

St. Norbert College at Albuquerque

2021 ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

Introduction

This report is provided in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act, as amended. It provides students and employees of St. Norbert College at Albuquerque ("College") with information on: the College's security arrangements, policies and procedures; programs that provide education on such things as drug and alcohol abuse, awareness of various kinds of sex offenses, and the prevention of crime generally; and procedures the College will take to notify the campus community in the event of an emergency. Its purpose is to provide students and employees with information that will help them make informed decisions relating to their own safety and the safety of others.

Policy for Preparing the Annual Report

This report is prepared by James Sundstrom, Clery Compliance Officer, in cooperation with local law enforcement authorities and includes information provided by them as well as by the College's campus security authorities and various other elements of the College. Each year an e-mail notification is made to all enrolled students and employees that provides the website link to access this report. Prospective students and employees are also notified of the report's availability. Hard copies of the report may also be obtained at no cost by contacting Associate Director for the Masters of Theological Studies, Santa Maria de la Vid Norbertine Community, Albuquerque NM, 505-873-4399 ext. 229. The College is committed to taking the actions necessary to provide a safe and secure working/learning environment for all students and staff. As a member of the campus community, you can feel safe and comfortable knowing that security procedures are in place that represent best practices in the field, and are constantly tested and re-evaluated for their effectiveness.

General Safety and Security Policies

Campus Security Personnel & Relationship with Local Law Enforcement

The College does not have a campus security or police department at its Albuquerque campus. The College's main campus in Wisconsin does have a Campus Security Department. Those staff members have the authority to ask persons for identification and to determine whether individuals have lawful business at the College. Campus Safety staff also have the authority to enforce campus rules and regulations, as well as issue parking tickets, which are billed to financial accounts of students, faculty and staff.

The College does not have any written agreements with local law enforcement agencies.

Campus Security Authorities

The College has designated certain officials to serve as campus security authorities. Reports of criminal activity can be made to these officials. They in turn will ensure that the crimes are reported for collection as part of the College's annual report of crime statistics. The campus security authorities to whom the College would prefer that crimes be reported are listed below.

- Associate Director for the Masters of Theological Studies at Santa Maria de la Vid Norbertine Community, Albuquerque NM, 505-873-4399 ext. 229

Reporting a Crime or Emergency

The College encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all criminal actions, emergencies, or other incidents occurring on campus, on other property owned by the College, or on nearby public property to the appropriate administrator and appropriate police agencies. Such a report is encouraged even when the victim of a crime elects not to make a report or is unable to do so.

- All crimes occurring on or near College property should be reported immediately to the Albuquerque Police Department. The number to contact is (505) 764-3288. A dispatcher is available 24/7.
- If a crime is in progress or there is some other situation posing imminent danger, local law enforcement can be reached by dialing 911.
- Students, staff, and visitors should also report situations to one of the campus security authorities identified above. Once reported, the individual may also be encouraged to report the situation to the appropriate police agency. If requested, a College staff member will assist in making the report to police.
- Anonymous incident reports can also be made by contacting the Associate Director for the Masters of Theological Studies.

Confidential Reporting

The College will protect the confidentiality of victims. Only those with a need to know the identity for purposes of investigating the crime, assisting the victim or disciplining the perpetrator will know the victim's identity.

If you are the victim of a crime or breach of college policy, and you do not want to pursue action within the college system or the criminal justice system, you may still want to consider making a confidential report. With your permission, Campus Safety or designee can file a report on the details of the incident without revealing your identity. Albuquerque Police are informed of any crime that is reported to Campus Safety. However, this information is in the form of statistical data when the reporting party refuses assistance from the police.

The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with your wish to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to ensure the future safety of you and others. With such information, the college can keep an accurate record of the number of reported incidents involving students, determine whether there is a pattern of crime with regard to the particular location, method or assailant, and alert the campus community to potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the institution. For the purposes of the Clery Act, we will report and disclose without the inclusion of identifying information.

Clergy members and professional counselors are not mandated reporters, and, thus, are able to keep anything reported to them as confidential. Members of the College community are encouraged to speak with either a clergy member or a professional counselor if they are unsure if they want to file an official report. The College encourages its pastoral and professional counselors, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform you of procedures to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics or to pursue an investigation.

Security of and Access to Campus Facilities

During business hours, College administrative and academic buildings are open to students, parents, employees, contractors, guests and invitees.

Security Considerations in the Maintenance of Facilities

The Norbertine Abbey works to identify maintenance issues on campus that may be safety hazards. Safety checks are completed to identify street or safety lights that are not functioning properly, or to determine if shrubs or other landscaping might need trimming. Maintenance personnel regularly check to ensure there is adequate lighting on pathways and that egress lighting is working in hallways and stairwells.

Educational Programs Related to Security Awareness and Prevention of Criminal Activity

The College seeks to enhance the security of its campus and the members of the campus community by periodically presenting educational programs to inform students and employees about campus security procedures and practices, to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others, and to inform them about the prevention of crimes.

Monitoring Off-Campus Locations of Recognized Student Organizations

The College does not have any officially recognized student organizations with off-campus locations and therefore does not monitor or record criminal conduct occurring at such locations.

Disclosure of the Outcome of a Crime of Violence or Non-Forcible Sex Offense

Upon written request, the College will disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence (as that term is defined in section 16 of Title 18, United States Code), or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the College against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of the paragraph.

The previous paragraph does not apply to victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, because under the Violence Against Women Act both the accused and accuser in these cases are given the results without the need to make a written request.

Drug and Alcohol Policy

The College is committed to maintaining a drug-free work and campus environment in compliance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendment of 1989. The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession or use of illicit drugs and unauthorized use of alcohol by college employees and students on college property or as part of college activities is prohibited. This policy is communicated to students via the student handbook, *The Citizen*.

With very few exceptions, alcohol is not sold at college functions. Exceptions are licensed special events that have the prior approval of the administration.

Applicable laws are strictly enforced, with assistance from the Albuquerque Police Department when necessary. The College enforces state underage-drinking laws as well as federal and state drug laws.

Federal Drug Laws

Denial of Federal Benefits (21 U.S.C. § 862) A federal drug conviction may result in the loss of federal benefits, including school loans, grants, scholarships, contracts, and licenses. Federal drug trafficking convictions may result in denial of federal benefits for up to five years for a first conviction. Federal drug convictions for possession may result in denial of federal benefits for up to one year for a first conviction and up to five years for subsequent convictions, successful completion of a drug treatment program, including periodic testing, and appropriate community service, or any combination of the three.

Forfeiture of Personal Property and Real Estate (21 U.S.C. § 853) Any person convicted of a federal drug offense punishable by more than one year in prison shall forfeit to the United States any personal or real property related to the violation. A warrant of seizure may be issued and property seized at the time an individual is arrested on charges that may result in forfeiture.

Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties (21 U.S.C. § 841) Penalties for federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the type and quantity of the controlled substance involved in the transaction. Penalties for subsequent convictions are more severe.

In the case of a controlled substance in schedule I or schedule II, GHB, or flunitrazepam, a person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 20 years. If death or serious bodily injury results from the use of a controlled substance which has been illegally distributed, the person convicted on federal charges of distributing the substance faces the possibility of a life sentence and fines ranging up to \$10 million.

In the case of a controlled substance in schedule III, a person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 10 years, and if death or serious bodily injury results, shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 15 years or a fine not to exceed \$500,000, or both, for a first offense.

For less than 50 kilograms of marijuana, the term of imprisonment shall not be more than five years, and the fine shall not be more than \$250,000, or both, for a first offense.

In the case of a schedule IV substance, the term of imprisonment shall not be more than five years, and the fine shall not be more than \$250,000, or both, for a first offense.

Persons convicted on federal charges of drug trafficking within 1,000 feet of an elementary school, secondary school, college, or university (**21 U.S.C. § 860**) face penalties of prison terms and fines which are twice as high as the regular penalties for the offense, with a mandatory prison sentence of at least one year, unless the offense involves five grams or less of marijuana.

Federal Drug Possession Penalties (21 U.S.C. § 844) Persons convicted on federal charges of possessing any controlled substance face penalties of up to one year in prison, a mandatory fine of no less than \$1,000, or both. Second convictions are punishable by not less than 15 days but not more than two years in prison and a minimum fine of \$2,500. Subsequent convictions are punishable by not less than 90 days but not more than three years in prison and a minimum fine of \$5,000.

Drug and Alcohol State Laws

Category	Summary (New Mexico Statutes)
Possession of Marijuana	Possession of 0.5 to 1.0 ounces of marijuana is a petty misdemeanor and will be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$100 and by imprisonment for not more than 15 days. <i>See</i> N.M.S.A. § 30-31-23. Possession of more than 1 ounce but less than 8 ounces of marijuana is a misdemeanor, and the offender will be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for a definite term of less than 1 year, or both. <i>Id.</i> As the amount of marijuana increases, the crime classification becomes more severe and related penalties increase.
Controlled Substances	New Mexico statutes cover a wide range of offenses related to possession, distribution, and trafficking controlled substances and counterfeit substances, as well as possession, delivery, or manufacture of drug

	<p>paraphernalia. <i>See</i> 30-31-1 <i>et seq.</i> Penalties for the possession and delivery of illegal drugs include prison sentences and monetary fines. <i>See</i> N.M.S.A. § 31-18-15. These vary widely by the type of drug, amount confiscated, the number of previous offenses by the individual, and whether the individual intended to manufacture, sell, or use the drug. Offenses committed within a drug-free school zone are also subject to heightened penalties.</p> <p>As an example, any person who distributes or possesses with the intent to distribute anabolic steroids is guilty of a fourth-degree felony. The basic sentence of imprisonment for this offense is 18 months, and the court may also impose a fine of up to \$5,000.</p>
Alcohol and Minors	<p>It is a misdemeanor for a minor to buy, receive, or possess alcoholic beverages. An initial violation will result in a fine of up to \$1,000; a second violation carries a penalty of \$1,000, 40 hours of community service, and a 90-day driver's license suspension; a third or subsequent violation carries a penalty of \$1,000, 60 hours of community service, and a driver's license suspension of 2 years or until the offender reaches 21 (whichever is greater). <i>See</i> N.M.S.A. § 60-7B-1.</p> <p>It is unlawful for a person to sell, serve, or give alcohol to a minor and to buy or procure alcohol for a minor unless provided by a parent/guardian or adult spouse of the minor on property under control of the parent/guardian or spouse. <i>See</i> N.M.S.A. § 60-7B-1. Penalties are dependent upon whether the offender is a certified server and whether the offense is a first or subsequent violation.</p> <p>Any person who gives, loans, sells or delivers an identity card to a minor with the knowledge that the minor intends to use the identity card for the purpose of procuring or attempting to procure any alcoholic beverages is guilty of a petty misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment of up to 6 months and a fine of up to \$500.</p>
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	<p>Driving Under the Influence requires having a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or more while driving or within 3 hours of having driven. A first offense carries a term of imprisonment for not more than 90 days and/or a fine of not more than \$500. The offender must also participate in a rehabilitation program. <i>See</i> N.M.S.A. § 66-8-102.</p>

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

The College offers alcohol and other drug programming, counseling, assessments, referrals, an employee assistance program, the dissemination of informational materials, support groups and mandatory programming attendance for violators of alcohol and other drug violations.

In accordance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989, the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program (DAAPP) is distributed to all campus faculty, staff and

students annually, and is found on the Consumer Information Disclosures page of the College website. A copy of the DAAPP can be found at:

https://www.snc.edu/judicialaffairs/docs/drug_alcoholprevention.pdf A biennial review was completed in 2020; a review is conducted every even-numbered year. Contact James Sundstrom at 920-403-3952 for more information.

The College is proud to offer Safe Colleges as part of our orientation program. Safe Colleges, a comprehensive online college health suite, is a research-based initiative that is supported by the National Institutes of Health (NIH). Safe Colleges features online courses about alcohol and drugs that are used in schools nationwide as a requirement for first year students. Providing online education through a flexible interactive design, the Safe Colleges courses teach students about alcohol, drugs and other addictive substances. The goal of the course is to increase students' knowledge, decrease harmful behaviors, and provide information to help students make good decisions. The College requires first year students to complete the Safe Colleges online alcohol/prescription drug/ sexual misconduct courses.

Policies, Procedures, and Programs Related to Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

Consistent with applicable laws, the College prohibits dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The College's policy used to address complaints of this nature, as well as the procedures for filing, investigating and resolving complaints, may be found at:

- Sex and Gender Harassment/Discrimination Policy:
<https://www.snc.edu/titleix/docs/sexual-misconduct-policy.pdf>
- Complaint Resolution Procedures for Students:
<https://www.snc.edu/titleix/docs/student-sexual-misconduct-procedure.pdf>
- Complaint Resolution Procedures for Employees:
<https://www.snc.edu/titleix/docs/employee-sexual-misconduct-procedure.pdf>

The following sections of this report discuss the College's educational programs to promote the awareness of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking; provide information concerning procedures students and employees should follow and the services available in the event they do become a victim of one of these offenses; and advise students and employees of the disciplinary procedures that will be followed after an allegation that one of these offenses has occurred.

Primary Prevention and Awareness Program:

The College conducts a Primary Prevention and Awareness Program (PPAP) for all incoming students and new employees. The PPAP advises campus community members that the College prohibits the offenses of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. They are also informed of the topics discussed below, including relevant definitions, risk reduction, and bystander intervention.

Crime Definitions

Crime Type (New Mexico Statutes)	Definitions
Dating Violence	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that New Mexico law does not define the term dating violence.
Domestic Violence	<p>The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that New Mexico law does not define the term domestic violence.</p> <p>However, New Mexico's Family Violence Protection Act provides the following at N.M. Stat. § 40-13-2):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "domestic abuse": (1) means an incident of stalking or sexual assault whether committed by a household member or not; (2) means an incident by a household member against another household member consisting of or resulting in: (a) physical harm; (b) severe emotional distress; (c) bodily injury or assault; (d) a threat causing imminent fear of bodily injury by any household member; (e) criminal trespass; (f) criminal damage to property; (g) repeatedly driving by a residence or work place; (h) telephone harassment; (i) harassment; (j) strangulation; (k) suffocation; or (l) harm or threatened harm to children as set forth in this paragraph; and (3) does not mean the use of force in self-defense or the defense of another. • "household member" means a spouse, former spouse, parent, present or former stepparent, present or former parent in-law, grandparent, grandparent-in-law, child, stepchild, grandchild, co-parent of a child or a person with whom the petitioner has had a continuing personal relationship. Cohabitation is not necessary to be deemed a household member for purposes of this section. • "continuing personal relationship" means a dating or intimate relationship. <p>In addition, New Mexico's criminal statutes define the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assault against a household member (N.M. Stat. § 30-3-12): Assault against a household member consists of: (1) an attempt to commit a battery against a household member; or (2) any unlawful act, threat or menacing conduct that causes a household member to reasonably believe that he is in danger of receiving an immediate battery. • Aggravated assault against a household member (N.M. Stat. § 30-3-13): Aggravated assault against a household member consists of: (1) unlawfully assaulting or striking at a household member with a deadly weapon; or (2) willfully and intentionally assaulting a household member with intent to commit any felony.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assault against a household member with intent to commit a violent felony (N.M. Stat. § 30-3-14): Assault against a household member with intent to commit a violent felony consists of any person assaulting a household member with intent to kill or commit any murder, mayhem, criminal sexual penetration in the first, second or third degree, robbery, kidnapping, false imprisonment or burglary. • Battery against a household member (N.M. Stat. § 30-3-15): Battery against a household member consists of the unlawful, intentional touching application of force to the person of a household member, when done in a rude, insolent or angry manner. • Aggravated battery against a household member (N.M. Stat. § 30-3-16): Aggravated battery against a household member consists of the unlawful touching or application of force to the person of a household member with intent to injure that person or another. • For purposes of the above crimes, the following definitions apply (N.M. Stat. § 30-3-11): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ "household member" means a spouse, former spouse, parent, present or former stepparent, present or former parent in-law, grandparent, grandparent-in-law, a co-parent of a child or a person with whom a person has had a continuing personal relationship. Cohabitation is not necessary to be deemed a household member; and ○ "continuing personal relationship" means a dating or intimate relationship; ○ "strangulation" means the unlawful touching or application of force to another person's neck or throat with intent to injure that person and in a manner whereby great bodily harm or death can be inflicted, the result of which impedes the person's normal breathing or blood circulation; and ○ "suffocation" means the unlawful touching or application of force that blocks the nose or mouth of another person with intent to injure that person and in a manner whereby great bodily harm or death can be inflicted, the result of which impedes the person's normal breathing or blood circulation.
Stalking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalking (N.M. Stat. § 30-3A-3): Stalking consists of knowingly pursuing a pattern of conduct, without lawful authority, directed at a specific individual when the person intends that the pattern of conduct would place the individual in reasonable apprehension of death, bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint of the individual or another individual. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ "Lawful authority" means within the scope of lawful employment or constitutionally protected activity. ○ "Pattern of conduct" means two or more acts, on more than one occasion, in which the alleged stalker by any action, method, device or means, directly, indirectly or through third parties, follows, monitors, surveils, threatens or communicates to or about a person.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggravated stalking (N.M. Stat. § 30-3A-3.1): Aggravated stalking consists of stalking perpetrated by a person: (1) who knowingly violates a permanent or temporary order of protection issued by a court, except that mutual violations of such orders may constitute a defense to aggravated stalking; (2) in violation of a court order setting conditions of release and bond; (3) when the person is in possession of a deadly weapon; or (4) when the victim is less than sixteen years of age. • Harassment (N.M. Stat. § 30-3A-2): Harassment consists of knowingly pursuing a pattern of conduct that is intended to annoy, seriously alarm or terrorize another person and that serves no lawful purpose. The conduct must be such that it would cause a reasonable person to suffer substantial emotional distress.
Sexual Assault	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that New Mexico law does not define the term sexual assault.
Rape, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape	<p>For purposes of the Clery Act, the term "sexual assault" includes the offenses of rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape. These definitions under New Mexico law are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rape: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that New Mexico law does not define the term rape. • Fondling: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that New Mexico law does not define the term fondling. • Incest (N.M. Stat. § 30-10-3): Incest consists of knowingly intermarrying or having sexual intercourse with persons within the following degrees of consanguinity: parents and children including grandparents and grandchildren of every degree, brothers and sisters of the half as well as of the whole blood, uncles and nieces, aunts and nephews. • Statutory Rape: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that New Mexico law does not define the term statutory rape.
Other "sexual assault" crimes	<p>Other crimes under New Mexico law that may be classified as a "sexual assault" include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal sexual penetration (N.M. Stat. § 30-9-11): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Criminal sexual penetration is the unlawful and intentional causing of a person to engage in sexual intercourse, cunnilingus, fellatio or anal intercourse or the causing of penetration, to any extent and with any object, of the genital or anal openings of another, whether or not there is any emission. B. Criminal sexual penetration does not include medically indicated procedures.

	<p>C. Aggravated criminal sexual penetration consists of all criminal sexual penetration perpetrated on a child under thirteen years of age with an intent to kill or with a depraved mind regardless of human life.</p> <p>D. Criminal sexual penetration in the first degree consists of all criminal sexual penetration perpetrated: (1) on a child under thirteen years of age; or (2) by the use of force or coercion that results in great bodily harm or great mental anguish to the victim.</p> <p>E. Criminal sexual penetration in the second degree consists of all criminal sexual penetration perpetrated: (1) by the use of force or coercion on a child thirteen to eighteen years of age; (2) on an inmate confined in a correctional facility or jail when the perpetrator is in a position of authority over the inmate; (3) by the use of force or coercion that results in personal injury to the victim; (4) by the use of force or coercion when the perpetrator is aided or abetted by one or more persons; (5) in the commission of any other felony; or (6) when the perpetrator is armed with a deadly weapon.</p> <p>F. Criminal sexual penetration in the third degree consists of all criminal sexual penetration perpetrated through the use of force or coercion not otherwise specified in this section.</p> <p>G. Criminal sexual penetration in the fourth degree consists of all criminal sexual penetration not defined in Subsections D through F of this section perpetrated on a child thirteen to sixteen years of age when the perpetrator is at least eighteen years of age and is at least four years older than the child and not the spouse of that child.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Criminal sexual contact (N.M. Stat. § 30-9-12): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Criminal sexual contact is the unlawful and intentional touching of or application of force, without consent, to the unclothed intimate parts of another who has reached his eighteenth birthday, or intentionally causing another who has reached his eighteenth birthday to touch one's intimate parts. ○ Criminal sexual contact in the fourth degree consists of all criminal sexual contact perpetrated: (1) by the use of force or coercion that results in personal injury to the victim; (2) by the use of force or coercion when the perpetrator is aided or abetted by one or more persons; or (3) when the perpetrator is armed with a deadly weapon. ● Criminal sexual contact of a minor (N.M. Stat. § 30-9-13): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Criminal sexual contact of a minor is the unlawful and intentional touching of or applying force to the intimate parts of a minor or the unlawful and intentional causing of a minor to touch one's intimate parts. For the purposes of
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	<p>this section, "intimate parts" means the primary genital area, groin, buttocks, anus or breast.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Criminal sexual contact of a minor in the second degree consists of all criminal sexual contact of the unclothed intimate parts of a minor perpetrated: (1) on a child under thirteen years of age; or (2) on a child thirteen to eighteen years of age when: (a) the perpetrator is in a position of authority over the child and uses that authority to coerce the child to submit; (b) the perpetrator uses force or coercion that results in personal injury to the child; (c) the perpetrator uses force or coercion and is aided or abetted by one or more persons; or (d) the perpetrator is armed with a deadly weapon. ○ Criminal sexual contact of a minor in the third degree consists of all criminal sexual contact of a minor perpetrated: (1) on a child under thirteen years of age; or (2) on a child thirteen to eighteen years of age when: (a) the perpetrator is in a position of authority over the child and uses this authority to coerce the child to submit; (b) the perpetrator uses force or coercion which results in personal injury to the child; (c) the perpetrator uses force or coercion and is aided or abetted by one or more persons; or (d) the perpetrator is armed with a deadly weapon. ○ Criminal sexual contact of a minor in the fourth degree consists of all criminal sexual contact not defined in Subsection C of this section, of a child thirteen to eighteen years of age perpetrated with force or coercion.
Consent (as it relates to sexual activity)	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that New Mexico law does not define the term consent (as it relates to sexual activity).

College Definition of Consent

The College uses the following definition of consent in its Sex and Gender Harassment/Discrimination policy when determining whether acts of sexual violence, including sexual assault, has occurred.

Consent is a key element in determining whether or not sexual contact or intercourse is a violation of this policy. In order for individuals to engage in sexual activity of any type with each other, there must be clear, knowing, and voluntary consent prior to and during sexual activity. Consent is sexual permission.

The following are important aspects of the definition of “consent” for the purposes of this policy:

1. Consent is active, not passive.

2. Silence, in and of itself, cannot be interpreted as consent.
3. Consent can be given by words or actions, as long as those words or actions create mutually understandable, clear permission regarding willingness to engage in, and the conditions of, sexual activity. Non-verbal consent is not as clear as talking about what you want sexually and what you do not want.
4. Consent cannot be given by someone who is under the legal age of consent (at least 18 years old).
5. If coercion, intimidation, threats, and/or physical force are used, there is no consent.
6. If a person is mentally or physically incapacitated or impacted by alcohol or drugs such that the person cannot understand the fact, nature, or extent of the sexual situation, there is no consent.
7. If a person is asleep or unconscious, there is no consent.
8. Consent to one form of sexual activity does not imply consent to other forms of sexual activity.
9. Consent to past sexual activity does not imply consent to other forms of sexual activity.
10. Consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not constitute consent to engage in sexual activity with another; and
11. Consent can be withdrawn by verbal or physical conduct that a reasonable person would understand to indicate a desire to stop or not engage in the sexual conduct at issue. A person is deemed not to have consented to any sexual activity that occurs after he or she withdraws consent.

Additionally, the following definitions must be considered when evaluating consent:

1. Coercion – Coercion is direct or implied threat of force, violence, danger, hardship, or retribution sufficient to persuade a reasonable person of ordinary susceptibility to perform an act which otherwise would not have been performed or acquiesce in an act to which one would otherwise not have submitted. Coercion can include unreasonable and sustained pressure for sexual activity. Coercive behavior differs from seductive behavior based on the type of pressure someone uses to get consent from another. A person's words or conduct cannot amount to coercion unless they wrongfully impair the other's freedom of will and ability to choose whether or not to engage in sexual activity. When a person makes it clear that the person does not want to engage in sexual activity, that the person wants to stop, or that the person does not want to go past a certain point of sexual interaction, continued pressure beyond that point may be coercive.
2. Force – The use of physical violence and/or physical intimidation to gain sexual access. Force also includes threats, intimidation (implied threats) and coercion that overcome resistance or produce acquiescence. For example, the following statements represent the use of force: "Have sex with me or I'll hit you." "Okay, don't hit me; I'll do what you want." There is no requirement that a person resists a sexual advance or request, but resistance is a clear demonstration of non-consent. The presence of force is not demonstrated by the absence of resistance. Sexual activity that is forced is by definition non-consensual, but non-consensual sexual activity is not by definition forced.

3. Incapacitation – Incapacitation is a state where an individual cannot make an informed and rational decision to consent to engage in sexual activity because the individual lacks conscious knowledge of the nature of the act (e.g., to understand the “who, what, where, when, why or how” of the sexual interaction) and/or is physically or mentally helpless. An individual is also considered incapacitated, and therefore unable to give consent, when asleep, unconscious, or otherwise unaware that sexual activity is occurring. Incapacitation can only be found when the respondent knew or should have known that the complainant was incapacitated when viewed from the position of a sober, reasonable person. One’s own intoxication is not an excuse for failure to recognize another person’s incapacitation.

Risk Reduction

If you find yourself in an uncomfortable sexual situation, these suggestions may help you reduce your risk:

- Make your limits known.
- You can withdraw consent to sexual activity at any time. Do not be afraid to tell a sexual aggressor “NO” clearly and loudly.
- Try to remove yourself from the physical presence of a sexual aggressor. Be as direct as possible about wanting to leave the environment.
- Grab someone nearby and ask them for help.
- Be cognizant of alcohol and/or drug use. Alcohol and drugs can lower your sexual inhibitions and may make people vulnerable to someone who views an intoxicated/high person as a sexual opportunity.
- Attend large parties with friends you trust. Watch out for your friends and ask that they watch out for you.
- Be aware of someone trying to slip you an incapacitating “rape drug” like Rohypnol or GHB.

If you find yourself in the position of being the initiator of sexual behavior, these suggestions may help you to reduce your risk of being accused of sexual assault or another sexual crime:

- Remember that you owe sexual respect to the other person. Utilize strategies for gaining consent for all sexual activities.
- Don’t make assumptions about the other person’s consent or about how far they are willing to go.
- Remember that consent to one form of sexual activity does not necessarily imply consent to another form of sexual behavior.
- If your partner expresses a withdrawal of consent, stop immediately.
- Clearly communicate your sexual intentions so that the other person has a chance to clearly tell you their intentions.
- Consider “mixed messages” a clear sign that the other person is uncomfortable with the situation and may not be ready to progress sexually.
- Don’t take advantage of someone who is really drunk or on drugs, even if they knowingly and intentionally put themselves in that state. Further, don’t be afraid to step in if you see someone else trying to take advantage of a nearly incapacitated person.

- Be aware of the signs of incapacitation, such as slurred speech, bloodshot eyes, vomiting, unusual behavior, passing out, staggering, etc.

It is also important to be aware of the warning signs of someone who is abusive. Some examples include: past abuse; threats of violence or abuse; breaking objects; using force during an argument; jealousy; controlling behavior; quick involvement; unrealistic expectations; isolation; blames others for problems; hypersensitivity; cruelty to animals or children; “playful” use of force during sex.

Bystander Intervention

In addition to reporting incidents to appropriate authorities, below are some ways in which individuals can take safe and positive steps to prevent harm and intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking against another person.

- Look out for those around you.
- Realize that it is important to intervene to help others.
- Treat everyone respectfully. Do not be hostile or an antagonist.
- Be confident when intervening.
- Recruit help from others if necessary.
- Be honest and direct.
- Keep yourself safe.
- If things get out of hand, don't hesitate to contact the police.

Other Information Covered by the PPAP

The PPAP also provides information on possible sanctions and protective measures that may be imposed following a determination that an offense of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking has occurred, an explanation of the disciplinary procedures that will be followed when one of these offenses is alleged, the rights of the parties in such a proceeding, available resources, and other pertinent information. Much of this information is set forth in the upcoming sections of this security report.

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign:

The College also conducts an Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign (OPAC) aimed at all students and employees. This campaign covers the same material as provided in the PPAP, but is intended to increase the understanding of students and employees on these topics and to improve their skills for addressing the offenses of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.

PPAP and OPAC Programming Methods:

The PPAP and OPAC are carried out in a variety of ways, using a range of strategies, and, as appropriate, targeting specific audiences throughout the College. Methods include, but are not limited to: presentations, online training modules, distribution of written materials,

periodic email blasts, and guest speakers. A summary of this programming is provided below.

- All students received online education on the prevention of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking through a virtual presentation.
- New students receive bystander intervention training through a presentation by CAPS and Health Services during orientation.
- All students are required to complete an annual online training module regarding prevention and attention to topics of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking.
- All employees are required to complete an annual online training module; new employees complete this module upon hire, and temporary employees are provided a brief in-person training on the topic as well.
- As part of its ongoing campaign, the College uses a variety of strategies, such as in-person presentations by the Title IX and Compliance office, sexual assault prevention/support organizations, emails blasts with pertinent information, Safe Colleges online training content, and more. While programming occurs throughout the year, the College also offers educational sessions and literature in coordination with nationally recognized observances such as Sexual Assault Awareness Month and Domestic Violence Awareness Month. This content includes the Can I Kiss You? travelling program, presented by Mike Domitrz, in the Spring 2020 semester.

Procedures to Follow if You are a Victim of Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking:

If you are a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, go to a safe place and call 911 or the Albuquerque Police Department at (505) 764-3288.

<https://www.cabq.gov/police> You may also contact the College's Title IX Coordinator at 920-403-3018.

Victims will be notified in writing of the procedures to follow, including:

1. To whom and how the alleged offense should be reported (contact the Title IX Coordinator or refer to the other resources listed in this report).
2. The importance of preserving evidence that may be necessary to prove the offense in a criminal proceeding or disciplinary action or to obtain a protective order.
3. The victim's options regarding notification to law enforcement, which are: (a) the option to notify either on-campus or local police; (b) the option to be assisted by campus security authorities in notifying law enforcement if the victim so chooses (the institution is obligated to comply with such a request if it is made); and (c) the option to decline to notify such authorities.
4. Where applicable, the rights of victims and the institution's responsibilities regarding orders of protection, no-contact orders, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil, or tribal court.

Preservation of Evidence & Forensic Examinations

Victims of physical assault are advised to not remove clothing items worn during or following an assault, as they frequently contain valuable fiber, hair, and fluid evidence. Don't bathe or wash, or otherwise clean the environment in which the assault occurred. You can obtain a forensic examination at UNM Hospital Emergency Room, 2211 Lomas Blvd NE, Albuquerque, NM 87106, (505) 272-2411.

Completing a forensic examination does not require you to file a police report, but having a forensic examination will help preserve evidence in case you decide at a later date to file a police report.

Victims are also advised to retain evidence in electronic formats (e.g., text messages, emails, photos, social media posts, screenshots, etc.). Such evidence is valuable in all situations, and it may be the only type of evidence available in instances of stalking.

Security/Law Enforcement & How to Make a Police Report

- Albuquerque Police Department, 1501 Broadway Blvd SE, Albuquerque, NM 87102, (505) 764-3288 <https://www.cabq.gov/police>
- To make a police report, a victim should contact the local police agency listed above either by phone or in-person. The victim should provide as much information as possible, including name, address, and when and what occurred, to the best of the victim's ability.

Information about Legal Protection Orders

In order to obtain an Order of Protection, an application may be downloaded from the Second Judicial District Court website. Paperwork must be filed with the court; filing fees may apply. Per Supreme Court Order No. 20-8500-002, the Domestic Violence Division will accept filings by email or by fax from self-represented litigants to minimize the need for self-represented litigants to enter the courthouse to file a document in person. Filing by email or fax may also be permitted by attorneys in case types that are not eligible for electronic filing through the File and Serve system. The email address is albd-dvfilings-grp@nmcourts.gov and the fax filing telephone number is 505-841-5460.

Second Judicial District Court

400 Lomas Blvd NW Albuquerque, NM 87102

Phone: (505) 841-8400

Phone 2: (505) 841-6737 Domestic Violence Division

URL: <https://seconddistrictcourt.nmcourts.gov/domestic-violence.aspx>

Victims may contact local domestic violence and sexual assault advocates for assistance in obtaining a protection order. <https://dvrcnm.org/> When a protection order is granted, it is

enforceable statewide. If you have obtained a protection order and need it to be enforced in your area, you should contact the local police department.

The College will also enforce any temporary restraining order or other no contact order against the alleged perpetrator from a criminal, civil, or tribal court. Any student or employee who has a protection order or no-contact order should notify the Title IX Coordinator and Campus Safety and provide a copy of the restraining order so that it may be kept on file with the institution and can be enforced on campus, if necessary. Upon learning of any orders, the College will take all reasonable and legal action to implement the order.

The College does not issue legal orders of protection or restraining orders. However, as a matter of institutional policy, the College may impose a no-contact order between individuals in appropriate circumstances. If information available leads to a reasonable conclusion that an individual is likely to cause substantial harm to any member of the campus community. The College may also remove that individual from campus, whether or not that individual is a part of the campus community. A person found to be in violation of a no-contact order may be referred to the local law enforcement agency and recommended for arrest or criminal charges.

Available Victim Services:

Victims will be provided written notification about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available to them, both within the College and in the surrounding community. Those services include:

College Resources

- Health Services, (920) 403-3266
- Counseling & Psychological Services, (920) 403-3045
- Ordained Clergy, (920) 403-3011
- Center for Global Engagement, (920) 403-3494
- Student Financial Aid – Sometimes a victim of a crime may feel the need to take a leave of absence from school. If a student is considering a leave of absence based on the circumstances of a complaint, he/she should understand there may be financial aid implications in taking such leave. This should be discussed with financial aid personnel, and the Title IX Coordinator can assist in facilitating this conversation if desired. The College's financial aid website can be found at:
<https://www.snc.edu/financialaid/>

State/Local Resources

- UNM Hospital Emergency Room, 2211 Lomas Blvd NE, Albuquerque, NM 87106, (505) 272-2411

- Albuquerque Family Advocacy Center: <https://www.cabq.gov/albuquerque-family-advocacy-center>
- New Mexico Legal Aid: <https://www.newmexicolegalaid.org/>

National Resources

- National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-799-7233
- National Sexual Assault Hotline: 1-800-656-4673
- Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN): <https://www.rainn.org/>
- US Dept. of Justice Office on Violence Against Women: <https://www.justice.gov/ovw>
- National Coalition Against Domestic Violence: <http://www.ncadv.org/>
- National Sexual Violence Resource Center: <http://www.nsvrc.org/>
- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services: <https://www.uscis.gov/>
- Immigration Advocates Network: <https://www.immigrationadvocates.org/>

Accommodations and Protective Measures:

The College will provide written notification to victims about options for, and available assistance in, changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures. If victims request these accommodations or protective measures and they are reasonably available the College is obligated to provide them, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus security or local law enforcement.

Requests for accommodations or supportive measures should be made to the Title IX Coordinator at (920) 403-3018, and the Title IX Coordinator is responsible for deciding what, if any, accommodations or protective measures will be implemented.

When determining the reasonableness of such a request, the College may consider, among other factors, the following:

- The specific need expressed by the complainant.
- The age of the students involved.
- The severity or pervasiveness of the allegations
- Any continuing effects on the complainant
- Whether the complainant and alleged perpetrator share the same class or job location.
- Whether other judicial measures have been taken to protect the complainant (e.g., civil protection orders).

The College will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided to a victim to the extent that maintaining confidentiality would not impair the College's ability to provide them. However, there may be times when certain information must be disclosed to a third party in order to implement the accommodation or protective measure. Such decisions will be made by the College in light of the surrounding

circumstances, and disclosures of this nature will be limited so that only the information necessary to implement the accommodation or protective measure is provided. In the event it is necessary to disclose information about a victim in order to provide an accommodation or protective order, the College will inform the victim of that necessity prior to the disclosure, including which information will be shared, with whom it will be shared and why.

Procedures for Disciplinary Action:

Allegations of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking will be processed through the Complaint Resolution Procedures for the appropriate party, under the College's Sex and Gender Harassment/Discrimination policy.

The complainant resolution procedures are invoked once a formal, written, and signed report is made to one of the following individuals:

Title IX Coordinator

Sarah Olejniczak
Title IX and Compliance Coordinator
920-403-3018
Main Hall, Suite 23
sarah.olejniczak@snc.edu

Deputy Title IX Coordinator

Corday Goddard
Assistant Vice President for Student Affairs
920-403-1351
Main Hall, Suite 1
corday.goddard@snc.edu

Heather Butterfield
Assistant Vice President of Human Resources
920-403-3210
Main Hall Suite 11
heather.butterfield@snc.edu

Campus Safety

920-403-3260
Pennings Activity Center Room 120

An electronic form available at <https://www.snc.edu/titleix/report.html> can also be used to file a report.

Once a formal complaint has been filed, the Title IX Coordinator will commence the investigatory process as soon as practicable. The Title IX Coordinator and/or designee will analyze the complaint and notify the respondent that a complaint has been filed using the Notice of Allegations and Investigations form.

For student respondents, the following procedure will be followed in instances of Title IX Sexual Harassment and Other Prohibited Conduct violation allegations. For employee respondents, the following procedure will be followed in instances of Title IX Sexual Harassment. A separate but related procedure will take place for instances of Other Prohibited Conduct.

During the investigation, the complainant and respondent will each have an equal opportunity to describe the situation and present witnesses and other supporting evidence. The investigator(s) will review the statements and evidence presented and may, depending on the circumstances, interview others with relevant knowledge, review documentary materials, and take any other appropriate action to gather and consider information relevant to the complaint. The investigator(s) will then prepare an investigation report outlining the details of the case. Both parties will have 10 days to review the investigation report before it is finalized, with an ability to provide feedback to the investigator(s).

A prehearing conference will take place at least 10 days prior to the live hearing. The appropriate College administrator will meet separately with the parties to discuss their rights at the hearing, share what will take place, and answer questions. A live hearing will take place to determine, by a preponderance of evidence, whether or not the alleged violations occurred. The complainant and respondent will each have an opportunity to share their statements about the incident being investigated, and will be cross-examined by the advisor of the opposite party.

After reviewing all evidence, including statements from the hearing, the hearing officer will make a determination about the allegations. Both parties will receive notification of the outcome within 5 business days. Both parties have an equal opportunity to appeal the determination by filing a written appeal within 5 business days of being notified of the outcome of the investigation. An appeals officer will make a determination within 5 business days or sooner.

For employee-related instances of Other Prohibited Conduct, a separate but similar process exists for investigating and adjudicating all other sex and gender discrimination/harassment allegations, although there is not a requirement for a live hearing (including cross-examination) as part of the grievance process. Respondents may request a live hearing even if one is not required. The only difference in procedure for allegations of employee-related Other Prohibited Conduct is that a determination of responsibility will be made based on the investigation report, and not through a live hearing (unless one is requested by the respondent). The relevant anticipated timelines are the same.

The College strives to complete the full grievance process in a timely, thorough manner. For full procedural breakdown for students, visit

<https://www.snc.edu/titleix/docs/student-sexual-misconduct-procedure.pdf>.

For full procedural breakdown for employees, visit

<https://www.snc.edu/titleix/docs/employee-sexual-misconduct-procedure.pdf>.

Rights of the Parties in an Institutional Proceeding:

During the course of the process described in the previous section, both the accuser and the individual accused of the offense are entitled to:

1. A prompt, fair and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result.
 - A prompt, fair and impartial process is one that is:
 - Completed within reasonably prompt timeframes designated by the institution's policy, including a process that allows for the extension of timeframes for good cause, with written notice to the accuser and the accused of the delay and the reason for the delay.
 - Conducted in a manner that:
 - Is consistent with the institution's policies and transparent to the accuser and the accused.
 - Includes timely notice of meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present; and
 - Provides timely access to the accuser, the accused and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during the informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings.
 - Conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused.
2. Proceedings conducted by officials who, at a minimum, receive annual training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.
 - Such training addresses topics such as relevant evidence and how it should be used during a proceeding, proper techniques for questioning witnesses, basic procedural rules for conducting a proceeding, and avoiding actual and perceived conflicts of interest. Some of the training attended includes (but is not limited to):
 - ATIXA Title IX Coordinator / Investigator Certificate Training
 - NACCOP 2019 VAWA Adjudicator Course
3. The same opportunities to have others present during any institutional disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or

proceeding by the advisor of their choice. The institution may not limit the choice of advisor, but may establish limits regarding the extent to which that advisor may participate in the proceeding, as long as those limits apply equally to both parties.

4. Have the outcome determined using the preponderance of the evidence standard.
5. Simultaneous, written notification of the results of the proceeding, any procedures for either party to appeal the result, any change to the result, and when the result becomes final. For this purpose, “result” means “any initial, interim and final decision by an official or entity authorized to resolve disciplinary matters” and must include the rationale for reaching the result and any sanctions imposed.

Possible Sanctions or Protective Measures that the College May Impose for Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking Offenses:

Following a final determination in the institution’s disciplinary proceeding that dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking has been committed, the institution may impose a sanction depending on the mitigating and aggravating circumstances involved. The possible sanctions include: warning; reprimand; probation; restitution; fine; loss of privileges; housing probation; suspension or expulsion/termination; restriction on eligibility to represent the College at any official function or in any intercollegiate competition. If a suspension is imposed on a student, it may be for part of a semester, a full semester, or an entire academic year. An employee may be suspended for any length of time determined appropriate by the Director of Human Resources. Following a suspension, the individual may be required to meet with the Vice President of Student Affairs or Assistant Vice President of Human Resources (employee) to discuss re-entry and expectations going forward.

In addition, the College can make available to the complainant and respondent a range of supportive measures at any point in the process. They include: ongoing institutional no-contact orders, security escorts, modifications to academic requirements or class schedules, changes in working situations, and more.

Publicly Available Recordkeeping:

The College will complete any publicly available recordkeeping, including Clery Act reporting and disclosures, without the inclusion of personally identifiable information about victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking who make reports of such to the College to the extent permitted by law.

Victims to Receive Written Notification of Rights:

When a student or employee reports to the College that he or she has been a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, the College will provide the student or employee a written explanation of his or her rights and options as described in the paragraphs above.

Sex Offender Registration Program:

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000 requires institutions of higher education to advise members of the campus community where they can obtain information provided by the state concerning registered sex offenders. It also requires sex offenders to notify the state of each institution of higher education in the state at which they are employed or enrolled or carrying on a vocation. The state is then required to notify the College of any such information it receives. Anyone interested in determining whether such persons are on this campus may do so by contacting Sarah Olejniczak, Title IX and Compliance Coordinator, at 920-403-3018, sarah.olejniczak@snc.edu. State registry of sex offender information may be accessed at the following link:

<https://www.dps.nm.gov/public-information/sex-offender-registry>

Timely Warnings and Emergency Response

Timely Warnings

In the event of criminal activity occurring either on campus or off campus that in the judgment of the Vice President of Student Affairs and the Director of Campus Safety constitutes a serious or continuing threat to members of the campus community, a campus-wide “timely warning” will be issued. Examples of such situations may include a sexual assault or a series of motor vehicle thefts in the area that merit a warning because they present a continuing threat to the campus community. Warnings will be communicated to students and employees via one or more of the methods discussed later in this section. Updates to the warnings will be provided as appropriate.

Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should immediately report the circumstances to:

The College has communicated with local law enforcement asking them to notify the College if it receives reports or information warranting a timely warning.

Emergency Response

The Santa Maria de la Vid Abbey campus is under the jurisdiction of St Norbert Campus Safety, Santa Maria de la Vid Abbey and the Albuquerque, NM Police Department.

Santa Maria de la Vid Abbey is responsible for the emergency procedures in place for the campus and how it responds to and recovers from any type of emergency situation that may present itself.

When an emergency becomes known, a warning will be sent to the College community. Campus Safety makes every effort to confirm the threat before sending out an alert; however, if the threat is severe, a warning will be sent out as a precautionary measure while the investigation continues. All emergency notification warnings will identify that the message is from the College, list the date, include a description of the threat, and give recommendations for safety measures. Once the threat is confirmed, a second message may be sent to update

the community on safety measures that should be taken. When the threat is mitigated, an “all clear” message will be sent.

Response to emergencies can generally be grouped into two categories. The first is “evacuation,” and the second is “shelter in place”. In the event of an emergency, the institution will, without delay and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the emergency notification system: the exception being, if issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate an emergency. In the event of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students, staff or visitors to campus, the College community will be given instructions on the safest response to the emergency.

It is the responsibility of the Vice President for Student Affairs or a designee to determine when a situation should be deemed a significant emergency. The Vice President for Student Affairs will access available sources of information from campus administrative staff and local authorities to confirm the existence of the danger and will be responsible for initiating the institution’s response and for marshalling the appropriate local emergency response authorities for assistance. Depending on the nature of the emergency, other University departments may be involved in the confirmation process.

Once the emergency is confirmed and based on its nature, the Vice President for Student Affairs or a designee will determine the appropriate segments of the campus community to receive a notification. The Vice President for Student Affairs or a designee will consult with other relevant campus leaders (these may include: President, Director of Communications, Director for Campus Safety, Senior Director for Residential Education and Housing), make a final determination about the content to be conveyed, and initiate the notification system. As the event unfolds, or when the threat is mitigated, the Vice President for Student Affairs or a designee will work with Campus Safety to send further instruction messages or an “all clear” message.

The Director of Campus Safety will direct the issuance of emergency notifications, which will be accomplished using one or more of methods discussed later in this section, depending on the nature of the threat and the segment of the campus community being threatened.

If deemed necessary, the college’s Director for Campus Safety will notify local law enforcement of the emergency, if they are not already aware of it, and local media outlets so the larger community outside the campus will be aware of the emergency.

Students, staff and visitors are encouraged to notify the Albuquerque Police Department at Albuquerque Police Department of any emergency or potentially dangerous situation.

Department	Situation	Phone Number	Location
Police, Fire, Emergency Medical Services	Emergency Requiring Immediate Response	911	
Albuquerque Police Department	Non-Emergency	505-764-3288	400 Roma NW Albuquerque, NM 87102

The Director of Campus Safety will direct the issuance of emergency notifications, which will be accomplished using one or more of methods discussed later in this section, depending on the nature of the threat and the segment of the campus community being threatened.

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Methods for Issuing Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications

The method(s) listed below may be utilized when the College issues a timely warning or emergency notification to the campus community.

Method	Sign Up Instructions
CENS (Campus Emergency Notification System) Message	Please review the phone numbers the system has listed for you. To review and make changes, visit: www.snc.edu/knightline . 1. Click “KnightLine Login”. 2. Click “Personal Information – My Profile”. 3. Click on “Personal Information”. 4. Under “Phone Number,” check your “Campus Emergency” numbers. 5. If needed, make necessary changes. 6. Click “Update” to update your information.

Testing & Documentation

Warnings may be distributed through several different mechanisms including:

- Mass notification system messaging
- Postings on the St Norbert College and Public Safety website
- Via St. Norbert College email system
- Dedicated emergency voicemail box

Timely Warning Distribution System	Primary Message Creator	Backup Message Creator	Authority for approving & sending messages	Message Sender
Mass Notification	Director of Campus Safety	Director of Publications	Director of Campus Safety	Director of Campus Safety
Email	Director of Campus Safety	Director of Publications	Director of Campus Safety	Director of Campus Safety
Website	Director of Campus Safety	Director of Publications	Director of Campus Safety	Director of Campus Safety

All timely warning information distributed on the St Norbert College campus would also be available for review by those on the Santa Maria de la Vid Abbey – Albuquerque NM campus via postings on the St. Norbert College and Campus Safety website. Depending on the specific circumstances of an incident, the Santa Maria de la Vid Abbey campus may or may not be notified directly as the situation may not be relevant to the campus.

If an incident originates on the St Norbert College campus but impacts or has the potential to impact the Santa Maria de la Vid Abbey campus. Campus Safety will utilize the same communication strategies as it does for the St Norbert College campus.

If an incident occurs on the Santa Maria de la Vid Abbey campus in general, Campus Safety would work with Santa de la Vid Abbey leadership to distribute appropriate information that is timely and will aid in the prevention of similar crimes or incidents.

The College tests its emergency response and evacuation procedures at least once a year. These tests may be announced or unannounced. Also, at various times the Director of Campus Safety will meet with targeted groups to train and test and evaluate the College’s emergency response plan.

The Director of Campus Safety maintains a record of these tests and training exercises, including a description of them, the dates and times they were held and an indication of whether they were announced or unannounced. In connection with at least one such test, the College will distribute to its students and employees information to remind them of the College’s emergency response and evacuation procedures.

Crime Statistics

The statistical summary of crimes for this College over the past three calendar years follows:

Crime	On Campus			Non Campus			Public Property		
	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* The College does not have on-campus student housing facilities.

Hate crimes:

2020: No hate crimes reported.

2019: No hate crimes reported.

2018: No hate crimes reported.

Crimes unfounded by the College:

2020: 0 unfounded crimes.

2019: 0 unfounded crimes.

2018: 0 unfounded crimes.

Statistics for unfounded crimes provided by law enforcement agencies:

2020: 0 unfounded crimes.

2019: 0 unfounded crimes.

2018: 0 unfounded crimes.