



2016 Annual Security Report

October 1, 2016

Prepared under the auspices of the Office of the Provost and Associate Vice Chancellor



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 Office of the Provost for each of the campuses of Antioch University (“Antioch” or the “University”) prepares this report 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 Santa Barbara (AUSB), which can also be found at <http://www.antiochsb.edu/safety>. This report is similarly available to prospective students on the AUSB admissions web page at <http://www.antiochsb.edu/admissions/>, and to prospective employees on our Santa Barbara campus jobs web page at <http://www.antiochsb.edu/employment-opportunities/>.

AUSB distributes electronic notice of availability of this report to all current students, faculty, and staff by mass e-mail on October 1st of each year. In that same email, AUSB advises that students, faculty, and staff may request a paper copy of the report, free of charge, by calling AUSB’s campus safety officer at (805) 962-8179 x5169 or by email to nbraunschweiger@antioch.edu. Employees hired after October 1 each year are advised of how to obtain the report during their employment orientations.

Every member of the Antioch community has an interest in the maintenance of an environment conducive to learning in which students, staff, and faculty feel safe and secure in their pursuit of academic excellence. Following is the 2016 Campus Security Policies and Crime Statistics, which contains important information related to the safety and well-being of our Antioch community. We encourage all to review this report and to use it as a resource guide during your study or employment with us. Thank you for being part of or considering our community as the next part of your journey, and best wishes for a healthy and productive experience at Antioch.

Notice of Non-Discrimination

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.

About Antioch University Santa Barbara

Antioch University Santa Barbara is one of the five campuses of Antioch University, an institution proud of serving adult learners and their specific needs. Antioch University is a multi-campus university of more than 4,000 students who study at the Antioch Santa Barbara campus in Santa Barbara, California and at campuses in [Seattle](#), [Los Angeles](#), [Yellow Springs](#), and [Keene](#), New Hampshire, online and around the world.

Antioch Santa Barbara is located at 602 Anacapa Street, Santa Barbara, California, located approximately 90 miles from downtown Los Angeles. The Santa Barbara campus is a commuter campus, and students do not reside on campus.

Much campus crime throughout the country originates in on-campus residence halls. Because Antioch does not host students in dormitories, it has no dormitory related crime to report, and, as reflected in our relevant crime statistics, relatively few incidents overall to report. This year we are proud to report that we had zero instances of crime to report.

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 Safety Officer or Building Security.
- Be aware of how to use the campus telephone system to contact emergency personnel. AUSB'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 Facilities Department (805-962-8179, x 5335) immediately.
- Remember: The safety and security of the AUSB 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 the Campus Safety Officer, 805-962-8179, x5169 or Building Security (805) 444-2728 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 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 the Campus Safety Officer, 805-444-5877 and/or Building Security, 805-444-2728.

Campus Access and Security

The AUSB campus regular hours of operation are 8:00 a.m. – 9:00 p.m. Monday through Thursday, 8:00 a.m – 5:30 p.m. Friday and 8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Saturday (and occasional Sundays when classes are being held). During hours of operation, the AUSB campus is open to students, employees, and guests.

Emergencies may necessitate changes or alterations to any posted schedules.

As AUSB has no residential facilities, we do not maintain a missing student notification policy, nor are we required to have separate policies regarding access to campus residences.

Law Enforcement Statement

AUSB's Director of Facilities Management acts as the Campus Safety Officer and maintains a professional working relationship with the Santa Barbara Police Department. AUSB personnel, contractors, and building security do not have arrest authority. All AUSB faculty, staff and students are encouraged to report suspicious activity to their supervisor, their instructor, Building Security, and/or AUSB Campus staff. Criminal incidents are referred to the Santa Barbara Police Department, who have jurisdiction on campus. AUSB faculty, staff, and students who are victims and/or

witnesses to a crime are encouraged to immediately report the crime to the Santa Barbara Police Department.

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

Any suspicious activity or persons seen in the parking lots or loitering around vehicles or inside the Antioch Santa Barbara building should be reported to the Santa Barbara Police Department at (805) 897-2300.

Voluntary Reporting and Confidentiality

Antioch encourages anyone who is a victim of a crime or a witness to a crime to report that information as soon and as accurately as possible to the Campus Safety officer. That reporting will enable Antioch to direct the reporter to available resources, such as medical treatment and/or the local police. While every effort will be made at Antioch to keep information confidential upon request, particularly regarding a reporter's identity, Antioch cannot always hold information about crimes in confidence. With such information, the University can determine whether there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant; take measures to reduce the risk of crime to others; and alert the campus community to potential danger. In addition, Antioch will use this information to gather and disclose accurate records of the number of incidents in the upcoming Annual Security Report.

Security Awareness and Crime Prevention Programs

During orientation in the fall students are informed of security awareness and crime prevention measures on campus. Similar information is presented to new employees. This Annual Security Report has many crime prevention and security tips. A common theme of all security awareness and crime prevention programs is to encourage students and employees to be aware of their responsibility for their own security and the security of others. When time is of the essence, information is released to the University community through University email, security alerts posted prominently throughout campus, and in person.

Reporting Emergencies

Anyone discovering, or having information related to, an emergency situation, regardless of type or size, shall 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 all 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 AUSB Emergency Line, 805-444-5877, to inform the AUSB Campus Safety Officer of the situation.

Emergency Response and General Evacuation Procedures

In the event that it becomes necessary to evacuate the facility, the Safety Team will verbally inform occupants of the building to leave the facility immediately. All elevators will close and return to the first floor, open, and go out of service.

During an evacuation, all AUSB 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 AUSB evacuees are to assemble at the corner of Cota and Santa Barbara street on the north west corner of the public parking lot.

All AUSB 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, AUSB 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.

Antioch University Santa Barbara is a smoke-free campus (http://aura.antioch.edu/policies_400_5x/2/) and does not permit open flames on campus except in designated catering areas.

Campus Crime Log

The Antioch University Santa Barbara Facilities 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 AUSB Director of Facilities Management for review.

Timely Warning

Antioch University will provide timely warnings concerning the occurrence of any Clery Act reportable crime or other event that poses a continuing and ongoing threat to the AUSB 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 minimize health and safety risks to the Antioch community.

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, AUSB 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.

AUSB uses the following systems for communicating information quickly to the campus community: University email; phone system 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.

AUSB 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/.

Antioch University Santa Barbara's Emergency Response and Evacuation Policy can be found here: <http://www.antiochsb.edu/about-ausb/emergency-response-evacuation-plan/>

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.

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

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

Additionally, local resources exist to assist and support victims of sexual assault. These include:

- Rape Treatment Center at Santa Monica-UCLA Medical Center, (310) 319-4000
<http://www.911rape.org/about-us/contact-us>

1250 16th Street, Santa Monica, CA 90404

- Santa Barbara Rape Crisis Center, (805) 564-3696, <http://www.sbrapecrisiscenter.org/>
- Santa Barbara County Sexual Assault Response Team, (805) 682-0702
<http://cosb.countyofsb.org/phd/sart.aspx?id=24050>
- Domestic Violence Solutions, (805) 964-5245
<http://www.dvsolutions.org/>
- National Domestic Violence Hotline, (800) 799-7233

National Sexual Assault Hotline, (800) 656-4673

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 staff, who will assist the victim in reporting the assault to the Campus Safety Officer.

Institutional Responses to a Reported Sexual Assault

When a sexual assault victim contacts the Campus Safety Officer, the Santa Barbara 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 Santa Barbara 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 *AUSB General Catalog* and on the AUSB website at <http://www.antiochsb.edu/catalog/> and may also be found at the Antioch University website at: http://aura.antioch.edu/policies_600_1x/2/.

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.

In addition, a list of all registered sex offenders in the vicinity of Antioch University Santa Barbara may be accessed through the following link:

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>

Antioch University Santa Barbara street address is: 602 Anacapa Street, Santa Barbara, California 93101.

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 Santa Barbara 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 also provides resources for students and employees with substance abuse issues. In sum, 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 Antioch University Benefits Coordinator in the Human Resources department at (805) 962-8179, x5335 for more information on the University's insurance policies and for details regarding the EAP.

Some local resources available for support, education and rehabilitation for substance abuse include:

- **ACCESS/CARES**
(County of Santa Barbara Alcohol, Drug & Mental Health Services)
1-888-868-1649 24 hour toll-free Access line

This crisis and referral service is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and is operated by Santa Barbara County Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Service (ADMHS). ACCESS/CARES provides crisis intervention for adults age 21 and over.

- **SAFTY
(Casa Pacifica)**
1-888-334-2777 (SB County line)
Safe Alternatives for Treatment of Youth (SAFTY) is a 24-hour 7-days-a-week crisis service that specializes in providing immediate response and support for individuals age 21 and younger. The service is operated by Casa Pacifica and provides children's crisis services in conjunction with CARES.
- **211 Helpline**
Santa Barbara County's 2-1-1 Helpline is the first point-of-access to all community services, including information and referrals to housing, food, drug and alcohol abuse prevention and treatment, health facilities, counseling, mental health services, senior issues, financial assistance, legal assistance, child care, child and elder abuse services, recreation, and disaster relief.
- **Family Services Agency of Santa Barbara**
1-800-400-1572
This is a 24-hour, 7-days-a-week crisis hotline that is provided by the Family Service Agency of Santa Barbara. They are a resource for people of all ages.
- **Cottage Hospital Emergency Psychiatric Services**
320 W Pueblo St.
SB, CA 93105
(805) 569-8339 – Care Coordinator
- **Project Recovery**
(Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse – CADA)
133 East Haley Street
SB, CA 93101
(805) 564-6057
- **Daniel Bryant Youth & Family Treatment Center**
Effective outpatient treatment for young people ages 12-18 who are struggling with alcohol and other drug problems.
1111 Garden Street,
Santa Barbara, CA 93101
(805) 730-7575
- **Santa Barbara Rescue Mission/Bethel House**
12-month residential recovery programs for men and women
Out-patient services also available.
535 E. Yanonali St.

SB, CA 93103
(805) 966-1316
rescuemissionnews@sbrm.org

- **Recovery Road Medical Center**

Highest quality treatment for patients with alcohol and drug addiction, mental health disorders, and/or chronic pain in an outpatient setting.

3891 State Street, Suite 205

SB, CA 93105

(805) 962-7800

office@recoveryroadmc.com

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.

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

Clery Act/VAWA Crime Definitions

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

Clery Act 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.

Clery Act Sex Offenses 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

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 institutional 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.

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 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 2013 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. 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 in the relationship.

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

Rules for Calculating Statistics Disclosed in the Annual Security Report

The Clery Act groups crimes into the following categories in descending order of severity: Part I Crimes (felonies); Part II Crimes (arrests and referrals for discipline for violations of weapons, drug, and liquor laws); Part III Crimes (hate crimes); and Part IV Crimes (crimes added to the scope of the Clery Act pursuant to the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (“VAWA”). Offense groupings must be reported in separate statistics grids (with the exception of hate crime statistics, which may be published in narrative format).

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.

The Clery Act's "hierarchy rule" applies to calculation of statistics concerning incidents in which multiple offenses are reported to have occurred within a single event. The rule requires that institutions count only the most serious offense where more than one Clery Act offense has occurred, subject to certain exceptions described below.

Part I Crimes (*Felony Offenses*)

The Clery Act requires disclosure of statistics concerning the reported occurrence of any of the crimes listed below in order of severity.

1. Criminal homicide:
 - a. Murder and non-negligent manslaughter
 - b. Manslaughter by Negligence
2. Sex offenses:
 - a. Rape
 - b. Fondling
 - c. Incest
 - d. Statutory rape
3. Robbery
4. Aggravated assault
5. Burglary
6. Motor vehicle theft
7. Arson

Part II Crimes (*Arrests/ Referrals for Discipline – Weapons, Drug, and Liquor Offenses⁴*)

1. Weapons law arrests
2. Drug law arrests
3. Liquor law arrests
4. Weapons law referral for discipline

⁴ 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.

5. Drug law referral for discipline
6. Liquor law referral for discipline

Part III Crimes (*Hate Crimes*)

Under the Clery Act, a “hate crime” is a criminal offense committed against a person or property which is motivated (in whole or in part), by the offender’s bias. For Clery purposes, “hate crimes” include any Clery Act felony under Part I to the extent such crimes manifest evidence of bias. “Hate crimes” also include four additional misdemeanor offenses.

Part I Felonies Subject to Hate Crime Counting Requirements

1. Criminal homicide:
 - a. Murder and non-negligent manslaughter
 - b. Manslaughter by Negligence
2. Sex offenses:
 - a. Rape
 - b. Fondling
 - c. Incest
 - d. Statutory rape
3. Robbery
4. Aggravated assault
5. Burglary
6. Motor vehicle theft
7. Arson

Additional Misdemeanor Offenses Subject to Hate Crime Counting Requirements

8. Larceny – theft
9. Simple assault
10. Intimidation
11. Destruction, damage or vandalism of property

Part IV Crimes (VAWA Offenses)

1. Domestic violence
2. Dating Violence
3. Stalking

Calculating Statistics Subject to the Hierarchy Rule

Some single incidents involve multiple Clery Act offenses, and often, a determination of which offense to disclose in the ASR's statistics grids is made simply based on where the offense lie in the hierarchy. For example, if a student under the legal drinking age is arrested on campus while in possession of a stolen motor vehicle and an alcoholic beverage, the institution is required to disclose only the motor vehicle theft because it is the more serious crime according to the hierarchy rule. However, in some instances involving multiple offenses, the hierarchy rule will not apply. Some counting requirements and examples are provided below to provide context for statistics in the ASR's statistics grids.

- **Arson** is always counted, regardless of whether is more or less severe than any other Clery Act offense in the same incident. (For example, if someone commits arson during a burglary, then the institution must record a statistic in both the arson and burglary categories, thus appearing to reflect two separate incidents, but really only documenting one event.)
- **Murder/non-negligent manslaughter** and **negligent manslaughter** statistics are calculated based on the number of victims in a single incident. (For example, if two people are murdered in the same incident at the same time, or die due to the gross negligence of another person, then the institution must record two statistics in the murder category – one statistic for each victim.)
- Any incident involving both a **murder/non-negligent manslaughter** and either a **robbery, burglary, aggravated assault, or motor vehicle theft** must be recorded as one statistic in the murder/non-negligent manslaughter category. (Robbery, burglary, aggravated assault, and motor vehicle theft are subsumed within the murder/non-negligent manslaughter category. However, **arson, sexual assault, hate crimes, and Part IV VAWA** crimes are not subsumed by any other category and therefore must be reported in addition to another Clery offense involved in the same incident.)
- **Sex offenses (rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape)** are always counted, even where they also involve a murder or non-negligent manslaughter.
- Crimes less severe than **sex offenses (rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape)** are not counted unless the less severe crime is one of dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking, or unless it is a hate crime misdemeanor (larceny – theft; simple assault; intimidation; or destruction, damage or vandalism of property).

- **Robbery** statistics are calculated by incident (or in other words, by distinct operation), not by the number of victims involved in a single incident. (For example, if one offender robs three individuals at gunpoint at the same time and while in the same place, the institution must record one statistic in the robbery category.)
- **Aggravated assault** statistics are calculated based on the number of victims involved in a single incident. (For example, if two people are assaulted with a weapon during the same incident, then the institution must record two statistics in the non-negligent manslaughter category – one statistic for each victim.)
- **Burglary** statistics generally are calculated by incident (or in other words, by distinct operation), not by the number of victims involved in a single incident. Various rooms within an academic building are considered to be under the control of a single entity. Therefore, the burglary of a single academic building is counted as one offense, regardless of the number of offices or other spaces from which items may have been stolen, unless the various rooms were burglarized within different time frames. In that case, each burglary separated by time would be recorded as separate statistic in the burglary category.
- Part I felony crimes committed on the basis of a prohibited bias (*i.e.* “**hate**”) are always counted twice – once in the Part I felony crime grid, and once separately in the hate crimes grid/narrative. In the event a single incident involves multiple Part I offenses based on bias, the hierarchy rule does not apply to disclosure of statistics in the hate crimes grid/narrative, and all Part I offenses must be reported separately. (For example, if an incident involves both an aggravated assault and motor vehicle theft based on bias, the institution must record statistics in both the aggravated assault and motor vehicle theft categories in the hate crimes grid/narrative. However, only the aggravated assault would be disclosed in the Part I grid based on the hierarchy rule.)
- The four Part III misdemeanor **hate crimes** (larceny – theft; simple assault; intimidation; or destruction, damage or vandalism of property) are *only* reported in the hate crime grid/narrative.
- Part IV **VAWA crimes (domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking)** are reported in a separate grid. If any **Part I** felony incident also involves a Part IV **VAWA** incident, then both incidents are reported – the felony crime is reported in the Part I grid, and the VAWA crime is reported in the Part **IV** grid.
- In the event a Part IV **VAWA** offense might be classified as both “domestic violence” and “dating violence”, the incident is reported as one of “domestic violence.”
- In the event a Part IV **VAWA** offense involves **stalking** together with domestic or dating violence, both the stalking and domestic/dating violence are reported separately. One statistic must be recorded in the stalking category, and one statistic must be recorded separately in the domestic/dating violence category.

- Where an incident involves both an *arrest and a referral for discipline* for a weapon, liquor or drug law violation, only the arrest is recorded.
- Where an *arrest or referral for discipline* is made in response to a Part II incident involving more than one offense (for example, unlawful possession of drugs *and* liquor), only one statistic is recorded. The DOE Clery Handbook does not offer guidance on a hierarchy for Part II offenses. For purposes of this report, in the event of such an incident, statistics will be recorded according to the following order: (1) weapons, (2) drugs, and (3) alcohol, unless circumstances suggest alternative reporting is more appropriate. (For example, if a student arrested for serving a large volume of liquor to underage students one night, and at the time of the arrest police discover a very small amount of marijuana on the student's person, then the incident is reported as one statistic reflecting an arrest for violation of liquor laws because the relative severity of the liquor offense outweighs that of the drug offense).
- *Stalking* is counted uniquely under VAWA.
 - When recording a stalking report, an institution is required to record a crime statistic only once for the calendar year in which the course of conduct was reported to a local police agency or campus security authority.
 - If the course of conduct involves the same parties and continues in a subsequent year, then the stalking must also be recorded for the subsequent year as well.

An institution must record each report of stalking as occurring at only the first location within the institution's Clery geography in which the perpetrator engages in the stalking or a victim first becomes aware of the stalking. Therefore, a report of stalking must be reported in an institution's ASR if it meets the definition of stalking even though the stalking course of conduct does not occur on the institution's campus or in or on any of its other Clery geography.

Crime Statistics for Antioch University Santa Barbara

See the following summary for Crime Statistics for the Antioch University Santa Barbara campus for calendar years 2013-2015*:

* Antioch University Santa Barbara does not maintain residential facilities or non-campus buildings.

* Hate Crimes: Category of bias reflected with offence reported. Categories of bias include: race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, and disability.

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 – Non-campus

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

Criminal Offenses – Public Property

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|
| Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Negligent manslaughter | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sex Offenses - Forcible Rape | 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 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Arson | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Hate Crimes – On Campus

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|--|------|------|------|
| Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Negligent manslaughter | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sex Offenses - Forcible Rape | 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 – Non-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 |
| Simple assault | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Larceny-theft | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Intimidation | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Destruction/damage/vandalism of property | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Hate Crimes – Public Property

| | 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 |
| 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 – Non-campus

| | 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 – Non-campus

| | 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 | 5 | 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 – Non-campus

| | 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 |

Fires – Summary

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|-------------|------|------|------|
| Main Campus | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Unfounded Crimes

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|
| Liquor law violations | | 0 | 0 |

AUSB Emergency Contact List:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Police/Fire/Paramedics | 911, from on campus: 9/911 |
| SB Police Department (non-emergency) | 805-897-2300 |
| AUSB Internal Emergency Extension | 805-962-8179 (main line) |
| Office of the Provost | 805-962-8179 x 5333 |
| Campus Security and Safety Officer | 805-962-8179 x 5169 |
| Campus Security Guard | 805-444-2728 |

APPENDIX A – AU Santa Barbara, California, Title IX Resources

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:

| Campus Resources |
|--|
| *Confidential Resources |
| <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, General Counsel, (603) 277-0131, rtodd@antioch.edu Mailing address: Antioch University, 900 Dayton Street, Yellow Springs, OH 45387 Julia Dubiel, Director of Student Services for AU Santa Barbara, (805) 962-8179, jdubiel@antioch.edu |
| Non-Campus Resources |
| *Emergency Resources |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Santa Barbara Police Department, 911 (emergency) or (805) 897-2300 (non-emergency) |
| *Medical Resources |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Santa Barbara Cottage Hospital, (805) 682-7111 400 West Pueblo Street, Santa Barbara, CA 93105 |
| *Other Support |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Santa Barbara Rape Crisis Center, (805) 564-3696, http://www.sbrapecrisiscenter.org/ Santa Barbara County Sexual Assault Response Team, (805) 682-0702 http://cosb.countyofsb.org/phd/sart.aspx?id=24050 Domestic Violence Solutions, (805) 964-5245 http://www.dvsolutions.org/ National Domestic Violence Hotline, (800) 799-7233 National Sexual Assault Hotline, (800) 656-4673 |

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 261⁵ 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
- 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.

⁶ 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>.

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,⁶ 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 273.5⁷ 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 646.9⁸ 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.

⁷ 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>.

⁸ 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>.

⁹ 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>.