

**ANTIOCH
UNIVERSITY**
LOS ANGELES

2024 Annual Security Report

October 1, 2024

Prepared under the auspices of the Office of the Provost.

ANTIOCH UNIVERSITY

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Introduction

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

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

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

Notice of Nondiscrimination

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

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

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

Visiting the AULA Campus

As a non-residential, commuter campus, AULA is most often visited and utilized by students, employees, and guests who are local to and familiar with the greater Los Angeles region. As such, the campus location and its surroundings may feel familiar to those who visit on a regular basis.

Those who may be visiting the AULA campus from other parts of the country and world, such as those who may visit for business meetings, events, conferences, residencies, etc., are to be reminded of the many urban realities of the AULA campus.

AULA is located in the Fox Hills neighborhood of Culver City, CA. Culver City is its own municipality within the County of Los Angeles. Culver City operates its own city government, school district, police department, and fire department. Culver City prides itself on being a well-regarded location that is home to many visitors, workers, and businesses, and residents. Though the campus itself is in a location that has a history of low crime incidents, the campus location and the surrounding areas are not immune to or exempt from some urban realities such as homelessness, traffic, and crime.

Visitors to the AULA campus are advised to take safety precautions to protect themselves and their belongings, and are advised to heed warnings and advice included in this report. In the event of emergencies, visitors are advised to respond in accordance with this document and/or guidance from their business office or academic program. In an emergency, all those who visit the AULA campus are advised to contact 911 from any phone, whether they are on or off campus. When on campus, visitors are also advised to contact Building Security and/or the Campus Services Center (CSC) promptly.

Crime Prevention Tips

Personal Security

- Personal security is something that every individual must take seriously. These guidelines are by no means all-inclusive and are not intended to supplant other effective safety measures you may already be using. Use these guidelines to reduce your vulnerability.
- Stay alert to your surroundings, trust your instincts, and take appropriate action if you feel that something may be wrong.

Safety & Security

- Be alert to suspicious persons in your area. If anything appears to be not quite right, contact the Campus Services Center or Building Security while on campus.
- Be aware of how to use the campus telephone system to contact emergency personnel. Campus phones can be found in every classroom and meeting space, as well as in most office areas. All campus phones are enabled to dial 911 directly, and to dial x3454, the Antioch University Los Angeles Emergency extension. Classroom phones are not otherwise configured to make outside calls.
- Never leave belongings unattended even for a few minutes.

- Never agree to watch belongings for strangers or allow them to leave them in your area.
- Note the location of emergency fire exits, pull stations, and fire extinguishers near you.
- Never attach facility keys to any item that can identify the school. Then if your keys are lost away from campus, they cannot be traced back to the premises. If keys are lost or misplaced, notify the Campus Services Center immediately.
- Remember: The safety and security of the AULA campus is everyone's responsibility.

Avoid Confrontations

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

Protect Your Things

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

After Hours Safety

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

Campus Access and Security

The AULA campus regular hours operation are organized around business offices and class times. Generally-speaking, the AULA campus is open Monday through Saturday. Hours of operation for the Fall 2024 Quarter are 9:00 a.m. – 10:00 p.m. Mondays through Thursdays, 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Fridays, and 8:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m. Saturdays. The campus is also open whenever there are classes or special events. Antioch reserves the right to modify campus hours as needed. During hours of operation, the AULA campus is open to students, employees, and guests.

During non-business hours, access to the building is controlled by electronic door locks, and access to AULA classrooms, offices, and departments is by key. The AULA campus has 24-hour security staffing, and the facility is continuously monitored by security video cameras.

Reporting a Crime and Law Enforcement Statement

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

Antioch University's Law Enforcement Statement and Cooperation Policy can be found here:

http://aura.antioch.edu/policies_300_3x/1/

Voluntary Reporting and Confidentiality

If you are a victim of or witness to any crime on or near the AULA campus, you are obligated to report the incident promptly to the Campus Safety Officer. Because police reports are public records under California state law, the Campus Safety Officer cannot hold reports of crime in confidence. Incident reports enable AULA to 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, size, or location, shall immediately call 911. When calling 911, stay calm, carefully explain the problem and location to the dispatcher, and follow instructions of 911 personnel. Do not hang up the phone until expressly told to do so by 911 personnel (unless immediate evacuation is imperative). After reporting the emergency to 911, call the AULA Emergency Line, 310-578-1080, x3454, to inform AULA Campus Services Center staff of the situation.

Emergency Response and General Evacuation Procedures

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

During an evacuation, all AULA students, faculty, staff and visitors shall immediately cease all activity and proceed carefully and quickly to the nearest exit. During a building evacuation, elevators are not to be used. All AULA evacuees are instructed to assemble at the Safe Refuge Area--at the 600 Corporate Pointe/Culver 600 plaza, just West of the AULA campus on Slauson Ave.

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

Fire Safety

Any employee, student, or visitor who becomes aware of a fire on campus shall immediately activate a manual fire alarm pull station to sound the building alarm system and shall call 911. 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 to begin the evacuation process and to call 911. If the fire cannot be easily extinguished, all occupants must promptly evacuate to the Safe Refuge Area.

Campus Crime Log

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

Timely Warning

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

Emergency Notification

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

AULA may use the following systems for communicating information quickly to the campus community: University email; personal email; SMS (text) messaging; voicemail; campus paging system; website; and in-person notification. Some or all of these methods of communication may be used in the event of an immediate threat to students and/or employees.

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

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

Sex and Gender-Based Discrimination, Harassment, and Violence

Antioch University promotes a safe living, learning, and working environment through system wide 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 4.607-A](#)¹ Prohibiting Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Exploitation, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, and Retaliation.

To report incidents or concerns, contact Title IX Coordinator Sarah Hellyar (shellyar@antioch.edu).

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 AUS 206-268-4000 to inform AUS Campus Services 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, a University officer, or Campus Services Center staff, who will assist you with Supportive Measures, inform you of your rights, and may assist you with reporting the incident to the Campus Safety Officer

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, 2024. For any incident that occurred before this date, please refer to the [Sexual Harassment, Sexual Violence and Sex Discrimination Policy, 4.607-A](#).

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 at the [Harborview Abuse and Trauma Center](#), and they will ensure you receive proper care. You may also go to your local hospital, which will arrange for a specific medical examination.
 - 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.
5. Even after the immediate crisis has passed, consider seeking support from WellConnect or the Antioch University Counseling Clinic, 2601 4th Avenue, Suite 450 Seattle WA 98121, (206) 268-4840.
6. Contact the University Title IX Coordinator or Deputy 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 support 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

It is the policy of the University to notify local law enforcement when sex or gender-based discrimination, harassment, or violence occurs, typically without providing identifying information about the incident, unless a victim wishes that information to be shared or an emergency requires disclosure.

Victims have the option to notify law enforcement directly or to be assisted in doing so by campus authorities. If requested, campus officials can facilitate reporting to local law enforcement but may also respect a victim's request not to do so.

University Reporting

In the event that sex or gender-based discrimination, harassment, or violence or the crimes of sexual assault, stalking, dating violence, or domestic violence do occur, the University takes the matter very seriously. To report incidents or concerns, contact Title IX Coordinator Sarah Hellyar (shellyar@antioch.edu).

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.

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](#). A student wishing to report such an incident officially may do so by contacting the Title IX Coordinator.

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.

Supportive and protective measures for individuals who have experienced these incidents are available from the campus whether the individual chooses to report to local and/or campus law enforcement, irrespective of whether the individual pursues a formal complaint through the University Title IX resolution process.

Confidential Resources

An individual who seeks completely confidential assistance may do so by speaking with professionals who have legally protected confidentiality. On campus, confidential reports may be made to the Antioch University Counseling Clinic, <https://www.antioch.edu/centers-institutes/aula-counseling-center/> 310.574.2813 x409, or by contacting [WellConnect](#). Information shared with these resources will remain confidential and will not be shared with the University or anyone else without express written permission of the individual seeking services unless required by law or court order.

Process Rights

A summary of rights, options, supports, and procedures, in the form of this document, is provided to all Complainants, whether they are students, employees, guests, or visitors.

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).

Procedures detailing the university's investigation and resolution processes can be found online here: [4.600 Conduct, Discipline & Grievances \(Human Resources\) | 4.000 Human Resources \(see 5.300 for Faculty Employment\) | Antioch University](#). The Title IX Coordinator is ultimately responsible for assuring 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

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 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](#).

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.

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. Student and employee training can be found on the [Vector Solutions](#) website.

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-A 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 campus 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.

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

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

Drug Free Schools and Communities Policy

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

any controlled substance is illegal under both state and federal laws. State and federal legal penalties for illegal use of alcohol and drugs are delineated in the attachments to the Drug Free Schools and Communities Policy. A violation of any law regarding drugs and/or alcohol is also a violation of the Student Conduct Policy 6.100 (http://aura.antioch.edu/policies_600_1x/2/) and will be treated as a separate disciplinary matter by the University.

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

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Policy and Education Programs

Antioch University provides resources for employees with substance abuse issues. Insurance policies available to employees of Antioch University include coverage for drug and alcohol abuse. All employees and students have access to Drug and Alcohol training in Vector Solutions. All benefit-eligible employees, including those who do not participate in University insurance plans, are eligible for support for substance abuse through the institution's Employee Assistance Program (EAP). Please contact the AULA Human Resources department at hr.aula@antioch.edu for more information on the University's insurance policies and for details regarding the EAP.

Campus Crime Definitions

Clery Act Geography Definitions

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

On-Campus: Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes,; and any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the property described above in this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

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

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

Clery Act/VAWA Crime Definitions

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

Felony Definitions

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

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

Aggravated Assault: An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded.

Arson: Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, or personal property of another.

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

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

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

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

Sex Offense Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

train or public conveyance; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.
(Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.)

Weapons Law Violations: The violation of federal, state and local laws or ordinances dealing with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

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

Hate Crimes

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

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

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

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

- Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter
- Sexual Assault
- Robbery
- Aggravated Assault
- Burglary
- Motor Vehicle Theft
- Arson
- Larceny-Theft
- Simple Assault

- Intimidation
- Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property

Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA) Crimes

The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2014 requires that institutions report incidents of sexual assault, domestic and dating violence (also known as ‘intimate partner violence’) and stalking in its annual security report. The following federal law definitions apply to this reporting requirement. In addition, VAWA requires that institutions publish state law jurisdictions of the same crimes.

Federal Definitions

Domestic Violence: The term “domestic violence” includes felony or misdemeanor crimes committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim under the family or domestic violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant funding and, in the case of victim services, includes the use or attempted use of physical abuse or sexual abuse, or a pattern of any other coercive behavior committed, enabled, or solicited to gain or maintain power and control over a victim, including verbal, psychological, economic, or technological abuse that may or may not constitute criminal behavior, by a person who—

- (A) is a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, or person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim;
- (B) is cohabitating, or has cohabitated, with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
- (C) shares a child in common with the victim; or
- (D) commits acts against a youth or adult victim who is protected from those acts under the family or domestic violence laws of the jurisdiction.

Dating Violence: The term “dating violence” means violence committed by a person—

- (A) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and
- (B) where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
 - (i) The length of the relationship.
 - (ii) The type of relationship.
 - (iii) The frequency of interaction between the persons involved 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

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

Crime Statistics

See the following summary for Crime Statistics for the Antioch University Los Angeles campus for calendar years 2019-2021:

Criminal Offenses – On-campus

	2021	2022	2023
Murder/ Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	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 – Noncampus

	2021	2022	2023
Murder/ Non-Negligent Manslaughter	N/A	N/A	N/A
Negligent Manslaughter	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rape	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fondling	N/A	N/A	N/A
Incest	N/A	N/A	N/A
Statutory Rape	N/A	N/A	N/A
Robbery	N/A	N/A	N/A
Aggravated Assault	N/A	N/A	N/A
Burglary	N/A	N/A	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arson	N/A	N/A	N/A

Criminal Offenses – Public Property

	2021	2022	2023
Murder/ Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	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

	2021	2022	2023
Murder/ Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	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

	2021	2022	2023
Murder/ Non-Negligent Manslaughter	N/A	N/A	N/A
Negligent Manslaughter	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rape	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fondling	N/A	N/A	N/A
Incest	N/A	N/A	N/A
Statutory Rape	N/A	N/A	N/A
Robbery	N/A	N/A	N/A
Aggravated Assault	N/A	N/A	N/A
Burglary	N/A	N/A	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arson	N/A	N/A	N/A
Simple assault	N/A	N/A	N/A
Larceny-theft	N/A	N/A	N/A
Intimidation	N/A	N/A	N/A
Destruction/damage/ vandalism of property	N/A	N/A	N/A

Hate Crimes – Public Property

	2021	2022	2023
Murder/ Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	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

	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	1

VAWA Offenses – Noncampus

	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dating Violence	N/A	N/A	N/A
Stalking	N/A	N/A	N/A

VAWA Offenses – Public Property

	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Arrests – On-campus

	2021	2022	2023
Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
Weapons possessions	0	0	0

Arrests – Noncampus

	2021	2022	2023
Liquor law violations	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drug abuse violations	N/A	N/A	N/A
Weapons possessions	N/A	N/A	N/A

Arrests – Public Property

	2021	2022	2023
Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
Weapons possessions	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions – On-campus

	2021	2022	2023
Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
Weapons possessions	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions – Noncampus

	2021	2022	2023
Liquor law violations	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drug abuse violations	N/A	N/A	N/A
Weapons possessions	N/A	N/A	N/A

Disciplinary Actions – Public Property

	2021	2022	2023
Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
Weapons possessions	0	0	0

AULA Emergency Contact List

Police/Fire/Paramedics	911
AULA Internal Emergency Extension	310-578-1080, x3454
AULA Campus Services Center	310-578-1080, x3301
Culver 400 / 400 Corporate Pointe Security	310-740-0913
Campus Safety Officer (Chief Operations Officer)	310-578-1080, x3447
Office of the Provost	310-578-1080, x3401
Lincoln Property Company, Property Management	310-642-1001

APPENDIX A – Sexual Harassment and Sexual Violence Resources and Definitions

Applicable to: AU Los Angeles

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
Deputy Title IX Coordinator	Sandy Lee	310-578-1080 Ext. 3447	Antioch University Los Angeles 400 Corporate Pointe Los Angeles, CA 90230-7615	slee2@antioch.edu

Resources

University Resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antioch University’s Sexual Misconduct/Title IX web page: https://www.antioch.edu/about/title-ix/
Campus Resources
*Confidential Resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antioch University Counseling Center, (310) 574-2813, aucc.aula@antioch.edu 400 Corporate Pointe, Culver City, CA 90230
*Non-Confidential Resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maria-Judith Rodriguez Herrera, Vice Chancellor for Human Resources, mjrodriguez@antioch.edu Mailing address: Antioch University, 900 Dayton Street, Yellow Springs, OH 45387 Mary Granger, Office of General Counsel, (603) 410-7693 mgranger@antioch.edu Mailing address: Antioch University, 900 Dayton Street, Yellow Springs, OH 45387 Mark Hower, AULA Provost & CEO, 310-578-1080, ext. 3408, mhower@antioch.edu Sandy Lee, AULA Chief Operations Officer, 310-578-1080, ext. 3447, slee2@antioch.edu
Non-Campus Resources
*Emergency Resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Culver City Police Department, 911 (emergency) or (310) 837-1221 (non-emergency)
*Medical Resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Southern California Hospital at Culver City, (310) 836-7000 3828 Delmas Terrace, Culver City, CA 90232 Cedars-Sinai Marina Del Rey Hospital, (310) 823-8911 4650 Lincoln Blvd. Marina Del Rey, CA 90292 Santa Monica-UCLA Medical Center, (424) 259-6000 1250 16th Street, Santa Monica, CA 90404

****Other Support***

- Rape Treatment Center at UCLA Health - Santa Monica Medical Center 424-259-7208
<https://www.uclahealth.org/medical-services/rtc>
- 1250 16th Street, Santa Monica, CA 90404
- Domestic Violence Solutions, (805) 964-5245
<http://www.dvsolutions.org/>
- 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 California state law.

"Consent"

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

"Sexual Assault"

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

"Rape" is defined under section 261 of the California Penal Code⁵ as an act of sexual intercourse under certain, enumerated circumstances, including:

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

⁵ The complete text of section 261 of the California Penal Code is available at http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=261.&lawCode=PEN.

- where the accused threatens to retaliate physically in the future against the accuser or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the accused will execute the threat; and
- where the accused threatens to use the authority of a public official to incarcerate, arrest, or deport the accuser or another, and the accuser has a reasonable belief that the accused is a public official.

Section 261.5 of the California Penal Code⁶ refers to statutory rape as “unlawful sexual intercourse.” The term means an act of sexual intercourse accomplished with a person who is not the spouse of the perpetrator, if the person is under eighteen years old. The crime is either a misdemeanor or a felony depending on whether the age difference between the accused and accuser is greater or less than three years.

Under section 243.4 of the California Penal Code,⁷ sexual battery is defined, in part, as touching the intimate part of the accused against his or her will for the purpose of sexual arousal while the accuser is either: (1) unlawfully restrained by the accused or an accomplice; (2) institutionalized for medical treatment and seriously disabled or medically incapacitated; or (3) under the impression, due to the accused’s fraudulent representations, that the touching served a professional purpose.

“Domestic Violence”

Section 243(e) of the California Penal Code⁸ defines “domestic battery” to mean willful and unlawful touching that is committed against: (1) the accused’s spouse or former spouse; (2) the accused’s cohabitant or former cohabitant; (3) the parent of the accused’s child; (4) the accused’s fiancé or fiancée, either former or current; or (5) someone with whom the accused has, or has had, a dating relationship (*i.e.* frequent, intimate associations primarily characterized by the expectation of affectional or sexual involvement independent of financial considerations). In addition, section 273.5⁹ of the California Penal Code prohibits the willful infliction of corporal injury resulting in a traumatic condition upon an accuser who meets these same five categories.

“Dating Violence”

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

⁶ The complete text of section 261.5 of the California Penal Code is available at https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=261.5.&nodeTreePath=4.8.1&lawCode=PEN.

⁷ The complete text of section 243.4 of the California Penal Code is available at https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=243.4.&nodeTreePath=4.7.9&lawCode=PEN.

⁸ The complete text of section 243 of the California Penal Code are available at https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=243.&nodeTreePath=4.7.9&lawCode=PEN.

⁹ The complete text of section 273.5 of the California Penal Code is available at https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=273.5.&nodeTreePath=4.8.2&lawCode=PEN.

“Stalking”

Under section 646.9 of the California Penal Code¹⁰, stalking is defined as willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly following or harassing the accuser and making a credible threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear for his or her safety, or the safety of his or her immediate family.

¹⁰ The complete text of section 646.9 of the California Penal Code is available at https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=646.9.&nodeTreePath=4.17.6&lawCode=PEN.