



2019 Annual Security Report

September 30, 2019



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I. Introduction

The federal *Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act*, 20§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 the 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 3.309 (http://aura.antioch.edu/policies_300_3x/3/) which is incorporated by reference.

Following is the Annual Security Report for Antioch University New England (AUNE), which can also be found at <https://www.antioch.edu/securityreport/>.

AUNE distributes electronic notice of availability of this report to all current students, faculty, and staff by mass e-mail by October 1st of each year. In that same email, AUNE advises that students, faculty, and staff may request a paper copy of the report, free of charge, by calling AUNE’s Office of the Provost at (603) 283-2150 or by email to clower@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 are descriptions of Antioch’s safety and security policies and 2016-2018 AUNE crime statistics, which include important information related to the safety and well-being of our Antioch community. We encourage you 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 New England

Antioch University New England is one of the five campuses of Antioch University, an institution proudly 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 New England campus in Keene, New Hampshire and at campuses in [Seattle](#), [Los Angeles](#), [Santa Barbara](#), and [Yellow Springs, Ohio](#), online and around the world.

Antioch New England is located at 40 Avon Street in Keene, New Hampshire. The New England campus is a commuter campus, and does not operate dormitories as 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. Also, because we are in a small New England city, there is very little local crime; this year we are proud to report that we had no 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. AUNE'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, Safety & Security Office immediately.
- Remember: The safety and security of the AUNE 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 Facilities, Safety & Security staff 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 Facilities, Safety & Security staff.

Campus Access and Security

The AUNE campus regular hours of operation are Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 10:00 p.m. (or one half hour after the last scheduled class, whichever is earlier.) When classes are scheduled on the weekends, the appropriate spaces within the facility are open from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm or one-half hour after the end of the last class, whichever is earlier. On those days when there are no classes scheduled, but the administrative offices are open, the appropriate campus facilities are generally open from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm. During hours of

operation, the AUNE campus is open to students, employees, and guests.

During non-business hours, access to all AUNE facilities is by key. The AUNE campus has evening and weekend staffing, and specific areas of the facility are continuously monitored by security video cameras.

Emergencies may necessitate changes or alterations to any posted schedules.

As AUNE 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.

AUNE's Facilities staff members maintain the security of the facility by clearing the pathways and parking lots of snow and debris and monitoring the lighting of the parking lots.

Weather and School Closing Policy

AUNE follows clearly-defined procedures for closing based on weather conditions. These procedures are detailed in the Weather and School Closing Policy on the AUNE website: <https://www.antioch.edu/new-england/resources/safety-security/campus-services/weather-related-closings/>

Reporting a Crime and Law Enforcement Statement

AUNE's Director of Facilities, Safety, & Security is the Campus Safety Officer and maintains a professional working relationship with the Keene Police Department. AUNE personnel, contractors, and building security do not have arrest authority. All AUNE faculty, staff and students are encouraged to report suspicious activity to their supervisor, their instructor, Facilities, Safety & Security Staff, and/or AUNE campus staff. Criminal incidents are referred to the Keene Police Department, who have jurisdiction on campus. AUNE faculty, staff, and students who are victims and/or witnesses to a crime are encouraged to immediately report the crime to the Keene Police Department at (603) 357-2222.

Antioch University's Law Enforcement Statement and Cooperation Policy 3.307 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 New England building should be reported to the Keene Police Department at (603) 357-2222.

Voluntary Reporting and Confidentiality

If you are a victim of or witness to any crime on or near the Antioch University New England campus, you are obligated to report the incident promptly to the Campus Safety Officer at 603-283-2391 or 603-762-4852. While every effort will be made at to keep information

confidential upon request, particularly regarding a reporter's identity, AUNE cannot always hold information about crimes in confidence. With such information, the University 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 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 AUNE Facilities, Safety & Security office, 603-283-2391 or 603-762-4852, to inform the AUNE Campus Safety Officer 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. Any magnetized doors will release and close. The building's notification system consists of very loud, short rings accompanied by white strobe lights for the hearing-impaired.

During an evacuation, all AUNE students, faculty, staff and visitors shall immediately cease all activity and proceed carefully and quickly to the nearest exit, indicated by lit green EXIT signs. During a building evacuation, the elevator is not to be used. Maps for general evacuation routes are posted inside the door of all rooms throughout the building and in corridors and common areas. Proceed to the end of the parking area farthest from the building and wait for additional instructions. Do NOT enter vehicles and attempt to leave the parking area. This action will result in delaying the incoming emergency response. If there is to be a long delay in reentering the building, the Fire or Police Department will set up traffic control to facilitate departure in a controlled manner. AUNE students, faculty, staff, and visitors are instructed to be accounted until the "All Clear" is given by Public Authorities, AUNE 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.

In accordance with Antioch University's Non-smoking Environment policy 4.507 (http://aura.antioch.edu/policies_400_5x/2/), Antioch University New England is a smoke-free campus) and does not permit open flames on campus except in designated catering areas.

Campus Crime Log

The Antioch University New England 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 AUNE Director of Facilities, Safety & Security 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 AUNE 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, AUNE 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.

AUNE uses the following systems for communicating information quickly to the campus community: University email; emergency SMS/text message; website; in-person notification; and in cases of emergency, via text message. Some or all of these methods of

communication may be used in the event of an immediate threat to students and/or employees. AUNE 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 3.305 can be found here: http://aura.antioch.edu/policies_300_3x/2/.

Sexual Harassment Policy and Violence against Women Act (VAWA)

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

AUNE educates the community about sexual harassment identification and prevention through programs sponsored yearly by the University's Human Resource Department. These programs include but are not limited to mandatory in person or online training for employees, and other voluntary trainings.

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

- New Hampshire Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence
 - Domestic violence 24 hour hotline 1.866.644.3574
 - Sexual Assault 24 hour hotline 1.800.277.5570
 - Monadnock Crisis and Violence Prevention Center
24 hour crisis hotline: 1.888.511.6287 (1.888.551.MVCP)
<http://www.mcvprevention.org/>

- New Hampshire Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence
<http://www.nhcadsv.org/>

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 Keene Police Department will be notified as well. The victim of a sexual assault may choose for an investigation to be pursued through the criminal justice system. The Keene Police Department will guide the victim through the available options.

University disciplinary proceedings are detailed in the Antioch University policies on Sex Discrimination, Sexual Harassment and Sexual Violence Policy, Policy 4.607 (http://aura.antioch.edu/policies_400_6x/12/).

Student victims have the option to request interim measures (for example, changing 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 New England may be accessed through the following link: <http://business.nh.gov/nsor/>. Antioch University New England’s street address is 40 Avon Street, Keene NH 03431.

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 4.505 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 6.103 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 Keene 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. 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 services through the institution's Employee Assistance Program (EAP). Please contact the Antioch University Benefits Coordinator in the Human Resources department at 603.283.2362 for more information on the University's insurance policies and for details regarding the EAP.

AUNE maintains a Psychological Services Clinic (603) 352-1024 and a Couples and Family Therapy Institute 603-283-2156 that are open to the public and employ a sliding scale fee structure.

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

- New Hampshire Department of Health & Human Services, Bureau of Drug

and Alcohol Services. <http://www.dhhs.nh.gov/dcbcs/bdas/>

- [24 Hour Drug Addiction Hotlines](#): Drug rehab referral services; includes large list of drug- specific helplines and hotlines.
- [24 Hour Alcohol Abuse Recovery Hotline](#): Alcohol rehab referral services; includes state and local hotline information and treatment center facility locator.
- **The Alcohol & Drug Addiction Resource Center**: 800-390-4056
- **Boys Town National Hotline**: 800-448-3000
- **National Drug Information Treatment and Referral Hotline**: 800-662-HELP (4357). 24/7 information, support, treatment options and referrals to local rehab centers for any drug or alcohol problem.
- **National Cocaine Hotline**: 800-COCAINE (262-2463). Providing 24/7 crisis intervention, information, and referrals to local rehab centers for cocaine addiction.
- **Al-Ateen**: 800-352-9996
- [Alcohol Abuse](#) and Crisis Intervention: 800-234-0246
- **Alcohol and Drug Abuse Helpline and Treatment**: 800-234-0420
- **Alcohol Hotline Support & Information**: 800-331-2900

II. CLERY ACT 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:

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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 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).

4. 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

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

- 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

5. Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA) Crimes

The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2017 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.

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 2017 ("VAWA"). Offense groupings must be reported in separate statistics grids (with the exception of hate crime statistics, which may be published in narrative format).

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.

1. 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
2. Aggravated assault
3. Burglary
4. Motor vehicle theft

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, follows, monitors, follows, observes, surveils, threatens, 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.

5. Arson

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

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

3. 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. Negligent manslaughter
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

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 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.

Additional Misdemeanor Offenses Subject to Hate Crime Counting Requirements:

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

4. 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 lies 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.

III. CRIME STATISTICS

See the following summary for Crime Statistics for the Antioch University New England campus for calendar years 2016-2018*:

* Antioch University New England does not maintain residential facilities.

* 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

	2016	2017	2018
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0

Criminal Offenses – Non-campus

	2016	2017	2018
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	4	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0

Criminal Offenses – Public Property

	2016	2017	2018
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0

Hate Crimes – On Campus

	2016	2017	2018
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Simple assault	0	0	0
Larceny-theft	1	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0
Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	0

Hate Crimes – Noncampus

	2016	2017	2018
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Simple assault	0	0	0
Larceny-theft	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0
Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	0

Hate Crimes – Public Property

	2016	2017	2018
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Simple assault	0	0	0
Larceny-theft	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0
Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses – On Campus

	2016	2017	2018
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses – Noncampus

	2016	2017	2018
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses – Public Property

	2016	2017	2018
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Arrests – On Campus

	2016	2017	2018
Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
Weapons possessions	0	0	0

Arrests – Noncampus

	2016	2017	2018
Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
Weapons possessions	0	0	0

Arrests – Public Property

	2016	2017	2018
Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	1	0	0
Weapons possessions	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions – On Campus

	2016	2017	2018
Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
Weapons possessions	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions – Noncampus

	2016	2017	2018
Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
Weapons possessions	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions – Public Property

	2016	2017	2018
Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
Weapons possessions	0	0	0

Fires – Not Applicable

	2016	2017	2018
Main Campus			

Unfounded Crimes

	2016	2017	2018
	0	0	0

II. AUNE Emergency Contact List

Police/Fire/Paramedics	911
Dialing Emergency from an internal phone	9-911
Keene Police Department	603.352.2222
AUNE Front Desk	603.357.3122 (main line)
Campus Security Officer	603.283.2391 / 603.762.4852

Campus Safety Officer (Director of Facilities, Safety & Security)	603.283.2391
Office of the Provost	603.283.2150

APPENDIX – New Hampshire
Applicable to: AU New England

Deputy Title IX Coordinator:

Name	Telephone Number	Mailing Address	E-mail Address
Will Dooley	603-283-2362	Antioch University New England 40 Avon Street, Keene, NH 03431	wdooley@antioch.edu

<i>Campus Resources</i>
<p><i>Confidential Resources</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Antioch Psychological Services Center, (603) 352-1024, psc.ane@antioch.edu 40 Avon Street, Keene, NH 03431 ● Antioch Couple and Family Therapy Institute, (603) 283-2156 331 Main Street (2nd Floor, Keddy House), Keene, NH 03431
<p><i>Non-Confidential Resources</i></p> <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) 283-2436, rtodd@antioch.edu Mailing address: Antioch University, 40 Avon Street, Keene, NH 03431 ● Linda Drake Gobbo, AUNE Associate Provost, (603) 283-2354, ldrakegobbo@antioch.edu

Non-Campus Resources

Emergency Resources

- Keene Police Department, 911 (emergency), (603) 357-9813 (non-emergency)

Medical Resources

- Cheshire Medical Center/Dartmouth-Hitchcock Keene, (603) 354-5400
580 Court Street, Keene, NH 03431

Additional Support Resources

- Monadnock Center for Violence Prevention, (888) 511-6287
12 Court Street, Keene, NH 03431
<http://www.mcvprevention.org/>
- New Hampshire Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence Hotlines
(866) 644-3574 (domestic violence) or (800) 277-5570 (sexual assault)
- National Domestic Violence Hotline, (800) 799-7233
- National Sexual Assault Hotline (800) 656-4673

NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGAL DEFINITIONS

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

“Consent”: A defendant may raise consent as a defense to certain sexual offenses. R.S.A. §§ 632-A:2, 626:6. The question is “whether a reasonable person in the circumstances would have understood that the victim did not consent.” *State v. Ramos*, 149 N.H. 272, 275 (2003). “Consent is no defense if it is given by a person legally incompetent to authorize the conduct or by one who, by reason of immaturity, insanity, intoxication or use of drugs is unable and known by the actor to be unable to exercise a reasonable judgment as to the harm involved.” N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 626:6.

“Sexual Assault”: New Hampshire RSA 632-A establishes three categories of sexual assault and related offenses: Aggravated Felonious Sexual Assault, Felonious Sexual Assault, and Sexual Assault.⁵

“Aggravated Felonious Sexual Assault” is defined as engaging in “sexual penetration” of another person under circumstances including:

- the application of physical force, violence, or superior physical strength;
- a victim who is physically helpless to resist;
- a victim who is less than 13 years of age (or less than 18 or 16 in certain circumstances);
- coercion of the victim to submit by threatened use of physical violence or physical strength;
- coercion of the victim to submit by threatening to retaliate;
- submission by the victim under circumstances involving false imprisonment, kidnapping, or extortion;
- the administration to the victim of an intoxicating substance which mentally incapacitates the victim, without the victim’s prior knowledge or consent;
- the provision of therapy, medical treatment, or examination to the victim in the course of a therapeutic relationship under certain circumstances, or within one year of termination of treatment;
- In certain circumstances where the victim is incapable of choosing independently due to disability;
- pattern of sexual assault of a victim under 16 years of age;
- use of concealment or surprise, such that victim is unable to flee or resist. See NH RSA 632-A:2(I).

“Felonious Sexual Assault” means, in part, “sexual contact” (*i.e.* intentional touching, reasonably construed as being for purposes of sexual arousal or gratification) when the accused:

I. Subjects a person to sexual contact and causes serious personal injury to the victim under any of the circumstances named in RSA 632-A:2; or

II. Engages in sexual penetration with a person, other than his legal spouse, who is 13 years of age or older and under 16 years of age where the age difference between the actor and the other person is 4 years or more; or

III. Engages in sexual contact with a person other than his legal spouse who is under 13 years of age; or

IV. (a) Engages in sexual contact with the person, or causes the person to engage in sexual contact on himself or herself in the presence of the actor, when the actor is in a position of authority over the person and uses that authority to coerce the victim to submit under any of the following circumstances:

(1) When the actor has direct supervisory or disciplinary authority over the victim by virtue of the victim being incarcerated in a correctional institution, the secure psychiatric unit, or juvenile detention facility where the actor is employed; or

(2) When the actor is a probation or parole officer or a juvenile probation and parole officer who has direct supervisory or disciplinary authority over the victim while the victim is on parole or probation or under juvenile probation.

(b) Consent of the victim under any of the circumstances set forth in this paragraph shall not be considered a defense.

(c) For the purpose of this paragraph, "sexual contact" means the intentional touching of the person's sexual or intimate parts, including genitalia, anus, breasts, and buttocks, where such contact, or that

- causes serious personal injury to the victim;
- engages in sexual penetration with a person between the ages of 13 and 16, where the age difference is three years or more;

- engages in sexual contact with a person under the age of 13; or
- engages in sexual contact with a person when the actor is in a position of authority over the person and uses that authority to coerce the victim. See NH RSA 632-A:3(I)-(IV).

“*Sexual Assault*” means, in part, “sexual contact” with a person 13 years of age or older under the circumstances described regarding aggravated felonious sexual assault and/or sexual penetration with a person between the ages of 13 and 16 where the age difference between the actor and the other person is three years or less. See NH RSA 623-A:4.

“*Domestic Violence*” New Hampshire RSA 631:2-b defines “domestic violence” to encompass various acts⁶ against a family member or household member or intimate partner, including:

- knowingly causing bodily injury or unprivileged physical contact by use of physical force;
- recklessly causing bodily injury by use of physical force;
- negligently causing bodily injury by means of a deadly weapon;
- using physical force or physically threatening to use a deadly weapon for the purpose of placing another in fear of imminent bodily injury;
- threatening to use a deadly weapon against another person for the purpose of terrorizing that person;
- coercing or forcing another to submit to sexual contact by using physical force or physical violence;
- threatening to use physical force, physical violence, or a deadly weapon to cause another to submit to sexual contact, and the victim believes the actor has the present ability to execute the threat;
- confining another unlawfully by means of physical force or the threatened use of a deadly weapon, so as to interfere substantially with his or her physical movement;
- knowingly violating a term of a protective order by means of the use or attempted use of physical force or the threatened use of a deadly weapon; or
- using physical force or the threatened use of a deadly weapon against another to block that person’s access to any cell phone, telephone, or electronic communication device with the purpose of preventing, obstructing, or interfering with a criminal report or request for medical assistance. See NH RSA 631:2-b

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The complete text of New Hampshire RSA 632-A is available at <http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rsa> .

As used in New Hampshire RSA 631:2-b, the phrase “*family member or household member*” is defined to encompass: the accused’s spouse or former spouse; a person with whom the accused either cohabitates or has cohabitated as a spouse, parent, or guardian; an adult with whom the accused is related by blood or marriage; or a person with whom the accused shares a child in common. The term “intimate partner” means a person with whom the accused is currently or was formerly involved in a romantic relationship, regardless of whether or not the relationship was sexually consummated.

“*Dating Violence*” New Hampshire law has no criminal law that specifically addresses dating violence. However, New Hampshire’s domestic violence law, set forth above, may encompass dating violence in some instances.

“*Stalking*” New Hampshire RSA 633:3-a⁷ defines criminal “stalking” as knowingly or recklessly engaging in a course of conduct targeted at a specific person which either: (1) would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her personal safety or the safety of a member of that person’s immediate family, and the person is actually placed in such fear; or (2) the accused knows will place that individual in fear for his or her personal safety or the safety of a member of that individual’s immediate family. In the absence of a course of conduct, a single act that violates a protective order may also constitute stalking under New Hampshire RSA 633:3.

⁷ The complete text of New Hampshire RSA 633:3-a is available at <http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rsa/html/lxii/633/633-3-a.htm>.