



ANTIOCH UNIVERSITY

Antioch University New England
2026 Annual Security Report
September 30, 2026

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Introduction

The federal *Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act*, 20 U.S.C. § 1092 (f) (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 distribute their ASRs to all enrolled students and current employees by October 1st each year.

Each year, Antioch University (“Antioch” or the “University”) prepares this report in compliance with the Clery Act. Antioch assembles statistics and relevant information for 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_3x3/) which is hereby incorporated by reference here.

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 an electronic notice of availability and a copy of this report to all enrolled students and employees 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 Administration Office at (603) 283-2152 or by email to rmarrero@antioch.edu. Employees hired after October 1 each year are advised of how to obtain the report during orientation.

Every member of the Antioch community has an interest in an environment conducive to learning in which students, staff, and faculty feel safe and secure in their pursuit of academic excellence. This report contains the Campus Security Policies and Crime Statistics for calendar years 2023-2025, which provide important information related to the safety and well-being of our AUNE 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 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 University New England is located at 40 Avon Street in Keene, New Hampshire. We also operate a Couple and Family Therapy Institute at 331 Main St. on the Keene State College campus, a Library at 255 West St., and Glover's Ledge, 212 Cheshire Turnpike, Langdon, NH, an 80-acre outdoor learning facility with one large indoor classroom. 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. Crime statistics for the three most recent calendar years are provided in this report.

Crime Prevention, Security Awareness Tips & Education

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 Custodial staff, or the Director of Administrative Operations.
- 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 Director of Administrative Operations immediately, who will alert the building owner.
- 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.
- Use the Emergency Contacts list to get 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 the custodial staff or others 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 a staff member on the Emergency Contact list.

Security Awareness & Crime Prevention Education

- Each year, the University requires all students and employees to complete Vector Solutions training on anti-hazing and sexual misconduct prevention, including safe and positive bystander intervention.
- Employees have on-demand access to Vector Solutions training on active-assailant preparedness, emergency and disaster preparedness, crisis response and recovery, human trafficking awareness, and terrorism awareness.
- Students have on-demand access to Vector Solutions training on active-assailant response (Run, Hide, Fight), drug and alcohol prevention, human trafficking awareness, mental health awareness, and cybersecurity.
- These programs and related campus-safety communications are designed to inform students and employees about University safety, security, emergency, and reporting procedures and to encourage personal responsibility for their own security and the security of others.
- Vector Solutions reviews and updates training content annually.

Campus Access and Security

The AUNE campus regular hours of operation are Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 pm or one-half hour after the last scheduled class. 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 before and after the end of the last class. On those days when there are no classes scheduled, but the administrative offices are open, the appropriate campus facilities are generally open from 7:30 am to 5:30 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 or activated ID/Access card. The AUNE campus has campus services staff on weekdays and weekend class days.

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.

Because AUNE operates in facilities owned or managed by Monadnock Family Services, the University coordinates with the building owner and facilities staff to identify and address maintenance, repair, and security concerns affecting AUNE space and applicable common areas. Security considerations used in facility maintenance include the functioning of access controls, locks, lighting, fire and life-safety systems, snow and ice removal, and other safety-related conditions. AUNE employees report concerns to the appropriate building management or facilities contact for evaluation and repair. Students and employees are encouraged to report safety, security or maintenance concerns using the AUNE Emergency Contact List.

To report a safety concern, use the following contacts:

AUNE Emergency Contact List

Police/Fire/Paramedics	911
Dialing Emergency from an internal phone	9-911
Keene Police Department	603-357-9813
AUNE Custodian on duty	603-258-0744
AUNE Admin Operations	603-283-2150
Operations AUNE Emergency Phone	603-803-1759

Weather and School Closing Policy

AUNE follows clearly-defined procedures for deciding on school 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/campus-services/>

Reporting a Crime and Law Enforcement Statement

AUNE's Administrative Operations Coordinator maintains a professional working relationship with the Director of Facilities and Safety Operations of Monadnock Family Services, and the Keene Police Department. AUNE personnel do not have arrest authority. All AUNE faculty, staff and students are encouraged to report suspicious activity to their supervisor, their instructor, 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.

Antioch University's Law Enforcement Statement and Cooperation Policy 3.307 can be found here: http://aura.antioch.edu/policies_300_3x1/

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) 357-9813.

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 Keene Police Department at (603) 357-9813, and to AUNE staff on the Emergency Contact List on page 5.

University collects such information to keep accurate records of crime incidents, 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. Although AUNE staff is sensitive to issues of privacy of crime victims, AUNE cannot hold reports of crime in confidence and may need to share details with local police.

Reporting Emergencies & Evacuation Procedures

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 any AUNE staff member on the Emergency Contact list to inform them of the situation.

Emergency Response and General Evacuation Procedures

In the event that it becomes necessary to evacuate the facility, the building alarm system will be activated. All magnetized doors will release and close. 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 EXIT signs. During a building evacuation, the elevator is not to be used. Maps for general evacuation routes are posted 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 personnel and apparatus. 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 for 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 through the nearest exit.

In accordance with Antioch University's Non-smoking Environment Policy 4.507 (http://aura.antioch.edu/policies_400_5x2/), 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 Campus Services Department maintains a log of reported incidents and crimes at the front reception area. Within two business days of receiving a report, the log records each crime reported to the department that occurred within AUNE's Clery geography, including nature, date, time, general location, and disposition, if known. The University may temporarily withhold only information whose release would jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation or an individual's safety, cause a suspect to flee or evade detection, or result in the destruction of evidence; it will disclose the information once the adverse effect is no longer likely to occur. 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 business days of a request. Please contact the AUNE Administrative Operations Coordinator or AUNE Administration office for review.

Timely Warning

Antioch University will issue timely warnings without identifying the victim, 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 AUNE Emergency Management Team, or designee, on a case- by-case basis considering the available facts (including whether the incident is a serious or continuing threat to the community and whether the warning may compromise law enforcement efforts). A timely warning may include a brief description of the incident and any suspect(s), the date, time, and location of the incident, and suggested precautions. The purpose of the timely warning is to aid in the prevention of similar occurrences.

Emergency Notification

The AUNE Emergency Management Team 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 AUNE Emergency Management Team or designee will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the contents of the notification and who will be so notified. If the AUNE Emergency Management Team or designee determines that immediate notification would significantly compromise the response or assistance efforts, the AUNE Emergency Management Team or designee may delay notification. In all other instances, the AUNE Emergency Management Team or designee will immediately activate the notification system.

AUNE uses the following systems for communicating information quickly to the campus community: University emergency text messaging system (Regroup); email; 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. AUNE will test the emergency response and evacuation procedures at least annually through announced or unannounced tests. At least one test each calendar year will include publicizing the University's emergency response and evacuation procedures. 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/.

Sex and Gender-Based Discrimination, Harassment, and Violence

Antioch University promotes a safe living, learning, and working environment through systemwide policies and various campus educational programs provided to students, faculty, and staff. Antioch prohibits dating violence, domestic violence, sexual misconduct/sexual assault, sexual exploitation, and stalking, and provides programs to prevent, educate, and promote awareness of these topics in accordance with the University [Sexual Harassment, Sex Violence, and Sex Discrimination Policy 4.607¹](#) prohibiting discrimination, harassment, sexual misconduct, sexual exploitation, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and retaliation. These prohibited behaviors are also crimes as defined by 34 C.F.R. §668.46 and New Hampshire State criminal definitions.

Immediate Care and Preservation of Evidence

If you experience sex- or gender-based discrimination, harassment, or violence, or incidents of rape, acquaintance rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, or domestic violence, some or all of these safety suggestions may guide you after an incident has occurred:

1. Go to a safe place and speak with someone you trust. Tell this person what happened. Call 911 to report the emergency. After reporting the emergency to 911, call the AUNE Emergency Management Team at (603) 803-1759 to inform AUNE campus staff of the situation.
2. Consider securing immediate professional support (e.g., counseling, victim advocacy, medical services, etc.) to assist you in the crisis.
3. Sexual misconduct should be reported directly to the Title IX Coordinator, who will assist you with Supportive Measures and inform you of your rights. Alternatively, you may report to any Campus/Student Services Staff member, who will then assist you with reporting the incident to the Title IX Coordinator.
4. For your safety and well-being, immediate medical attention is encouraged. Further, being examined as soon as possible, ideally within 120 hours, is important in the case of rape or sexual assault. Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners are available 24/7 at the Cheshire Medical Center Emergency Department, located at 580 Court St, Keene, NH 03431. The Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners or Medical Forensic Care team at Cheshire Medical Center has been specially trained to offer comprehensive, trauma-informed care to survivors of sexual assault or violence, including conducting the forensic collection of evidence free of charge.
5. Click [here](#) to learn more about the care for sexual assault available to you at the Cheshire Medical Center.
 - ☐ To preserve evidence, it is recommended that you do not bathe, shower, douche, eat, drink, smoke, brush your teeth, urinate, defecate, or change clothes before receiving medical attention. Even if you have already taken any of these actions, you are still encouraged to have prompt medical care, and evidence may still be recoverable.
 - ☐ Typically, if police are involved or will be involved, they will obtain evidence from the scene, and it is best to leave things undisturbed until their arrival. They will gather bedding, linens, or unlaundered clothing, and any other pertinent items that may be used for evidence. It is best to allow police to secure items in evidence containers, but if you are involved in the transmission of items of evidence, such as to the hospital, secure them in a clean **paper** bag or clean bedsheet to avoid contamination.
 - ☐ If you have physical injuries, photograph them or have them photographed with a date stamp on the photo.

- ☐ Record the names of any witnesses and their contact information. This information may be helpful as proof of a crime, to obtain an order of protection, or to offer proof of a campus policy violation.
 - ☐ Try to memorize details (e.g., physical description, names, license plate number, car description, etc.), or even better, write notes to remind you of details if you have time and the ability to do so.
 - ☐ If you obtain external orders of protection (e.g., restraining orders, injunctions, protection from abuse), please notify the Campus Safety Officer or the University Title IX Coordinator so that those orders can be observed on campus.
6. Even after the immediate crisis has passed, consider seeking support from [WellConnect](#), (866) 640-477 or the Antioch University Psychological Services Center, 40 Avon St, Keene, NH 03431, (603) 352-1024, psc.ane@antioch.edu.
 7. Contact the University Title IX Coordinator if you need assistance with University-related concerns, such as no-contact orders or other supportive measures. The University is able to offer reasonable academic support, safety escorts, no contact orders, counseling services access, and other supports and resources as needed by a victim. The University is able to offer information about legal assistance, visa/immigration assistance, and student financial aid considerations for victims.

Reporting to Law Enforcement

Victims have the option to notify law enforcement directly or to be assisted in doing so by campus authorities, or decline to make a personal law-enforcement report, except as otherwise required by law. If requested, campus officials can facilitate reporting to local law enforcement while respecting a victim's request not to do so.

University Reporting

The University takes all reports of sex or gender-based discrimination, harassment, sexual violence, and crimes of sexual assault, stalking, dating violence, or domestic violence very seriously. Click [here](#) to fill out the Title IX Reporting form. While students are permitted to make anonymous reports, this may limit the university's ability to provide support or respond to the reported incident. **University employees are not permitted to submit anonymous reports and must inform the Title IX Coordinator when they become aware of issues that potentially violate the university's Title IX Policy.** You may also report an incident or concerns by contacting the University Title IX Coordinator, Sarah Hellyar, directly at shellyar@antioch.edu, (603) 283-2486.

¹ In accordance with state and federal regulations, the University implemented [Sexual Harassment, Sexual Violence and Sex Discrimination Policy, 4.607](#) which applies to all incidents of sexual misconduct that occur on or before August 1, 2020.

The University employs supportive and protective measures such as no contact orders or emergency removal in cases in which a violence risk assessment indicates such action is warranted. Supportive and protective measures for individuals who have experienced these incidents are available from the campus, whether the individual chooses to report to local law enforcement or campus/building security, irrespective of whether the individual pursues a formal complaint through the University Title IX resolution process.

If a student is accused of sex or gender-based discrimination, harassment, or violence, they are subject to action in accordance with the [Sexual Harassment, Sexual Violence and Sex Discrimination Policy, 4.607](#). A student wishing to report such an incident officially may do so by filling out the [online reporting form](#) or by contacting the Title IX Coordinator directly.

Anyone with knowledge about sex- or gender-based discrimination, harassment, or violence, or the crimes of rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, or domestic violence is encouraged to report it immediately to the University Title IX Coordinator, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, or a University Staff or Faculty member. **All employees of the University, apart from the limited exception of the Confidential Resources listed below, are deemed “Responsible Employees” under Title IX and are mandated to report any information they become aware of that may implicate the University's Title IX policy to the Title IX Coordinator.**

Confidential Resources

An individual seeking completely confidential assistance can do so by speaking with professionals who have legally protected confidentiality and are acting within the scope of their duties to which the legally protected confidentiality applies. This does not apply to student disclosures to a staff or faculty member of the university who also holds a professional license to which confidentiality applies, and the disclosure is made while the staff or faculty member is acting within their role as an employee of the university. Information shared with these resources will remain confidential and will not be shared with the University or anyone else without the express written permission of the individual seeking services unless required by law or court order.

In accordance with [NH Rev Stat § 188-H:7 \(2023\)](#), Antioch has partnered with the Monadnock Center for Violence Prevention (MCVP), which serves as AUNE’s Confidential Resource Advisor (CRA). Students may report incidents of sexual misconduct to the CRA, who will provide them with University-specific information regarding their rights, reporting options, accommodations available through the university, the investigative and disciplinary processes of the university, as well as other relevant details. The CRA is not required to report an incident to the university or a law enforcement agency unless otherwise required to do so by state or federal law, and shall provide confidential services to students and employees.

AUNE Confidential Resource Advisor

Monadnock Center for Violence Prevention

24-Hour Crisis Line: (603) 352-3782 or 1-888-511-MCVP (6287) (NH Only)

Phone: (603) 352-3844

Web: <https://mcvprevention.org/>

Address: 12 Court Street, Suite 103, Keene, NH 03431

An individual may also seek confidential assistance through the Antioch University Psychological Services Center, located at 40 Avon St, Keene, NH 03431, (603) 352-1024, psc.ane@antioch.edu. You may also contact [WellConnect](#).

Process Rights and Procedures

A written summary of rights, options, supports, and procedures is provided to all Complainants, whether they are students, employees, guests, or visitors. Respondents are provided a written summary of their rights, options, supports, and procedures upon the initiation of a Formal Complaint. These rights are also made available to any student, employee, or member of the public via this document.

When appropriate, upon receipt of a formal complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will initiate a prompt, fair, and impartial process, commencing with an investigation, which may lead to the imposition of sanctions for a Respondent based upon a preponderance of evidence (what is more likely than not).

The University's formal resolution process includes an investigation and, when required or otherwise provided by University Policy 4.607, a live hearing. Informal resolution may be available when appropriate and only with the voluntary, written agreement of both parties; either party may withdraw before an agreement is reached. The procedure used is determined under the applicable policy based on the allegations and the Respondent's relationship to the University. In all procedures, the process will be consistent with University policy and transparent to the Complainant and Respondent. All parties will be notified of the anticipated timeline for resolution. Each proceeding allows extensions for good cause, with written notice to the Complainant and Respondent of the delay and its reason.

- The Complainant and Respondent will have timely notice for meetings at which the parties, may be present;
- The Complainant and Respondent and appropriate officials will have timely and equal access to any information that will be used during formal and informal disciplinary meetings and hearings;
- The institutional disciplinary procedures will not be conducted by officials who have an actual conflict of interest or bias for or against the Complainant or Respondent;
- The Complainant and Respondent will have the same opportunities to have others present during any institutional disciplinary proceeding. The accuser and the accused each have the opportunity to be advised by an advisor of their choice at any stage of the process and to be accompanied by that advisor to any related meeting or proceeding. Complainants and Respondents are entitled to be accompanied and assisted by an Advisor of their choosing at both formal and informal meetings, investigation interviews, and the formal hearing. There is no requirement that the Advisor be an individual from the Antioch community. Complainants and Respondents may choose to have an attorney serve as their Advisor, but adjustments to the process, including scheduling of interviews or hearings, will not be made for any Advisors, including attorneys, if they unduly delay the process. The Complainant and Respondent will be notified simultaneously, in writing, of any initial, interim, and final decision of any proceeding; and
- Where an appeal is permitted under the applicable policy, the Complainant and Respondent will be notified simultaneously in writing of the procedures for the parties to appeal the result of the

proceeding. When an appeal is filed, the parties will be notified simultaneously in writing of any change to the result prior to the time that it becomes final as well as of the final result once the appeal is resolved.

Procedures detailing the university's investigation and resolution processes can be found online here: https://aura.antioch.edu/policies_400_6x/17/. The Title IX Coordinator is ultimately responsible for ensuring that, in all cases, the behavior is ended, the University acts reasonably to prevent its recurrence, and the effects on the Complainant and the community are remedied.

Process Outcomes and Discipline

For offenses including sex or gender-based discrimination, harassment, and violence, which typically include the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, sanctions range from a warning to expulsion.

Serious and violent incidents and acts of sexual assault usually result in suspension, expulsion, or termination of employment.

Knowingly providing false or misleading information to investigators can result in additional consequences under the [University Student Conduct Policy, 6.103](#), and the [University Employee Code of Conduct 4.601](#).

Title IX Training

The Title IX Coordinator is also responsible for assuring that annual training is conducted for all institution-provided advisors, investigators, decision-makers, and appeal decision-makers involved in resolving formal complaints through a process that ensures the safety of all parties and promotes accountability.

Training will focus on sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, sexual harassment, retaliation, and other behaviors that can be forms of sex or gender-based discrimination, harassment, or violence covered by Title IX and the Clery Act. Individuals involved in the investigation or adjudication process at Antioch receive ongoing training in conducting investigations and hearing processes that protect the safety of the victim and promote accountability. This training provides an overview of relevant policies and procedures, the legal framework, Clery Act requirements, investigative requirements and expectations, supportive measures, the role of the advisor, notice requirements, evidentiary considerations, serving without conflict of interest or bias, interviewing protocols, determining relevance, and hearing protocols.

Prevention and Education

Antioch University provides comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to stop dating violence, domestic violence, sexual misconduct/sexual assault, sexual exploitation, and stalking before they occur through the promotion of behaviors that foster healthy relationships, encourage safe bystander intervention, and seek to change behavior and social norms in healthy and safe directions.

Antioch's primary prevention and awareness training programs and initiatives are sustained over time and focus on increasing awareness and understanding of topics relevant to and skills for addressing dating violence, domestic violence, sexual misconduct/sexual assault, sexual exploitation, and stalking, using a range of strategies with audiences throughout the Antioch community. This includes both community-wide or audience-specific programming, initiatives, and strategies that increase audience knowledge and share information and resources to prevent violence, reduce perpetration, and promote safety and a culture of respect.

Campus programs must include primary prevention and awareness training: (1) for all new Students and new Employees; (2) refresher programs at least annually for all Students; (3) annually for all Employees consistent with their role in responding to and reporting incidents. Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for all Students and Employees will also be conducted.

Annual Training is mandatory for all employees. Such training includes, but not be limited to: what constitutes discrimination, harassment, retaliation, sexual misconduct/sexual assault, dating and domestic violence, sexual exploitation, and stalking under applicable law; the rights and responsibilities of each Employee relating to discrimination, harassment, retaliation, sexual misconduct/sexual assault, dating and domestic violence, sexual exploitation and stalking including the duty to report and exceptions; the protection against retaliation for Employees who report discrimination, harassment, retaliation, sexual misconduct, dating and domestic violence, sexual exploitation, and stalking; the procedures provided under the Sexual Harassment, Sexual Violence and Sex Discrimination Policy, 4.607 for filing, investigating, and resolving a complaint; and the option and method for filing complaints with external government agencies.

Recordkeeping and Privacy

University records of investigations and resolutions are maintained in privacy in accordance with the institution's record retention policy for a minimum of seven years. Information is shared internally between administrators who need to know in order to complete their job duties.

When information must be shared to permit the investigation to move forward, the parties will be informed. Privacy of the records specific to the investigation is maintained in accordance with state law and the federal FERPA statute. Any public release of information needed to comply with the open crime logs or timely warning provisions of the Clery Act will not include the names of the victim or information that could easily lead to a victim's identification.

Additionally, the University maintains privacy in relation to any supportive measures afforded to a Complainant, except to the extent necessary to provide the supportive measures. Typically, if faculty members or administrators are asked to provide supportive measures for a specific student, they are told that such measures are necessary under Title IX or the Clery Act, but they are not given any details of the incident or what kind of incident it is.

Irrespective of state law or public records access provisions, information about the victim is maintained privately in accordance with Title IX and FERPA.

In any complaint of sex or gender-based discrimination, harassment, or violence covered under Title IX and/or the Clery Act, both parties are entitled to the same opportunities for a support person of their choice and to fully participate in the process, including any meeting, conference, hearing, appeal, or other procedural action.

The role of Advisors is described in detail [here](#). The parties will receive written notification of the allegations and any hearing outcome; they will also be afforded opportunities to review and respond to the investigation report before it is finalized and again before a hearing.

Written notifications will be delivered to the parties simultaneously (without undue delay between notifications). All parties will be informed of the University's appeal processes and their rights to exercise a request for appeal. Should any change in outcome occur prior to finalization, all parties will be timely informed in writing and notified when the results of the resolution process become final.

Retaliation

Both Title IX and the Clery Act provide protections for whistleblowers who bring allegations of non-compliance with the Clery Act and/or Title IX to the attention of appropriate campus administrators.

The University does not retaliate against those who raise concerns of non-compliance. Any concerns should be brought to the immediate attention of the Title IX Coordinator and/or to officials of the U.S. Department of Education.

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.

The New Hampshire Department of Safety maintains a database of all registered sex offenders in the state, including those in the vicinity of Antioch University New England. The Registration of Criminal Offenders 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 <https://www.nsopw.gov/>.

Hazing: Policy, Prevention, and Reporting

At Antioch University, we are committed to fostering inclusive, respectful, and empowering communities where every individual can learn, grow, and feel a sense of belonging. Hazing has no place in our learning environment and is incompatible with our core values.

Reporting Hazing

If you have experienced, witnessed, or become aware of hazing, we encourage you to report your concern. You may choose to submit a report anonymously. Our team will respond with care, discretion, and a commitment to ensuring the safety and dignity of all involved. Click [here](#) to report a hazing incident.

Alternatively, you may choose to use the Antioch University Compliance Hotline, which allows you to report a concern confidentially or with attribution, 24/7. An independent third party operates the hotline and offers both phone and web-based reporting options:

- **Phone:** 866-606-4026
- **Online:** <https://antiochuniversity.alertline.com>

The phone line is staffed by trained intake specialists. Whether submitted by phone or online, your report will initiate an independent review. If you provide your identity, you will be informed of the results of the investigation.

If you have questions or would like to speak with someone about hazing, please contact:

Sarah Hellyar, JD
University Title IX Coordinator
shellyar@antioch.edu

How We Promote Prevention and Accountability

We believe that building safe and equitable communities requires ongoing education and shared responsibility. All students, faculty, and staff are required to complete annual anti-hazing training through Vector Solutions. Completion of this training is required for students participating in any university-recognized group or organization.

Definition and Policy

As defined in [Student Conduct Policy 6.103](#), hazing is:

“Any act committed as part of a person's recruitment, initiation, pledging, admission into, or affiliation with a student group, or any act that is otherwise used to maintain membership in a student group, that causes, or could reasonably be expected to cause, physical, emotional, or psychological harm, or degrades or demeans an individual, regardless of the person’s willingness to participate.”

Hazing causes harm, erodes trust, and creates unsafe environments. It is prohibited at Antioch University and may result in serious consequences for individuals and student organizations, including suspension, expulsion, or loss of recognition as a student organization.

Transparency and Institutional Reporting

To promote transparency and community accountability, Antioch University includes data on hazing incidents and resolutions in our annual Campus Security Report. We are committed to preventing harm before it occurs—and to responding with integrity when it does.

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. In sum, insurance policies available to employees of Antioch University include coverage for drug and alcohol abuse. All students and employees have access to drug and alcohol training through Antioch's [Vector Solutions portal](#). 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 hr@antioch.edu 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:

- **New Hampshire Department of Health & Human Services, Bureau of Drug and Alcohol Services.** <https://www.dhhs.nh.gov/bureau-drug-alcohol-services-bdas>
- <https://findtreatment.gov/>

- [Alcoholics Anonymous](#)
- [NH Dept of Human Services Recovery Services](#)
- **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 Hotline Support & Information:** 800-331-2900

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.

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.

* See NOTE below, regarding replacement of the crime of Fondling with Criminal SexualContact.

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.

NOTE: Antioch University is aware of the replacement of “fondling” in the FBI National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) with **Criminal Sexual Contact**, defined as the intentional touching of the clothed

or unclothed body parts without consent of the victim for the purpose of sexual degradation, sexual gratification, or sexual humiliation. The forced touching by the victim of the actor's clothed or unclothed body parts, without consent of the victim for the purpose of sexual degradation, sexual gratification, or sexual humiliation. This offense includes instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of age or incapacity due to temporary or permanent mental or physical impairment or intoxication for the purpose of sexual degradation, sexual gratification, or sexual humiliation.

Antioch University will include reported incidents of both fondling and criminal sexual contact in its crime data.

Arrest and Referrals for Discipline for Violations of Liquor, Drug, and Weapons Laws²

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. (Drunkness 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).

² 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.

Hate Crimes Definitions

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 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.

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 conduct³ 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.⁴
For the purposes of the Clery definition of stalking, a reasonable person means a reasonable person under circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

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.

³ "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.

⁴ "Substantial emotional distress" means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

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
5. Arson

Part II Crimes *(Arrests/ Referrals for Discipline – Weapons, Drug, and Liquor Offenses⁵)*

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

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

⁵ 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.

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 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 it 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 a 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

See the following summary for Crime Statistics for the Antioch University New England campus for calendar years 2023-2025*:

* Antioch University New England does not maintain residential facilities.

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

Criminal Offenses – On Campus

	2023	2024	2025
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling (including Criminal Sexual Contact)	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	1	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Hazing	N/A	N/A	0

Criminal Offenses – Non-campus

	2023	2024	2025
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
Burglary
Motor Vehicle Theft
Arson

1	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0

Criminal Offenses – Public Property

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

2023	2024	2025
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0

Hate Crimes – On Campus

	2023	2024	2025
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 – Noncampus

	2023	2024	2025
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

	2023	2024	2025
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling (including Criminal Sexual Contact)	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0

Hate Crimes – Public Property (Cont.)

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

	2023	2024	2025
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses – Noncampus

	2023	2024	2025
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses – Public Property

	2023	2024	2025
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Arrests – On Campus

	2023	2024	2025
Liquor law violations	1	0	0
Drug abuse violations	1	0	0
Weapons possessions	0	0	0

Arrests –Noncampus

	2023	2024	2025
Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
Weapons possessions	0	0	0

Arrests – Public Property

	2023	2024	2025
Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
Weapons possessions	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions – On Campus

	2023	2024	2025
Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
Weapons possessions	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions –Noncampus

	2023	2024	2025
Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
Weapons possessions	0	0	0

Referrals for Disciplinary Actions – Public Property

	2023	2024	2025
Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
Weapons possessions	0	0	0

Fires – Summary

	2023	2024	2025
Main Campus	0	0	0

Unfounded Crimes

	2023	2024	2025
Liquor law violations	0	0	0

APPENDIX A – Sexual Harassment and Sexual Violence Resources and Definitions

Applicable to: AU New England (Keene, New Hampshire)

Title IX Team Contacts:

Title	Name	Telephone Number	Mailing Address	E-mail Address
Antioch University Title IX Coordinator	Sarah Hellyar, JD	218-209-1141	Antioch University 900 Dayton Street Yellow Springs, OH 45387	shellyar@antioch.edu

Resources

<i>University Resources</i>
Antioch University's Sexual Misconduct/Title IX web page: https://www.antioch.edu/about/title-ix/
<i>Campus Resources</i>
<i>*Confidential Resources</i>
- Antioch University Psychological Services Center, located at 40 Avon St, Keene, NH 03431, (603) 352-1024, - AUNE Confidential Resource Advisor Monadnock Center for Violence Prevention 24-Hour Crisis Line: (603) 352-3782 or 1-888-511-MCVP (6287) (NH Only) Phone: (603) 352-3844 Web: https://mcvprevention.org/ Address: 12 Court Street, Suite 103, Keene, NH 03431
<i>*Non-Confidential Resources</i>
- Maria-Judith Rodriguez Herrera, Vice Chancellor for Human Resources, mjrodriguez@antioch.edu Mailing address: Antioch University, 900 Dayton Street, Yellow Springs, OH 45387 - Cheryl Lower, Director of Administrative Operations, (603) 283-2150 clower@antioch.edu Mailing address: Antioch University, 40 Avon Street, Keene, NH 03431

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
*Other Support
● Monadnock Center for Violence Prevention, (888) 511-6287 12 Court Street, Keene, NH 03431. ● Maps Counseling-Keene, 603-355-2244, 23 Central Square, Suite 300, Keene, NH 03431 . www.mapsnh.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 https://www.thehotline.org/ ● National Sexual Assault Hotline, (800) 656-4673 https://www.rainn.org/

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.⁶

“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;

⁶ The complete text of New Hampshire RSA 632-A is available at <http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rsa> .

- 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 the 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 acts 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

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.

- I. A person commits the offense of stalking if such person:
 - (a) Purposely, knowingly, or recklessly engages in a course of conduct targeted at a specific person which 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;
 - (b) Purposely or knowingly engages in a course of conduct targeted at a specific individual, which the actor 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; or
 - (c) After being served with, or otherwise provided notice of, a protective order pursuant to RSA 173-B, RSA 458:16, or paragraph III-a of this section, or an order pursuant to RSA 597:2 that prohibits contact with a specific individual, purposely, knowingly, or recklessly engages in a single act of conduct that both violates the provisions of the order and is listed in paragraph II (a).
- II. As used in this section:
 - (a) "Course of conduct" means 2 or more acts over a period of time, however short, which evidences a continuity of purpose. A course of conduct shall not include constitutionally protected activity, nor shall it include conduct that was necessary to accomplish a legitimate purpose independent of making contact with the targeted person. A course of conduct may include, but not be limited to, any of the following acts or a combination thereof:
 - (1) Threatening the safety of the targeted person or an immediate family member.
 - (2) Following, approaching, or confronting that person, or a member of that person's immediate family.
 - (3) Appearing in close proximity to, or entering the person's residence, place of employment, school, or other place where the person can be found, or the residence, place of employment or school of a member of that person's immediate family.
 - (4) Causing damage to the person's residence or property or that of a member of the person's immediate family.
 - (5) Placing an object on the person's property, either directly or through a third person, or that of an immediate family member.
 - (6) Causing injury to that person's pet, or to a pet belonging to member of that person's immediate family.
 - (7) Any act of communication, as defined in RSA 644:4, II.
 - (b) "Immediate family" means father, mother, stepparent, child, stepchild, sibling, spouse, or grandparent of the targeted person, any person residing in the household of the targeted person, or any person involved in an intimate relationship with the targeted person.

⁴ 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>.