Loyola University New Orleans 2020 Annual Security Report

Introduction

Loyola University is committed to providing a safe living and learning community for its students, faculty, staff and visitors. Our goal is to create a customer friendly environment that focuses on crime prevention and problem solving through awareness and education. By working together, we can create a safer and more secure campus for the Loyola University community.

Policy for Preparing the Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics

Loyola University New Orleans coordinates the collection and reporting of crime statistics as specified in the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act). Each year, the College notifies all enrolled students and employees via email that they can view the report at: http://finance.loyno.edu/police/jeanne-clery-disclosures-campus-crime-statistics

Copies of this report may be obtained from the Loyola University New Orleans Police Department (LUPD) or the Office of Legal Affairs. Prospective employees may obtain a copy of this report from the Human Resources Office. Prospective students may obtain a copy of this report from the Office of Admissions.

The report is prepared in cooperation with the LUPD, local law enforcement agencies and the Office of Student Affairs. Each entity provides current information about its safety and security educational efforts and programs. The LUPD follows up on all reports of criminal activity in areas under its jurisdiction. Students are informed of the procedure to report a crime to the LUPD on a voluntary and/or confidential basis. A procedure is in place to capture crime statistics disclosed confidentially during a session with a mental health or medical provider, while maintaining the anonymity of the client. Reports of criminal activity are collected and included in the Annual Security Report as required by the Clery Act.

Campus Description

Loyola University New Orleans is a private Jesuit Catholic University located at 6363 St. Charles Ave. New Orleans, Louisiana. Loyola is located on 24 acres in the historic Uptown Area of New Orleans, Louisiana, one of the safest neighborhoods in the City. Loyola has an approximate enrollment of 4000 students, over 1000 faculty and staff members and an undetermined, yet significant, number of daily visitors.

On the main campus there are three residence halls, a student center that houses a dining room, bookstore and the Student Affairs Office, an administration building, a gym and fitness center, a theater, a library, two chapels, classrooms, and several other buildings. This campus is bordered on the north by Freret Street, on the south by St. Charles Avenue, on the east by Calhoun Street and on the west by Tulane University. A few blocks down from the main campus on the corner of St. Charles and Broadway, is a 4.2-acre campus, which features Loyola's law school, two residence halls, and an administrative building. This campus is bordered on the north by St. Charles Ave, on the south by Dominican Street, on the east by Broadway Street, and on the west by

Lowerline St. Pine Street traverses through the middle of the campus from St. Charles Ave to Dominican Street.

In 2020, Loyola had a short-term faculty-led study abroad program at the Coco View Resort, Municipality of Roatan, French Cay, Honduras over Spring Break. This was the only program that met the Clery definition of "Separate Campus" so their statistics are included in this report.

Campus Access

Vehicular access to the main campus is available from St. Charles Ave., Freret Street and Calhoun Street. Vehicles can access the Broadway Campus from Broadway or Pine Streets.

Access to the residence halls is restricted to residents, their approved guests, and specified members of the college community. Residents gain entry by either keys or card access readers. Residents are cautioned against propping doors open and permitting strangers to enter the buildings. LUPD officers patrol the residence halls on a regular basis. Housing staff enforce security measures in the halls and work with residents to achieve a community respectful of individual and group rights and responsibilities.

Maintenance of campus facilities

Facilities and landscaping are maintained in a manner that minimizes hazardous conditions. While patrolling the campus, LUPD officers make note of any malfunctioning lights and other unsafe physical conditions. These are then reported to Loyola Facilities Department for correction.

Loyola University New Orleans Police Department

The mission of Loyola University Police Department (LUPD) is to promote the intellectual, social, spiritual, physical and recreational aspects of students' lives while providing a safe and secure environment. Loyola University's crime prevention and security programs nurture the personal growth of students with the goal of assisting students to develop into responsible citizens consistent with the teachings and traditions of Loyola University as a Jesuit, Catholic institution. The LUPD hopes to cultivate mutual trust and encourage members of the community to share in the responsibility of reducing the opportunity for criminal activity.

The LUPD is responsible for providing law enforcement and public safety services for the Main Campus and the Broadway Campus in New Orleans, Louisiana. The LUPD office is located on the first floor of the Biever Hall on the main campus. LUPD also maintains a substation in Founders Hall on the Broadway Campus.

LUPD is directed by a Director of University Police who serves as the Chief of Police and Emergency Manager and is part of the Finance and Administration Division of the University. The department is staffed by twenty-four full-time uniformed sworn police officers that patrol the campuses in various ways and respond to calls for service.

Pursuant to Louisiana Revised Statutes 17:1805, LUPD officers are "responsible for maintaining general order and exercising police power" on the campuses of Loyola University New Orleans and are commissioned as university police officers by the Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections. LUPD officers meet all the standards and are regulated by the Louisiana Peace Officer Standards and Training Council (POST). As commissioned university police officers, according to the above statute, LUPD officers "shall have the right to carry concealed weapons and to exercise the power of arrest when discharging their duties on their respective campuses and on all streets, roads, and rights-of-way to the extent they are within or contiguous to the perimeter of such campuses. In the discharge of their duties on campus and while in hot pursuit on or off the campus, each university or college police officer may exercise the power of arrest." In addition, LUPD officers, "Upon authorization by the chief administrative officer of the educational institution, a college or university police officer shall have authority to discharge his duties off campus as follows: (1) If engaging in intelligence gathering activity, (2) When investigating a crime committed on campus, (3) When transporting prisoners in furtherance of duties as set forth in this Section, (4) When transporting money, securities, or other valuables on behalf of the college or university, (5) While providing security or protective services for visiting dignitaries to the college or university both on and off the campus, (6) If specifically requested by the chief law enforcement officer of the parish or city.

Occasionally, LUPD employs non-sworn public safety officers. These officers have the authority to ask persons for identification and to determine whether individuals have lawful business at Loyola University New Orleans and the authority to issue parking tickets.

Loyola University Police Department contracts with the Tulane University Police Department to provide a full-time communication center that answer the phones and dispatch calls for service to the patrol officers. Alarms are monitored by an offsite monitoring service that calls the dispatch center when an alarm is active and appropriate public safety personnel are dispatched.

All LUPD employees are trained professionals with vast experience and a dedication to serve the needs and support the mission of the University community.

The Loyola University Police Department maintains an extremely close working relationship with the New Orleans Police Department and the Tulane University Police Department. The LUPD reports all serious on-campus crimes to NOPD and provides records of all pertinent information to assist in the investigation. Command officer(s) of LUPD meet regularly with the NOPD Second District Commander and staff, along with Tulane University Police (TUPD) and other area police and security representatives to discuss crime and crime prevention relevant to the area. The officers of LUPD, TUPD and NOPD communicate regularly on the scene of incidents that occur in and around the campus area. LUPD police investigators work closely with investigators from these departments when incidents arise that require joint investigative efforts, resources, crime related reports and exchanges of information, as deemed necessary. In addition, LUPD maintains relationships and collaborates all other local, state and federal law

enforcement agencies.

There is a long-standing agreement and practice that NOPD will provide assistance to LUPD as and in return, LUPD will assist NOPD, whenever possible.

Report a Crime

It is the policy of Loyola University that all crimes, suspicious circumstances, or conditions that pose a threat to safety or security of community members or guests of the university be reported immediately to University Police. A report may be made by calling 504-865-3434 by telephone, "blue light" emergency telephones on campus, in person at University Police offices or directly to an officer in the field. In addition, information concerning any of the above conditions may be relayed anonymously via an online reporting form through our "silent witness" program. However, submitting information through "silent witness" does not constitute filing an official police report. Victims who do not want to pursue action within the University disciplinary system or the criminal justice system are nevertheless encouraged to make a report. These reports help the University take appropriate steps to ensure the future safety of the victim and other members of the campus community. With such information, the University can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving members of the campus community, determine where a pattern of crime may be developing and alert the community as to any potential danger. These reports are counted and disclosed in the Annual Security Report for the University.

Confidential Reporting Procedures

The University 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.

The university strongly encourages the reporting of all crimes. However, if you are a victim of a crime, especially in sexual assault cases, and do not want to pursue action within the University system or the criminal justice system; you may still want to consider making a confidential report. 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 yourself and others.

Pursuant to the University's sexual misconduct policy, when an employee (including students in paraprofessional roles such as an RA) who is not a confidential resource becomes aware of alleged misconduct under that policy (including, but not limited to, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking), the employee is responsible for reporting that information, including the status of the parties if known, to the Title IX Coordinator.

Professional Counselors, medical professionals and Pastoral Counselors/clergy who are acting in their specific roles as counselors, ministers, or medical professionals, are exempt from these reporting requirements and are considered confidential non-reporting professionals. Loyola University encourages its pastoral and professional counselors, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform the person they are counseling to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual report of crime statistics.

Timely Warning Policy

In the event a situation arises, either on or off campus, that constitutes an ongoing or continuing threat to the campus community, a campus wide "timely warning" will be issued. The warnings will be issued through the college e-mail system as soon as pertinent information is available. These warnings will contain information necessary to aid in the prevention of similar crimes and enable the community to themselves.

Crime and Fire Log

The Loyola University New Orleans Police Department will maintain a Crime and Fire Log. This log will be kept and maintained in the police department office.
Loyola University New Orleans does not have a formal process to monitor and record criminal activity in which students may have engaged at off-campus locations of student organizations officially recognized by the institution.

Emergency Notification

In the event the health or safety of the Loyola University of New Orleans community is imminently threatened by an emergency or dangerous situation, the community will be immediately notified.

Loyola University maintains an annual contract with Everbridge, Inc. to provide a mass, high-speed emergency communication system for all members of the campus community. This communications system is a high-speed multi-modal notification system that can send thousands of messages to students, faculty, and staff very quickly through text messages, email, and voice. In the event of an emergency, members of the campus community will receive detailed information through the activation of this mass notification system. The University will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless the notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist victims or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Emergency Management and Response

Loyola University New Orleans maintains an emergency management plan to assist in the preparation, response and mitigation of loss during emergency situations that affect the University community.

The Emergency Management Plan is intended to establish policies, procedures and organizational structure for response to emergencies that are of a magnitude to cause a significant disruption of the functioning of all or portions of the University. This plan defines the roles and responsibilities of departments, units and personnel during emergency situations. The basic emergency procedures are designed to protect lives and property through effective use of University and community resources. Since an emergency may be sudden and without warning, these procedures are designed to be flexible to accommodate contingencies of various types and magnitudes.

The Emergency Management Plan addresses several specific types of emergencies on an individual basis, providing guidelines for the stabilization and recovery from the

incident. These include emergency instructions in a concise format for the individuals designated to manage University resources.

Security Awareness and Crime Prevention Programs

Loyola University New Orleans makes security awareness and crime prevention a priority and has numerous programs in place that assist with this effort.
Loyola University New Orleans has an active Threat Assessment Team ("TAT"). The TAT is an advisory committee that attempts to prevent violence on campus and maintain a safe and secure working and learning environment for the Loyola community. TAT is empowered by the President and the President's Cabinet to assess and respond to reports of potentially violent behaviors exhibited by students, employees, visitors, and non-affiliated persons prior to a critical incident.

The purpose of the TAT is:

- To maintain a safe and secure environment;
- To educate individuals on what threat assessment is, what should reasonably be considered a threat to life and/or safety, and how to best report a potential threat;
- To provide clear and direct communication resources for individuals to express concern; and
- To establish and maintain early intervention strategies in an attempt to prevent violence and to maintain a safe and secure working and learning environment.

Loyola University Police actively promotes crime prevention education through programming, printed literature, and direct interaction with community members. University Police actively participates in new student and new employee orientation presentations.

LUPD partners with The POM Company for the safety of the University community. POM sell community members a key-chain sized personal safety device that instantly connects them to LUPD or the nearest 911 center, and/or a close friend. Tapping the POM three times will initiate an alert to LUPD that sends live GPS location and opens a two-way voice call with the call taker directly through the POM's speaker and microphone. Responders know exactly where the caller is, what they look like and any important medical or personal information that has been entered into the profile.
LUPD teaches the Rape Aggression Defense System (R.A.D.S.), which is a nationally recognized self-defense program for women. R.A.D. Systems has its foundations in education and awareness. The course includes lecture, discussion and self-defense techniques suitable for women of all ages and abilities.
LUPD actively promotes and participates with other university organizations in programs, which include topics such as sexual assault, hate crimes, personal safety, protection of property, fire safety, alcohol and drug awareness, and bicycle safety.

The Loyola Student Affairs Division also provides many prevention programs such as the following:

Student leader trainings: UCC clinical staff training for student leaders to recognize signs of students in distress, initiate open conversations and refer to appropriate resources on-campus.
Risk Reduction/Resource Sharing Floor Meetings: Presentations to all on-campus residents re: substance use risk reduction, university policies, and resources for getting help on and off-campus.
Title IX Informationals: Title IX Coordinator provides informational sessions to students in Greek Life, residence halls, club sports, athletics, student government association and student organizations. In addition, all freshmen take Consent 101; a training designed to get students talking about things like coercion and the role of alcohol/drugs in many sexual assaults. Students and their parents also receive information about Title IX during orientation and Wolf Pack Welcome.
Everfi (formerly Think About It) Courses: Developed by student affairs professionals, students, and Campus Clarity, Everfi (formerly Think About It) is a comprehensive program designed to inform students about how to minimize the risks associated with alcohol, drugs, and sexual assault. Students must sign up for the Evefi courses and complete them by the prescribed deadlines. The first of a three-part program for first-year students, Everfi: Turning Points provides students with a comprehensive foundation in four areas: sex in college, partying smart, sexual violence, and healthy relationships. This course prepares students before they begin their life in college.
Everfi: Adult Learners is the graduate student course, and it recognizes not all students are of traditional 18-24 college age. Adult learners have unique needs due to their life experience and role on campus. This course recognizes non-traditional students' position on campus and gives them the tools and skills to help them support their fellow students in a way that is frank, succinct, and relevant. Course content is based on the understanding that non-traditional students have more experience, maturity, and responsibility, and thus Everfi: Adult Learners focuses not just on what to do, but how to do it.

Programs and initiatives specific to University Counseling Center:

- Continued, in conjunction with the Chief Student Affairs Officer and Chief Student Conduct Officer/Title IX Coordinator, the NASPA Culture of Respect initiative to engage in a comprehensive review of policies, procedures and programs to determine areas of growth
- Promoted sexual assault awareness through SH101 and poster campaign in the residence halls
- Offered sexual assault survivors group
- Published Care for the Pack Blog posts regarding Take back the Night, and other initiatives to increase awareness of consent, dating violence and sexual assault prevention
- Continued to present sexual assault prevention information as part of residence hall floor meetings each semester
- Participated in monthly NOLA SART community meetings
- Continued expanded hours for psychiatric care
- Continued triage and case management system for same day/next day care

- Launched satellite counseling clinic at the law school to increase access to care for law students
- Development of Sexual Assault Respondent (SAR) Trainings - Three training modules developed to train students on how to respond compassionately when someone discloses sexual assault, to be an active bystander, and to be a change agent working to end rape culture. Training also includes information about sexual assault statistics, myths, and resources both on and off campus.

"Silent Witness" reporting program. This program allows community members to report anonymously a crime or other matter that requires university police attention. There is an option for submitters to identify themselves should they desire to be contacted directly by the Director/Chief or Captain of LUPD.

Monitoring Off Campus Locations of Recognized Student Organizations

The College does not monitor and record, through local police agencies, any criminal activity in which students have engaged at off-campus locations of student organizations officially recognized by the College, including student organizations with off-campus housing facilities. We are also unaware of any police agencies that perform such monitoring and recording. Note – no student organization has off campus facilities at Loyola University New Orleans.

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

Upon written request, the University 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 University 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.

Alcohol and Drug-Free Policy

Alcohol

The Loyola University New Orleans alcohol policy adheres to the laws of the State of Louisiana and Federal law regarding the purchase, sale and consumption of alcohol and in accordance with the specific regulations that have been established by the University. For more information see LA. R.S. 14.93.10.

A student of legal age (i.e. age 21 in Louisiana) may purchase and consume alcoholic beverages.

Public intoxication and/or alcohol abuse is prohibited and is not an excuse for irresponsible behavior or Code of Conduct violations.

A student or visitor of legal drinking age may not publicly carry open containers of alcohol on the University property except during approved University events.
Open Containers - Any bottle, can, or other receptacle that contains any amount of alcoholic beverage and to which any of the following is applicable:

- It is open or has a broken seal.
- Its contents have been partially removed.

The University Dining Service provider has the appropriate licenses to sell and serve alcohol at University events and is the only approved provider.

No liquor may be sold or served at any time or under any circumstance by any student organization without prior approval by the Department of Student Life and Ministry. The Department of Student Life and Ministry reserves the right to determine whether an event is considered a “party” or a “reception”.

Unsanctioned kegs, pony kegs, grain alcohol, Everclear, multi-alcohol drink punches, party balls, or other large quantities of alcohol are prohibited.

The act of providing alcohol or alcoholic beverages from common source containers (e.g. trash barrels, watermelons, igloos, punch bowls, etc.) is prohibited.

Drinking games or other activities which deliberately encourage the consumption of alcohol are prohibited.

The possession of alcohol paraphernalia (e.g. beer bongs, funnels, etc.) that is designated for the irresponsible use of alcohol is prohibited.

A student, group, or student organization will be held directly responsible for the destruction of personal or public property, the violation of the safety or rights of another person, or the violation of any other campus regulations that may occur while they are under the influence of alcohol.

A student group or student organization is expected to comply with the event registration requirements for holding a “party” or “reception” on-campus, which can be found at the Department of Student Life and Ministry.

University Regulations Governing the Use of Alcohol in Residence Halls
A student that is 21 or older and resides on-campus in the residential halls may consume alcohol in their residence hall room as long as it is in a responsible manner. They cannot provide alcohol to those under the age of 21.

Alcohol consumption and/or any open or closed container will only be permitted in private and not public areas of the residence halls or in the proximity of any residence hall unless it is deemed an official Residential Life, Department of Student Life and Ministry, or University-sponsored reception.

Private events are permitted in the residence halls so long as all relevant policies concerning alcohol are followed as well as the Private Event Policy for the Residence Halls.

Medical Amnesty/Good Samaritan Policy
Students and student organizations may be reluctant to seek medical assistance for themselves or others in instances of alcohol or drug intoxication for fear of facing disciplinary action from the University. In order to promote an ethic of shared responsibility and community support, Loyola University encourages students/student organizations to assist others, both on- and off-campus, by calling for medical assistance in instances of excessive alcohol and/or drug use. This policy is meant to ensure the health and wellbeing of Loyola students by removing the threat of a conduct violation in the instances where medical assistance is required due to excessive alcohol or drug intoxication.

Students/student organizations that seek medical assistance for themselves (Medical Amnesty) or seek help for another student (Good Samaritan) due to intoxication of alcohol and/or drugs will be exempt from any conduct violations. This policy only applies to a student's alcohol and/or drug policy violation; it does not apply to other violations of the Student Code of Conduct that may have occurred in conjunction with the alcohol/drug violation, including but not limited to sexual assault, property damage, or hazing.

In order to receive the benefit of this policy the following conditions must be met:
The student(s)/organization called emergency services and reported that a person was in need of assistance due to alcohol or drug intoxication.

The student(s)/organization who called for assistance provided each of their names to the emergency service operator

The student(s)/organization who made the call to emergency services remained with the person in need until assistance arrived and cooperated with the emergency services and/or law enforcement personnel on the scene.

Illegal Drugs
The Loyola University New Orleans illegal drug policy adheres to the federal, state, and municipal laws regarding the possession, consumption, distribution, or sale of marijuana and/or other illegal drugs.

The use of illegal drugs is a violation of federal, state, and municipal laws and the Code of Conduct. Loyola University cannot and will not protect students from prosecution under federal, state, and municipal laws.

The University reserves the right to periodically conduct unannounced canine drug searches in on-campus spaces, including residence hall rooms, to identify the presence of illicit drugs, in order to encourage a drug-free living environment.

The following rules shall be enforced with respect to on-campus conduct and conduct at all campus-related activities and are applicable regardless of the status of violation in any courts.

Possession of drug paraphernalia as commonly defined (pipes, bongs, etc.) is prohibited. The distribution or merchandising of drugs, including marijuana, is prohibited and will result in dismissal and arrest.
All illegal drugs, controlled substances and/or drug paraphernalia will be confiscated by the proper authorities.

The illegal possession or consumption of drugs, prescription medication, possession of paraphernalia, or misconduct resulting from such, will result in disciplinary action up to and including dismissal

Loyola University New Orleans Employee Alcohol and Drug Policy
It is Loyola University New Orleans' desire to provide a drug-free, healthful, and safe workplace. To promote this goal, employees are required to report to work in appropriate mental and physical condition to perform their jobs in a satisfactory manner.

The legal use of prescribed drugs is permitted on the job only if it does not impair an employee's ability to perform the essential functions of the job effectively and in a safe manner that does not endanger other individuals in the workplace. No employee may use, possess, distribute or sell illegal drugs on Loyola University premises.

Alcoholic beverages may be served at some university-sponsored events; employees are expected to use good judgment when consuming alcoholic beverages at these events and maintain a professional image representative of the values of Loyola University. Violations of this policy may lead to disciplinary action, and/or required participation in a substance abuse rehabilitation or treatment program.

Employees with questions or concerns about substance dependency or abuse are encouraged to use the resources of the Employee Assistance Program through Loyola's University Counseling Center to receive assistance or referrals to appropriate resources in the community. Employees with drug or alcohol problems may participate in a rehabilitation or treatment program through Loyola University's health insurance benefit coverage.

Under the Drug-Free Workplace Act, an employee who performs work for a government contract or grant must notify Loyola University of a criminal conviction for drug-related activity occurring in the workplace. The report must be made within five days of the conviction.

Employees with questions on this policy or issues related to drug or alcohol use in the workplace may raise their concerns with their supervisor, a University Counseling Center counselor or the Director of Human Resources without fear of reprisal.

Title IX Policy

Loyola University of New Orleans complies with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, which prohibits discrimination (including sexual and gender-based harassment, assault and sexual violence) based on gender in the University's educational programs and activities. Title IX also prohibits retaliation for asserting or otherwise participating in claims of gender discrimination. As outlined below, Loyola University of New Orleans has a designated Title IX Coordinator to coordinate compliance with and respond to inquiries concerning Title IX. The University will take prompt and effective steps to end any sexual or gender-based harassment and discrimination, assault and/or sexual violence as well as to eliminate any hostile environment. It will take prompt and effective steps to prevent the recurrence of the prohibited conduct and remedy any effects on the victim or others as appropriate. The purpose of the policy is to define the conduct prohibited, describe the process for reporting violations of the policy, outline the process used to investigate and adjudicate alleged violations of policy, and identify some of the resources available to University students who are involved in an incident that may violate this policy.

Applicability and prohibition: This policy applies to all University students—regardless of gender, sexual orientation, or gender identity. Members of the University community shall not engage in sexual discrimination, including dating and domestic violence, stalking, or sexual misconduct (all of which are discussed in more detail below) against employees, students, or third parties.1 Persons who do so are subject to disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal for students. The University also prohibits sexual discrimination, including dating and domestic violence, stalking, and sexual misconduct by third parties towards members of the University community. The University prohibits retaliation, including retaliatory harassment, against individuals who report discrimination, dating and domestic violence, stalking, or sexual misconduct or who participate in the University's investigation and handling of such reports. This policy and the procedures for addressing complaints apply to all forms of sex discrimination, including sexual and gender-based harassment, assault, and violence, against students occurring in and all the University's programs and activities, including when:

a. The conduct occurs on campus;
b. The conduct occurs off-campus in the context of University employment, education, or research programs or activities, including but not limited to University-sponsored study abroad, internships, graduate/professional programs, intercollegiate athletics, or other affiliated programs.
c. If the conduct occurs off-campus outside the context of a University program or activity, the University will consider the effects of the off campus conduct in order to evaluate whether it has continuing adverse effects on campus or in any University program or activity, including the creation of a hostile environment on campus or in an off-campus education program or activity.

Gender Discrimination: Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972 prohibits gender discrimination at institutions of higher education. The University prohibits gender discrimination in any of its programs or activities. Sexual discrimination, including sexual assault, stalking, and other kinds of sexual violence, is a form of gender

discrimination. This policy and its related procedures apply to complaints alleging all forms of gender discrimination (including sexual harassment, stalking, sexual assault, and sexual violence). For the purposes of this policy, references to sexual misconduct include all forms of sex discrimination, including sexual and gender-based harassment, assault, and violence.

Retaliation: Title IX and the University prohibit retaliation (including retaliatory harassment) against anyone for inquiring about suspected breaches of University policy, registering a complaint pursuant to its policies, assisting another in making a complaint, or participating in an investigation under its policies. Retaliation is a serious violation that can subject the parties to strong responsive action, including sanctions, independent of the merits of the policy violation allegation. Retaliation is prohibited even if the University finds that no violation of the policy occurred. Retaliation is defined as an adverse action or adverse treatment against an individual involved in an investigation by an individual who knew of the individual's participation in the investigation. Anyone experiencing any conduct that he or she believes to be retaliatory (or retaliatory harassment) should immediately report it to the Title IX Coordinator using the contact information below.

Title IX Coordinator: Loyola University of New Orleans has a designated Title IX Coordinator to coordinate compliance with and response to inquiries concerning Title IX.

A report of a violation of this policy should be made to:

Sharonda R. Williams
General Counsel and Director of Government Affairs
6363 St. Charles Avenue, Box 58
New Orleans, LA 70118
504.864.7082
shwillia@loyno.edu

Any person may also file a complaint with the Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights regarding an alleged violation of Title IX by visiting: the U.S. Department of Education's website or calling 1-800-421-3481. To the extent a violation of this policy may also violate a criminal law, impacted individuals are encouraged to report their complaint to local law enforcement. Any person making a complaint under this policy may pursue a complaint with the University and police simultaneously. The police and the University independently investigate complaints of relationship violence and sexual misconduct. The police investigate to determine whether there has been a violation of criminal laws. The University investigates to determine whether there has been a violation of University policy. The investigations proceed concurrently, and the outcome of one investigation does not determine the outcome of the other investigation. Occasionally, the University may need to briefly suspend the fact-finding aspect of its investigation at the request of law enforcement while the police are in the process of gathering evidence. The University will maintain regular contact with law enforcement to determine when it may begin its investigation. The University will promptly resume its investigation as soon as notified by the police department that it has completed its

evidence gathering process, or sooner if the University determines that the evidence gathering process will be lengthy or delayed. The University will not delay its investigation until the ultimate outcome of the criminal investigation. Even if the University investigation is briefly suspended, the University will nevertheless communicate with the complainant (the person filing the complaint or who was allegedly the victim of discrimination) regarding their rights, procedural options, and the implementation of appropriate interim measures to assist and protect the safety of the complainant and the campus community and to prevent retaliation. Even if the investigation is suspended temporarily, the University will implement appropriate interim measures to assist and protect the safety of the complainant and the campus community and to prevent retaliation.

Prohibited Conduct- Sexual Harassment: Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature by an employee, by another student, or by a third party that satisfies one or more of the following:

A school employee conditioning education benefits on participation in unwelcome sexual conduct (i.e., quid pro quo)

Unwelcome conduct that a reasonable person would determine is so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the school's education program or activity (i.e. hostile environment); or

In determining whether a hostile environment exists, the University will consider the totality of circumstances, including factors such as the actual impact the conduct has had on the Complainant; the nature and severity of the conduct at issue; the frequency and duration of the conduct; the relationship between the parties (including accounting for whether one individual has power or authority over the other); the respective ages of the parties; the context in which the conduct occurred; and the number of persons affected. The University will evaluate the totality of circumstances from the perspective of a reasonable person in the Complainant's position. A person's adverse subjective reaction to conduct is not sufficient, in and of itself, to establish the existence of a hostile environment. The University encourages members of the University Community to report any and all instances of Sexual Harassment, even if they are unsure whether the conduct rises to the level of a policy violation. Some specific examples of conduct that may constitute Sexual Harassment if unwelcome include, but are not limited to:

Unreasonable pressure for a dating, romantic, or intimate relationship or sexual contact

Unwelcome kissing, hugging, or massaging

Sexual innuendos, jokes, or humor

Displaying sexual graffiti, pictures, videos, or posters

Using sexually explicit profanity

Asking about, or telling about, sexual fantasies, sexual preferences, or sexual activities

E-mail and Internet use that violates this policy

Leering or staring at someone in a sexual way, such as staring at a person's breasts or groin

Sending sexually explicit emails, text messages, or social media posts

Commenting on a person's dress in a sexual manner

Giving unwelcome personal gifts such as lingerie that suggest the desire for a romantic relationship

Insulting demeaning, or degrading another person based on gender or gender stereotypes

Prohibited Conduct-Sexual Assault: The term ''sexual assault'' means any nonconsensual sexual act including when the victim lacks capacity to consent. Sexual assault also includes the sex offenses of Rape, Sodomy, Sexual Assault with an Object, Fondling, Incest, and Statutory Rape.

Rape is the carnal knowledge of a person, 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 or physical incapacity. There is "carnal knowledge" if there is the slightest penetration of the vagina or penis by the sexual organ of the other person. Attempted Rape is included.

Sodomy is oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, 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 or physical incapacity.

Sexual Assault with an Object is using an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, 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 or physical incapacity. An "object" or "instrument" is anything used by the offender other than the offender's genitalia.

Fondling is 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 or physical incapacity.

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

Statutory Rape is sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent as defined by Louisiana law.

The definition for sexual assault applies regardless of whether the alleged assailant is a stranger or an acquaintance.

For purposes of Loyola's Title IX policy, consent to engage in sexual activity must exist from beginning to end of each instance of sexual activity. Consent is demonstrated through mutually understandable words and/or actions that clearly indicate a willingness to engage in a specific sexual activity. Silence alone, without actions evidencing permission, does not demonstrate consent. While consent may be expressed by words or by actions, it is highly recommended that consent be expressed and obtained verbally. Non-verbal consent expressed through actions may lead to confusion and potential for misunderstandings, which may lead to a violation of this policy. It is the responsibility of the initiator of any sexual activity to obtain their partner's consent. Consent must be knowing and voluntary. To give consent in Louisiana, a person must be at least 17 years old. Assent does not constitute consent if obtained through "coercion" or from an individual whom the Respondent knows or reasonably should know is "incapacitated." An individual's use of alcohol or drugs does not diminish that individual's responsibility to obtain consent if that individual is the one who initiates sexual activity. Consent to engage in sexual activity may be withdrawn by any person at any time. Once withdrawal of consent has been expressed, the sexual activity must cease immediately. Consent is automatically withdrawn by a person who is no longer capable of giving consent. A current or previous consensual dating or sexual relationship between the parties does not itself imply Consent or preclude a finding of responsibility for misconduct.
Coercion for purposes of Loyola's Title IX policy is the use of express or implied threats, intimidation, or physical force which places an individual in reasonable fear of immediate harm or physical injury.

An individual is considered to be incapacitated for purposes of this policy if, by reason of mental or physical condition, the individual is manifestly unable to make a knowing and deliberate choice to engage in sexual activity. Someone who is drunk or intoxicated is not necessarily incapacitated. Individuals who are asleep, unresponsive or unconscious are incapacitated. Among the factors the University will use to assess whether someone is incapacitated for purposes of this policy are: inability to communicate coherently, inability to dress/undress without assistance, inability to walk without assistance, slurred speech, loss of coordination, vomiting, or inability to perform other physical or cognitive tasks without assistance. The existence of any one of these factors will support a finding of incapacitation for purposes of this policy.

Prohibited Conduct- Domestic and Dating Violence

Domestic Violence is violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person

similarly situated to a spouse of the victim, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under Louisiana law. 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.

> "Domestic and Dating Violence" encompasses abusive behavior, including threats, verbal and/or emotional abuse, and physical assault, between persons in an intimate and/or dating relationship. Examples of domestic and dating violence include, but are not limited to, intimidation, threats, and physical harm. Preventing a partner from making contact with others among the partner's family, friends, or peer group also falls within this definition. This includes behavior toward another person when the intimate and/or sexual relationship has ended.

Prohibited Conduct- Stalking

The term ''stalking'' means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to— (A) fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or (B) suffer substantial emotional distress.

> A course of conduct means two or more acts in which a person directly, indirectly or through third parties, by any action, method, device or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person or interferes with a person's property. Stalking includes, but is not limited to, the intentional and repeated uninvited presence of the alleged perpetrator at another's home, workplace, school, or any place which would cause a reasonable person to be alarmed, or to suffer emotional distress as a result of verbal or behaviorally implied threats of death, bodily injury, or sexual assault.

Confidentiality: The goal of this policy is to provide members of the community with a positive working and learning environment that is free from sexual harassment, sexual assault, stalking, and/or dating and domestic violence. Complaints of sexual harassment, sexual assault, stalking, and/or dating and domestic violence will be investigated in a manner that is consistent with this goal. The University cannot grant complete confidentiality in its handling of sexual harassment complaints. The Respondent must be apprised of the Complainant's identity; he or she cannot remain anonymous. Fundamental fairness principles and due process require that a Respondent knows the details of the allegations made against the Respondent, to the extent the details are known, to provide adequate opportunity for the Respondent to respond. However, to the extent possible, the University will keep the complaint and investigation confidential and will make every reasonable effort to handle inquiries, complaints, and related proceedings in a manner that protects the privacy of all parties. Each situation is resolved as discreetly as possible, with information shared only with those who need to know. "Gag orders" will not be placed on any party. The University will not restrict either party's ability to discuss the investigation or gather and present evidence. Because Title IX and the University prohibit retaliation, the University will take proper steps to prevent retaliation and will take strong responsive action if

retaliation occurs. If a Complainant requests that an investigation not be pursued, the University will take all reasonable steps to respond to the complaint consistent with the request as long as honoring the request does not prevent the University from responding effectively to the harassment and preventing harassment of others. If a person submits an anonymous report, the scope of University's ability to respond to the alleged misconduct may be limited.

Complainants cannot remain anonymous during a formal investigation. A Complainant cannot file a Formal Complaint anonymously because a Formal Complaint is defined as a document or electronic submission (such as an e-mail or Title IX report received through Maxient, Loyola's online reporting system) that contains the Complainant's physical or digital signature or otherwise indicates that the Complainant is the person filing the formal complaint. The Title IX Coordinator or their designee is required to then send written notice of the allegations to both parties, Complainant and Respondent, upon receiving a Formal Complaint. The written notice of allegations to the Respondent must include certain details about the allegations, including the identity of the parties, Complainant(s), if known. The Respondent must be informed of the identity of the Complainant in order to allow them to fully respond to the allegations against him or her.

In cases when a Complainant does not wish to proceed with an investigation, the Title IX Coordinator will determine whether the University has an obligation to proceed with the investigation notwithstanding this request based on concern for the safety or well-being of the broader University community. The University reserves the right to take appropriate action in such circumstances, even in cases when the Complainant is reluctant to proceed. In making this evaluation, the University may consider the following:

The seriousness of the alleged incident;

The age of the alleged victim;

Whether there have been other complaints or reports of policy violations against the accused individual;

The increased risk that the accused individual will commit additional acts of sexual harassment, sexual assault, stalking, and/or domestic and dating violence, such as;

Whether there has been other sexual harassment, sexual assault, stalking and/or domestic and dating violence complaints about the same alleged perpetrator;

Whether the alleged perpetrator has a history of arrests or records from a prior school indicating a history of violence;

Whether the alleged perpetrator threatened further sexual harassment, sexual assault, stalking and/or domestic and dating violence against the alleged victim or others;

Whether the sexual harassment, sexual assault, stalking and/or domestic and dating violence was committed by multiple perpetrators; and/or

Whether there have been threats to kill or harm the alleged victim;

Whether the alleged policy violation was perpetrated with a weapon; and/or

Whether the University possesses other means to obtain relevant evidence of the policy violation (e.g., security cameras or physical evidence).

Violations & Complaint Procedures:

Any person may report sex discrimination, including sexual harassment, sexual assault, stalking, and/or dating and domestic violence (whether or not the person reporting is the person alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute sex discrimination or sexual harassment, sexual assault, stalking, and/or domestic and dating violence), in person, by mail, by telephone, or by electronic mail, using the contact information listed for the Title IX Coordinator, or by any other means that results in the Title IX Coordinator receiving the person's verbal or written report (e.g. reporting to LUPD who then submit the report to the Title IX Coordinator). Such a report may be made at any time (including during non- business hours) by using the telephone number or electronic mail address, or by mail to the office address, listed for the Title IX Coordinator.

As discussed above, reports may be made to:

Sharonda R. Williams
General Counsel and Director of Government Affairs
6363 St. Charles Avenue, Box 58
New Orleans, LA 70118
504.864.7082
shwillia@loyno.edu

All reports describing conduct that is inconsistent with this policy will be promptly and equitably resolved in accordance with University policy, state laws, and federal regulations. For the University to move forward with a formal Title IX investigation, the University must receive a signed Formal Complaint from the Complainant; the signature can be digital. Parents and Guardians may act on behalf of a student who is still legally considered a minor with respect to exercising their Title IX rights. Otherwise, no person may submit a Formal Complaint on the Complainant's behalf. In any case, including a case where a Complainant elects not to file a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator may file a Formal Complaint on behalf of the University if doing so is not clearly unreasonable. Such action will normally be taken in limited circumstances involving serious or repeated conduct or where the alleged perpetrator may pose a

continuing threat to the University Community. Factors the Title IX Coordinator may consider include (but are not limited to): (a) was a weapon involved in the incident; (b) were multiple assailants involved in the incident; (c) is the accused a repeat offender; and (d) does the incident create a risk of occurring again. If the Complainant or the Title IX Coordinator files a Formal Complaint, then the University will commence an investigation. In all cases where a Formal Complaint is filed, the Complainant will be treated as a party, irrespective of the party's level of participation. In a case where the Title IX Coordinator files a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will not act as a Complainant or otherwise as a party for purposes of the investigation and adjudication processes.

> For the sake of clarity, the Title IX Coordinator above is the only person at the University with the authority to institute corrective measures on the University's behalf pursuant to this policy

All individuals are encouraged to report conduct that may also violate criminal law to both the University and to local law enforcement. These processes are not mutually exclusive. The University strongly encourages individuals affected by sex or gender discrimination, sexual harassment, sexual assault, stalking, and/or dating and domestic violence to talk to someone about what happened and obtain support services. The University also needs to respond appropriately to reports of violations of this policy in order to provide a safe and effective learning environment. The University can most effectively investigate and respond to alleged violations of this policy if the complaint is made as promptly as possible after the alleged violence or misconduct occurs. The University does not, however, limit the time frame for reporting. If the Respondent is not a member of the University community at the time of the report, the University will still seek to meet its legal obligations by providing reasonably available support for a Complainant; the University can also put safety measures into place, e.g. banning the Respondent from campus. The University will assist a Complainant in identifying external reporting options as well.

The University encourages students to report all incidents of sexual harassment, sexual assault, stalking, and/or dating and domestic violence. Therefore, students who in good faith report violations of this policy will not be disciplined by the University for a violation of the University's Drugs and Controlled Substances and/or Alcohol policies that may have occurred in connection with the reported incident.

Mandatory Reporters – Reporting Obligation:

All University employees, except counselors, employees working in Student Health Services, pastors, resident ministers, or advocates and those employees legally regarded as confidential sources, must bring reports of violations of this policy, including sexual and gender-based harassment, sexual assault, stalking, and/or dating and domestic violence that they observe or learn about, immediately to the attention of the Title IX Coordinator. Failure to do so can result in discipline, up to immediate discharge. The employee must report all relevant details about the alleged policy violation, including the name of the alleged victim, the accused, any witnesses, and any other relevant facts, including the date, time, and specific location of the incident. The employee should advise the alleged victim that the details of the incident will be disclosed only to those officials with a legitimate institutional interest in knowing the information. The Title IX Coordinator or appropriate Deputy Title IX Coordinator will explain to the Complainant that the University prohibits retaliation for filing a complaint and will take steps to prevent retaliation

and take strong responsive action if any retaliation occurs. The University will take steps to limit the effects of the alleged sexual harassment, sexual assault, stalking, and/or domestic and dating violence and prevent its recurrence when possible. Such steps might include providing increased security or supervision at locations or activities where a pattern of sexual harassment, sexual assault, stalking, and/or dating and domestic violence exists; providing education and training materials for students, student groups, or employees; reviewing applicable sexual harassment, sexual assault, stalking, and/or dating and domestic violence or disciplinary policies; and conducting climate surveys regarding sexual harassment, sexual assault, stalking, and/or dating and domestic violence. Individuals who choose to discuss an incident of relationship violence, sexual harassment, or other sexual misconduct only in a privileged/confidential or private setting should understand that the University will not be able to conduct an investigation into the particular incident, or pursue disciplinary action against the alleged perpetrator, unless the incident is reported to the University and the University receives a signed complaint directly from the alleged victim or their parents or guardians if the victim is legally still considered a minor, or the Title IX Coordinator signs a Formal Complaint. Counselors, staff in Student Health Services, pastors, resident ministers, and advocates who are able to maintain confidentiality of reports will still assist their clients in receiving support services, regardless of whether a report is made. At the individual's option, this will include coordinating with the University to provide any necessary supportive measures. The University will attempt to balance a Complainant's request not to participate in an investigation with the University's broader obligation to campus safety. If the Title IX Coordinator determines an investigation must proceed against the Complainant's wishes, the safety risks associated with the University contacting or interviewing the accused will be taken into consideration before that occurs, especially in cases where the alleged victim is fearful and does not want the perpetrator contacted, or when the threats and abuse may escalate and put the alleged victim in increased danger due to the investigation process.

Processing Complaints and Reports:

All reports of alleged violations of this policy are reviewed by the Title IX Coordinator and/or Deputy Title IX Coordinator. The University will process all complaints and reports of policy violations that occurred in the United States it receives, regardless of whether the conduct which is the basis for the complaint allegedly occurred on campus or off campus. Note – all alleged violations of University policy that occur while a student is studying abroad in a country outside of the United States will be handled through Student Conduct. The Title IX Coordinator may also determine that an investigation is warranted without a complaint if the University has sufficient notice that violations of this policy may have occurred; in these instances, the Title IX Coordinator must sign a Formal Complaint to begin a Title IX investigation. The University is not precluded from investigating an alleged violation of this policy simply because the alleged victim either did not directly bring the complaint or does not want to participate in an investigation of a possible policy violation. The University will take prompt, responsive action to take steps to eliminate, prevent, or address a hostile environment if it determines that one exists.

Investigation:

The investigatory and appeal processes pursuant to this policy apply when the Respondent is a Loyola student, faculty member, or staff member, and the Complainant is participating in or

attempting to participate in the education program or activity of Loyola University New Orleans. Violations of University policy that do not fall under or do not rise to the level of Title IX that involve faculty and staff as the Respondents are handled in a manner consistent with the Faculty Handbook or the Human Resources Policies and Procedures Manual respectively; violations of University policy that do not fall under or do not rise to the level of Title IX that involve a student as the Respondents are handled in a manner consistent with the Student Code of Conduct.

An investigation pursuant to this policy will commence as soon as practical following receipt of a Formal Complaint signed by the Complainant, their parents or guardian if the Complainant is still legally considered a minor in Louisiana, or the Title IX Coordinator, generally within two weeks. An investigator and decision maker with appropriate training will be appointed by the Title IX Coordinator and/or appropriate Deputy Title IX Coordinator. In some cases, the Title IX Coordinator may retain an outside investigator and/or decision maker(s). As an alternative to a formal investigation, if both the Complainant and Respondent consent, Mediation may be pursued. Informal resolutions, like mediation, are not available when a student-Complainant alleges sexual harassment, sexual assault, stalking, and/or dating and domestic violence by an employee-Respondent. The Complainant is not required to participate in an investigation, but the University's ability to respond to allegations of sexual harassment, sexual assault, stalking, and/or dating or domestic violence may be limited without the participation of the Complainant. The investigation of alleged policy violations will be conducted in a private manner, except insofar as information needs to be disclosed so that the University may effectively investigate the matter or take corrective action. The University does not allow conflicts of interest, real or reasonably perceived, by those investigating Title IX complaints or making decisions related to Title IX complaints under this policy. A conflict of interest exists when an individual's knowledge of the matter or personal or professional relationships with the Complainant, Respondent, or Witnesses would preclude the individual from being able to investigate or make decisions in the case fairly and impartially. Individuals who wish to challenge an investigator or decision maker because of a conflict of interest may do so by filing a challenge with the Title IX Coordinator within five (5) business days of an investigator and decision maker being appointed. The Title IX Coordinator retains sole discretion to determine whether a conflict exists and to otherwise take appropriate actions to address the issue in a prompt and equitable manner

The burden of gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination in the adjudication lies with the University and not with the parties. The investigation will culminate in a written investigation report that will be submitted to the decision maker. Although the length of each investigation may vary depending on the totality of the circumstances, the University strives to complete each investigation in a thorough but efficient manner.

a. Notice:

Initially, the Title IX Coordinator will reach out to the Complainant to discuss supportive measures, consider the Complainant's wishes regarding supportive measures, inform the Complainant of the availability of supportive measures with or without the filing of a Formal Complaint, and explain to the Complainant the process for filing a Formal Complaint. If the Complainant files a Formal Complaint or if the Title IX Coordinator signs a Formal Complaint, the investigative process will begin. Then, both the Complainant and the Respondent will be promptly notified of the initiation of an investigation. Contemporaneously with the Respondent

being notified of a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will notify the Respondent of the availability of Supportive Measures for the Respondent, and the University will offer and make available Supportive Measures to the Respondent in the same manner in which it offers and makes them available to the Complainant. The University will also offer and make available Supportive Measures to the Respondent prior to the Respondent being notified of a Formal Complaint, if the Respondent requests such measures. The notice of the initiation of the investigation to the Complainant and Respondent will be in writing and shall be given by the Title IX Coordinator or appropriate Deputy Title IX Coordinator. All notices provided to students under this Policy will be sent to the individual's official University email account and students are presumed to regularly check their official University email accounts. Unless reasonable extensions of time are needed, both the Complainant and Respondent will be notified of the initiation of an investigation within ten (10) business days of receipt of the complaint or the time upon which the University otherwise becomes aware of conduct necessitating investigation. The notice to both the Complainant and the Respondent shall include:

A physical copy of this policy or a hyperlink to this policy;

The potential policy violation(s) at issue;

The location where the potential policy violation(s) took place, the date(s) when the potential policy violation(s) took place, and other sufficient details known at the time so that the parties may prepare for an initial interview with the investigator, i.e. the identities of the parties involved in the incident (if known);

A statement that the Respondent is presumed not responsible unless the evidence shows otherwise at the conclusion of a grievance process;

Notification of the parties right to participate in an investigation and timelines for responding;

Notification of the identity of the Title IX Investigator and the decision maker and their ability to challenge the assignment of the Title IX Investigator and/or decision maker;

Notification of the parties' right to be accompanied by an advisor of their choice;

Notification of the parties' right to inspect and review evidence;

Notification of the University's prohibitions on retaliation and false statements;

Information about resources that are available on campus and in the community; and

Each shall be further advised that the investigation may proceed without the participation of either party

Should the University elect, at any point, to investigate allegations that are materially beyond the scope of the initial written notice, the University will provide a supplemental written notice describing the additional allegations to be investigated to the parties.

b. Investigatory Process:

During the investigation process, both parties will be provided timely notice of any meeting at which their presence is requested or required. Such meetings can provide both parties with an opportunity to be heard and present their account of the events in-person. The Complainant has the right not to appear in the same room as the Respondent during the investigation process, including the live hearing and appeals (during the live hearing, in order to still allow for cross examination, upon request, the University can allow for cross examination to occur with the parties in separate rooms using technology that enables participants to see and hear the person answering questions). Throughout the investigation process, the live hearing, and any subsequent appeals, both the Complainant and the Respondent shall have the right to have an advisor of choice present at any meeting. If a party does not have an advisor, the party should inform the Title IX Coordinator, and the University will provide one. Any person who serves as an advisor should plan to make themselves available for meetings, especially the live hearing, throughout the process. Limits on the role of an advisor shall be applied equally to both the Complainant and the Respondent. The University has the right at all times to determine what constitutes appropriate behavior on the part of an advisor as well as the right to request that an advisor leave a meeting in the event the Title IX Investigator, decision maker, or Title IX Coordinator determines that the advisor is not acting appropriately. The advisor is encouraged to join the Complainant or Respondent's initial meeting with the Title IX Coordinator or appropriate Deputy Title IX Coordinator for an orientation to the University's policies and procedures, privacy protections and expected participation/decorum. The advisor may not be a fact witness or otherwise have any conflicting role in the process. After the investigation process is complete, the Title IX Investigator will produce a typed record of each party’s statement. Complainants, Respondents, and Witnesses will be given a chance to review their statement and will be asked to certify its accuracy. Then, the Title IX Investigator will draft an investigation report that fairly summarizes the various steps taken during the investigation, summarizes the relevant evidence collected, lists material facts on which the parties agree, and lists material facts on which the parties do not agree. When the investigation report is complete, the investigator will transmit a copy to the Title IX Coordinator. The investigator will also transmit the investigation report to each party and their advisor, in either electronic or hard copy form.

c. Live Hearing:

Title IX live hearings can be held at a venue where all parties and witnesses are present, along with their advisors, the decision maker, and the Title IX Coordinator. Except as otherwise permitted by the decision maker, the hearing will be closed to all other persons. With the exception of the investigator and the parties, witnesses will be sequestered until such time as their testimony is complete. Upon request, the University can allow for the parties to be in separate rooms and use technology that enables participants to see and hear the other person. In the decision maker’s discretion, the hearing may be conducted virtually, by use of video and audio technology, where all participants participate simultaneously and contemporaneously by use of such technology

In the Title IX live hearing, Complainants and Respondents are to be represented by advisors. The parties can choose an advisor to represent them or the school can provide one

for them. An advisor can, for example, be a member of the faculty, a staff member, or a parent. Though it's not required, a lawyer may represent a party as an advisor. Only advisors and the decision maker are allowed to ask questions during the hearing, not the parties themselves.

While a party has the right to attend and participate in the hearing with an advisor, a party and/or advisor who materially and repeatedly violates the rules of the hearing in such a way as to be materially disruptive, may be barred from further participation and/or have their participation limited, as the case may be, in the discretion of the decision maker.

The decision maker will have extensive training in Title IX procedures as well as all applicable evidentiary requirements, standards of proof, and relevant state and local laws, and this training will be made available to the public through the University's Title IX website. The decision maker is tasked with reaching a determination regarding responsibility by applying the preponderance of the evidence standard, which the University has designated for use in all formal complaints of sexual harassment, sexual assault, stalking, and/or dating and domestic violence. This same standard of evidentiary proof is applied to all sexual harassment, sexual assault, stalking, and/or dating and domestic violence complaints against students and employees. For an individual to be found responsible using a preponderance of the evidence standard, the evidence (which consists of the full totality of the circumstances) must establish that it was more likely than not that the individual committed the alleged violation. This standard is based on the more convincing evidence and its probable truth or accuracy, and not on the amount of evidence presented. Ultimately, preponderance of the evidence means that the greater weight of the evidence favors either the finding of a violation or the finding of a non-violation. The decision maker will evaluate all relevant evidence under this standard without making credibility determinations based on a party's status as a Complainant or Respondent.

While the Hearing Procedures and rulings from the decision maker will govern the particulars of the hearing, each hearing will include, at a minimum: a. Opportunity for each party to address the decision maker directly and to respond to questions posed by the decision maker; b. Opportunity for each party's advisor to ask directly, orally, and in real time, relevant questions, and follow up questions, of the other party and any witnesses, including questions that support or challenge credibility; c. Opportunity for each party to raise contemporaneous objections to testimonial or non-testimonial evidence and to have such objections ruled on by the decision maker and a reason for the ruling provided; d. Opportunity for each party to submit evidence that the party did not present during the investigation due to mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect; e. Opportunity for each party to make a brief closing argument. f. The decision maker, at their discretion, may also permit the parties or advisors to make opening statements

During the hearing, the parties and their advisors will have access to the investigation report and evidence.

During the hearing, advisors will take turns asking questions to the parties and the witnesses; cross examination must occur directly, orally, and in real time. These questions will be pre-

screened by the decision maker to ensure that only relevant questions are asked. The parties are not permitted to personally cross-examine each other during the investigation process, including any hearings or appeals; only the advisor can do this. The decision maker has the sole discretion to determine whether the questions are relevant and can be asked; the decision maker must provide a rationale for their decision. All relevant evidence must be admitted, but the decision-maker must exclude evidence based on legally recognized privileges, the Complainant's prior sexual history (with limited exceptions), any party's medical, psychological, or similar records (without their voluntary, written consent), and party or witness statements that have not been subjected to cross-examination at a live hearing. Both Title IX Investigators and decision-makers are trained specifically with respect to "issues of relevance," and such training materials will be publicly available on the University's Title IX website. The opportunity to ask questions may not be used to harass or intimidate the other party. During cross examination, advisors or the decision maker may ask follow up questions, including those that challenge the credibility of the other party.

A party or witness may choose not to answer a question, but the decision maker then would have to disregard all other statements given by that party or witness. In other words, if an individual does not answer a cross question, they have not submitted to cross examination and their statement(s) cannot be considered. However, the decision maker must not make an inference on a party's culpability or credibility solely based on their refusal to answer questions. Additionally, in the event that any party or witness does not attend the hearing, the statements of that party or witness, as the case may be, will not be considered by the decision maker in reaching a determination of responsibility or non-responsibility. a. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the decision maker may consider the testimony of any party or witness, whether given during the investigation or during the hearing, if the parties jointly stipulate that the testimony may be considered or in the case where neither party requested attendance of the witness at the hearing.

Live hearings will be audio recorded and made available to parties upon request for inspection and review, including for use in preparing any subsequent appeal.

d. Supportive Measures:

The University may provide reasonable supportive measures to support a Complainant and Respondent. The issuance of supportive measures is not disciplinary in nature and should not be construed as a determination by the University that the Respondent did or did not violate this policy; Respondents are presumed not responsible unless the evidence shows otherwise at the conclusion of a grievance process. The University will notify Complainants and Respondents, in writing, that supportive measures are available during the University's investigation and hearing through final resolution of a complaint, including appeals. Such written notice to the Complainant and Respondent shall further state that such measures may be requested at any time during the process by contacting the Title IX Coordinator or appropriate Deputy Title IX Coordinator and shall include the means for contacting the Title IX Coordinator or appropriate Deputy Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator or appropriate Deputy Title IX Coordinator has the discretion to ensure the appropriateness of any supportive measure based on all available information, and is available to meet with a

Complainant or Respondent to address any concerns about the provision of supportive measures. Examples of supportive measures include, but are not limited to: access to counselling or mental health services, a mutual order of no contact, residence hall relocation, adjustment of course schedules or work-study employment, a leave of absence, transportation arrangements, or reassignment to a different supervisor or position. The University will take steps to ensure that appropriate supportive measures are provided. The University will maintain the confidentiality of Supportive Measures provided to either a Complainant or Respondent, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality does not impair the University's ability to provide the Supportive Measures in question. The University will promptly address any violation of a mutual no contact order supportive measure. Supportive measures may be kept in place until the end of any review or appeal process or may be extended permanently as appropriate. Violations of a mutual no contact order supportive measure should be reported to the Title IX Coordinator or appropriate Deputy Title IX Coordinator. Students may face disciplinary action up to and including dismissal for such a violation. Supportive measures cannot be punitive or disciplinary against any party and cannot unreasonably burden the Complainant or the Respondent or alter or affect the presumption that the Respondent is not responsible unless the evidence shows otherwise at the conclusion of a hearing.

e. Evidentiary Standard: Preponderance of the Evidence

At all stages in the process, the decision maker and/or person or persons hearing any appeal will investigate and make findings on the merits of an alleged violation using a preponderance of the evidence standard.

For an individual to be found responsible using a preponderance of the evidence standard, the evidence (which consists of the full totality of the circumstances) must establish that it was more likely than not that the individual committed the alleged violation. This standard is based on the more convincing evidence and its probable truth or accuracy, and not on the amount of evidence presented. Ultimately, preponderance of the evidence means that the greater weight of the evidence favors either the finding of a violation or the finding of a non-violation.

f. Hearing Outcomes and **Notice of Outcomes**:

After the live hearing, the decision maker must assess whether or not the evidence presented during the hearing has met the preponderance of the evidence standard. The decision maker will objectively evaluate all relevant evidence collected during the investigation, including both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence, together with testimony and non-testimony evidence received at the hearing, and ensure that any credibility determinations made are not based on a person's status as a Complainant, Respondent, or witness. The hearing officer will take care to exclude from consideration any evidence that was ruled inadmissible at the pre-hearing conference, during the hearing. The decision maker will resolve disputed facts using a preponderance of the evidence (i.e., "more likely than not") standard and reach a determination regarding

whether the facts that are supported by a preponderance of the evidence constitute no, one, or more violations of the policy as alleged in the Formal Complaint.

In the event the decision maker determines that the Respondent is responsible for violating this policy, the decision maker will, prior to issuing a written decision, consult with the Title IX Coordinator who has disciplinary authority over the Respondent and the Title IX Coordinator will determine any discipline to be imposed. The decision maker will also, prior to issuing a written decision, consult with the Title IX Coordinator who will determine whether and to what extent ongoing support measures or other remedies will be provided to the Complainant.

The decision-maker will then issue a written decision simultaneously to both parties, which contains the following information: identification of the alleged sexual harassment, sexual assault, stalking, and/or dating and domestic violence; the procedural steps taken from receipt of the formal complaint through the issuance of the written decision, including notification to the parties, interviews with the parties and witnesses, site visits, methods used to gather non-testimonial evidence, and the date, location, and people who were present at or presented testimony at the hearing; findings of fact, made under a preponderance of the evidence standard, supporting the determination; conclusions regarding the application of the Code of Conduct and/or applicable policies to the factual findings; a determination regarding responsibility for each allegation and the decision-maker's rationale for the result; any disciplinary sanctions imposed on the Respondent; whether remedies will be provided to the Complainant (though the specific remedies may remain confidential); and information about the appeals process.

Transmittal of the written determination to the parties concludes the hearing process, subject to any right of appeal.

Although the length of each adjudication by hearing will vary depending on the totality of the circumstances, the University strives to issue the decision maker's written determination within fourteen (14) days of the conclusion of the hearing.

Appeals: The Complainant or Respondent may appeal a decision. Both parties may participate equally in the appeal process even if the party did not file the appeal himself or herself. A party must file an appeal within five (5) working days of the date they receive notice of dismissal of the Formal Complaint or determination of responsibility or non-responsibility or, if the other party appeals, within thee (3) working days of the other party appealing, whichever is later. An appeal must be in writing, submitted to the Title IX Coordinator, specify the substantive and/or procedural basis for the appeal, explain in detail why the appealing party believes the appeal should be granted, and articulate what specific relief the appealing party seeks. The original finding is presumed to have been decided reasonably and appropriately by a preponderance of the evidence standard, and the only grounds for appeal are as follows:

a. Procedural Irregularity.

That a student was not afforded a right provided by this policy and the failure to provide that right materially impacted the outcome.

b. Newly Discovered Evidence.

New evidence that was not reasonably available when the determination of responsibility or non-responsibility was made that could affect the outcome. This includes information or material which was unable to be known at the time of the investigation or hearing. The student or employee is expected to demonstrate that such evidence was unable to be known. Evidence that was known or was accessible during the investigation or hearing, but which the student or employee chose not to or neglected to present does not constitute a sound basis of appeal.

c. Bias or Conflict of Interest:

The Title IX Coordinator, Title IX Investigator, or decision maker had a conflict of interest or bias that affected the outcome. This includes partiality or the inability of the Title IX Investigator, decision maker, or Title IX Coordinator to refrain from acting upon predisposed or developed bias during the investigation or the determination of its outcome

d. Arbitrary and Capricious Decision.

The decision is arbitrary and capricious in that it was not made on reasonable grounds. An appeal on the basis of arbitrary and capricious decision-making will only be granted if there is NO reasonable basis for the original decision.

e. Inappropriateness of the Sanction.

A sanction is inappropriate if it does not reflect a proper alignment between the nature of the offense, the student's previous disciplinary record, other factors which should be considered, and the sanction administered. Because these multiple factors are incorporated in each individual disciplinary decision, previous decisions do not establish precedent in University disciplinary hearings.

No other grounds for appeal are permitted.

The Title IX Coordinator, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, or their designee will share the appeal with the other party or parties (e.g. if the Respondent appeals, the appeal is shared with the Complainant, who may wish to file a response, request an appeal on the same grounds or different grounds). The Title IX Coordinator, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, or their designee will refer the request(s) to an appropriately trained appellate body or appellate officer appointed by the Title IX Coordinator, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, or their designee. The appellate officer or board chair will conduct an initial review to determine if the appeal request meets the limited grounds and is timely. The appellate officer or board chair must consult the Title IX Coordinator, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, or their designee on any procedural or substantive questions on relevant cases. If the appeal is not timely or substantively eligible, the original finding and sanction will stand, the decision is final, written notice will be provided to the parties. If the appeal has standing, the designated appellate body or appellate officer will review the appeal. In conducting the review, the original finding and sanction are presumed to have been reasonably and appropriately decided, thus the burden is on the appealing party (parties) to show clear error. The appellate body or appellate officer must limit their review to the challenges presented. The appellate body or appellate officer may affirm or change the findings and/or sanctions of the

original investigation but only according to the permissible grounds. Procedural or substantive errors should be corrected, new evidence should be considered, and sanctions should be proportionate to the severity of the violation and the student's cumulative conduct record. All decisions of the appellate body are to be made within fifteen (15) business days of submission (though this may vary based on the scope of the investigation, University breaks, or unforeseen circumstances) and are final. A written decision will be provided to both parties, which shall be final and not subject to further appeal. Additionally, the determination of a Formal Complaint, including any discipline, becomes final if the time for appeal has passed with no party filing an appeal. The presumptive stance of the University is that all decisions made and sanctions imposed by the original decision maker are to be implemented during the appellate process. At the sole discretion of the Title IX Coordinator when necessary, implementation of sanctions may be stayed pending review only in extremely exigent circumstances. This does not include proximity to graduation, end of term, or exams. The University does not allow conflicts of interest, real or reasonably perceived, by those investigating or adjudicating allegations under this policy or its related procedures. Individuals who wish to challenge an appellate officer or board member(s) because of a conflict of interest may do so by filing a written challenge to the Title IX Coordinator. This challenge must be filed within three (3) business days of the individual being notified of the identity of the appellate officer or board member(s).

Although the length of each appeal will vary depending on the totality of the circumstances, the University strives to issue the appeal officer's written decision within (21) days of an appeal being filed.

Missing Resident Student Notification Policy

The purpose of this policy is to provide the procedures for reporting, investigating, and making emergency notifications regarding any currently enrolled resident student of Loyola University New Orleans who is believed to be missing. This policy is a good faith effort to comply with the Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA).

If a member of the University Community has reason to believe that a student is missing, they should immediately notify the University Police Department at 504-865- 3434, whether or not the student resides on campus. All possible efforts will be made to locate the student to determine his or her state of health and well-being through the collaboration of the offices of University Police, Admissions, and Student Affairs. The Chief Student Affairs Officer should also be contacted at 504-865-3737 to report that a student has been missing for 24 hours.

If the student is an on campus resident, the University Police Department will secure authorization from Residential Life officials to make a welfare entry into the student's room. If the student is an off-campus resident, the University Police will informally enlist the aid of the police agency having jurisdiction.

Concurrently, University officials will endeavor to determine the student's whereabouts through contact with friends, associates, and/or employers of the student. Whether or not the student has been attending classes, labs and scheduled organization or academic meetings, or appearing for scheduled work shifts, will be established. If located,

verification of the student's state of health and intention of returning to the campus will try to be determined. When and where appropriate, a referral will be made to the University's Student Health Center.

If not located, notification of the family and local law enforcement will be made within 24 hours of receiving the initial report to determine if they know of the whereabouts of the student. If the student is an off-campus resident, appropriate family members or associates are encouraged to make an official missing person report to the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction. If the missing student is under the age of 18 and is not an emancipated individual, the University Police Department and/or the Chief Student Affairs Officer will notify the student's parents or legal guardian and any other designated contact person within 24 hours from the time the student is reported missing.

The University Police Department will cooperate, aid, and assist the primary investigative agency in all ways prescribed by law. If the student is an on-campus resident, the University Police Department will open an official investigation and retain status as the primary investigative unit. Upon closure of the missing person investigation, all parties previously contacted will be advised of the status of the case.
All students have the option to identify confidentially someone to be contacted by the Loyola University Police Department or other authorized university official or any other law enforcement agency in furtherance of a missing person (student) investigation. All students have the option through LORA (Loyola Online Records Access) to identify a contact person or persons. If any student takes this option, then those contact persons will be notified no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing.

Fire Safety

Overview: The Higher Education Opportunity Act (Public Law 110-315) became law in August 2008. It requires all United States academic institutions to produce an annual fire safety report outlining fire safety practices, standards, and all fire-related on-campus statistics specifically related to on-campus housing. The following public disclosure report details all information required by this law as it relates to Loyola University New Orleans.

General Statement of University Owned/Controlled Student Housing: The fire alarm systems in all five (5) residence halls have been upgraded within the last year to include fully addressable systems with voice evacuation capability. These systems being addressable allow each initiating point to respond individually. This feature pinpoints exactly where and what type of fire emergency the system is reporting. In addition, the voice evacuation option provides intelligible and understandable prerecorded evacuation messages to the occupants of the building including visible strobe lights. This option is a significant improvement from the horn evacuation blast that the older systems used for an evacuation signal. All the residence halls are equipped with smoke alarms that when activated report directly through the fire alarm system. Each of the main fire alarm panels also includes an override for use as a live voice microphone. These new systems are fully integrated with vital building controls to help assist in protecting and evacuating the building occupants. These features include elevator control, HVAC shut downs, unlocking of all access-controlled doors, and the automatic closing of all electrically held open fire doors. These systems also monitor the buildings fire pump, sprinkler system, and kitchen hood suppression systems. All five (5) of the new fire alarm control panels have been integrated with the existing fire alarm network, allowing all events to be reported instantly to the University Police office, which will take the necessary and appropriate responsive action for that event. Fire extinguishers are located strategically throughout the residence halls and are checked monthly by physical plant staff. There are no further anticipated upgrades to the recently completed improvements until major renovations to the residence halls are initiated.

All residential buildings on campus conduct two mandatory fire drills per year beginning 2013. These drills are documented by building coordinators and reports are filed by the appropriate Building Coordinator and sent to University Police. Education and training programs include annual training by university police. In addition to training building coordinators, university police train residential staff each year regarding what to do during a fire alarm, how to use a fire extinguisher and utilize a fire safety training video. Residential Life staff then conducts on on-going training with students who reside on campus regarding fire safety and evacuation procedures including smoking in only outside designated areas. As part of that training, each student who resides on campus is issued a "Residential Reader" that outlines specific examples of prohibited items in their rooms. These include:

- Halogen lamps (floor or desk)
- microwaves, except as part of a Micro Fridge unit
- Oil lamps

- Space heaters
- Open coil appliances (skillets, toasters, camp stoves, etc.)
- Fireworks
- Candles/incense
- Extension Cords
- Firearms
- Flammable liquids

Students are appraised of the Fire/Life Safety requirements, Fire Alarm Protocol and sanctions imposed through the Department for Student affairs Student Code of Conduct. Likewise, each non-student housing facility on campus is assigned a building coordinator who is mandated by university policy to conduct at least one evacuation drill per year which includes fire drills. These drills are documented by building coordinators and reports are filed by the appropriate Building Coordinator and sent to University Police. Annual training is required and is conducted by university police. Loyola University has a Policy and Procedure Manual - General Occupational Health and Safety Plan Safety Practices for all employees that addresses fire safety and other potential hazards. Emergency procedures are always available on Loyola's web site.

Loyola University New Orleans Main Campus

Offense	Year	Geographic Location			
		On-Campus Property	Residential Facilities	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
Criminal Homicide					
Murder/Non-Negligent Homicide	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses					
Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	2	2	0	0
	2018	6	5	0	0
Fondling	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	6	6	0	0
Incest	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2020	1	1	0	0
	2019	3	3	0	0
	2018	1	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2020	0	1	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arson	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0

Loyola University New Orleans Main Campus

Offense	Year	Geographic Location			
		On-Campus Property	Residential Facilities	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
VAWA Offenses					
Dating Violence	2020	1	1	0	0
	2019	3	3	0	0
	2018	6	5	0	0
Domestic Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2020	5	1	0	0
	2019	6	2	0	0
	2018	5	3	0	0
Arrest					
Weapons Law Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	2020	1	1	0	0
	2019	1	1	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals					
Weapons Law Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	1	1	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	2020	43	43	0	0
	2019	36	36	0	0
	2018	17	17	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	2020	6	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	7	7	0	0
Hate Crimes	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Unfounded Crimes	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Fires in Residential Facilities	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	1	1	0	0
	2018	1	1	0	0

Loyola University New Orleans Broadway Campus

Offense	Year	Geographic Location			
		On-Campus Property	Residential Facilities	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
Criminal Homicide					
Murder/Non-Negligent Homicide	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses					
Rape	2020	1	1	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	1	1	0	0
Fondling	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Incest	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	1
Aggravated Assault	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arson	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0

Loyola University New Orleans Broadway Campus

Offense	Year	Geographic Location			
		On-Campus Property	Residential Facilities	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
VAWA Offenses					
Dating Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	1	1	0	0
Domestic Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	1	1	0	0
	2018	2	1	0	0
Arrest					
Weapons Law Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	2020	1	1	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals					
Weapons Law Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	2020	1	1	0	0
	2019	5	5	0	0
	2018	4	4	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Unfounded Crimes	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Fires in Residential Facilities	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0

Loyola University New Orleans Honduras

Offense	Year	Geographic Location			
		On-Campus Property	Residential Facilities	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
Criminal Homicide					
Murder/Non-Negligent Homicide	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses					
Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Incest	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arson	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0

Loyola University New Orleans Panama Campus

Offense	Year	Geographic Location			
		On-Campus Property	Residential Facilities	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
VAWA Offenses					
Dating Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arrest					
Weapons Law Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals					
Weapons Law Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Unfounded Crimes	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Fires in Residential Facilities	2020	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0