is kept, and the action may, but not need have to, result in a sanction. Disciplinary actions may be initiated in both informal and formal manners and can include an interview or a simple, initial review of names submitted to an institutional official. An incident involving both an arrest and a referral for discipline is counted only as an arrest.

minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Drug Law Violations: Violations of federal, state, and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine), marijuana, synthetic narcotics (demerol, methadone), and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine).

Hate Crimes

Under the Clery Act, a hate crime is a criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim.

Although there are many possible categories of bias, under the Clery Act, only the following eight categories are reported:

- Race
- Religion
- Sexual Orientation
- Gender
- Gender Identity
- Ethnicity
- National Origin
- Disability

For Clery Act purposes, Hate Crimes include any of the following offenses that are motivated by bias.

- Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter
- Sexual Assault
- Robbery
- Aggravated Assault
- Burglary
- Motor Vehicle Theft
- Arson
- Larceny-Theft
- Simple Assault
- Intimidation
- Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property

Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA) Crimes

The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2014 requires that institutions report incidents of sexual assault, domestic and dating violence (also known as 'intimate partner violence) and stalking in its annual security report. The following federal law definitions

apply to this reporting requirement. In addition, VAWA requires that institutions publish state law jurisdictions of the same crimes.

Federal Definitions

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

Dating Violence: Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.

Stalking: A course of conduct² 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.³

² "Course of conduct" means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, monitors, follows, observes, threatens, surveils, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property.

³ "Substantial emotional distress" means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Crime Statistics

See the following summary for Crime Statistics for the Antioch University Los Angeles campus for calendar years 2013-2015:

Criminal Offenses – On-campus

	2013	2014	2015
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Sex Offenses - Forcible	0		
Rape		0	0
Fondling		0	0
Sex Offenses – Non-forcible	0		
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0

Criminal Offenses – Noncampus

	2013	2014	2015
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Sex Offenses - Forcible	0		
Rape		0	0
Fondling		0	0
Sex Offenses – Non-forcible	0		
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0

Criminal Offenses – Public Property

	2013	2014	2015
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Sex Offenses - Forcible	0		
Rape		0	0
Fondling		0	0
Sex Offenses – Non-forcible	0		
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0

Hate Crimes – On-campus

	2013	2014	2015
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Sex Offenses - Forcible	0		
Rape		0	0
Fondling		0	0
Sex Offenses – Non-forcible	0		
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Simple assault	0	0	0
Larceny-theft	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0
Destruction/damage/ vandalism of property	0	0	0

Hate Crimes – Noncampus

	0	2013	2014	2015
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses - Forcible	0			
Rape		0	0	0
Fondling		0	0	0
Sex Offenses – Non-forcible	0			
Incest	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0
Simple assault	0	0	0	0
Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0
Destruction/damage/ vandalism of property	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes – Public Property

	2013	2014	2015
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Sex Offenses - Forcible	0		
Rape		0	0
Fondling		0	0
Sex Offenses – Non-forcible	0		
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Simple assault	0	0	0
Larceny-theft	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0
Destruction/damage/ vandalism of property	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses – On-campus

	2013	2014	2015
Domestic Violence		0	0
Dating Violence		0	0
Stalking		0	0

VAWA Offenses – Noncampus

	2013	2014	2015
Domestic Violence		0	0
Dating Violence		0	0
Stalking		0	0

VAWA Offenses – Public Property

	2013	2014	2015
Domestic Violence		0	0
Dating Violence		0	0
Stalking		0	0

Arrests – On-campus

	2013	2014	2015
Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
Weapons possessions	0	0	0

Arrests – Noncampus

	2013	2014	2015
Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
Weapons possessions	0	0	0

Arrests – Public Property

	2013	2014	2015
Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
Weapons possessions	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions – On-campus

	2013	2014	2015
Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
Weapons possessions	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions – Noncampus

	2013	2014	2015
Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
Weapons possessions	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions – Public Property

	2013	2014	2015
Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
Weapons possessions	0	0	0

AULA Emergency Contact List

Police/Fire/Paramedics	911
AULA Internal Emergency Extension	310-578-1080, x454
Campus Services Center	310-578-1080, x301
400 Corporate Pointe Security	310-216-6358
Campus Safety Officer (Chief Operations Officer)	310-578-1080, x447
Office of the Provost	310-578-1080, x401
Lincoln Property Management, Office of the Building	310-642-1001

APPENDIX

Deputy Title IX Coordinator:

Name	Telephone Number	Mailing Address	E-mail Address
David Houser	310-578-1080, ext. 417	Antioch University Los Angeles 400 Corporate Pointe Los Angeles, CA 90230-7615	dhouser@antioch.edu

Resources

<i>Campus Resources</i>
<i>Confidential Resources</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antioch University Counseling Center, (310) 574-2813, ext. 366, auccintakes@antiochla.edu 400 Corporate Pointe, Culver City, CA 90230
<i>Non-Confidential Resources</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suzette Castonguay, Chief Human Services Officer, (937) 769-1375, scastonguay@antioch.edu Mailing address: Antioch University, 900 Dayton Street, Yellow Springs, OH 45387 Rebecca Todd, University Counsel, (603) 277-0131, rtodd@antioch.edu Mailing address: Antioch University, 900 Dayton Street, Yellow Springs, OH 45387 Dale Johnston, Provost for AU Los Angeles, (310) 578-1080, ext. 408, djohnston@antioch.edu Emee Dacanay, Executive Director of Enrollment Management for AU Los Angeles, 310-578-1080, ext. 211, edacanay@antioch.edu Sandy Lee, Chief Operations Officer for AU Los Angeles, 310-578-1080, ext. 447, slee2@antioch.edu

<i>Non-Campus Resources</i>
<i>Emergency Resources</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Culver City Police Department, 911 (emergency) or (310) 837-1221 (non-emergency)
<i>Medical Resources</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brotman Medical Center, (310) 836-7000 3828 Delmas Terrace, Culver City, CA 90232 Marina del Rey Hospital, (310) 823-8911 4650 Lincoln Blvd, Marina Del Rey, CA 90292

Other Support

- Rape Treatment Center at Santa Monica-UCLA Medical Center, (310) 319-4000
1250 16th Street, Santa Monica, CA 90404, <http://www.911rape.org/>
- City of Los Angeles S.A.F.E. (Stop Abuse From Existing), and D.A.R.T. (Domestic Abuse Response Team), 1-800-978-3600 (Southern California),
<http://www.safela.org/help/>
- Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network, (800) 656-HOPE (4673),
<https://www.rainn.org/>
- National Domestic Violence Hotline, (800) 799-SAFE (7233)

Legal Definitions:

The following is a summary of the definitions applicable to Title IX offenses (sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking) under California state law.

“Consent”

“Consent” shall be defined to mean positive cooperation in act or attitude pursuant to an exercise of free will. The person must act freely and voluntarily and have knowledge of the nature of the act or transaction involved. A current or previous dating or marital relationship shall not be sufficient to constitute consent where consent is at issue Nothing in this section shall affect the admissibility of evidence or the burden of proof on the issue of consent.” Cal. Penal Code § 261.6.

“Sexual Assault”

The California Penal Code establishes three categories of sexual assault and related offenses: rape, spousal rape, statutory rape, and sexual battery.

“Rape” is defined under section 261⁴ of the California Penal Code as an act of sexual intercourse under certain, enumerated circumstances, including:

- where a person is incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the accused;
- where the accused uses force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury;
- where any intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or any controlled substance, prevents the accuser from resisting, and this condition was known, or reasonably should have been known by the accused;
- where the accuser is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act, and this is known to the accused;
- where the accuser submits under the belief that the accused is someone known to the accuser other than the accused, and this belief is induced by any artifice, pretense, or concealment practiced by the accused, with intent to induce the belief;
- where the accused threatens to retaliate physically in the future against the accuser or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the accused will execute the threat; and

⁴ The complete texts of sections 261, 261.5, and 262 of the California Penal Code are available at <http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycode?section=pen&group=00001-01000&file=261-269>.

- where the accused threatens to use the authority of a public official to incarcerate, arrest, or deport the accuser or another, and the accuser has a reasonable belief that the accused is a public official.

The definition of spousal rape under section 262 of the California Penal Code generally tracks the definition of rape, except that the accused is the spouse of the accuser.

Section 261.5 of the California Penal Code refers to statutory rape as “unlawful sexual intercourse.” The term means an act of sexual intercourse accomplished with a person who is not the spouse of the perpetrator, if the person is under eighteen years old. The crime is either a misdemeanor or a felony depending on whether the age difference between the accused and accuser is greater or less than three years.

Under section 243.4 of the California Penal Code,⁵ sexual battery is defined, in part, as touching the intimate part of the accused against his or her will for the purpose of sexual arousal while the accuser is either: (1) unlawfully restrained by the accused or an accomplice; (2) institutionalized for medical treatment and seriously disabled or medically incapacitated; or (3) under the impression, due to the accused’s fraudulent representations, that the touching served a professional purpose.

“Domestic Violence”

Section 243(e) of the California Penal Code defines “domestic battery” to mean willful and unlawful touching that is committed against: (1) the accused’s spouse or former spouse; (2) the accused’s cohabitant or former cohabitant; (3) the parent of the accused’s child; (4) the accused’s fiancé or fiancée, either former or current; or (5) someone with whom the accused has, or has had, a dating relationship (*i.e.* frequent, intimate associations primarily characterized by the expectation of affectional or sexual involvement independent of financial considerations). In addition, section 273.5⁶ of the California Penal Code prohibits the willful infliction of corporal injury resulting in a traumatic condition upon an accuser who meets these same five categories.

“Dating Violence”

California law has no criminal law that exclusively addresses dating violence. However, California domestic battery and corporal injury laws, both set forth above, encompass acts committed within the context of dating relationships.

“Stalking”

Under section 646.9⁷ of the California Penal Code, stalking is defined as willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly following or harassing the accuser and making a credible threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear for his or her safety, or the safety of his or her immediate family.

⁵ The complete text of section 243 of the California Penal Code is available at <http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycode?section=pen&group=00001-01000&file=240-248>.

⁶ The complete text of section 646.9 of the California Penal Code is available at <http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycode?section=pen&group=00001-01000&file=639-653.2>.

⁷ The complete text of section 273.5 of the California Penal Code is available at <http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycode?section=pen&group=00001-01000&file=270-273.75>.