

2022



LOYOLA
UNIVERSITY
NEW ORLEANS

ANNUAL
SECURITY REPORT





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Message from the **CHIEF OF POLICE**

Dear Members of the Loyola University – New Orleans Community,

I am pleased to present to you the 2022 Annual Security Report, a comprehensive overview of the safety and security measures in place at our esteemed institution. As the Chief of Police and Emergency Management Director at Loyola University, it is my privilege to lead a dedicated team of professionals committed to ensuring the safety and well-being of our students, faculty, staff, and visitors.

This report serves as a testament to our unwavering commitment to transparency and accountability. It is a requirement mandated by the Department of Education under the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act). We believe that sharing this information openly with our community fosters trust and collaboration, allowing us to work together to create a safer environment for everyone.

Within the pages of this report, you will find valuable information regarding crime statistics, campus security policies and procedures, safety programs, and resources available to our community members. We encourage you to review this document carefully and familiarize yourself with the resources and services provided by the police department.

Safety is a shared responsibility, and we are committed to providing a safe and secure campus environment. In addition to our routine patrols and emergency response protocols, we strive to engage with our community through education and outreach efforts, ensuring that all members are well-informed about personal safety and the resources available to them.

As we continue to navigate the challenges presented by an ever-changing world, we remain steadfast in our commitment to your safety. We will adapt and evolve our strategies to meet the needs of our community and respond to emerging threats.

I encourage you to take an active role in your own safety and the safety of those around you. If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to reach out to our department. Your feedback is invaluable to us, and we are here to serve you.

Thank you for your trust in the Loyola University Police Department. Together, we can maintain a secure and welcoming campus environment that promotes learning, growth, and success.

Sincerely,

Todd Warren

Chief of Police and Director of Emergency Management
Loyola University Police Department – New Orleans



TODD WARREN

**Chief of
Police and
Director of
Emergency
Management**

Todd Warren, Chief of University Police and Emergency Management at Loyola University New Orleans, brings a wealth of experience and expertise to the role. With over two decades in law enforcement and public safety, he has served in various leadership positions, including Director of Public Safety at Spring Hill College and Executive Director of Public Safety and Police Services at Texarkana College. His extensive background includes roles as Director of Public Safety and Chief of Police at Texarkana Independent School District, as well as significant contributions as an Internal Affairs Investigator for the Texas Department of Criminal Justice. He began his career as a Patrol Officer with the Texarkana Texas Police Department.

His dedication to education is evident through the completion of a Master's Degree in Liberal Arts and Sciences from Spring Hill College, as well as a Bachelor's Degree in Human Services from Texas A&M University-Texarkana. Additionally, he completed the prestigious Leadership and Command College (LCC) from Sam Houston State University in 2003. With his vast experience and commitment to safety, he continues to make a significant impact in his role at Loyola University New Orleans.

JEANNE CLERY DISCLOSURE OF CAMPUS POLICY AND CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS ACT

The Clery Act mandates that all higher education institutions involved in Title IV student financial aid programs must disclose campus crime statistics and provide other security-related information to both students and the general public. Additionally, the amendments introduced by the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) entail additional obligations for institutions, which include divulging statistics, policies, and programs pertaining to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and various other modifications.

Specific requirements for postsecondary institutions are:

Provide crime statistics for the campus, as well as for public areas directly bordering or intersecting with the campus, and specific non-campus facilities and remote classrooms. These statistics are compiled from various sources, including university police, local law enforcement agencies, and other university personnel with substantial roles in student and campus affairs. You can access this information by visiting the "Annual Security Report", which contains three years of campus crime statistics, at:

<https://publicsafety.loyno.edu/police-department/clery-act-information/annual-security-fire-reports>.

Hard copies of the Annual Security Report can be acquired through the Loyola University Police Department (LUPD) or the Office of Legal Affairs. Individuals interested in prospective employment opportunities may request a copy from the Human Resources Office, while prospective students can obtain a copy from the Office of Admissions.

Issue "timely warning" notifications for crimes that have taken place either on the campus itself or within the patrol jurisdiction of the campus police. If a situation occurs that poses a persistent or ongoing danger to the campus community, a campus-wide "timely warning" will be disseminated. These alerts will be distributed through the university's email system as soon as relevant information becomes available. These warnings will include essential details aimed at helping to prevent similar incidents and empowering the community to take necessary precautions.

Additionally, the institution is required to publish a crime log, which is an account of all incidents reported to the university police department. The combined crime and fire log can be located in person at the Loyola University Police Department, or at: <https://publicsafety.loyno.edu/police-department/clery-act-information/combined-crime-fire-log>. LUPD does not currently employ a formal procedure for tracking and documenting criminal involvement by students at off-campus sites affiliated with officially recognized student organizations of the institution.

CAMPUS DESCRIPTION

Loyola University New Orleans, a private Jesuit Catholic University, is situated at 6363 St. Charles Ave. in New Orleans, Louisiana. Loyola's campus spans 24 acres and is nestled within the charming and historically safe Uptown Area of New Orleans, making it one of the most secure neighborhoods in the city. With an enrollment of approximately 4,000 students, a dedicated faculty and staff exceeding 1,000 members, and a significant number of daily visitors, Loyola University New Orleans continues to thrive as a vibrant academic community.

Within the main campus grounds, you will find three residence halls, a student center encompassing a dining facility, bookstore, and the Office of Student Life and Ministry, an administrative building, a well-equipped gym and fitness center, a theater, a library, two chapels, numerous classrooms, and several additional structures. The campus is delineated by Freret Street to the north, St. Charles Avenue to the south, Calhoun Street to the east, and Tulane University to the west.

A short distance away from the main campus, at the intersection of St. Charles and Broadway, you will find a 4.2-acre campus. This campus houses Loyola's law school, two residence halls, and an administrative building. The boundaries of this campus are defined by St. Charles Ave to the north, Dominican Street to the south, Broadway Street to the east, and Lowerline Street to the west. Pine Street runs through the center of the campus, connecting St. Charles Ave to Dominican Street.

CAMPUS ACCESS

You can reach the main campus by vehicle through entrances on St. Charles Ave., Freret Street, and Calhoun Street. Access to the Broadway Campus, on the other hand, is available via Broadway or Pine Streets.

Please note that access to the residence halls is restricted exclusively to residents, their approved guests, and designated members of the college community. Residents can gain entry using either keys or card access readers. It is important to emphasize that residents should avoid propping doors open or allowing unfamiliar individuals to enter the buildings. The Loyola University Police Department (LUPD) officers conduct regular patrols of the residence halls to ensure security. Additionally, housing staff diligently enforce security protocols within the halls and collaborate with residents to foster a community that respects individual and collective rights and responsibilities.

For administrative and academic buildings, all University Departments share the responsibility for ensuring the security and upkeep of their designated campus buildings. This responsibility extends to managing access to these facilities. Typically, during regular business hours and class schedules (from 8:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., Monday through Friday), most academic buildings are freely accessible for routine activities and scheduled events.

However, outside of normal working hours and class schedules, which include weekends, holidays, and after 9:00 p.m. on weekdays, access to academic facilities becomes restricted and is supervised by key or card access. In cases where it is necessary, the LUPD facilitates access for approved scheduled activities during these non-standard periods.

MAINTENANCE OF CAMPUS FACILITIES

Facilities and landscaping are upheld in a manner that prioritizes safety and minimizes potential hazards. During their routine campus patrols, LUPD officers take note of any issues such as malfunctioning lights or other unsafe physical conditions. These observations are subsequently relayed to the Loyola Facilities Department for rectification through the Physical Plant Job Request Form: <https://operations.loyno.edu/physical-plant/job-request-form>.

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY POLICE DEPARTMENT – NEW ORLEANS



LUPD is dedicated to enhancing the intellectual, social, spiritual, physical, and recreational dimensions of students' lives while ensuring a safe and protected environment. Loyola University's crime prevention and security initiatives are designed to foster the personal development of students, aiming to guide them in becoming responsible individuals in alignment with the values and heritage of Loyola University as a Jesuit, Catholic institution. LUPD seeks to nurture mutual trust and inspire community members to actively participate in reducing opportunities for criminal activities.

LUPD is tasked with delivering law enforcement and public safety services for both the main campus and the Broadway campus situated in New Orleans, Louisiana. The primary LUPD office is situated on the first floor of Biever Hall, which is part of the main campus. Additionally, LUPD maintains a substation in Founders Hall, serving the needs of the Broadway campus.

LUPD operates under the guidance of a Chief of Police who also serves as the Director of Emergency Management. This department falls under the Finance and Administration Division of the University. It is staffed by eighteen full-time sworn police officers who wear uniforms, conduct patrols across the campuses using various methods, and respond to service calls.

In accordance with Louisiana Revised Statutes 17:1805, LUPD officers bear the responsibility of "maintaining general order and exercising police power" within Loyola University New Orleans campuses. They hold the official designation of university police officers, granted by the Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections. LUPD officers adhere to all established standards and are subject to regulation by the Louisiana Peace Officer Standards and Training Council (POST).

As commissioned university police officers, as stipulated in the aforementioned statute, LUPD officers have the authority to carry concealed weapons and make arrests while fulfilling their duties within their respective campuses. This authority extends to all streets, roads, and rights-of-way within or adjacent to the campus boundaries. Additionally, in the execution of their duties on campus or while in pursuit, they retain the power to arrest individuals.

Furthermore, LUPD officers, with authorization from the chief administrative officer of the educational institution, have the authority to carry out their duties off-campus in the following situations: (1) when engaged in intelligence gathering activities, (2) during investigations of crimes committed on campus, (3) while transporting prisoners as part of their responsibilities, (4) when conveying money, securities, or other valuables on behalf of the college or university, (5) when providing security or protective services for visiting dignitaries to the college or university both on and off the campus, and (6) if specifically requested by the chief law enforcement officer of the parish or city.

Additionally, as of January 1, 2016, any individual employed in a full-time capacity as a college or university police officer is required to successfully finish a sexual assault awareness training program, which is offered in accordance with the guidelines established by the Council on Peace Officer Standards and Training, as outlined in R.S. 40:2405.8.

Periodically, LUPD hires non-sworn public safety officers who are vested with the authority to request identification from individuals and ascertain whether they have legitimate business at Loyola University New Orleans. Additionally, these officers have the authority to issue parking citations.

LUPD has entered into an agreement with the Tulane University Police Department to operate a full-time communication center. This center handles incoming phone calls and dispatches service requests to the patrol officers. Alarms are monitored by an external monitoring service, which notifies the dispatch center when an alarm is triggered, and appropriate public safety personnel are dispatched accordingly.



It is important to note that all members of the LUPD team are highly trained professionals with extensive experience and an unwavering commitment to meeting the needs of and supporting the mission of the university community.

The Loyola University Police Department maintains a highly cooperative and interconnected partnership with both the New Orleans Police Department (NOPD) and the Tulane University Police Department (TUPD). In cases of serious on-campus crimes, LUPD promptly reports these incidents to the NOPD and shares all relevant information to support their investigations. Command officers from LUPD routinely hold meetings with the NOPD Second District Commander and their staff, in addition to engaging with the Tulane University Police (TUPD) and representatives from other local police and security entities. These discussions encompass crime trends and strategies for crime prevention within the area surrounding the campus.

LUPD officers, along with TUPD and NOPD officers, maintain ongoing communication while responding to incidents occurring in and around the campus vicinity. LUPD police investigators collaborate closely with counterparts from these departments when circumstances necessitate joint investigative endeavors, the allocation of resources, the exchange of crime-related reports, and the sharing of vital information.

Furthermore, LUPD upholds relationships and collaborates with various other local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies. A well-established agreement and practice exist, whereby NOPD extends assistance to LUPD when needed, and LUPD reciprocates this support to NOPD whenever possible.



REPORT A CRIME

Each member of the Loyola University community and their guests bear the responsibility of promptly contacting the LUPD at (504) 865-3434 to report any criminal activities or suspicious incidents transpiring on campus. University Police Officers actively contribute to maintaining a secure campus environment through foot and vehicular patrols. They swiftly respond to service requests using radio communication systems to ensure timely assistance. In every reported incident, a suitable investigation will be conducted, and where necessary, we may collaborate with external law enforcement agencies to resolve specific cases.

We strongly encourage students, faculty, staff, and the entire Loyola University community to promptly and accurately report all crimes and public safety-related events to LUPD. Our department operates around the clock, 365 days a year, to receive both emergency and non-emergency service calls. You can reach us by dialing (504) 865-3434 or by using one of the blue light Emergency phones located throughout the main campus. Please stay on the line to provide us with essential information, enabling us to dispatch an officer more swiftly. Although officers are available at all times, the LUPD office located at Biever Hall is typically locked after 4:00 PM Monday through Friday as well as weekends and holidays because this space also houses Parking and ID Card Services.

Even if victims choose not to initiate proceedings within the University's disciplinary process or the criminal justice system, we strongly urge them to file a report. These reports play a crucial role in enabling the University to take necessary measures to safeguard the well-being of the victim and all members of the campus community. Such information allows the University to maintain an accurate record of incidents involving campus community members, identify any emerging crime patterns, and promptly notify the community about potential risks. These reports are documented and included in the Annual Security Report for transparency and accountability.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORTING PROCEDURES

The University is committed to safeguarding the confidentiality of victims. Only individuals with a legitimate need to know, such as those involved in investigating the crime, providing assistance to the victim, or addressing disciplinary actions against the perpetrator, will have access to the victim's identity.

While we strongly encourage reporting of all crimes, we understand that some victims, particularly in cases of sexual assault, may choose not to pursue action within the University or the criminal justice system. In such situations, victims may still wish to consider filing a confidential report. The purpose of a confidential report is to respect your desire for confidentiality while simultaneously taking measures to ensure the ongoing safety of yourself and others.

Per the University's sexual misconduct policy, when a university employee (including students in paraprofessional roles like an RA) becomes aware of alleged misconduct under this policy, including but not limited to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, they are obligated to report this information, including the parties' status if known, to the Title IX Coordinator.

Professional Counselors, medical professionals, and Pastoral Counselors/clergy are exceptions to these reporting requirements and are recognized as confidential non-reporting professionals when acting within their specific roles as counselors, ministers, or medical professionals. Loyola University encourages its pastoral and professional counselors to, when appropriate, advise the individuals they counsel to voluntarily and confidentially report crimes for inclusion in the annual crime statistics report.

TIMELY WARNING POLICY

If a situation occurs, whether on or off campus, that poses a persistent or ongoing danger to the campus community, a university-wide "timely warning" will be issued. These notifications will be distributed via the university's email system as soon as relevant information becomes accessible. These alerts will include vital information aimed at facilitating the prevention of similar incidents and empowering the community to take appropriate action.



CRIME AND FIRE LOG

The Loyola University New Orleans Police Department will oversee the maintenance of a Crime and Fire Log, which will be retained in the police department office.

It's important to note that Loyola University currently lacks a formal mechanism for tracking and documenting criminal incidents involving students at off-campus sites affiliated with officially recognized student organizations of the institution.

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION

In situations where the health or safety of the Loyola University community is immediately jeopardized by an emergency or hazardous circumstance, prompt notification will be delivered to the community.

Loyola University maintains an annual contract with Everbridge, Inc. to supply a high-speed, mass emergency communication system for all campus community members. This communication system is a swift, multi-modal notification system capable of rapidly disseminating thousands of messages to students, faculty, and staff via text messages, email, and voice calls. During an emergency, comprehensive information will be communicated to campus community members through the activation of this mass notification system. The University will promptly determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, issuing the notification would compromise efforts to aid victims or manage, respond to, or otherwise address the emergency in question, prioritizing community safety.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND RESPONSE

Loyola University New Orleans has established an emergency management plan to aid in the preparation, response, and mitigation of losses during emergency situations that impact the University community.

The purpose of the Emergency Management Plan is to set forth policies, protocols, and the organizational framework for addressing emergencies that have the potential to significantly disrupt the operation of the entire University or specific parts thereof. This plan delineates the responsibilities and roles of departments, units, and personnel during emergency scenarios. The fundamental emergency procedures are designed with the primary goal of safeguarding lives and assets through the effective utilization of both University and community resources. Given that emergencies can occur suddenly and without prior notice, these procedures are intentionally designed to be adaptable, accommodating various types and magnitudes of contingencies.

Furthermore, the Emergency Management Plan deals with distinct categories of emergencies individually, offering specific guidelines for the stabilization and recovery phases following each incident. These guidelines are presented in a concise format for individuals assigned to oversee University resources.

SECURITY AWARENESS AND CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS

Loyola University New Orleans places a strong emphasis on security awareness and crime prevention, with a multitude of programs dedicated to this purpose.

The university actively maintains a Threat Assessment Team (TAT) that serves as an advisory committee focused on preventing violence on campus and ensuring a safe and secure environment for the Loyola community. Empowered by the President and the President's Cabinet, the TAT is responsible for evaluating and responding to reports of potentially violent behaviors exhibited by students, employees, visitors, and individuals unaffiliated with the university before any critical incident occurs.

The primary objectives of the TAT are as follows:

- Ensuring the maintenance of a secure and safe environment.
- Educating individuals on the principles of threat assessment, what qualifies as a reasonable threat to life and safety, and how to effectively report potential threats.
- Establishing clear and accessible communication channels for individuals to voice their concerns.
- Implementing and sustaining early intervention strategies aimed at preventing violence and preserving a secure and safe learning and working environment.

LUPD is proactive in advancing crime prevention education through various means, including programming, printed materials, and direct engagement with community members. Additionally, university police actively engage in orientation presentations for new students and employees.

-LUPD offers instruction in the Rape Aggression Defense System (R.A.D.S.), a widely recognized self-defense program specifically designed for women. The R.A.D. Systems is firmly grounded in education and raising awareness. The course encompasses lectures, interactive discussions, and self-defense techniques that cater to women of all age groups and abilities.

LUPD enthusiastically encourages the utilization of ReportIt, a no-cost third-party system available to the Loyola University community. ReportIt offers a platform where community members can record and capture images of their possessions. This system allows them to report any theft to second-hand dealers in the event of a theft incident. Furthermore, in the case of disasters like fires or extreme weather events, community members can generate a list of their valuables to assist with insurance claims.

-LUPD offers bicycle registration services through Bike Index, a nationwide bicycle registry system. This service permits community members to register their bicycles free of charge. Additionally, individuals can upload photographs of their bicycles, which can be helpful in case the bicycle is reported as stolen. After registration, community members receive an educational email providing guidance on proper locking techniques using secure locks.

-LUPD is actively engaged in promoting and collaborating with various university organizations to conduct programs addressing a range of topics. These topics encompass subjects like sexual assault prevention, hate crimes awareness, personal safety, safeguarding property, fire safety, alcohol and drug education, and bicycle safety.

-LUPD offers a shuttle service for community members on weekdays, from 8:00 AM to 11:00 PM. Please note that this shuttle service does not run during the summer semester, on holidays, or over weekends. Additionally, during its operating hours from 6:00 PM to 11:00 PM, the shuttle conveniently provides transportation to nearby stores and pharmacies, allowing community members to access essential supplies.

-LUPD performed vehicle inspections and minor maintenance to commuter students at the end of the semester. Basic maintenance education was offered relating to tire inspection and filling, fluid level inspections, as well as a general inspection for abnormalities.

The Loyola Student Affairs Division also offers various prevention programs, including:

-Student Leader Training: Clinical staff from the UCC provide training for student leaders to identify signs of students in distress, engage in open conversations, and guide them to appropriate on-campus resources.

-Risk Reduction and Resource Sharing Floor Meetings: These meetings are presented to all on-campus residents, addressing topics such as substance use risk reduction, university policies, and available resources both on and off-campus.

-Title IX Information Sessions: The Title IX Coordinator conducts informational sessions for students involved in Greek Life, residence halls, club sports, athletics, student government associations, and other student organizations. Additionally, all freshmen participate in Consent 101 training, which encourages discussions on subjects like coercion and the role of alcohol/drugs in sexual assaults. Title IX information is also provided to students and their parents during orientation and Wolf Pack Welcome.

-VectorSolutions (formerly Everfi) Courses: Developed by student affairs professionals, students, and Campus Prevention Network (CPN), VectorSolutions (formerly Everfi) is a comprehensive program designed to inform students about how to minimize the risks associated with alcohol, drugs, and sexual assault. During their incoming year, all on-ground students are assigned four comprehensive modules, Diversity, Inclusion & Belonging for Students AlcoholEdu for College, HE Prescription Drug Abuse Prevention, and Sexual Assault Prevention for Undergrads to provide students with a foundation in four areas: engaging and belonging to our community, partying smart, sexual violence, and healthy relationships. All modules must be completed by the prescribed deadline. These modules prepare students before they begin their life in college.

The VectorSolutions Adult Learners courses are a series of graduate student-level modules, that recognize not all students are of traditional 18–24 college age. Adult learners have unique needs due to their life experiences and role on campus. These modules recognize nontraditional students' positions on campus and give them the tools and skills to help them support their fellow students in a way that is frank, succinct, and relevant. Module content is based on the understanding that non-traditional students have more experience, maturity, and responsibility, and thus VectorSolutions Adult Learners focuses not just on what to do, but how to do it.

Programs and initiatives specific to the University Counseling Center:

- Implementation of a triage and case management system to offer same-day or next-day care.
- Launching a counseling clinic at the law school to enhance accessibility for law students.
- Providing a 24/7 Counselor on-call service.
- Conducting 31 Consent 101 presentations for 590 first-year students, which received overwhelmingly positive feedback.
- Updating training presentations to further sexual assault prevention and response efforts and offering SAR training to student leaders in SGA.
- Conducting nine peer-led dialogues for first-year undergraduate students on healthy relationship behaviors and university consent policies.
- Offering three group modalities for anxiety management:
 - Everyday Mindfulness Group
 - Anxiety Management Groups
 - Transitions Social Anxiety Group
- Providing stress and anxiety resources on the UCC website, including recorded anxiety management workshops, self-study materials for managing anxiety in uncertain times, and a self-care guide.
- Administering the Core Alcohol and Drug survey to 2100 randomly selected undergraduate students via email, with 112 completed surveys.
- Launching a poster campaign on Cannabis Use Disorder in September 2022, featuring three different posters (totaling 90) placed across campus. This campaign also led to the publication of a Maroon article addressing the risks of Cannabis Use Disorder.
- Establishing a new partnership with Imagine Recovery, a local substance abuse treatment organization, and jointly hosting an Alcohol Use Screening event in October 2022, where 9 students were screened and provided with additional resources. Imagine Recovery expressed interest in future collaborations with the UCC and Loyola University.

MONITORING OFF CAMPUS LOCATIONS OF RECOGNIZED STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

The university does not engage in the monitoring or documentation of criminal activities involving students at off-campus sites affiliated with officially recognized student organizations, including those with off-campus housing facilities. It's important to note that there are no student organizations with off-campus facilities at Loyola University New Orleans. Furthermore, we are not aware of any law enforcement agencies conducting such monitoring or recording of these activities.



DISCLOSURE OF OUTCOME OF CRIME OF VIOLENCE OR NON-FORCIBLE SEX OFFENSE

Upon receiving a written request, the University will provide the alleged victim of a crime of violence (defined in section 16 of title 18, United States Code), or a nonforcible sex offense, with a report detailing the outcomes of any disciplinary proceedings carried out by the University against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such a crime or offense. If the alleged victim has passed away due to such a crime or offense, the next of kin of the victim will be treated as the alleged victim for the purposes of this provision.

It's important to note that the above paragraph does not apply to victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Under the Violence Against Women Act, both the accused and the accuser in these cases are provided with the results without the need for a written request.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG-FREE POLICY

Alcohol

The Loyola University New Orleans alcohol policy aligns with the State of Louisiana and Federal laws governing the purchase, sale, and consumption of alcohol, as well as with the specific regulations established by the University. For additional details, please refer to LA. R.S. 14:93.10.

Individuals of legal drinking age (i.e., 21 years old in Louisiana) are permitted to purchase and consume alcoholic beverages. However, public intoxication and alcohol abuse are strictly prohibited and will not excuse irresponsible behavior or violations of the Code of Conduct.

While on University property, individuals of legal drinking age are not allowed to openly carry containers of alcohol, except during approved University events. Open Containers refer to any receptacle containing alcoholic beverages to which one of the following applies:

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

The University Dining Service provider possesses the necessary licenses to sell and serve alcohol at university events and is the sole approved provider. Student organizations are not allowed to sell or serve liquor without prior approval from the Department of Student Life and Ministry. The Department reserves the authority to determine whether an event qualifies as a "party" or a "reception."

The presence of unsanctioned items such as kegs, pony kegs, grain alcohol, Everclear, multi-alcohol drink mixes, party balls, or large quantities of alcohol is prohibited. Providing alcohol or alcoholic beverages from common source containers (e.g., trash barrels, watermelons, igloos, punch bowls, etc.) is also not allowed.

Engaging in drinking games or other activities that encourage excessive alcohol consumption is against university policy. Possession of alcohol-related paraphernalia (e.g., beer bong, funnels, etc.) intended for irresponsible alcohol use is prohibited.

Any student, group, or student organization under the influence of alcohol will be held directly accountable for any damage to personal or public property, violations of others' safety or rights, or breaches of other campus regulations. Student groups or organizations must adhere to the event registration requirements for hosting on-campus "parties" or "receptions," which can be found at the Department of Student Life and Ministry.



UNIVERSITY REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE USE OF ALCOHOL IN RESIDENCE HALLS

Students aged 21 or older who reside in on-campus residential halls may responsibly consume alcohol within their residence hall rooms. However, they are strictly prohibited from furnishing alcohol to individuals under the age of 21.

The consumption of alcohol and the presence of open or closed containers are only allowed in private areas of the residence halls, not in public spaces or near any residence hall unless it is an officially sanctioned event organized by Residential Life, the Department of Student Life and Ministry, or the University.

Private events within the residence halls are permitted, provided that all applicable alcohol-related policies are adhered to, including compliance with the Private Event Policy for the Residence Halls.

MEDICAL AMNESTY / GOOD SAMARITAN POLICY

Loyola University acknowledges that students and student organizations may hesitate to seek medical help in cases of alcohol or drug intoxication due to concerns about potential disciplinary consequences. To foster a culture of shared responsibility and community support, Loyola University encourages students and student organizations, both on and off-campus, to promptly seek medical assistance in situations involving excessive alcohol and/or drug use. This policy aims to prioritize the well-being of Loyola students by eliminating the fear of facing conduct violations when seeking medical assistance for alcohol or drug intoxication.

Under this policy, students or student organizations that seek medical assistance for themselves (Medical Amnesty) or for another student (Good Samaritan) in cases of alcohol and/or drug intoxication will not be subject to conduct violations related to alcohol or drug use. It's important to note that this policy exclusively pertains to violations of the alcohol and/or drug policy and does not extend to other violations of the Student Code of Conduct that may have occurred concurrently with the alcohol or drug violation, including but not limited to sexual assault, property damage, or hazing.

To be eligible for the protections offered by this policy, the following conditions must be met:

- The student(s) or organization must have contacted emergency services and reported that someone required assistance due to alcohol or drug intoxication.
- The student(s) or organization members who initiated the emergency services call must have provided their names to the emergency service operator.

-The student(s) or organization members who made the emergency services call must have stayed with the individual in need until assistance arrived and cooperated fully with the emergency services and/or law enforcement personnel on the scene.

Illegal Drugs

Loyola University New Orleans strictly adheres to federal, state, and municipal laws pertaining to the possession, consumption, distribution, or sale of marijuana and other illegal drugs. The use of illegal drugs is not only a violation of these laws but also a breach of Loyola University's Code of Conduct. It's important to note that Loyola University does not have the authority to shield students from prosecution under federal, state, or municipal laws for drug-related offenses.

To foster a drug-free living environment, Loyola University reserves the right to conduct periodic, unannounced canine drug searches in on-campus areas, including residence hall rooms, to detect the presence of illicit drugs.

The following rules are enforced concerning on-campus behavior and conduct at all campus-related activities, regardless of legal status in any court:

- The possession of drug paraphernalia, such as pipes or bongs, is strictly prohibited.
- Distribution or sale of drugs, including marijuana, is strictly prohibited and will result in dismissal and legal action.
- All illegal drugs, controlled substances, and drug paraphernalia will be confiscated by the appropriate authorities.
- Any illegal possession or consumption of drugs, prescription medication, possession of paraphernalia, or any misconduct arising from such actions will result in disciplinary measures, including potential dismissal.

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY NEW ORLEANS EMPLOYEE ALCOHOL AND DRUG POLICY

Loyola University New Orleans is committed to maintaining a drug-free, healthy, and safe workplace. In alignment with this objective, employees are required to arrive at work in a suitable mental and physical condition, capable of carrying out their job responsibilities effectively.

The lawful use of prescribed medications during working hours is acceptable as long as it doesn't hinder an employee's ability to perform their essential job functions adequately and safely, without jeopardizing the well-being of others in the workplace. It is strictly prohibited for any employee to possess, use, distribute, or sell illegal drugs on Loyola University premises.

Alcoholic beverages may be served at certain university-sponsored events. In such instances, employees are expected to exercise discretion and consume alcoholic beverages responsibly, upholding a professional demeanor that reflects the values of Loyola University.

Failure to adhere to this policy may result in disciplinary actions and may necessitate participation in a substance abuse rehabilitation or treatment program.

Employees who have questions or concerns related to substance dependency or abuse are encouraged to utilize the resources available through Loyola's Employee Assistance Program, offered by the University Counseling Center. This program can provide assistance and referrals to appropriate community resources. Employees grappling with drug or alcohol-related issues may also have the option to participate in a rehabilitation or treatment program covered by Loyola University's health insurance benefits.

According to the Drug-Free Workplace Act, employees engaged in work under a government contract or grant are obligated to notify Loyola University if they are convicted of drug-related activities that occurred within the workplace. This report must be submitted within five days of the conviction.

Employees who have inquiries about this policy or concerns regarding drug or alcohol use in the workplace are encouraged to communicate their concerns with their supervisor, a counselor from the University Counseling Center, or the Director of Human Resources without fear of facing retaliation.

TITLE IX POLICY

Loyola University of New Orleans is in full compliance with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, which prohibits gender-based discrimination, including sexual and gender-based harassment, assault, and sexual violence, within the University's educational programs and activities. Title IX also prohibits any form of retaliation against individuals who assert their rights or participate in claims related to gender discrimination. As detailed below, Loyola University of New Orleans has appointed a dedicated Title IX Coordinator responsible for ensuring compliance with Title IX and addressing inquiries pertaining to it.

The University is committed to taking immediate and effective actions to halt any instances of sexual or gender-based harassment and discrimination, assault, or sexual violence, while also working to eradicate any hostile environment. In addition, the University will promptly initiate measures to prevent the recurrence of such prohibited behavior and provide appropriate remedies to victims or affected parties.

The primary purpose of this policy is to define the behaviors that are considered prohibited, explain the procedures for reporting violations of this policy, outline the steps taken to investigate and adjudicate alleged policy violations, and identify available resources for university students who find themselves involved in incidents that may breach this policy.

Applicability and prohibition: This policy is applicable to all University students, without regard to their gender, sexual orientation, or gender identity. Members of the University community are prohibited from engaging in any form of sexual discrimination, which includes dating and domestic violence, stalking, or sexual misconduct (discussed in more detail below), directed towards employees, students, or third parties. Individuals found to be in violation of this policy may be subject to disciplinary measures, including potential dismissal for students. The University also expressly forbids any form of sexual discrimination, such as dating and domestic violence, stalking, and sexual misconduct, committed by third parties against members of the University community.

Furthermore, the University strictly prohibits any acts of retaliation, including retaliatory harassment, against those who report instances of discrimination, dating and domestic violence, stalking, or sexual misconduct, or those who participate in the University's investigation and resolution of such reports.

This policy, along with the procedures for addressing complaints, encompasses all forms of sex discrimination, including sexual and gender-based harassment, assault, and violence, that may occur in the University's programs and activities. This applies in various scenarios, including but not limited to:

a. Instances where the conduct takes place on campus.

b. Cases where the conduct occurs off-campus within the context of university employment, education, or research programs or activities, including University-sponsored study abroad programs, internships, graduate or professional programs, intercollegiate athletics, and other affiliated programs.

c. If the conduct transpires off-campus, outside the scope of a university program or activity, the University will consider the potential impact of such off-campus conduct in evaluating whether it continues to have adverse effects on campus or within any University program or activity. This includes assessing whether it creates a hostile environment on campus or in any off-campus education program or activity.

Gender Discrimination: Title IX, as outlined in the Educational Amendments of 1972, serves as a legal framework that prohibits gender-based discrimination within institutions of higher education. Loyola University, in alignment with this mandate, unequivocally denounces any form of gender discrimination in the context of its programs or activities. Gender discrimination encompasses a wide range of offenses, including sexual discrimination such as sexual assault, stalking, and various other forms of sexual violence. This policy, along with its corresponding procedures, is applicable to complaints that pertain to all manifestations of gender discrimination, which include sexual harassment, stalking, sexual assault, and sexual violence.

For the purposes of this policy, the term "sexual misconduct" is employed to encompass the entirety of sex discrimination, encompassing sexual and gender-based harassment, assault, and violence, in order to provide comprehensive coverage of all relevant offenses.

Retaliation: Both Title IX and Loyola University uphold a firm prohibition against retaliation, which includes retaliatory acts of harassment, directed at anyone who has engaged in actions such as inquiring about potential violations of University policies, registering a complaint as per its policies, aiding another individual in filing a complaint, or participating in an investigation under the purview of its policies. Retaliation constitutes a severe transgression that can result in significant, decisive repercussions, including sanctions, irrespective of whether the alleged policy violation is ultimately substantiated. It is important to note that retaliation is proscribed even if the University concludes that no policy violation has transpired.

In its essence, retaliation is characterized by adverse actions or unfavorable treatment targeting an individual who was involved in an investigation, and this targeting is conducted by a party who was aware of the individual's involvement in the said investigation. If anyone encounters any conduct that they believe to be retaliatory, or indicative of retaliatory harassment, they are strongly encouraged to promptly report it to the Title IX Coordinator using the provided contact information.

Title IX Coordinator: Loyola University of New Orleans has appointed a designated Title IX Coordinator tasked with overseeing compliance with and addressing inquiries related to Title IX.

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

Dawn M Broussard
Email: dmbrouss1@loyno.edu
Title: Title IX Coordinator/Deputy Student Affairs Officer
Department: Student Affairs
Office: Danna Center
Phone: (504) 864-7151

Any individual has the option to file a complaint regarding a potential Title IX violation with the Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights. You can do so by visiting the U.S. Department of Education's website or calling 1-800-421-3481. If a violation of this policy also appears to breach criminal law, affected individuals are encouraged to report their complaint to local law enforcement. You may simultaneously pursue a complaint with both the University and the police. These entities independently investigate relationship violence and sexual misconduct complaints. The police focus on potential criminal law violations, while the University examines possible policy violations. These investigations run concurrently, and the outcome of one does not impact the other. On occasion, the University may temporarily suspend its fact-finding during a police evidence-gathering process. The University will maintain communication with law enforcement to coordinate when it can resume its investigation. The University will not wait for the criminal investigation's final outcome. Even during a brief suspension, the University will provide the complainant (the person filing the complaint or alleged victim of discrimination) with information about their rights, procedural choices, and interim measures to ensure their safety and prevent retaliation.

Prohibited Conduct – Sexual Harassment: Unwanted sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and any other form of sexual conduct by an employee, fellow student, or a third party can be defined as follows:

1. An employee making educational benefits contingent on compliance with unwelcome sexual behavior (referred to as quid pro quo).
2. Conduct that a reasonable person would perceive as so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies equal access to the educational program or activity provided by the school (referred to as a hostile environment).

When assessing whether a hostile environment exists, the University considers various factors, including:

- The actual impact of the conduct on the Complainant.
- The nature and seriousness of the conduct.
- How often and for how long the conduct occurred.
- The relationship between the parties, including any power or authority dynamics.
- The ages of the individuals involved.
- The context in which the conduct took place.
- The number of people affected.

The University evaluates these circumstances from the perspective of a reasonable person in the Complainant's position. It's important to note that an individual's personal negative reaction to the conduct alone is insufficient to establish a hostile environment.

The University encourages members of its community to report instances of Sexual Harassment, even if they are uncertain whether the behavior constitutes a policy violation. Some examples of behavior that may constitute Sexual Harassment if unwelcome include but are not limited to:

- Excessive pressure for a romantic or sexual relationship or sexual contact.
- Unwanted physical contact such as kissing, hugging, or massaging.
- Sexual innuendos, jokes, or humor.
- Displaying sexually explicit content, such as graffiti, images, videos, or posters.
- Using explicit sexual language.
- Discussing or inquiring about sexual fantasies, preferences, or activities.

- Violating this policy through email or internet use.
- Inappropriately staring at someone in a sexual manner, such as focusing on their breasts or groin.
- Sending sexually explicit messages via email, text, or social media.
- Making sexual comments about a person's attire.
- Offering unwanted personal gifts with romantic implications, like lingerie.
- Insulting, demeaning, or degrading someone based on gender or gender stereotypes.

Prohibited Conduct – Sexual Assault: The term "sexual assault" encompasses any nonconsensual sexual act, including situations where the victim is unable to provide consent. It also includes the following sex offenses: Rape, Sodomy, Sexual Assault with an Object, Fondling, Incest, and Statutory Rape.

1. Rape: Rape is defined as the nonconsensual carnal knowledge of an individual, even when the victim cannot consent due to age or temporary/permanent mental or physical incapacity. Carnal knowledge involves the slightest penetration of the vagina or penis by the sexual organ of another person. Attempted Rape is also included.

2. Sodomy: Sodomy refers to oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person without their consent, including situations where the victim is unable to provide consent due to age or mental/physical incapacity.

3. Sexual Assault with an Object: This involves the unlawful penetration, even if slight, of another person's genital or anal opening using an object or instrument without their consent. This includes instances where the victim cannot provide consent due to age or mental/physical incapacity. An "object" or "instrument" refers to anything used by the offender other than their genitalia.

4. Fondling: Fondling pertains to the touching of another person's private body parts for sexual gratification without their consent. This includes situations where the victim is unable to provide consent due to age or mental/physical incapacity.

5. Incest: Incest is sexual intercourse between individuals who are related within the degrees prohibited by Louisiana law.

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

This definition of sexual assault applies regardless of whether the alleged perpetrator is a stranger or an acquaintance.

For Loyola's Title IX policy, consent for engaging in sexual activity must be present throughout the entire encounter. Consent is demonstrated through clear, mutually understandable words and/or actions indicating a willingness to participate in a specific sexual activity. Silence alone, without actions demonstrating permission, does not constitute consent. While non-verbal consent expressed through actions is allowed, it is highly recommended that consent be explicitly expressed and obtained verbally. Non-verbal consent through actions may lead to confusion and potential misunderstandings, possibly resulting in a policy violation. The responsibility falls upon the initiator of sexual activity to obtain their partner's consent.

Consent must be informed and voluntary. In Louisiana, a person must be at least 17 years old to give consent. Assent is not consent if it is obtained through "coercion" or from an individual the Respondent knows or reasonably should know is "incapacitated." An individual's use of alcohol or drugs does not diminish their responsibility to obtain consent if they initiate sexual activity. Consent can be withdrawn by any person at any time, and once withdrawn, all sexual activity must cease immediately. Consent is automatically withdrawn if a person is no longer capable of providing consent. The existence of a current or past consensual dating or sexual relationship between the parties does not imply consent or preclude a finding of misconduct.

Coercion, as defined by Loyola's Title IX policy, involves the use of explicit or implied threats, intimidation, or physical force that puts an individual in reasonable fear of immediate harm or physical injury.

An individual is considered incapacitated under this policy if their mental or physical condition renders them incapable of making a knowing and deliberate choice to engage in sexual activity. Being drunk or intoxicated does not necessarily mean a person is incapacitated. Factors used to determine incapacitation include the inability to communicate coherently, dress/undress without assistance, walk without aid, slurred speech, loss of coordination, vomiting, or the inability to perform other physical or cognitive tasks without assistance. The presence of any of these factors supports a finding of incapacitation under this policy.

Prohibited Conduct – Domestic and Dating Violence: Domestic Violence refers to acts of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, a person who shares a child with the victim, someone who cohabits or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, an individual in a similar role as a spouse, or any other person who, according to Louisiana law, is prohibited from engaging in harmful acts against an adult or youth victim. On the other hand, "dating violence" encompasses acts of violence perpetrated by an individual who has been in a romantic or intimate social relationship with the victim. The determination of such a relationship is based on various factors, including the length and type of the relationship and the frequency of interactions between the individuals involved.

The broader category of "Domestic and Dating Violence" encompasses various forms of abusive behavior, such as threats, verbal or emotional abuse, and physical assault, occurring within intimate and/or dating relationships. Examples of domestic and dating violence include, but are not limited to, intimidation, threats, and physical harm. This definition also covers actions that restrict a partner's contact with their family, friends, or peers. Importantly, this definition applies to behavior directed at another person, even when the intimate and/or sexual relationship has ended.

Prohibited Conduct – Stalking: Stalking is defined as engaging in a pattern of behavior directed at a specific person that would reasonably cause that person to:

- A) Feel concerned about their safety or the safety of others, or
- B) Experience significant emotional distress.

A pattern of behavior entails two or more actions in which an individual, either directly, indirectly, or through third parties, uses any means, methods, devices, or actions to:

- Follow, monitor, observe, or surveil a person
- Threaten or communicate with or about a person
- Interfere with a person's property

Stalking encompasses various actions, including but not limited to, the intentional and repeated unwelcome presence of the alleged perpetrator at another person's home, workplace, school, or any location that would reasonably cause alarm or emotional distress. These actions may involve verbal or implied threats of death, bodily harm, or sexual assault.

Confidentiality: The aim of this policy is to create a positive working and learning environment, free from sexual harassment, sexual assault, stalking, dating, and domestic violence, for all community members. Complaints related to these issues will be investigated while keeping this goal in mind. It's important to note that complete confidentiality cannot be guaranteed during the handling of sexual harassment complaints. The Respondent must be made aware of the Complainant's identity, and anonymity cannot be maintained. This is in line with principles of fundamental fairness and due process, which require the Respondent to have knowledge of the allegations to provide a proper response. However, the University will make every effort to handle inquiries, complaints, and proceedings discreetly, sharing information only with those who have a legitimate need to know. No "gag orders" will be imposed on any party, and both parties will be allowed to discuss the investigation, gather evidence, and present their cases freely.

In cases where a Complainant requests that an investigation not be pursued, the University will make reasonable efforts to respect this request, as long as doing so doesn't hinder the University's ability to effectively respond to the harassment or prevent further harassment of others. If someone submits an anonymous report, the University's ability to respond to the alleged misconduct may be limited.

During a formal investigation, Complainants cannot remain anonymous. The submission of a Formal Complaint, which is defined as a document or electronic submission indicating the Complainant's identity or bearing their signature, triggers a requirement for the Title IX Coordinator or their designee to provide written notice of the allegations to both parties, including the Respondent, with details about the allegations and the identity of the Complainant if known.

In cases where a Complainant is unwilling to proceed with an investigation, the Title IX Coordinator will evaluate whether the University has an obligation to proceed based on concerns for the broader University community's safety and well-being. The University reserves the right to take appropriate action even if the Complainant is hesitant to proceed. Factors considered in this evaluation include the seriousness of the alleged incident, the alleged victim's age, previous complaints against the accused individual, the risk of further violations, any prior history of violence, threats, involvement of multiple perpetrators, use of weapons, and the availability of other relevant evidence.

Violations and Complaint Procedures: Any individual can report incidents of sex discrimination, which include sexual harassment, sexual assault, stalking, dating, and domestic violence, regardless of whether they are the alleged victim or a third party. Reports can be made through various channels such as in person, by mail, over the phone, or via email using the contact details provided for the Title IX Coordinator. Alternatively, reports can be submitted through other means that ensure the information reaches the Title IX Coordinator (e.g., reporting to LUPD, who will then forward the report).

These reports can be made at any time, including outside regular business hours, using the contact information for the Title IX Coordinator, as previously mentioned.

To initiate a formal Title IX investigation, the University typically requires a signed Formal Complaint from the Complainant. This signature can be in digital form. Parents or guardians may act on behalf of a student who is still legally considered a minor concerning their Title IX rights. However, no one else can submit a Formal Complaint on behalf of the Complainant. In certain exceptional cases, where there is serious or repeated misconduct or a potential ongoing threat to the University Community, the Title IX Coordinator may file a Formal Complaint on behalf of the University.

All individuals are encouraged to report potential criminal violations to both the University and local law enforcement, and these processes are not mutually exclusive. Seeking support services and discussing the incident with someone is highly encouraged for those affected by sex or gender discrimination, sexual harassment, sexual assault, stalking, dating, and domestic violence. Reporting promptly after an alleged incident is crucial for the University to respond effectively. However, the University does not impose a strict time frame for reporting.

If the Respondent is not a university community member at the time of the report, the University will still provide reasonable support for the Complainant and may implement safety measures, such as banning the Respondent from campus if necessary. The University will also help the Complainant identify external reporting options.

Students who report violations of this policy in good faith will not face disciplinary action from the University for potential violations 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: With the exception of counselors, employees in Student Health Services, pastors, resident ministers, advocates, and those legally recognized as confidential sources, all University employees are obligated to promptly report any violations of this policy, including incidents of sexual and gender-based harassment, sexual assault, stalking, dating, and domestic violence, that they become aware of or witness. This report must be made immediately to the Title IX Coordinator. Failure to do so may result in disciplinary action, including the possibility of termination.

When reporting, the employee should provide all relevant details concerning the alleged policy violation, including the names of the alleged victim and the accused, any witnesses, and any pertinent facts such as the date, time, and location of the incident. The employee should also inform the alleged victim that the incident's details will only be disclosed to individuals with a legitimate institutional interest in the information.

The Title IX Coordinator or the appropriate Deputy Title IX Coordinator will clarify to the Complainant that the University prohibits retaliation for filing a complaint and will take measures to prevent and address any retaliation.

The University will take actions to mitigate the impact of alleged sexual harassment, sexual assault, stalking, dating, and domestic violence, as well as prevent its recurrence when possible. These actions may include enhancing security or supervision in areas or activities with a history of such incidents, providing educational materials and training, reviewing relevant policies, and conducting climate surveys.

Individuals who choose to share an incident of relationship violence, sexual harassment, or other sexual misconduct in a confidential or private setting should understand that the University cannot conduct an investigation or take disciplinary action against the alleged perpetrator unless the incident is formally reported to the University. This report can be made directly by the alleged victim, their parents or guardians if the victim is still a minor, or by the Title IX Coordinator through a Formal Complaint. Counselors, Student Health Services staff, pastors, resident ministers, and advocates who can maintain the confidentiality of reports will still assist their clients in accessing support services, regardless of whether a report is made. These services may involve coordination with the University to provide necessary support measures.

The University will make efforts to balance a Complainant's request not to participate in an investigation with its broader responsibility for campus safety. If the Title IX Coordinator determines that an investigation must proceed against the Complainant's wishes, the potential safety risks associated with contacting or interviewing the accused will be considered, especially when the alleged victim is fearful or requests no contact with the perpetrator, or when threats and abuse may escalate due to the investigation process, putting the alleged victim in increased danger.

Processing Complaints and Reports: The Title IX Coordinator and/or Deputy Title IX Coordinator carefully assess all reports of alleged policy violations. The University is committed to processing all complaints and reports of policy violations occurring within the United States, regardless of whether the reported conduct took place on or off-campus. It's worth noting that instances of alleged policy violations occurring while a student is studying abroad in a foreign country will be addressed through the Student Conduct process.

In some cases, the Title IX Coordinator may initiate an investigation without a formal complaint if the University has received credible information suggesting a potential policy violation. In such instances, the Title IX Coordinator is required to submit a Formal Complaint to initiate a Title IX investigation. It's essential to emphasize that the University can initiate an investigation into an alleged policy violation even if the alleged victim did not directly file a complaint or does not wish to participate in an investigation. The University is dedicated to taking swift and appropriate action to address and rectify any hostile environment if it is determined to exist.

Investigation: The procedures outlined in this policy are applicable when the Respondent is a Loyola student, faculty member, or staff member, and the Complainant is either enrolled in or attempting to participate in Loyola University New Orleans' educational programs or activities. Cases involving violations of University policy that do not pertain to or reach the level of Title IX, with faculty and staff as the Respondents, are handled following the guidelines stipulated in the Faculty Handbook or the Human Resources Policies and Procedures Manual, respectively. Cases involving violations of University policy not falling under or reaching the level of Title IX, with a student as the Respondent, are managed in accordance with the Student Code of Conduct.

Upon receiving a Formal Complaint signed by the Complainant, their parents or guardians if the Complainant is a legal minor in Louisiana, or the Title IX Coordinator, the University will initiate an investigation, typically within two weeks. An investigator and decision-maker with the appropriate training will be appointed by the Title IX Coordinator and/or an appropriate Deputy Title IX Coordinator. In certain cases, the Title IX Coordinator may choose to enlist an external investigator and/or decision-maker(s). However, for cases involving sexual harassment, sexual assault, stalking, and/or dating and domestic violence allegations made by a student-Complainant against an employee-Respondent, informal resolutions such as mediation are not available as an option. Although the Complainant is not obligated to participate in the investigation, it is essential to recognize that the University's ability to address allegations of sexual harassment, sexual assault, stalking, and/or dating or domestic violence may be limited without the Complainant's active involvement.

The investigation of alleged policy violations will be conducted confidentially, except when necessary to ensure a thorough investigation or corrective action. To maintain impartiality, the University strictly prohibits conflicts of interest among those handling Title IX complaints or making related decisions. Individuals who wish to challenge an investigator or decision-maker due to a perceived conflict of interest may do so by submitting a challenge to the Title IX Coordinator within five (5) business days of the investigator and decision-maker appointment. The Title IX Coordinator retains the sole authority to determine whether a conflict exists and to take appropriate actions to address the issue. ~~The responsibility~~ for collecting evidence sufficient for a determination during the adjudication process lies with the University, not with the parties involved. The investigation culminates in a written report that is submitted to the decision-maker. Although the length of each investigation may vary depending on the specific circumstances, the University strives to ensure that each investigation is both thorough and efficient.

a. The notification process includes the following steps:

1. Initial Contact: Initially, the Title IX Coordinator contacts the Complainant to discuss supportive measures, the Complainant's preferences regarding such measures, the availability of these measures irrespective of whether a Formal Complaint is filed, and the procedure 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 commences. Subsequently, both the Complainant and the Respondent will be promptly informed of the initiation of an investigation. At the same time that the Respondent is notified of the Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will inform the Respondent about the availability of Supportive Measures, and these measures will be made available to the Respondent in a manner consistent with their provision to the Complainant. The University will also offer Supportive Measures to the Respondent before the Respondent is notified of the Formal Complaint if such measures are requested by the Respondent.

2. Notice Content: The notice to both the Complainant and the Respondent is provided in writing by the Title IX Coordinator or an appropriate Deputy Title IX Coordinator. All notifications sent to students under this Policy will be delivered to the individual's official University email account, with the presumption that students regularly check these accounts. Unless reasonable extensions of time are required, both the Complainant and Respondent will receive notification of the investigation's commencement within ten (10) business days of the complaint's receipt or the University's awareness of conduct necessitating an investigation. The notice to both parties includes:

- A physical copy of this policy or a hyperlink to this policy.
- The potential policy violation(s) under consideration.
- Details about the location, date(s), and other relevant information regarding the potential policy violation(s).
- A statement indicating that the Respondent is presumed not responsible unless evidence suggests otherwise at the conclusion of the grievance process.
- Information about the parties' rights to participate in the investigation, along with the associated timelines.
- Identification of the Title IX Investigator and decision-maker, along with their ability to be challenged.
- A reminder of the parties' right to have an advisor of their choice present.
- Notification of the parties' right to review and inspect evidence.
- A reminder of the University's prohibition against retaliation and false statements.
- Information about available on-campus and community resources.
- An advisory that the investigation may proceed without the participation of either party.

In the event that the University decides to investigate allegations that significantly extend beyond the scope of the initial written notice, the University will provide supplementary written notice describing the additional allegations to be investigated to both parties.

b. Investigatory Process: Throughout the investigation process, both parties will receive timely notice of any meeting where their presence is requested or required. These meetings provide both parties with an opportunity to be heard and share their account of events in person.

During the investigation process, the Complainant has the right to avoid being in the same room as the Respondent. This applies not only to the investigation process itself but also to the live hearing and any subsequent appeals. In the context of the live hearing, upon request, the University can arrange for cross-examination to occur with the parties in separate rooms, using technology that enables participants to see and hear the person responding to questions.

Throughout the investigation process, the live hearing, and any subsequent appeals, both the Complainant and the Respondent retain the right to have an advisor of their choice present at any meeting. In cases where a party lacks an advisor, they should inform the Title IX Coordinator, and the University will arrange for one. Advisors should plan to be available for meetings, especially the live hearing, throughout the process.

Consistent guidelines regarding the role of an advisor will be applied to both the Complainant and the Respondent. The University maintains the authority to determine what constitutes appropriate advisor behavior and reserves the right to request an advisor to leave a meeting if the Title IX Investigator, decision-maker, or Title IX Coordinator deems their conduct inappropriate.

Advisors are encouraged to join the Complainant or Respondent's initial meeting with the Title IX Coordinator or appropriate Deputy Title IX Coordinator to receive an orientation on the University's policies and procedures, privacy safeguards, and expected participation decorum. Advisors should not serve as fact witnesses or engage in any conflicting roles within the process.

Upon concluding the investigation process, the Title IX Investigator will create a written record of each party's statement. Complainants, Respondents, and Witnesses will have the opportunity to review their respective statements and will be asked to confirm their accuracy. Subsequently, the Title IX Investigator will draft an investigation report that provides a fair summary of the various steps taken during the investigation, outlines the relevant evidence gathered, lists material facts on which both parties agree, and identifies material facts on which they disagree.

Once the investigation report is finalized, the investigator will provide a copy to the Title IX Coordinator. Additionally, the investigation report will be transmitted to each party and their advisor, either electronically or in hard copy form.

c. Live Hearing: Title IX live hearings may take place at a location where all involved parties, witnesses, advisors, the decision maker, and the Title IX Coordinator can be present. Unless permitted otherwise by the decision maker, the hearing will be closed to all other individuals. Witnesses, with the exception of the investigator and the parties, will remain sequestered until it is time for their testimony. Upon request, the University can facilitate separate rooms for the parties, utilizing technology that allows participants to see and hear each other during the hearing. The decision maker may opt to conduct the hearing virtually, using video and audio technology, allowing all participants to join simultaneously through this technology.

During Title IX live hearings, both Complainants and Respondents are entitled to have advisors present. The parties can choose their own advisors, or the University can provide one for them. Advisors may include faculty members, staff members, or parents, and it is not obligatory, but permissible, for a lawyer to act as an advisor. Only advisors and the decision maker are authorized to pose questions during the hearing; the parties themselves cannot do so.

While a party has the right to participate in the hearing alongside an advisor, a party or advisor that persistently and significantly disrupts the hearing through violations of the rules may face limitations or even be barred from further participation, at the discretion of the decision maker.

The decision maker will receive comprehensive training in Title IX procedures, including all relevant evidentiary requirements, standards of proof, and applicable state and local laws. This training will be made publicly available through the University's Title IX website. The decision maker's role is to reach a determination of responsibility using the preponderance of the evidence standard, which the University applies to all formal complaints of sexual harassment, sexual assault, stalking, and/or dating and domestic violence. This same standard of evidentiary proof applies to all complaints involving students and employees. Under the preponderance of the evidence standard, a finding of responsibility requires that the evidence, considering the totality of the circumstances, demonstrates that it is more likely than not that the individual committed the alleged violation. This standard relies on the greater weight of the evidence and its probable truth or accuracy, rather than the quantity of evidence presented. Importantly, the preponderance of the evidence standard does not consider a party's status as a Complainant or Respondent when assessing credibility.

While the Hearing Procedures and rulings from the decision maker will govern specific aspects of the hearing, each hearing will generally include:

1. Opportunity for each party to directly address the decision maker and respond to questions posed by the decision maker.
2. Opportunity for each party's advisor to ask relevant questions directly, orally, and in real time to the other party and any witnesses, including questions that support or challenge credibility.
3. Opportunity for each party to raise immediate objections to testimonial or non-testimonial evidence, with the decision maker ruling on these objections and providing reasons for the rulings.

4. Opportunity for each party to submit evidence that was not presented during the investigation due to factors such as mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect.
5. Opportunity for each party to present a brief closing argument.
6. At the discretion of the decision maker, the parties or their advisors may also be allowed to make opening statements.

During the hearing, both parties and their advisors will have access to the investigation report and all evidence. Advisors will take turns asking questions to the parties and witnesses, ensuring that cross-examination occurs directly, orally, and in real time. The decision maker will review questions before they are asked to ensure their relevance. The parties themselves are not permitted to cross-examine each other during any stage of the process, including investigations, hearings, or appeals; only their advisors can do so. The decision maker holds sole discretion in determining the relevance of questions and must provide a rationale for their decisions. 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. Training materials for Title IX Investigators and decision makers related to issues of relevance will be publicly available on the University's Title IX website.

The opportunity to ask questions may not be exploited for harassment or intimidation. During cross-examination, advisors or the decision maker may pose follow-up questions, including those that challenge the credibility of the other party. A party or witness has the option to decline answering a question, but if they do so, all other statements made by that party or witness cannot be considered. Importantly, the decision maker may not base an inference regarding a party's culpability or credibility solely on their refusal to answer questions.

In cases where a party or witness does not attend the hearing, their statements will not be considered by the decision maker in determining responsibility or non-responsibility. However, if both parties jointly stipulate that testimony may be considered or if neither party requests the attendance of a witness, the decision maker may still consider the testimony.

Live hearings will be audio recorded and made accessible to the parties.

d. Supportive Measures: The University has the authority to provide reasonable supportive measures to assist both Complainants and Respondents. It's important to note that the implementation of supportive measures is not punitive in nature and should not be interpreted as the University's determination of whether the Respondent is guilty or innocent of violating this policy. Until evidence suggests otherwise at the end of a grievance process, Respondents are considered not responsible. The University will formally inform Complainants and Respondents in writing about the availability of supportive measures during the University's investigation and all the way through the final resolution of a complaint, including the appeals process. This written notification to both the Complainant and Respondent will explicitly state that they have the right to request such measures at any point during the proceedings by contacting the Title IX

Coordinator or the appropriate Deputy Title IX Coordinator. The notification will also provide the means to contact these coordinators.

The Title IX Coordinator or appropriate Deputy Title IX Coordinator has the discretion to evaluate the suitability of any supportive measure based on all available information. They are open to meeting with either the Complainant or Respondent to address any concerns or issues regarding the provision of supportive measures. Examples of supportive measures encompass, but are not restricted to, access to counseling or mental health services, establishing a mutual no-contact agreement, relocating residence halls, modifying course schedules or work-study arrangements, granting a leave of absence, organizing transportation, or reassigning to a different supervisor or role. The University will ensure that appropriate supportive measures are offered to those in need. The University will also maintain the confidentiality of supportive measures provided to either the Complainant or Respondent, as long as doing so does not hinder the University's ability to deliver these measures. Any violation of a mutual no-contact agreement will be promptly addressed. Students may face disciplinary consequences, including potential dismissal, for such violations. Supportive measures must not be punitive or disciplinary toward any party, and they should not unreasonably burden the Complainant or Respondent or alter the presumption that the Respondent is not responsible unless evidence suggests otherwise at the conclusion of a hearing.

e. **Standard of Proof: Preponderance of the Evidence:** Throughout the entire process, whether it involves the decision maker or those handling an appeal, investigations and determinations regarding alleged violations will be conducted using the preponderance of the evidence standard.

To establish responsibility using the preponderance of the evidence standard, the evidence, which encompasses the complete context of the situation, must indicate that it is more likely than not that the individual committed the alleged violation. This standard is predicated on evidence that is more convincing and likely to be truthful or accurate, rather than being based on the quantity of evidence presented. In essence, preponderance of the evidence signifies that the greater weight of the evidence supports either a finding of violation or a finding of non-violation.

f. **Hearing Outcomes and Notification of Results:** Following the live hearing, the decision maker is responsible for evaluating whether the evidence presented during the hearing satisfies the preponderance of the evidence standard. The decision maker will impartially assess all relevant evidence gathered during the investigation, including both evidence that supports and contradicts the allegations, as well as testimony and non-testimonial evidence presented during the hearing. Credibility determinations will not be influenced by an individual's role as a Complainant, Respondent, or witness. Any evidence that was deemed inadmissible at the pre-hearing conference or during the hearing will be excluded from consideration.

The decision maker will use the preponderance of the evidence standard to resolve any disputed facts, meaning they will determine whether the facts supported by the evidence are more likely than not to constitute one or more violations of the policy as outlined in the Formal Complaint.

In the event that the decision maker finds the Respondent responsible for violating this policy, prior to issuing a written decision, they will collaborate with the Title IX Coordinator who holds disciplinary authority over the Respondent. The Title IX Coordinator will determine the appropriate disciplinary measures to be imposed. Additionally, the decision maker will consult with the Title IX Coordinator to decide if and to what extent ongoing support measures or other remedies should be provided to the Complainant.

Subsequently, the decision maker will provide a written decision to both parties simultaneously. This written decision will include the following details: identification of the alleged sexual harassment, sexual assault, stalking, and/or dating and domestic violence; a summary of the procedural steps taken from the receipt of the formal complaint to the issuance of the written decision, including notifications, interviews, evidence collection, and details of the hearing; findings of fact based on the preponderance of the evidence standard that support the determination; conclusions regarding the application of the Code of Conduct and/or relevant policies to the factual findings; a determination of responsibility for each allegation along with the rationale behind the decision; any disciplinary sanctions imposed on the Respondent; information about remedies provided to the Complainant (with specifics possibly kept confidential); and an explanation of the appeals process.

The distribution of the written determination to both parties marks the conclusion of the hearing process, subject to any potential appeals. While the duration of each hearing process may differ depending on the specific circumstances, the University strives to issue the decision maker's written determination within fourteen (14) days following the conclusion of the hearing.

Appeals: Both the Complainant and Respondent have the option to appeal a decision, and both parties are allowed equal participation in the appeal process, even if they didn't initiate the appeal themselves. An appeal must be submitted within five (5) working days of receiving notice of either the dismissal of the Formal Complaint or a determination of responsibility or non-responsibility. If the other party appeals, the window for filing an appeal is three (3) working days from the date of that appeal, whichever is later. Appeals must be in writing, sent to the Title IX Coordinator, specify the basis for the appeal (either substantive or procedural), provide a detailed explanation of why the appealing party believes the appeal should be granted, and outline the specific relief sought.

The original decision is presumed to have been reasonably and appropriately made using the preponderance of the evidence standard. Appeals are only accepted on the following grounds:

a. **Procedural Irregularity:** If a student's rights under this policy were not granted, and this failure significantly affected the outcome.

b. **Newly Discovered Evidence:** New evidence that was not reasonably available during the original determination, which could impact the outcome. The appealing party must demonstrate that this evidence was previously unavailable.

c. **Bias or Conflict of Interest:** If there was a conflict of interest or bias involving the Title IX Coordinator, Title IX Investigator, or decision maker that influenced the outcome.

d. **Arbitrary and Capricious Decision:** If the decision appears arbitrary and capricious, lacking a reasonable basis.

e. **Inappropriateness of the Sanction:** If the sanction imposed does not align with the nature of the offense, the student's disciplinary history, or other relevant factors. Previous decisions in university disciplinary hearings do not set precedents.

No other grounds for appeal are permitted. The Title IX Coordinator or their designee will share the appeal with the other party (e.g., if the Respondent appeals, the Complainant will be informed and can respond or request their own appeal). The appeal is then referred to an appropriately trained appellate body or officer appointed by the Title IX Coordinator or their designee.

The appellate officer or board chair will perform an initial review to determine if the appeal meets the limited grounds and is timely. If it doesn't, the original finding and sanction will stand, and a final decision will be provided to both parties. If the appeal is substantively eligible, the designated appellate body or officer will review it. The original finding and sanction are presumed to be reasonably and appropriately decided, placing the burden on the appealing party to show clear error. The appellate body or officer can only consider the challenges presented and may affirm or modify the findings and/or sanctions based on the permissible grounds.

Procedural or substantive errors will be corrected, new evidence will be considered, and sanctions will be proportionate to the violation's severity and the student's conduct history. All decisions by the appellate body should be made within fifteen (15) business days of submission, although this may vary depending on circumstances, and are final. A written decision, which is also final and not subject to further appeal, will be provided to both parties. If no party files an appeal within the designated time frame, the determination of a Formal Complaint, including any discipline, becomes final. The University generally implements sanctions during the appellate process. However, in extremely exigent circumstances, sanctions may be temporarily suspended at the sole discretion of the Title IX Coordinator. This exception does not include situations like nearing graduation, the end of the term, or exams.

The University does not tolerate conflicts of interest, whether actual or perceived, among those involved in investigating or adjudicating allegations under this policy or its related procedures. Individuals who wish to challenge an appellate officer or board member due to a conflict of interest may do so by filing a written challenge with the Title IX Coordinator within three (3) business days of being informed of the identity of the appellate officer or board member.

While the duration of each appeal will vary depending on the specific circumstances, the University strives to issue the appeal officer's written decision within (21) days of receiving an appeal.

MISSING RESIDENT STUDENT NOTIFICATION POLICY

The purpose of this policy is to outline the procedures for reporting, investigating, and issuing emergency notifications in the case of a missing currently enrolled resident student at Loyola University New Orleans. This policy is developed in accordance with the Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA) and reflects the University's commitment to student safety.

If any member of the University Community has reason to believe that a student is missing, whether they reside on or off-campus, they should promptly inform the University Police Department at 504-865-3434. Every effort will be made to locate the student and assess their well-being. This collaborative effort involves the University Police Department and the Office of Student Affairs. During regular business hours, Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 4:45 p.m., the Vice President of Student Affairs can also be reached at 504-865-3428 to report a missing student. After regular hours, the University Police Department will contact the Vice President of Student Affairs via cell phone to initiate necessary actions.

Any report of a missing student received by the Vice President of Student Affairs or any other University official will be immediately referred to the University Police Department, which will collaborate with local law enforcement to locate the missing individual.

For on-campus residents, the University Police Department will seek authorization from Residential Life officials to conduct a welfare check in the student's room. For off-campus residents, the University Police will work informally with the relevant police jurisdiction to gather any available information at the student's residence. Simultaneously, University officials will attempt to determine the student's whereabouts by contacting friends, associates, and employers. They will also verify whether the student has been attending classes, labs, meetings, or work shifts and assess their intention to return to campus. When appropriate, a referral may be made to the University's Student Health Center.

If the student remains unlocated, within 24 hours of receiving the initial report (and no later than 24 hours after determining the student is missing), the University will notify the student's designated contact person(s) and local law enforcement to inquire about the student's whereabouts. For off-campus residents, family members or associates are encouraged to file an official missing person report with the relevant law enforcement agency. In the case of a missing student under the age of 18 and not emancipated, the University Police Department and/or the Vice President of Student Affairs must inform the student's parents or legal guardian and any other designated contact person within 24 hours of the initial report (and no later than 24 hours after confirming the student is missing).

The University Police Department will fully cooperate with the primary investigative agency as required by law. If the missing student resides on campus, the University Police Department will promptly inform local law enforcement with jurisdiction within 24 hours of confirming that the student is missing.

All students have the option to designate contact person(s) through LORA (Loyola Online Records Access) Self-Service. This contact information will be kept confidential and accessible only to authorized campus officials. It will be shared with law enforcement personnel solely for the purpose of the missing person investigation. If a student chooses this option, their designated contact person(s) will be notified no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. For students under 18 years of age who are not emancipated, providing the name and contact information of their custodial parent or guardian is required to ensure prompt notification in case of a missing student.

FIRE SAFETY

Summary: The Higher Education Opportunity Act (Public Law 110-315), enacted in August 2008, mandates that all academic institutions in the United States must annually produce a fire safety report that details fire safety practices, standards, and on-campus fire-related statistics, particularly those pertaining to on-campus housing. This public disclosure report provides the required information specific to Loyola University New Orleans.

Statement on University-Owned/Controlled Student Housing: All five (5) residence halls on campus have undergone recent upgrades to their fire alarm systems, now equipped with fully addressable systems featuring voice evacuation capabilities. These addressable systems enable precise identification of the location and type of fire emergency reported by each initiating point. Notably, voice evacuation offers clear and intelligible pre-recorded evacuation messages, including visible strobe lights, ensuring improved evacuation communication compared to the previous horn-based signals. Smoke alarms in the residence halls are integrated into the fire alarm system, immediately relaying activation notifications. Additionally, each main fire alarm panel includes a live voice microphone override. These advanced systems are interconnected with critical building controls, enabling protection and efficient evacuation of occupants. This integration encompasses elevator control, HVAC shutdowns, unlocking access-controlled doors, and automatic closure of electrically held open fire doors. The systems also monitor the fire pump, sprinkler system, and kitchen hood suppression systems. Integration with the existing fire alarm network ensures real-time reporting of events to the University Police office, which promptly responds as needed. Monthly inspections of strategically placed fire extinguishers are conducted by physical plant staff. Anticipated upgrades to these recent improvements are not planned unless significant renovations to the residence halls are initiated.

All residential buildings on campus conduct two mandatory fire drills each year, starting in 2013. Building coordinators document these drills, and reports are submitted to University Police. Educational and training programs include annual training by university police for building coordinators and residential staff. This training covers actions to take during a fire alarm, proper fire extinguisher usage, and utilization of a fire safety training video. Residential Life staff continuously educate on-campus residents about fire safety and evacuation procedures, emphasizing designated smoking areas. As part of this training, each on-campus resident receives a "Residential Reader" detailing prohibited items in their rooms, including halogen lamps, microwaves (except as part of a Micro Fridge unit), oil lamps, space heaters, open coil appliances, fireworks, candles/incense, extension cords, firearms, and flammable liquids. Students are informed of Fire/Life Safety requirements, Fire Alarm Protocol, and related sanctions through the Department for Student Affairs Student Code of Conduct. Non-student housing facilities on campus also designate building coordinators, who

conduct at least one evacuation drill annually, encompassing fire drills. These drills are documented and reported to University Police. Annual training is mandated and administered by university police.

Loyola University maintains a Policy and Procedure Manual - General Occupational Health and Safety Plan Safety Practices for all employees, addressing fire safety and other potential hazards. Emergency procedures are readily available on Loyola's website.

2022 FIRE DRILL SCHEDULE				
Biever	Buddig	Cabra	Norman C. Francis Family	Founders
3/13/22	2/21/22	3/13/22	2/21/22	3/13/22
3/22/22	3/22/22	4/20/22	3/21/22	4/20/22
4/26/22	4/13/22	9/19/22	4/11/22	9/19/22
9/21/22	9/13/22	10/27/22	9/29/22	10/27/22
10/10/22	10/24/22	11/9/22	10/11/22	11/9/22
11/10/22	11/14/22		11/17/22	

2022 FIRE LOG				
Biever	Buddig	Cabra	Norman C. Francis Family	Founders
0	0	0	1	0

* Resident moving furniture placed a flammable item on a hot burner which caused a small flame and smoke. The only reported damage was to the personal item that was placed on the burner (estimated \$55).

CRIME STATISTICS

Clery Geography Definitions:

On Campus - Any structure or land under the ownership or authority of an educational institution, situated within a reasonably connected geographic vicinity, and employed by the institution to directly facilitate or bear relevance to its educational mission. This encompasses facilities like dormitories and extends to any property owned by the institution but managed by a separate entity, frequently utilized by students, and serving institutional functions, such as a dining or retail establishment.

Residential - Any student housing facility that is owned or controlled by the institution, or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution, and is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus.

Non-Campus Building or Property - Any structure or parcel either under the jurisdiction of a formally acknowledged student organization or held by the institution itself, and employed to directly aid or be associated with the educational objectives of the institution. These locations are commonly utilized by students and are situated outside the institution's reasonably connected geographic area.

Public Property - Any publicly accessible area, such as sidewalks, streets, thoroughfares, or parking facilities, located in close proximity to the institution's facilities and within the same reasonably connected geographic vicinity. This includes areas adjoining institution-owned or controlled facilities that are utilized by the institution to directly support or relate to its educational endeavors.

Clery Criminal Offenses:

1. Homicide Offenses - These offenses can be categorized into two groups: Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter, as well as Negligent Manslaughter.
 - a) Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter refers to the deliberate (non-negligent) killing of one person by another.
 - b) Negligent Manslaughter involves causing the death of another person through extreme negligence.
2. Sexual Assaults (Sex Offenses) - These offenses encompass any non-consensual sexual act directed at another person, including situations where the victim is unable to provide consent.
 - a) Rape - Defined as the penetration, regardless of the extent, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sexual organ of another person, without the victim's consent. This includes both male and female victims.
 - b) Fondling - Involves touching another person's private body parts for sexual gratification without the victim's consent, even in cases where the victim cannot provide consent due to age or temporary/permanent mental incapacity.
 - c) Incest - Refers to sexual intercourse between individuals who are closely related in degrees where marriage is prohibited by law.
 - d) Statutory Rape - Entails sexual intercourse with a person who is below the legally defined age of consent.
3. Aggravated Assault - Signifies an illegal attack by one person on another with the intent to cause severe or aggravated bodily harm. Typically, this type of assault involves the use of a weapon or methods that can result in death or significant bodily injury.
4. Burglary - Involves the unauthorized entry into a structure with the intent to commit a felony or theft.
5. Motor Vehicle Theft - Encompasses the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.
6. Arson - Encompasses any deliberate or malicious act of setting fire to, or attempting to set fire to, a dwelling, public building, motor vehicle, aircraft, another person's personal property, and more, with or without fraudulent intent.

Hate Crime Definitions:

Hate Crimes - refer to criminal offenses that demonstrate clear evidence that the victim was intentionally chosen due to the perpetrator's bias against the victim.

1. Race - Targets individuals who share common physical characteristics such as skin color, eye color, hair color, facial features, etc., which are inherited through genetic descent and differentiate them as a distinct group of humanity. This includes groups like Asians, Black or African Americans, and Whites.

2. Religion - Involves a preexisting negative opinion or attitude directed at a group of individuals who share similar religious beliefs concerning the origin and purpose of the universe, as well as the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being. This encompasses groups like Catholics, Jews, Protestants, and atheists.

3. Sexual Orientation - Refers to a preconceived negative opinion or attitude aimed at a group of individuals based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation.

4. Gender - Encompasses a preconceived negative opinion or attitude toward an individual or group based on their actual or perceived gender, such as male or female.

5. Identity - Involves a preconceived negative opinion or attitude toward an individual or group of individuals based on their actual or perceived gender identity. This includes bias against transgender or gender nonconforming individuals.

6. Ethnicity - Entails a preconceived negative opinion or attitude directed at a group of people who identify with each other through shared heritage, often including a common language, culture (which may include a shared religion), and/or ideology emphasizing common ancestry.

7. National Origin - Involves a preconceived negative opinion or attitude directed at a group of individuals based on their actual or perceived country of birth.

8. Disability - Encompasses a preconceived negative opinion or attitude toward a group of individuals with physical or mental impairments, whether these disabilities are temporary or permanent, congenital or acquired through heredity, accidents, injuries, advanced age, or illnesses.

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Definitions:

Domestic Violence (42 U.S.C. 13925 (a)(6)) - Encompasses felony or misdemeanor acts of violence carried out by:

- a) A current or former spouse of the victim.
- b) A person who shares a child with the victim.
- c) An individual cohabitating with or previously cohabitated with the victim as a spouse.
- d) A person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies.
- e) Any other person targeting an adult or youth victim protected by the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.

Domestic Violence (New Orleans Municipal Code Section 54-525) - Refers to actions by a family or household member, excluding acts of self-defense, involving one or more of the following:

1. Attempting to cause or causing physical harm to another family or household member.
2. Placing another family or household member in fear of physical harm.

3. Coercing another family or household member into involuntary sexual activity through force, threat of force, or duress.
4. Committing certain specified crimes against another family or household member, including arson, assault and battery, burglary, criminal damage to property, homicide, kidnapping, sex offenses, offenses involving stolen property, weapon law violations, disorderly conduct, stalking, and criminal trespass of property.

Family or household members include:

1. Current or former spouses, whether adults or minors.
2. Adults or minors residing together, past or present.
3. Individuals who are dating or have dated.
4. Adults or minors involved in any form of sexual activity.
5. Individuals related by blood or adoption.
6. Adults or minors related by marriage, past or present.
7. Persons who share a child, as well as minor children of individuals in relationships described in points (1) through (6).

Dating Violence (42 U.S.C. 13925 (a)(8)) - Encompasses acts of violence committed by a person:

1. Who is or has been in a romantic or intimate social relationship with the victim.
2. With the existence of such a relationship determined based on factors including the length, type, and frequency of interaction within the relationship.

Dating Violence (34 CFR 668.46) - Violence committed by a person who is or has been involved in a romantic or intimate social relationship with the victim.

1. The presence of such a relationship is established based on the reporting party's statement and considering factors such as the relationship's duration, type, and frequency of interaction.
2. For clarification:
 - a. Dating violence includes acts like sexual or physical abuse or threats thereof.
 - b. Acts covered under the domestic violence definition are not considered dating violence.

Dating Partner (42 U.S.C. 13925 (a)(7)) - Refers to an individual who has or has had a romantic or intimate social relationship with the abuser. The presence of such a relationship is determined based on factors like:

1. The relationship's duration.
2. The relationship's type.
3. The frequency of interaction between the parties involved in the relationship.

Stalking (42 U.S.C. 13925 (a)(24)) - Involves engaging in a pattern of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

1. Fear for their safety or the safety of others.
2. Experience significant emotional distress.

Stalking (34 CFR 668.46) - For purposes of the stalking definition above:

1. Course of conduct means two or more acts, including but not limited to, acts where the stalker follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, communicates about, or interferes with a person or their property, directly, indirectly, or through third parties.
2. Reasonable person refers to a person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
3. Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish, which may or may not necessitate professional treatment or counseling.

Stalking Behaviors include:

- Making unwanted phone calls, texts, or hang-ups.
- Sending unwanted emails, instant messages, or messages via social media.
- Leaving unwanted cards, letters, flowers, or gifts.
- Following, spying, or using surveillance devices.
- Showing up at the victim's home, workplace, or school without legitimate reason.
- Waiting for the victim at various locations.
- Leaving strange or potentially threatening items.
- Unauthorized entry into the victim's home or vehicle, or other actions intended to intimidate or alarm the victim.

Cyber Stalking (Louisiana R.S. 14:40.3) - Pertains to actions involving the use of electronic communication for the following purposes:

1. Using electronic communication to threaten physical harm, cause fear, or harass any person, their family, or household member.
2. Repeatedly electronically communicating with the intent to threaten, terrify, or harass another individual.
3. Knowingly permitting an electronic communication device under one's control to be used for actions described in Paragraphs (1) and (2).
4. Excluding peaceable, nonviolent, or nonthreatening activities intended for political expression or lawful information dissemination.

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY NEW ORLEANS

MAIN CAMPUS CRIMINAL OFFENSES

Offense	Year	Geographic Location			
		On Campus	Residential	Non-Campus	Public Property
Criminal Homicide					
Murder / Non-Negligent Homicide	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense					
Rape	2022	0	4	0	0
	2021	0	0	2	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Incest	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	1	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	1	1	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2022	0	1	0	0
	2021	3	3	0	0
	2020	1	1	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	1	0	1	0
	2020	1	0	0	0
Arson	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY NEW ORLEANS MAIN CAMPUS VAWA OFFENSES

Offense	Year	Geographic Location			
		On Campus	Residential	Non-Campus	Public Property
VAWA Offenses					
Dating Violence	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	2	2	0	0
	2020	1	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2022	0	1	0	0
	2021	3	1	0	0
	2020	5	1	0	0
Arrest					
Weapons Law Violation	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	1	1	0	0
	2020	1	1	0	1
Liquor Law Violation	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals					
Weapons Law Violation	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	2022	3	5	0	0
	2021	8	7	0	0
	2020	48	43	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	2	0	0	0
	2020	6	0	0	0
Hate Crimes	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Unfounded Crimes	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY NEW ORLEANS

BROADWAY CAMPUS CRIMINAL OFFENSES

Offense	Year	Geographic Location			
		On Campus	Residential	Non-Campus	Public Property
Criminal Homicide					
Murder / Non-Negligent Homicide	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense					
Rape	2022	0	1	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2020	1	1	0	0
Fondling	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Incest	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2022	1	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2022	1	0	0	0
	2021	1	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2022	0	0	0	1
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Arson	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY NEW ORLEANS

BROADWAY CAMPUS VAWA OFFENSES

Offense	Year	Geographic Location			
		On Campus	Residential	Non-Campus	Public Property
VAWA Offenses					
Dating Violence	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	1	1	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Arrest					
Weapons Law Violation	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2020	1	1	0	1
Liquor Law Violation	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals					
Weapons Law Violation	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	2022	0	4	0	0
	2021	2	2	0	0
	2020	1	1	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Unfounded Crimes	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0