

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY NEW ORLEANS

ANNUAL DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT

2025 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

Prepared for the Loyola University New Orleans community

Loyola University Police Department

6363 St. Charles Avenue · Campus Box 178 New Orleans, Louisiana 70118

Published 2026

In compliance with federal campus safety and fire safety disclosure requirements

Publication and Availability Notice

Loyola University New Orleans prepares this Annual Security and Fire Safety Report in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act and applicable federal regulations. The report is published annually to provide students, employees, prospective students and employees, and the public with clear information about campus safety policies, crime reporting procedures, emergency communications, crime prevention programs, fire safety practices, and available support resources.

This report presents Clery Act crime statistics for calendar years 2023, 2024, and 2025. It also includes fire statistics for the same three-year period for each on-campus student housing facility. Unless otherwise noted, the policies and procedures described in this report reflect those in effect at the time of publication.

Electronic Access

The current Annual Security and Fire Safety Report is available on the Loyola University New Orleans Public Safety website at:

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

Loyola University provides annual electronic notice of the report's availability to all enrolled students and current employees. The notice includes a description of the report, the direct web address, and information about requesting a paper copy. Information about the report's availability is also provided to prospective students and prospective employees.

Requesting a Paper Copy

A paper copy of this report is available at no cost from the Loyola University Police Department. Copies may be requested through any of the following methods:

- **In person:** Loyola University Police Department, Stallings Hall, Monday through Friday, 7:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.
- **By telephone:** 504-865-3434
- **By email:** police@loyno.edu
- **By mail:** Loyola University Police Department, Campus Box 178, 6363 St. Charles Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana 70118

Message from the Chief of Police

Dear Loyola University New Orleans Community,

It is my privilege to present Loyola University New Orleans' 2025 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report. This report reflects our commitment to the safety, well-being, and dignity of every student, faculty member, staff member, and visitor who is part of the Loyola community.

The Loyola University Police Department provides around-the-clock law enforcement, emergency response, and public safety services across our campuses. Our work extends beyond responding to incidents. We actively patrol university property, review safety concerns, provide educational programs, support emergency preparedness, and work closely with university departments and local law enforcement partners to identify and reduce potential risks.

Safety is a shared responsibility. We encourage every member of our community to remain aware of their surroundings, promptly report crimes or concerning behavior, and become familiar with the emergency communications and support resources described in this report. Early reporting allows us to respond effectively, assist those who may be affected, and take appropriate steps to protect the broader community.

This report provides information about campus crime statistics, fire safety, emergency notifications, timely warnings, crime prevention, reporting options, and resources available to those who need assistance. While statistics and policies are important, they represent only part of our overall safety effort. The daily actions of our officers, university partners, students, and employees help create a campus environment where people are supported, informed, and prepared.

I encourage you to review this report and keep it available as a resource. By staying informed, looking out for one another, and communicating concerns promptly, we can continue building a safe, welcoming, and resilient Loyola community.

Sincerely,

Daniel Spangler

Chief of Police

Loyola University New Orleans

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Chapter 1: About This Report

1.1 Purpose and Legal Basis

Loyola University New Orleans prepares this Annual Security and Fire Safety Report to provide the University community with clear and accurate information about campus safety, crime reporting, emergency communications, crime prevention, fire safety, and available support resources.

The report is prepared in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act, commonly known as the Clery Act, and applicable federal regulations. The Clery Act requires colleges and universities participating in federal student financial assistance programs to disclose certain campus crime statistics and publish current policies and procedures addressing campus safety.

The report also incorporates requirements established through the Higher Education Opportunity Act, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act, and the Stop Campus Hazing Act. Together, these laws require institutions to disclose information concerning fire safety in on-campus student housing, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, hazing, emergency response, missing students, and other campus safety matters.

Loyola publishes its Annual Security Report and Annual Fire Safety Report as one combined document. The title of this publication reflects that it contains both federally required reports.

1.2 Scope of the Report

This report covers Loyola University New Orleans locations that meet the federal definitions of campus, on-campus student housing, non-campus buildings or property, and public property.

Loyola maintains two identified campuses for Clery Act reporting:

- The Main Campus, located near the intersection of St. Charles Avenue and Calhoun Street.
- The Broadway Campus, located near the intersection of St. Charles Avenue and Broadway Street.

Additional buildings or property owned or controlled by Loyola may be included when their use and location meet the federal definition of non-campus property. A more detailed description of Loyola's Clery geography appears in Chapter 2.

The policies and procedures in this report reflect University practices in effect at the time of publication unless a different effective date is specifically identified.

1.3 Responsibility for Preparing the Report

The Loyola University Police Department coordinates the preparation of the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report. This responsibility includes collecting information from appropriate University offices, identifying reportable locations, reviewing reported incidents, compiling required statistics, and coordinating publication and distribution.

LUPD works with departments and offices that maintain information related to campus safety, student conduct, fire safety, emergency management, prevention programs, and support services. These may include Student Affairs, Residential Life, Student Life and Ministry, the Title IX Office, Human Resources, Athletics, University Counseling Services, Facilities Services, Emergency and Risk Management, and other offices with relevant responsibilities.

The University also requests crime information from the New Orleans Police Department with jurisdiction over Loyola's Clery geography and applicable non-campus locations.

1.4 Collection and Review of Crime Statistics

Crime statistics are compiled from reports received by the Loyola University Police Department, other law enforcement agencies, and University officials who meet the definition of a campus security authority.

The preparation process includes:

- Reviewing reported incidents to determine whether they meet a federally reportable crime definition.
- Determining whether each incident occurred within Loyola's Clery geography.
- Comparing information received from different sources to identify and remove duplicate reports.
- Classifying crimes in accordance with applicable federal definitions and counting rules.
- Identifying incidents that occurred in on-campus student housing.
- Separately compiling arrests, disciplinary referrals, hate crimes, Violence Against Women Act offenses, hazing incidents, and unfounded crime reports.
- Comparing the final statistics with the information submitted to the U.S. Department of Education.

Reports are included for statistical purposes based on the information available when the report is prepared. The inclusion of an incident does not require an arrest, criminal charge, disciplinary finding, or determination that a crime occurred beyond all doubt.

Personally identifying information about victims is not included in publicly available Clery Act statistics or disclosures.

1.5 Reporting Periods and Updates

This report contains Clery Act crime statistics for calendar years 2023, 2024, and 2025. It also contains fire statistics for the same three-year period for each on-campus student housing facility.

Crime and fire statistics are reported by calendar year, January 1 through December 31, rather than by academic year.

Loyola University New Orleans works to ensure that the information in this report is complete and accurate when published. If the University identifies a material error or omission after publication, it may issue a corrected report or provide supplemental information through the University's Public Safety website.

Questions about the preparation of this report or the information it contains may be directed to the Loyola University Police Department at 504-865-3434 or police@loyno.edu.

Chapter 2: Loyola Campuses and Clery Geography

2.1 University Overview

Loyola University New Orleans is a private Jesuit and Catholic institution located in the Uptown area of New Orleans. The University's educational, residential, administrative, recreational, and community activities are primarily conducted at the Main Campus and Broadway Campus.

For Clery Act purposes, Loyola evaluates buildings and property based on ownership, control, location, use, and student access. This review determines which locations must be included in the University's annual crime statistics and considered when issuing timely warnings.

2.2 Main Campus

The Main Campus is located at 6363 St. Charles Avenue and occupies approximately 24 acres. The campus is generally bordered by Freret Street, St. Charles Avenue, Calhoun Street, and property associated with Tulane University.

The Main Campus includes academic and administrative buildings, the Danna Student Center, Monroe Library, the University Sports Complex, chapels, parking facilities, pedestrian areas, and other property used in support of Loyola's educational mission.

Student housing associated with the Main Campus includes:

- Beaver Hall
- Buddig Hall
- Francis Family Hall
- Uptown Hall

Biever Hall is currently undergoing renovation and is planned for additional future administrative use by Residential Life. Its classification for crime and fire statistics is based on its use during each applicable calendar year, rather than its use at the time this report is published.

2.3 Broadway Campus

The Broadway Campus is located near the intersection of St. Charles Avenue and Broadway Street, a short distance from the Main Campus. The campus includes the Loyola University College of Law, administrative and academic facilities, parking areas, and student housing.

Student housing associated with the Broadway Campus includes:

- Cabra Hall
- Founders Hall

The Broadway Campus is treated as a separate campus for Clery Act statistical reporting. Crime statistics for the Main Campus and Broadway Campus are therefore presented separately in Chapter 12.

2.4 Understanding Clery Geography

The Clery Act requires Loyola to collect and disclose statistics for crimes reported within specific geographic areas. These areas are collectively referred to as Clery geography.

Loyola's Clery geography includes the following categories:

On-Campus Property

On-campus property includes buildings and property owned or controlled by Loyola within a reasonably contiguous geographic area and used in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the University's educational purposes.

This category includes residence halls, academic buildings, administrative facilities, parking areas, recreational facilities, and other qualifying University property within the Main Campus and Broadway Campus boundaries.

On-Campus Student Housing

On-campus student housing includes residential facilities for students located within Loyola's on-campus geography.

Student housing is not a separate geographic category outside the campus total. Incidents occurring in student housing are included in the overall on-campus statistics and are also reported separately as a residential subset.

Non-campus Buildings or Property

Non-campus property generally includes:

- Buildings or property owned or controlled by an officially recognized student organization.
- Buildings or property owned or controlled by Loyola that support the University's educational purposes, are frequently used by students, and are not located within the reasonably contiguous area of a Loyola campus.

Non-campus property may include certain remote classrooms, research locations, leased instructional spaces, athletic locations, or lodging used repeatedly in connection with university-sponsored programs.

For calendar year 2025, Loyola University New Orleans did not identify buildings or property that met the federal definition of non-campus property. Any qualifying locations are included in the statistics presented in Chapter 12.

Public Property

Public property includes streets, sidewalks, thoroughfares, parking areas, and similar publicly owned property located within a campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from a campus.

Public-property statistics do not include every neighborhood or area surrounding Loyola. They are limited to the specific public areas that meet the federal geographic definition.

2.5 Clery Geography and Police Response

Clery geography establishes where Loyola must collect and disclose federally required crime statistics. It does not limit where members of the Loyola community may request help or report a concern.

The Loyola University Police Department may receive reports or provide assistance outside Loyola's Clery geography when authorized by law, requested by another law enforcement agency, or necessary to support the safety of the University community. An incident does not become part of Loyola's Clery statistics solely because LUPD responded, assisted, or received the report.

Similarly, an incident may be included in Loyola's Clery statistics even when it was reported to another law enforcement agency or a campus security authority and was not initially reported directly to LUPD.

2.6 Clery Geography Maps

Maps depicting Loyola's Main Campus and Broadway Campus Clery geography are provided in Appendix B. The maps identify on-campus property, on-campus student housing, and applicable public property.

Non-campus locations may change from one calendar year to another. The Loyola University Police Department reviews University owned and controlled property annually and works with appropriate University offices to identify locations that may meet the federal reporting requirements.

Chapter 3: Campus Safety and Law Enforcement

3.1 Loyola University Police Department

The Loyola University Police Department provides law enforcement, emergency response, and public safety services for the Loyola University New Orleans community 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

LUPD responds to reports involving crimes, threats, theft, personal safety concerns, medical emergencies, harassment, fire, vehicle incidents, severe weather, domestic disturbances, suspicious activity, and other police related matters. Officers patrol University property on foot, bicycles, golf carts, and marked police vehicles.

The department's primary office is located in Stallings Hall on the main campus. Police services remain available around the clock, although the Parking and ID Services desk and administrative offices generally operate Monday through Friday from 7:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

To request police assistance at any time, call 504-865-3434. Emergency and nonemergency reporting options are explained in Chapter 4.

3.2 Mission and Service

The Loyola University Police Department is committed to fostering an environment in which learning, living, working, and teaching may flourish. The department supports Loyola's mission by providing professional, responsive, and respectful police services while protecting the rights and dignity of every person.

As a law enforcement agency, LUPD is committed to upholding the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the State of Louisiana. Department personnel strive to serve with integrity, fairness, compassion, and accountability.

Maintaining a safe campus requires the involvement of the entire Loyola community. Students, employees, visitors, and University departments contribute to campus safety by reporting concerns promptly, following safety procedures, securing facilities and personal property, and using available prevention and support resources.

3.3 Police Authority and Jurisdiction

LUPD officers receive their law enforcement authority through Louisiana Revised Statute 17:1805. Officers are commissioned by the Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections and are required to meet applicable training and certification standards established by the Louisiana Peace Officer Standards and Training Council.

LUPD officers have the authority to carry firearms and make arrests while discharging their duties on Loyola's campuses and on streets, roads, and rights-of-way within or contiguous to the perimeter of the campuses. Officers may also exercise arrest authority while in hot pursuit from campus.

Louisiana law extends LUPD authority to alleged acts of criminal hazing committed by members of an organization operating at Loyola, regardless of where the alleged hazing occurred.

When authorized by the University's chief administrative officer, LUPD officers may perform certain duties away from campus, including:

- Gathering intelligence related to university safety or law enforcement responsibilities.
- Investigating crimes committed on campus.
- Investigating qualifying allegations of criminal hazing involving a Loyola organization.
- Transporting prisoners.
- Transporting money, securities, or other valuables on behalf of the University.
- Providing security or protective services for visiting dignitaries.
- Assisting when specifically requested by the chief law enforcement officer of the applicable parish or municipality.

The exercise of police authority outside Loyola's campuses is governed by Louisiana law, departmental policy, the nature of the assignment, and coordination with the law enforcement agency having primary jurisdiction.

All full-time LUPD officers complete the sexual assault awareness training required by Louisiana law.

3.4 Relationships with Other Law Enforcement Agencies

LUPD maintains working relationships with the New Orleans Police Department, Tulane University Police Department, Louisiana State Police, and other local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies.

These relationships support:

- Emergency response and mutual assistance.
- Criminal investigations.
- Information and intelligence sharing.
- Crime trend analysis.
- Training and resource coordination.
- Timely warning and emergency notification decisions.
- Requests for crime statistics involving Loyola's Clery geography.

Serious crimes may be reported or referred to the New Orleans Police Department or another agency with jurisdiction. LUPD officers and investigators may assist those agencies by preserving evidence, interviewing witnesses, sharing relevant records, coordinating resources, and supporting follow-up investigations.

At the time of publication, Loyola University New Orleans does not maintain a written memorandum of understanding with the New Orleans Police Department specifically addressing the investigation of alleged criminal offenses.

Regardless of whether a written agreement is in place, LUPD maintains an active operational relationship with NOPD and other public safety partners.

3.5 Security and Access to University Facilities

Loyola University departments share responsibility for the security, access, and appropriate use of the facilities assigned to them.

During normal business hours and scheduled class periods, generally from 7:30 a.m. to 9 p.m. Monday through Friday, most academic and administrative facilities are accessible for routine University activities and scheduled events. Access may vary by building, department, event, academic schedule, or operational need.

Outside normal business and class hours, access to academic and administrative facilities is restricted. Entry may be controlled through keys, electronic access systems, or assistance from authorized university personnel.

Requests to unlock individual offices should be coordinated through the university department responsible for the space. Requests involving residence hall rooms must be directed to Residential Life in accordance with applicable housing procedures.

Residence Hall Access

Access to Loyola residence halls is limited to residents, their registered or approved guests, and authorized university personnel.

Residence halls use Loyola identification card access at designated building entrances. Individual residence hall rooms use keyed entry. Students who lose an identification card should promptly report the loss and obtain a replacement through Parking and ID Services. Students who need assistance with a residence hall room key should contact Residential Life.

Residence hall entrances and common areas are supported by closed-circuit video surveillance. Video may be accessed by authorized Residential Life personnel and LUPD for safety, security, and investigative purposes.

During the fall and spring semesters, contract security personnel generally staff residence hall lobby desks seven days a week from 10 p.m. to 4 a.m. Lobby coverage may be expanded during Mardi Gras and other periods when additional access control is appropriate. Guests must comply with applicable registration and access requirements.

Students and employees should never prop open secured doors or allow unknown individuals to follow them into a controlled access building.

3.6 Security Considerations in Facility Maintenance

Loyola University considers safety and security when maintaining campus buildings, grounds, lighting, landscaping, locks, doors, access control systems, and other facilities.

During patrols, LUPD officers observe and report conditions that may affect safety or security, including:

- Burned-out or damaged lighting.
- Doors or locks that are not functioning properly.
- Damaged fencing, gates, or access-control equipment.
- Landscaping may obstruct lighting or visibility.
- Unsafe walkways or other physical hazards.
- Conditions that may interfere with emergency access or evacuation.

When appropriate, LUPD submits a work request or notifies Facilities Services or another responsible department for follow-up. Conditions presenting an immediate safety concern may require temporary access restrictions, additional patrol attention, barricades, or other protective measures until repairs are completed.

Members of the Loyola community are encouraged to promptly report lighting problems, damaged locks, unsafe conditions, or other facility concerns to LUPD or Facilities Services.

3.7 Off-Campus Property of Recognized Student Organizations

Loyola University New Orleans does not have any officially recognized student organizations that own or control off-campus housing or other off-campus property.

Accordingly, the University does not maintain a separate policy or formal arrangement with local law enforcement agencies to monitor or record criminal activity at such locations. Loyola reviews the status of recognized student organizations and University controlled property annually to determine whether any location meets the federal definition of non-campus property for Clery Act reporting.

Chapter 4: Reporting Crimes and Emergencies

4.1 Immediate Assistance

Anyone experiencing or witnessing an immediate threat to life, a serious injury, a fire, a crime in progress, or another emergency should call 504-865-3434.

Notifying LUPD allows University officers to respond, direct emergency personnel to the correct location, assist those affected, secure the area, and take steps to protect the campus community.

LUPD is available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

- **Loyola University Police Department:** 504-865-3434
- **In person:** Stallings Hall on the Main Campus
- **Mobile reporting:** Loyno Alert Safety Application
- **Campus emergency telephones:** Blue-light telephones located throughout Loyola's campuses

When reporting an emergency, provide your location, the nature of the emergency, a description of the people involved, and any known safety hazards. Remain on the line until the dispatcher advises you to disconnect.

4.2 Prompt and Accurate Reporting

Loyola University New Orleans encourages students, employees, visitors, and other community members to promptly and accurately report crimes, suspicious behavior, safety concerns, and emergencies to LUPD or the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction.

Prompt reporting allows police and University officials to:

- Provide emergency assistance and support.
- Protect people who may be at risk.
- Preserve evidence.
- Investigate the incident.
- Identify patterns or continuing threats.
- Consider whether a timely warning or emergency notification is necessary.
- Connect affected individuals with available services.
- Maintain accurate crime statistics and public safety records.

A person may report an incident even when the victim does not want to participate in a criminal investigation or University disciplinary process. The decision not to pursue a criminal charge or disciplinary complaint does not prevent Loyola from providing assistance, evaluating community safety concerns, or including the incident in required Clery Act statistics.

Community members are also encouraged to report crimes when a victim is unable to make a report because of injury, incapacitation, or another circumstance.

4.3 Ways to Report

Reporting to LUPD

Crimes, emergencies, and safety concerns may be reported directly to LUPD by:

- Calling 504-865-3434.
- Visiting the LUPD office in Stallings Hall.
- Using a blue-light emergency telephone.
- Using the Loyno Alert Safety Application.
- Speaking directly with an LUPD officer.

A telephone is available in the Stallings Hall lobby and connects directly with the police communications center when the receiver is lifted.

Reporting Through Loyno Alert

The Loyno Alert Safety Application allows users to contact LUPD, submit safety concerns, provide photographs or videos, and access other safety resources.

The Anonymous Tips feature allows users to submit information without providing their identity. Anonymous reporting may help the University identify a concern or pattern; however, the absence of contact information may limit LUPD's ability to verify details, provide follow-up assistance, or conduct a complete investigation.

Reporting to Local Law Enforcement

Crimes occurring away from Loyola property should generally be reported to the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction. In New Orleans, individuals may contact the New Orleans Police Department by calling 911 for an emergency or 504-821-2222 for a nonemergency matter or by filing a report online at <https://secure.coplogic.com/dors/en/filing/submitreport?dynparam=1788187846535>

LUPD can assist a student or employee with identifying or contacting the appropriate law enforcement agency.

4.4 Campus Security Authorities

The Clery Act designates certain University employees and organizations as campus security authorities, commonly referred to as CSAs.

A campus security authority includes:

- A campus police or security department.
- Individuals responsible for monitoring access to university property.
- Individuals or offices identified by Loyola as places where crimes should be reported.
- University officials who have significant responsibility for student or campus activities.

At Loyola, CSAs generally include:

- Loyola University Police Department personnel.
- Officials within Student Affairs.
- Residential Life administrators and residence hall staff, including Resident Assistants.
- Student Conduct official.
- The Title IX Coordinator.
- Student Life and Ministry officials.
- Athletic directors, coaches, and other officials responsible for intercollegiate athletic programs.
- Faculty or staff advisors to recognized student organizations.
- Individuals responsible for monitoring access to university buildings or residence halls.
- Other employees whose duties include significant responsibility for student or campus activities.

An employee's title alone does not determine CSA status. Loyola evaluates job duties and responsibilities when identifying CSAs. A complete listing of reportable CSA offices and categories appears in Appendix C.

Responsibilities of a Campus Security Authority

When practical, a campus security authority should inform an individual, before detailed information is disclosed, that the CSA is required to submit information about possible crimes or serious safety concerns to the University.

The CSA should explain that:

- The CSA cannot promise confidentiality.
- Information reported to the CSA must be submitted to the University through a Maxient reporting form.
- Submitting a Maxient report does not automatically initiate a police investigation or University disciplinary proceeding.
- The individual may speak with a confidential resource if the individual is not ready to make a report to the University.
- Emergencies and immediate safety concerns must be reported to police without delay.

Once a CSA receives information that may involve a crime or serious safety concern, the CSA must promptly submit a Maxient report using the appropriate form available at:

<https://www.loyno.edu/concerns>

The CSA must submit the report even when:

- The person does not want to file a police report.
- The person does not want the University to investigate.
- The CSA is uncertain whether the conduct meets the definition of a crime.
- The incident occurred away from campus.
- The information was received after a delay.
- The CSA believes someone else may have already reported the matter.

The CSA should report the information provided, including the nature of the conduct, the date the CSA received the information, the date or approximate date of the incident, the location, and other available facts. The CSA should not attempt to investigate the incident, determine whether a crime occurred, or identify the correct Clery classification.

Submitting a Maxient report allows the University to review the information, provide appropriate support, determine whether the incident must be included in Loyola's Clery statistics, and evaluate whether additional safety measures or community notifications are necessary.

If the information involves an emergency, immediate danger, crime in progress, serious injury, or urgent threat to the safety of any person, the CSA must immediately call LUPD at 504-865-3434. Emergency assistance should not be delayed while a Maxient report is being completed.

A person's decision not to participate in a police investigation or University process does not remove the CSA's responsibility to submit the information through Maxient.

4.5 Anonymous, Confidential, and Private Reporting

The terms anonymous, confidential, and private have different meanings. Understanding these differences can help a person select the reporting or support option that best meets their needs.

Anonymous Reporting

An anonymous report does not identify the person making the report. Anonymous reports may be submitted through the Anonymous Tips feature in the Loyno Alert Safety Application.

Loyola will review and respond to anonymous information to the extent that is reasonably possible. The University may have limited ability to investigate or provide individualized assistance when the reporter cannot be contacted.

Confidential Resources

A confidential resource generally does not share identifying information without the person's permission, except when disclosure is required by law or necessary to address an immediate and serious safety concern.

Confidential resources may include:

- Licensed professional counselors acting within the scope of their professional role.
- Pastoral counselors or clergy acting within the scope of their recognized counseling role.
- Medical professionals acting within the scope of their professional responsibilities, subject to applicable law and professional standards.

A conversation with a confidential resource does not automatically create a police report, disciplinary complaint, or Clery statistical report.

Private Reporting

Most University employees cannot promise confidentiality. Information reported to an employee who is not a confidential resource will be shared only with university officials who have a legitimate need to receive it so the university can provide assistance, evaluate safety concerns, meet legal obligations, and respond appropriately.

LUPD police reports and investigative records are handled in accordance with applicable law and departmental policy. A person reporting a crime to LUPD should not expect the report to remain confidential, although victim-identifying information is excluded from publicly available Clery statistics, the Daily Crime and Fire Log, timely warnings, and emergency notifications.

4.6 Pastoral and Professional Counselors

Pastoral and professional counselors are not considered campus security authorities when they receive information while acting within the scope of their recognized counseling roles.

Loyola is not required to include crimes disclosed solely to a pastoral or professional counselor in its Clery statistics. When appropriate, Loyola encourages counselors to inform individuals about available options for voluntarily reporting a crime to LUPD, including anonymous or nonidentifying reporting options.

Seeking confidential counseling does not prevent a person from later making a police report, contacting the Title IX Office, requesting supportive measures, or pursuing another available process.

4.7 University Response to Reports

LUPD assesses each report based on the information available and the immediate needs of the people involved. Depending on the circumstances, the response may include:

- Dispatching police officers or emergency medical personnel.
- Providing or arranging medical assistance.
- Securing the location and addressing immediate hazards.
- Separating involved individuals when necessary for safety.
- Preserving and collecting evidence.
- Interviewing victims, witnesses, and other involved persons.
- Coordinating with NOPD or another agency having jurisdiction.
- Providing safety planning and information about support resources.
- Referring the matter to the Title IX Office, Student Conduct, Student Affairs, Human Resources, Residential Life, or another appropriate University office.
- Evaluating whether a timely warning or emergency notification is required.
- Documenting the incident for the Daily Crime and Fire Log and Clery Act statistics.

The nature of the response will depend on the reported conduct, location, safety concerns, available information, and wishes of the affected person, to the extent those wishes can be honored while meeting the University's legal and safety responsibilities.

4.8 Daily Crime and Fire Log

LUPD maintains a written, easily understood Daily Crime and Fire Log.

The crime-log portion records crimes reported to LUPD that occurred within Loyola's Clery geography or LUPD patrol jurisdiction. Entries include:

- The nature of the reported crime.
- The date and time the crime occurred, when known.
- The date the crime was reported.
- The general location.
- The disposition of the complaint, if known.

The fire-log portion records reported fires occurring in on-campus student housing facilities. Fire entries include nature, date, time, and general location of the fire.

LUPD generally makes an entry or updates an entry within two business days after receiving the information. Information may be temporarily withheld when disclosure is prohibited by law, would jeopardize the confidentiality of a victim, would jeopardize an active investigation or the safety of an individual, could cause a suspect to flee, or could result in the destruction of evidence. Information withheld for investigative or safety reasons will be disclosed when the adverse effect is no longer likely to occur.

The most recent 60 days of the log are available for public inspection during normal business hours. Log information older than 60 days will be made available within two business days of a request.

The Daily Crime and Fire Log may be reviewed at the LUPD office in Stallings Hall. An electronic version is also available through the Loyola University New Orleans Public Safety website.

<https://publicsafety.loyno.edu/police-department/clery-act-information/combined-crime-fire-log>

4.9 Disclosure of Disciplinary Outcomes

Upon written request, Loyola will disclose the results of a university disciplinary proceeding to the alleged victim of a crime of violence or a nonforcible sex offense as permitted or required by federal law.

If the alleged victim dies because of the crime or offense, the victim's next of kin will be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of this disclosure.

Different disclosure requirements apply to disciplinary proceedings involving dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. In those matters, the complainant and respondent receive simultaneous written notice of the result, applicable sanctions, the rationale for the result, available appeal procedures, any change to the result, and when the result becomes final. Those procedures are explained in Chapter 9.

Chapter 5: Timely Warnings

5.1 Purpose of a Timely Warning

Loyola University New Orleans issues timely warnings to provide students and employees with information about certain reported crimes that may present a serious or continuing threat to the campus community.

The purpose of a timely warning is to help community members protect themselves, prevent similar crimes, and make informed safety decisions. A timely warning is not intended to provide every known fact about an incident or serve as a substitute for a police report, criminal investigation, or emergency instruction.

5.2 When a Timely Warning Is Considered

Loyola evaluates whether to issue a timely warning when all of the following conditions are present:

- A crime covered by the Clery Act is reported to LUPD, a campus security authority, or a local law enforcement agency.
- The crime occurred within Loyola's Clery geography.
- The reported circumstances indicate that the crime may represent a serious or continuing threat to students or employees.

Clery-reportable crimes considered for timely warnings include:

- Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.
- Manslaughter by negligence.
- Rape, fondling (criminal sexual contact), incest, and statutory rape.
- Robbery.
- Aggravated assault.
- Burglary.
- Motor vehicle theft.
- Arson.
- Dating violence.
- Domestic violence.
- Stalking.
- Hate crimes.
- Hazing, when applicable under federal reporting requirements.
- Arrests or disciplinary referrals involving liquor laws, drug laws, or illegal weapons possession when the circumstances indicate a serious or continuing threat.

A timely warning may be issued for conduct that does not fall within a listed Clery crime category when Loyola determines that sharing the information is appropriate to protect the community. Such communication may be identified as a safety advisory or crime alert rather than a federally required timely warning.

5.3 Evaluation and Decision Process

Reports that may require a timely warning can reach Loyola through:

- A report made directly to LUPD.
- A Maxient report submitted by a campus security authority.
- Information provided by the New Orleans Police Department or another law enforcement agency.
- A report received by another University office.
- Information from a witness, victim, third party, or other credible source.

The Chief of Police or designee evaluates the available information to determine whether the reported crime may present a serious or continuing threat.

The evaluation is made on a case-by-case basis and may consider:

- The nature and severity of the reported crime.
- Whether violence or a weapon was involved.
- Whether the suspect has been identified, located, or taken into custody.
- Whether the reported conduct appears to be isolated or part of a pattern.
- Whether other people or locations may remain at risk.
- The amount of time that has passed since the incident.
- The relationship between the parties involved.
- Whether the reported information is sufficiently credible and specific to support a useful warning.
- Whether releasing particular information could affect an active investigation or the safety of an individual.
- Whether another form of community notification is more appropriate.

Loyola does not wait for an arrest, criminal charge, completed investigation, or final determination that a crime occurred before considering a timely warning.

When a timely warning is not issued, the decision and the factors considered should be documented in the applicable Clery review record.

5.4 Timing of the Warning

When Loyola determines that a timely warning is required, the warning will be prepared and distributed as soon as reasonably possible after the university receives sufficient information to determine whether a serious or continuing threat may exist.

The university may briefly delay distribution when necessary to confirm essential information, develop meaningful safety guidance, protect a victim, or coordinate with investigating authorities. A warning will not be delayed solely because all facts are not yet known.

Updated or corrected information may be distributed after the initial warning as additional facts become available.

5.5 Content of a Timely Warning

The content of a timely warning will depend on the circumstances and the information available. When appropriate, a warning may include:

- A clear identification of the message as a timely warning.
- The general nature of the reported crime.
- The date, time, and general location of the incident.
- A description of the suspect or involved vehicle when the information is sufficiently specific and useful.
- Known circumstances that may help community members recognize or avoid a similar situation.
- Recommended safety precautions.
- Instructions for reporting related information.
- Contact information for LUPD or another investigating agency.
- Available support resources.
- A statement that the information is based on a report and may change as the investigation continues.

A timely warning will not include the name or other personally identifying information of a victim. Loyola may also withhold details that could compromise victim privacy, endanger a person, interfere with an investigation, cause a suspect to flee, or lead to the destruction of evidence.

5.6 Distribution of Timely Warnings

Timely warnings are distributed to the members of the Loyola community who may be affected by the reported threat.

The University may use one or more of the following methods:

- University email.
- Loyno Alert text messages or mobile notifications.
- Notices posted on University or Public Safety websites.
- University social media accounts.
- Printed notices or signage.
- Direct communication with affected departments, buildings, residence halls, or groups.
- Other communication systems available to the University.

The method or combination of methods will be selected based on the nature of the threat, the population that may be affected, the urgency of the information, and the need to reach community members effectively.

Students and employees are responsible for maintaining current contact information with the university and are encouraged to keep the Loyno Alert Safety Application installed and notifications enabled.

5.7 Follow-Up Information

Loyola may issue follow-up information when:

- Additional safety instructions are necessary.
- Material facts in the original warning have changed.
- A suspect has been identified or taken into custody.
- A continuing threat has been reduced or resolved.
- Community members need additional resources or perspective.
- An earlier warning requires correction or clarification.

The absence of a follow-up message does not necessarily mean that an investigation has ended. Investigative information may remain confidential or unavailable for public release.

5.8 Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications

Timely warnings and emergency notifications serve different purposes.

A timely warning addresses a Clery reportable crime that may present a serious or continuing threat to students or employees. An emergency notification addresses a confirmed significant emergency or dangerous situation occurring on campus that presents an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees.

When an emergency notification is issued for a situation, Loyola is not required to issue a separate timely warning for the same circumstances. The university will provide appropriate follow-up information when needed.

Emergency notification, response, and evacuation procedures are explained in Chapter 6.

5.9 Reports to Confidential Counselors

Loyola is not required to issue a timely warning based on information disclosed only to a pastoral or professional counselor acting within the scope of the counselor's confidential role.

Pastoral and professional counselors are encouraged, when appropriate, to inform individuals about voluntary reporting options that would allow Loyola to evaluate the incident for statistical reporting and community safety purposes.

Chapter 6: Emergency Notifications, Response, and Evacuation

6.1 Emergency Notification Standard

Loyola University New Orleans will immediately notify the campus community upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation occurring on campus that presents an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees.

Emergency notifications may be issued in response to situations including, but not limited to:

- An active threat or armed intruder
- A fire, explosion, or hazardous-material release
- Severe weather or flooding
- A gas leak or significant utility failure
- A building evacuation or campus lockdown
- A serious infectious disease concern
- A structural failure

- An immediate threat involving violence
- Another dangerous condition requiring prompt protective action

Emergency notifications differ from timely warnings. A timely warning addresses a reported Clery Act crime that may present a serious or continuing threat within the University's Clery geography. An emergency notification addresses a confirmed significant emergency or dangerous situation presenting an immediate threat on campus.

When an emergency notification is issued for a situation that would otherwise warrant a timely warning, the university is not required to issue a separate timely warning for the same circumstances. Appropriate follow-up information may be provided as additional facts become available.

6.2 Confirmation Process

Confirmation means that an authorized university official has verified that a significant emergency or dangerous situation exists. Confirmation does not require that every detail be known or that all available information is independently verified before an emergency notification is issued.

Depending on the nature of the situation, confirmation may be based on:

- Direct observation by a Loyola University police officer or other university official
- Information received by the Loyola University Police Department
- Activation of a fire alarm or other life-safety system
- Information provided by the New Orleans Police Department, New Orleans Fire Department, Emergency Medical Services, or another public agency
- Weather information or warnings issued by an authorized government agency
- Information provided by Facilities Services, Emergency and Risk Management, Information Technology, Residential Life, or another university department
- Other credible information indicates that an immediate threat exists

The Loyola University Police Department, the University's Emergency and Risk Manager, and other university officials with responsibilities under the Emergency Management Plan may confirm an emergency within the scope of their authority and available information.

When necessary, Loyola may consult with public safety agencies, emergency management officials, public health authorities, weather services, utility providers, or subject-matter experts. Consultation should not unnecessarily delay notification when available information indicates that immediate protective action is needed.

6.3 Notification Decision Process

After confirming a significant emergency or dangerous situation, authorized university officials will determine:

- The segment or segments of the campus community that may be affected
- The content of the emergency notification
- The communication methods appropriate for the situation
- Whether notification should be provided to the entire University community or a more limited group
- Whether information should also be distributed to the surrounding community

Loyola will initiate the emergency notification system without delay, considering the safety of the community. The university will not delay an initial notification solely because complete information is unavailable. An initial message may provide the nature and location of the emergency, immediate protective actions, and instructions to await additional information.

Determining the Affected Community

The intended recipients of an emergency notification will be determined according to the location, nature, scope, and anticipated movement or effect of the threat.

A notification may be directed to:

- The entire university community
- The Main Campus
- The Broadway Campus
- A specific building or residence hall
- Persons in a particular area
- Students, employees, or another affected group

If the location or potential effect of a threat cannot be reliably limited, Loyola may notify the entire campus community.

Determining Notification Content

Emergency notifications should provide clear, concise, and actionable information. Depending on the circumstances, a notification may include:

- The nature and general location of the emergency
- The area or population affected
- Instructions to evacuate, shelter in place, secure a room, avoid an area, or take another protective action
- Information about campus operations
- Where to obtain verified updates
- A request not to call emergency lines unless immediate assistance is needed
- Instructions concerning when normal activities may resume

Information may be withheld when its release would create an additional safety risk, interfere with emergency operations, or disclose protected personal information.

Limited Exception for Emergency Response

Loyola may withhold or delay an emergency notification only when, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, issuing the notification would compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

This exception is limited to circumstances in which notification itself would interfere with emergency response activities. It should not be used merely because information is incomplete, because the situation may cause concern, or because authorization from additional administrators has not been obtained.

6.4 Notification Methods

Loyola may use one or more communication methods depending on the nature, location, severity, and duration of the emergency. Available methods include:

- Emergency text messages
- University email
- Voice telephone messages
- Loyola emergency notification applications and systems
- Desktop notifications
- The University's Emergency Information website
- The Loyola University homepage
- Official university social media accounts
- Building fire alarms and voice evacuation systems
- Public address systems, when available
- Direct instructions from police officers, Residential Life personnel, building representatives, or other university officials
- Notices distributed through local news media or public agencies

The university is not required to use every available communication method for every incident. Methods will be selected based on the circumstances and the need to reach the affected population as quickly as possible.

Emergency messages may be distributed in stages. Loyola may issue an initial protective action message followed by updates, corrections, changes in instructions, and an all-clear or closure message when appropriate.

Maintaining Emergency Contact Information

Students and employees are responsible for maintaining current emergency contact information in LORA Sign-On. Text messaging is generally the fastest method for receiving emergency information directly from the university.

Community members should periodically confirm that an emergency notification telephone number is listed correctly in their LORA Sign-On user profile. Community members should also monitor university email, the Loyola Emergency Information website, and other official communication channels during an emergency.

6.5 Larger Community Notification

When an emergency may affect individuals or property beyond the university community, Loyola may provide information to the larger community.

Depending on the circumstances, the university may coordinate communication with:

- The New Orleans Police Department
- The New Orleans Fire Department
- New Orleans Emergency Medical Services
- City of New Orleans emergency management officials
- Public health agencies
- Tulane University and other neighboring institutions
- Utility providers
- Parents and families
- Local, regional, or national news media
- Other organizations that may be affected by or assisting with the response

Information for the larger community may be distributed through the university's Emergency Information website, homepage, official social media accounts, news media, public agency communications, or other appropriate channels.

Only authorized university officials should provide official statements to the news media on behalf of Loyola. This coordination helps ensure that information is accurate, consistent, and does not interfere with emergency operations or compromise individual privacy.

6.6 Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

Loyola University New Orleans maintains an Emergency Management Plan that establishes an organizational framework for preparing for, responding to, and recovering from emergencies that may disrupt university operations or threaten the campus community.

The plan identifies roles and responsibilities for university departments and personnel while allowing flexibility based on the type, severity, and location of an emergency. Loyola may coordinate its response with public safety agencies, emergency management authorities, health officials, utility providers, and other community partners.

During an emergency, community members should follow instructions communicated through official university channels and directions provided by police officers, firefighters, emergency medical personnel, and authorized university officials.

Building Evacuation

When directed to evacuate a building:

- Stop working and leave the building promptly.
- Use the nearest safe exit.

- Do not use elevators unless specifically directed by emergency personnel.
- Leave personal belongings behind when retrieving them would delay evacuation.
- Assist others when it is safe to do so without placing yourself at risk.
- Proceed to the designated assembly area or another safe location.
- Remain clear of entrances, fire lanes, and areas needed by emergency responders.
- Do not reenter the building until authorized officials announce that it is safe.

Individuals should become familiar with exits and evacuation routes in the buildings they regularly use. An alarm should be treated as an actual emergency unless authorized officials provide different instructions.

Shelter in Place

Sheltering in place may be appropriate when conditions outside a building present a greater danger than remaining inside. Examples may include severe weather, hazardous materials, civil disturbances, or certain external threats.

When directed to shelter in place:

- Enter or remain inside the nearest appropriate building.
- Close and secure doors and windows when possible.
- Move away from exterior windows and doors.
- Relocate to an interior room or protected area when directed.
- Silence mobile devices when circumstances require it but continue monitoring emergency notifications.
- Do not leave the shelter location until instructed or until remaining there creates a more immediate danger.
- Follow instructions concerning ventilation systems, movement within the building, or other protective measures.

Lockdown or Secure-in-Place

A lockdown or secure-in-place instruction may be issued when a violent threat or other immediate danger makes movement unsafe.

When directed to secure in place:

- Enter the nearest securable room.
- Lock or barricade the door when possible.
- Turn off lights and move away from windows and doors.
- Silence phones and remain quiet.
- Do not open the door unless the identity and authority of the person requesting entry can be confirmed.
- Monitor official emergency communications.
- Call LUPD at 504-865-3434 when it is safe to do so and when you have information that may assist responders.
- Remain secured until law enforcement provides instructions or circumstances require immediate action to preserve life.

Guidance for an active threat is based on the principles of Run, Hide, and Fight. Individuals should evacuate when a safe route is available, hide and secure their location when evacuation is unsafe, and take action to defend themselves only as a last resort when their lives are in immediate danger.

Accountability and Assistance

Following an evacuation, students and employees may be asked to report to an assembly area, communicate with a supervisor or university representative, or follow other accountability procedures.

No person should delay their own safe evacuation to conduct an unauthorized search for another individual. Missing or unaccounted-for people should be reported immediately to emergency personnel.

Accessible Evacuation

Loyola recognizes that some individuals may require assistance during an evacuation or other emergencies. Students and employees who may need assistance are encouraged to become familiar with building-specific procedures and available university resources before an emergency occurs.

During an emergency:

- Individuals should follow announced instructions and move to the safest available location.
- People who cannot use stairs should move to an area of refuge or another protected location when available and report their location to emergency personnel.
- Community members may provide reasonable assistance when it can be done safely.
- Elevators should not be used during a fire or when prohibited by emergency instructions.
- Police, fire, emergency medical, and other trained personnel will coordinate evacuation assistance based on the circumstances.

6.7 Testing and Documentation

Loyola tests its emergency response and evacuation procedures at least once each calendar year. Tests may be announced or unannounced and may include drills, exercises, functional tests, tabletop exercises, or other activities designed to evaluate emergency plans and capabilities.

In conjunction with at least one test each calendar year, Loyola publicizes its emergency response and evacuation procedures to the University community.

For each test, the university documents:

- Description of the exercise or test
- The date
- The start and end times
- Whether the test was announced or unannounced
- The campus, building, or population involved
- The procedures or capabilities evaluated

Following a test or actual emergency, appropriate university officials may conduct an after-action review to identify strengths, areas for improvement, and necessary corrective actions. Emergency plans, training, equipment, and communication procedures may be revised based on the findings.

Routine fire drills are addressed separately in the Annual Fire Safety Report. A fire drill may also satisfy part of the emergency-response testing requirement when it is designed, conducted, publicized, and documented in accordance with applicable federal requirements.

Emergency preparedness information and current instructions are available through Loyola's Emergency Information website. Students and employees should keep their emergency contact information current and review university procedures before an emergency occurs.

Chapter 7: Security Awareness and Crime Prevention

7.1 Security Awareness Programs

Loyola University New Orleans provides security awareness and crime prevention information to help students and employees recognize risks, use available safety resources, and take an active role in maintaining a safe campus environment.

The Loyola University Police Department works with Student Affairs, Residential Life, Human Resources, Emergency and Risk Management, Student Life and Ministry, University Counseling Services, the Title IX Office, and other University departments to provide safety information and educational programs.

Security awareness information may be provided through:

- New student orientation
- New employee orientation
- Krewe Leader meetings

- Student organization
- Departmental presentations
- Campus safety events
- University email and emergency communications
- Printed and electronic safety materials
- The Public Safety website
- The LOYNO Alert Safety App
- University and LUPD social media
- Programs developed in response to identified incidents, emerging concerns, or seasonal risks

Programs may address personal safety, crime reporting, emergency communications, property protection, active threats, severe weather, fire safety, alcohol and drug awareness, sexual-violence prevention, hazing prevention, and other concerns affecting the University community.

Security information is provided during orientation periods and throughout the year. The subject, audience, and frequency of individual programs may vary based on campus conditions, community needs, legal requirements, and the academic calendar.

Specialized prevention programs concerning alcohol and drugs, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and hazing are described in Chapters 8, 9, and 11.

New-Student Programs

Incoming students receive information about campus safety, crime reporting, emergency procedures, University policies, and available support resources through orientation activities and other introductory programs.

These programs are intended to help students:

- Recognize and report crimes, suspicious behavior, and safety hazards
- Contact LUPD and other emergency services
- Receive and respond to emergency notifications
- Locate confidential and nonconfidential support resources
- Protect personal property
- Understand expectations for responsible behavior
- Make informed safety decisions both on and off campus

Additional information may be provided to students living in university housing through residence hall meetings, community programming, and communications from Residential Life.

New-Employee Programs

New employees receive information concerning University safety policies, emergency procedures, reporting responsibilities, and available resources through employee orientation, departmental onboarding, required training, and University communications.

Employees whose responsibilities make them Campus Security Authorities receive additional information about their duty to report qualifying incidents to the University. Campus Security Authority responsibilities are explained in Section 4.4.

Ongoing Safety Education

Loyola provides continuing safety information throughout the year. Programming may be scheduled regularly or developed in response to crime trends, reported incidents, weather conditions, special events, campus activities, or concerns identified by students and employees.

LUPD may distribute safety messages concerning subjects such as:

- Personal safety
- Theft and burglary prevention

- Bicycle and mobility device security
- Vehicle security
- Fraud and identity theft
- Online scams and cyber enabled crime
- Mardi Gras and special event safety
- Severe weather and hurricane preparedness
- Active threat response
- Safe travel in the surrounding community
- Reporting suspicious or concerning behavior

Loyola encourages students and employees to review these communications and apply the recommended precautions.

7.2 Crime Prevention Programs and Services

LUPD provides programs and services intended to reduce opportunities for crime, connect community members with assistance, and improve awareness of campus safety resources.

Personal Safety Education

LUPD provides personal safety information through presentations, electronic communications, direct engagement, and online resources. Programs may be offered to students, employees, residence hall communities, student organizations, and university departments upon request or in response to an identified concern.

Topics may include situational awareness, safe travel, recognizing suspicious behavior, contacting police, responding to confrontational situations, and using available campus safety resources.

Safety Escorts

Safety escorts are available to students, employees, and visitors who are concerned about traveling between locations on or near Loyola's campuses. Community members may request an escort by contacting LUPD at 504-865-3434.

The service is intended to provide a safer alternative when an individual is uncomfortable walking alone, particularly at night or under circumstances that create a reasonable safety concern.

Bicycle, E-Scooter, and Mobility-Device Registration

LUPD encourages community members to register bicycles, electric bicycles, scooters, and other eligible mobility devices. Registration assists in identifying and recovering property that is lost or stolen.

Community members should record identifying information, including the manufacturer, model, color, serial number, and photographs. Registration does not replace the need to secure a device with a quality u-lock in an approved location.

Property Documentation

LUPD encourages students and employees to maintain a record of valuable personal property. The free ReportIt service provided through LeadsOnline allows users to document serial numbers, descriptions, purchase information, and photographs of personal belongings.

Maintaining these records can assist police investigations, stolen-property recovery, and insurance claims. Users retain control of their personal property records unless they choose to provide the information to law enforcement.

LOYNO Alert Safety App

The LOYNO Alert Safety App provides mobile access to safety and support resources. Available features may include:

- Contacting LUPD

- Submitting an anonymous tip
- Accessing campus maps and University resources
- Using a virtual safety escort
- Obtaining transportation information
- Contacting counseling and other support services

The app is a supplemental safety resource and should not delay an emergency call. Anyone experiencing or witnessing an immediate threat should call LUPD at 504-865-3434.

Blue Light Emergency Telephones

Blue-light emergency telephones are located at designated locations across Loyola's campuses. The phones provide direct communication with police dispatch and identify the location from which the call was placed.

Community members should use a blue light telephone when immediate police assistance is needed, and it is safe to reach the device. Additional reporting information appears in Chapter 4.

Motorist Assistance

LUPD may provide limited motorist assistance on university property, including help with a dead battery, vehicle lockout, or similar problems when personnel and equipment are available.

Motorist assistance is provided as a community service and may be limited by safety conditions, vehicle design, staffing, or other operational considerations.

LUPD will also conduct safety inspections of vehicles including paperwork, tire inflation and tread, fluids, wipers, lights, etc. Those interested in a vehicle safety inspection should contact police@loyno.edu with a preferred two-week notice for scheduling.

Crime Prevention Presentations

LUPD personnel are available to provide safety presentations to classes, departments, residence halls, and student organizations. Programs may be developed for the requesting group and may address personal safety, property protection, emergency preparedness, crime reporting, or another relevant concern.

Requests for a crime prevention presentation may be directed to LUPD at 504-865-3434 or police@loyno.edu. We ask for a two-week notice for scheduling needs.

7.3 Community Responsibility

Maintaining a safe campus requires the participation of the entire Loyola community. Students and employees are encouraged to take reasonable precautions, look out for one another, and promptly report conditions that may threaten people or campus operations.

Community members should:

- Report emergencies, crimes, suspicious behavior, and safety hazards promptly.
- Lock residence hall rooms, offices, vehicles, bicycles, and mobility devices.
- Avoid leaving valuables unattended or visible inside vehicles.
- Protect university identification cards, keys, passwords, and access credentials.
- Avoid allowing unknown individuals to enter secured buildings.
- Use well-lighted and regularly traveled routes.
- Use the safety escort service when concerned about traveling alone.
- Maintain current emergency contact information.
- Monitor official university emergency communications.
- Follow evacuation, shelter-in-place, and lockdown instructions.
- Report damaged locks, lighting problems, obstructed exits, and other security concerns.
- Preserve evidence and avoid disturbing an incident scene.

- Seek assistance for themselves or others when behavior suggests potential safety or well-being concern.

Community members should not place themselves in danger by confronting a suspicious person or intervening in circumstances that require trained responders. When immediate assistance is needed, call LUPD at 504-865-3434.

Prompt reporting allows the University to assist affected individuals, evaluate risks, preserve evidence, address hazards, and determine whether a timely warning or emergency notification is required.

7.4 Behavioral Threat Assessment and Intervention

Loyola University New Orleans maintains coordinated processes for identifying, assessing, and responding to behavior that may present a threat to an individual or the University community.

The University's Threat Assessment Team brings together personnel with relevant responsibilities and expertise to evaluate reports of potentially threatening or violent behavior. The team's work is intended to support early identification, coordinated assessment, appropriate intervention, and the safety of the campus community.

The Threat Assessment Team may:

- Gather and evaluate available information
- Assess the nature, credibility, and immediacy of reported behavior
- Identify individuals or groups who may be affected
- Coordinate safety planning and supportive intervention
- Recommend protective, administrative, or disciplinary measures
- Refer matters to law enforcement or other appropriate authorities
- Monitor developing concerns
- Coordinate follow-up when appropriate

A threat assessment is not limited to determining whether a crime has occurred. The process may address behavior that raises a reasonable concern about violence, self-harm, escalating conflict, fixation, intimidation, or another potential danger.

Reporting an Immediate Threat

Anyone who becomes aware of an immediate or imminent threat should call LUPD at 504-865-3434. Emergency concerns should not be submitted solely through an online form, email, or anonymous reporting application when an immediate response is necessary.

Reporting a Nonemergency Concern

Concerns that do not present an immediate danger may be reported to the University through the appropriate Maxient form available at:

www.loyno.edu/concerns

Reports involving students may be reviewed by the Behavioral Intervention Team and referred to the Threat Assessment Team when the information indicates a potential safety concern. Reports may also be made directly to LUPD or another appropriate University office.

Care Based Intervention

The purpose of reporting concerning behavior is to allow the university to evaluate the circumstances and connect individuals with appropriate assistance before a situation escalates. Depending on the concern, the University's response may involve counseling, academic support, case management, safety planning, medical assistance, law enforcement, employee resources, or another appropriate intervention.

Submitting a report does not automatically result in disciplinary or criminal action. Each matter is reviewed based on the available information, the needs of the individuals involved, and the safety of the university community.

Chapter 8: Alcohol, Drugs, Weapons, and Sex-Offender Information

Loyola University New Orleans is committed to protecting the health and safety of its students, employees, and visitors. The University maintains policies addressing alcohol, illegal drugs, controlled substances, weapons, and other conduct that may endanger individuals or disrupt the educational environment.

Violations may result in university disciplinary action, criminal investigation, or both. University disciplinary standards operate independently of the criminal justice system. Conduct may violate university policy even when it does not result in an arrest or criminal charge.

The legal summaries in this chapter are provided for general awareness. They do not constitute legal advice or replace the complete language of applicable federal, state, or municipal law.

8.1 Alcohol Policy and Enforcement

Loyola's alcohol policy follows applicable federal, Louisiana, and municipal laws governing the possession, purchase, sale, distribution, service, and consumption of alcoholic beverages.

The university permits the lawful and responsible possession and consumption of alcohol only under circumstances authorized by university policy. Individuals who choose to consume alcohol are expected to do so responsibly and without endangering themselves or others.

Prohibited conduct includes, but is not limited to:

- Possession or consumption of alcohol by a person under 21, except where expressly permitted by law
- Furnishing, selling, or distributing alcohol to a person under 21
- Using false or altered identification to obtain alcohol
- Public intoxication or behavior that threatens health, safety, or University operations
- Possessing an open alcoholic-beverage container in an unauthorized public area
- Providing alcohol at a university event without required authorization
- Selling alcohol without the required license or permit
- Possessing or using common-source containers when prohibited
- Participating in drinking games, rapid-consumption activities, or conduct encouraging excessive consumption
- Operating a vehicle while impaired
- Violating residence hall, student organization, athletic event, or University event requirements

Students and student organizations may be referred to the student conduct process. Employees may be subject to corrective or disciplinary action under applicable employment policies. Conduct that may violate criminal law may be referred to LUPD or another law enforcement agency.

Alcohol in University Housing

Loyola permits residents and their guests who are 21 or older to possess and consume alcohol in moderation within private residence hall living units, subject to current Residential Life and Student Code of Conduct requirements.

Alcohol is not permitted in unauthorized public or common areas. A residence hall room may be treated as a public area when its door is open or when excessive noise, disruptive conduct, or other circumstances draw public attention to the room.

Residence hall residents and guests remain responsible for conduct associated with alcohol use, regardless of age.

Alcohol at University Events

Alcohol may be served or consumed at a university event only when the event has received all required approvals and complies with university policy, licensing requirements, and applicable law.

Event organizers are responsible for taking reasonable measures to:

- Prevent service to people under 21
- Prevent service to visibly intoxicated individuals
- Provide nonalcoholic beverages
- Monitor the service and consumption of alcohol
- Maintain an environment that does not promote excessive consumption
- Arrange required security or responsible supervision
- Comply with venue-specific and student-organization requirements

Selected Louisiana Alcohol Laws

The following summaries identify Louisiana laws particularly relevant to members of the University community.

Purchase and Public Possession by Persons Under 21

Louisiana Revised Statute 14:93.12 generally prohibits a person under 21 from purchasing or publicly possessing an alcoholic beverage, subject to statutory exceptions.

University policy may be more restrictive than state law. An exception under state law does not automatically authorize possession or consumption on university property.

Furnishing Alcohol to Persons Under 21

Louisiana Revised Statutes 14:93.11 and 14:93.13 address the sale, purchase, or provision of alcoholic beverages to or on behalf of persons under 21, subject to limited statutory exceptions.

False Identification

Louisiana Revised Statute 14:333 prohibits certain acts involving false identification for the purpose of obtaining alcoholic beverages or entering premises where alcohol is sold.

Possessing or using false identification may also violate the Student Code of Conduct regardless of whether alcohol is successfully purchased.

Open Containers in Motor Vehicles

Louisiana Revised Statute 32:300 generally prohibits drivers and passengers from possessing open alcoholic-beverage containers in the passenger area of a motor vehicle on a public highway or right-of-way, subject to specified exceptions.

Operating a Vehicle While Intoxicated

Louisiana Revised Statute 14:98 prohibits operating a vehicle under the influence of alcohol, controlled substances, or certain combinations of substances. The statute generally establishes a blood-alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent as one basis for an impaired-driving offense.

Louisiana Revised Statute 14:98.1 establishes additional provisions for drivers under 21, including a blood-alcohol concentration threshold of 0.02 percent.

A person may be impaired even when their blood-alcohol concentration is below a stated statutory threshold.

Medical Assistance and Amnesty

The health and safety of community members take priority during medical emergencies, sexual misconduct, violence, alcohol- or drug-related emergencies, and other serious incidents. Students and student organizations should seek help immediately when someone may be in danger or may need medical assistance.

Under Loyola's amnesty policy, when a student seeks medical assistance for themselves, another student, or another individual, neither the reporting student nor the student needing medical attention will typically face disciplinary charges for minor violations of the Student Code of Conduct connected to the request for help. Educational or

supportive interventions may still be required, and failure to complete assigned educational requirements may result in referral to the conduct process.

Amnesty generally does not prevent conduct action for more serious violations, including physical violence, harassment, property damage, hazing, distribution of drugs, obstruction of emergency assistance, repeated misconduct, or refusal to cooperate with university officials or emergency responders.

To receive amnesty, a student should call for help, wait for help to arrive, and cooperate fully once help arrives. Amnesty from University discipline does not prevent law enforcement or another governmental agency from acting under applicable law.

8.2 Illegal Drugs and Controlled Substances

Loyola prohibits the unlawful manufacture, possession, use, distribution, dispensing, sale, transportation, or transfer of illegal drugs and controlled substances on university property or in connection with university activities.

The University also prohibits:

- Possession or use of drug paraphernalia
- Distribution or misuse of prescription medication
- Prescription medication without a lawful prescription
- Using medication in a manner inconsistent with its lawful prescription
- Being impaired by an illegal drug or controlled substance
- Misconduct resulting from drug use
- Possession, use, or distribution of prohibited consumable-hemp or THC products
- Using another substance for the purpose of intoxication in a manner that threatens health or safety

Illegal drugs unlawfully possessed controlled substances, and drug paraphernalia may be confiscated and transferred to the appropriate authorities.

Federal Law and Marijuana

Marijuana remains a controlled substance under federal law. Federal law prohibits unauthorized possession, use, manufacture, and distribution.

Loyola receives federal funding and must comply with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act and the Drug-Free Workplace Act. Accordingly, Louisiana's authorization of certain medical-marijuana or consumable-hemp products does not create a general right to possess or use marijuana or THC products on university property.

Students and employees should not assume that a product is permitted merely because it was purchased from a retail business, obtained with a medical recommendation, labeled as hemp, or possessed legally elsewhere.

Louisiana Controlled-Substance Laws

Louisiana's Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Law classifies controlled substances into schedules and establishes offenses and penalties based on the type and amount of the substance and the nature of the conduct.

Relevant statutes include:

- Louisiana Revised Statute 40:966, addressing specified Schedule I substances, marijuana, synthetic cannabinoids, and heroin
- Louisiana Revised Statute 40:967, addressing Schedule II substances
- Louisiana Revised Statute 40:968, addressing Schedule III substances
- Louisiana Revised Statute 40:969, addressing Schedule IV substances
- Louisiana Revised Statute 40:970, addressing Schedule V substances
- Louisiana Revised Statute 40:1023, addressing prohibited acts involving drug paraphernalia

The unauthorized possession, production, manufacture, distribution, dispensing, or possession with intent to distribute a controlled substance may result in criminal penalties. Penalties vary significantly according to the substance, quantity, conduct, and prior criminal history.

Drug-Free Zones

Louisiana Revised Statute 40:981.3 establishes enhanced consequences for certain controlled-substance violations committed on or within specified distances of school property and other protected locations.

Because Loyola is an educational institution and is located near other schools and protected properties, conduct involving controlled substances on or near campus may be subject to drug-free-zone provisions in addition to the underlying controlled-substance offense.

Effective August 1, 2026, Louisiana Act 305 revised the state's drug-free-zone penalty provisions. Louisiana Revised Statute 40:981.3 applies to certain violations of the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Law committed on property used for school purposes, within 2,000 feet of such property, or on a school bus; for this provision, school includes public and private colleges and universities in Louisiana. Louisiana law also prohibits smoking or vaping marijuana on elementary or secondary school property under Louisiana Revised Statute 17:240. Students and employees should not smoke, vape, possess, or use marijuana, THC products, or other controlled substances on or near university property or other school property.

Marijuana, THC, and Consumable-Hemp Products

Louisiana law distinguishes marijuana, medical marijuana, synthetic cannabinoids, and certain consumable-hemp products. These distinctions can be legally complex and may change over time.

Regardless of how a product is marketed or obtained, university policy prohibits students from possessing or consuming illegal drugs, unauthorized controlled substances, and prohibited consumable-hemp or THC products on campus. Residential Life specifically prohibits applicable THC products and related paraphernalia in university housing.

The odor of marijuana, evidence of drug use, possession of paraphernalia, or other relevant circumstances may result in a university response, a law enforcement response, or both. Any search, seizure, citation, arrest, or disciplinary action will be based on the circumstances and applicable legal and university standards.

Prescription and Over the Counter Medication

Prescription medication may be possessed and used only by the person for whom it was prescribed and, in the manner, directed by an authorized medical provider.

The following is prohibited:

- Selling or giving prescription medication to another person
- Possessing medication prescribed to someone else
- Obtaining medication through fraud or deception
- Using prescription or over-the-counter medication for intoxication
- Combining medication with alcohol or another substance in a manner that creates a safety risk

Students should keep medication secure and should not share it with others.

8.3 Drug and Alcohol Education and Assistance

Loyola provides education, prevention, assessment, counseling, intervention, and referral resources addressing alcohol and other drug use.

Programming may include:

- Online education for incoming students
- New-student and residence hall programming

- Alcohol and drug awareness campaigns
- Bystander-intervention education
- Social host and student-organization training
- Educational programming associated with student conduct referrals
- Screening, assessment, and referral services
- Programs developed in response to campus trends or identified concerns
- Information about the health and safety effects of alcohol, marijuana, prescription drugs, and other substances

Available University resources may include:

University Counseling Center

The University Counseling Center provides confidential mental health counseling, consultation, assessment, and referral services for eligible students. Students concerned about their own substance use or the substance use of another person may contact the center for assistance.

After-hours counseling support may be accessed through 504-865-3835 and pressing 1.

Student Health Services

Student Health Services provides medical evaluation, health education, and referrals for eligible students. Anyone experiencing a suspected overdose, alcohol poisoning, loss of consciousness, breathing difficulty, seizure, or another medical emergency should call 504-865-3434 immediately.

Employee Resources

Employees seeking assistance with alcohol or drug-related concern may contact Human Resources or available employee-assistance resources. Requests for assistance will be handled in accordance with applicable privacy and employment policies.

Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Information

Loyola separately distributes information required by the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act. That material includes:

- Standards of conduct
- Applicable legal sanctions
- Health risks associated with alcohol and drug use
- Available counseling, treatment, rehabilitation, and referral resources
- University disciplinary sanctions

The University periodically reviews its alcohol and other drug prevention programs as required by federal law. This chapter summarizes relevant campus safety policies but does not replace the University's complete Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act notification or biennial review.

8.4 Weapons Policy

Loyola prohibits unauthorized possession, carrying, storage, display, use, or threatened use of firearms, explosives, dangerous weapons, and other instruments used or intended to be used as weapons on university property or at university activities.

Prohibited items may include:

- Firearms and ammunition
- Firearm replicas or realistic simulated weapons
- Explosives and explosive devices
- Fireworks and combustible devices
- Switchblades and other prohibited knives

- Tasers, electronic control devices, and similar devices
- BB guns, pellet guns, air guns, and paintball guns
- Any instrument used or intended to cause death or serious bodily injury

The prohibition applies to university buildings, grounds, residence halls, parking facilities, University vehicles, and vehicles parked on university property, except when possession is specifically authorized by law and University policy.

Students may possess pepper spray for self-defense only, and must be 2.5 ounces or less. Authorization to carry a firearm elsewhere does not necessarily authorize possession on Loyola property. Individuals must comply with both Louisiana law and university policy.

Louisiana Weapons Law

Louisiana Revised Statute 14:95.2 generally prohibits students and non-students from carrying firearms or dangerous weapons on school property, at school-sponsored functions, or in a firearm-free zone. The statute contains specific exceptions, including exceptions applicable to law enforcement and certain authorized circumstances.

Louisiana Revised Statute 14:95.6 defines firearm-free zones and provides additional requirements and exceptions.

Because these statutes contain detailed definitions and exceptions, a person should not assume that a concealed-handgun permit or Louisiana's permit less concealed-carry provisions authorize carrying a firearm on university property. Loyola University remains a firearm free zone.

Reporting Weapons

Anyone who sees a weapon on campus or receives information suggesting that a person may possess a weapon should avoid confrontation and immediately contact LUPD at 504-865-3434.

The report should include, when known:

- The person's description
- The person's location and direction of travel
- The type of weapon observed
- Whether the weapon was displayed or used
- Any threats or concerning statements
- Information about associated persons or vehicles

Community members should not attempt to recover, inspect, unload, or secure a suspected weapon unless immediate action is necessary to protect life.

Lawfully authorized law enforcement officers acting within the scope of their duties are exempt from the University prohibition. Other exceptions require compliance with applicable law and express University authorization when required.

8.5 Sex-Offender Registry Information

The federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act requires institutions of higher education to advise the campus community where information concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained.

The law also requires individuals who are subject to sex-offender registration requirements to provide appropriate notice concerning institutions of higher education at which they are employed, carry on a vocation, volunteer, or are enrolled as students, as required by applicable law.

Information concerning registered sex offenders in Louisiana is available through the Louisiana State Police Sex Offender and Child Predator Registry:

Louisiana State Police Sex Offender Registry: <https://lsp.org/community-outreach/sex-offender-registry/>

The registry allows members of the public to search for available information concerning individuals required to register under Louisiana law. Additional information may be available through local law enforcement agencies.

Registry information is provided to support informed safety decisions. It may not be used to harass, threaten, intimidate, discriminate against, or commit a criminal act against a registered person or members of that person's household.

Anyone who believes a registered person has violated a registration requirement or who has an immediate safety concern should contact LUPD at 504-865-3434 or the appropriate local law enforcement agency.

Chapter 9: Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking

Loyola University New Orleans is committed to providing a learning, living, and working environment in which every person is treated with dignity and respect. The University recognizes the significant physical, emotional, academic, professional, and personal effects that sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking may have on those involved.

Individuals who experience prohibited conduct are encouraged to seek safety, medical care, emotional support, and information about their options. A person may receive supportive services from Loyola regardless of whether they report to law enforcement or participate in a university disciplinary process.

9.1 Title IX and Student Sexual Misconduct

Loyola University New Orleans prohibits sex discrimination and sexual misconduct, including sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking.

Reports of sex discrimination or sexual misconduct are initially reviewed by the Title IX Coordinator to determine the appropriate University policy and resolution process. Conduct falling within the scope of Title IX is addressed under the University's Title IX policy and related procedures.

When the respondent is a student and the reported conduct does not fall within the scope of Title IX but may constitute prohibited sexual misconduct, the matter may be addressed under the Student Sexual Misconduct Policy contained in the Student Code of Conduct. Reports involving protected-class discrimination or harassment may also be addressed under the University's Discrimination and Harassment Policy, as applicable. Allegations involving employees that do not fall within Title IX may be addressed under applicable faculty or employee policies.

The policy that applies to a report depends on factors including the nature of the alleged conduct, the status of the respondent, where the conduct occurred, and its connection to a university education program or activity. The Title IX Coordinator can provide information regarding the applicable policy, reporting options, supportive measures, available resources, and resolution procedures.

Federal Clery Act Definitions

For Clery Act purposes, the following definitions apply.

Sexual Assault

An offense that meets the federal definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape.

Rape: Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the victim's consent.

Fondling (Criminal Sexual Contact): Touching the private body parts of another person for sexual gratification without the victim's consent, including when the victim is incapable of giving consent because of age or temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

Incest: Sexual intercourse between persons related to one another within the degrees for which marriage is prohibited by law.

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

Dating Violence

Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the affected person.

The existence of such a relationship is determined based on the reporting party's statement and consideration of the relationship's length, type, and frequency of interaction. Dating violence includes sexual or physical abuse, or the threat of such abuse. It does not include conduct included within the federal definition of domestic violence.

Domestic Violence

A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by:

- A current or former spouse or intimate partner of the affected person
- A person with whom the affected person shares a child
- A person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the affected person as a spouse or intimate partner
- A person similarly situated to a spouse under applicable domestic or family violence laws
- Another person whose conduct is protected against under applicable domestic or family violence law

Stalking

Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety or the safety of others, or to suffer substantial emotional distress.

A course of conduct means two or more acts, including acts in which a person directly, indirectly, or through others follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, communicates to or about another person, or interferes with that person's property.

Louisiana Law

Louisiana criminal law does not organize every form of sexual or relationship violence under the same titles used by the Clery Act. Depending on the conduct, applicable statutes may include:

- Louisiana Revised Statutes 14:41 through 14:43.3, addressing rape and sexual battery offenses
- Louisiana Revised Statute 14:35.3, addressing domestic abuse battery
- Louisiana Revised Statute 14:40.2, addressing stalking
- Louisiana Revised Statute 14:40.3, addressing cyberstalking
- Louisiana Revised Statutes 46:2131 through 46:2143, addressing protection from domestic abuse
- Louisiana Revised Statutes 46:2151 through 46:2161, addressing protection from dating violence

The appropriate criminal classification depends on the specific conduct, relationship between the parties, ages of those involved, capacity to consent, and other circumstances.

Consent

For purposes of university policy, consent must be knowing, voluntary, and mutual. Consent must be communicated through words or actions that create clear permission for the specific sexual activity.

The following principles apply:

- Consent must be obtained before sexual activity begins.
- Consent to one activity does not constitute consent to another.
- Consent on one occasion does not establish consent on a later occasion.
- A current or previous relationship does not by itself establish consent.
- Consent may be withdrawn at any time through words or conduct.
- Silence, passivity, or lack of physical resistance does not by itself constitute consent.
- Consent cannot result from force, threats, coercion, intimidation, or abuse of authority.
- A person cannot consent when asleep, unconscious, or incapacitated.

- Incapacitation may result from alcohol, drugs, illness, disability, or another condition that prevents a person from understanding the nature or consequences of the activity.
- A person's voluntary use of alcohol or drugs does not relieve another person of the responsibility to obtain consent.
- Consent cannot be provided by a person who is below the age at which they may legally consent under applicable law.

Louisiana criminal statutes evaluate lawful consent according to the offense and circumstances. University policy may apply a consent standard that is broader than the minimum elements required for criminal prosecution.

9.2 Prevention and Awareness Programs

Loyola provides primary prevention and awareness programs for incoming students and new employees, as well as ongoing prevention and awareness activities for students and employees.

Programs are intended to promote respectful relationships, increase knowledge of reporting and support resources, and reduce the risk of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking.

Programming may include:

- New-student orientation programs
- New-employee education
- Online prevention courses
- Consent education
- Bystander-intervention training
- Healthy-relationship education
- Student-leader and organization training
- Residence hall programming
- Social-host and alcohol-safety education
- Title IX policy and reporting presentations
- Awareness campaigns and resource distribution
- Programs addressing stalking, online conduct, and technology-facilitated abuse
- Training developed in response to identified community needs

Programs identify prohibited conduct, explain consent, provide safe intervention options, present risk-reduction information, and identify reporting and support resources.

Bystander Intervention

Bystander intervention includes safe and positive actions a person may take to prevent harm or assist someone who may be at risk.

Depending on the circumstances, a bystander may:

- Address concerning behavior directly when it is safe
- Create a distraction or interrupt the situation
- Ask the affected person privately whether assistance is needed
- Enlist friends, event organizers, residence hall staff, or another responsible person
- Contact LUPD or 911
- Stay with a person who may be impaired or vulnerable
- Help someone reach a safe location
- Preserve messages, photographs, or other information that may be evidence
- Check on the person afterward and connect them with support

Bystanders should not physically intervene when doing so may place them or others at greater risk.

Risk-Reduction Information

No action by a victim causes or excuses sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking. Responsibility always rests with the person who engages in prohibited conduct.

The following strategies may help individuals recognize risks and access assistance:

- Communicate boundaries and respect the boundaries of others.
- Obtain clear consent before sexual activity.
- Stop when consent is withdrawn or when another person appears uncertain or unable to consent.
- Watch for isolation, coercion, manipulation, threats, controlling behavior, or escalating aggression.
- Use the buddy system when attending events or traveling.
- Do not leave an impaired person alone or with someone whose intentions are uncertain.
- Maintain control of beverages and do not accept an open beverage from an unknown source.
- Use available transportation and safety-escort services.
- Preserve threatening or unwanted communications.
- Review privacy and location-sharing settings on electronic devices and applications.
- Report concerning behavior before it escalates.

9.3 What to Do Following an Incident

A person who has experienced sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking should first consider their immediate safety and medical needs.

Immediate Safety

If there is an immediate danger:

- Call 911 or LUPD at 504-865-3434.
- Move to a safe location when possible.
- Seek assistance from a trusted person.
- Avoid confronting the person who caused harm.
- Obtain emergency medical attention when needed.

Seeking medical care does not require a person to make a police report or participate in a criminal prosecution.

Medical Care and Forensic Examination

Medical care can address injuries, pregnancy concerns, sexually transmitted infections, drug exposure, and other health needs. A forensic medical examination may also preserve evidence if the individual later decides to pursue a criminal investigation.

University Medical Center New Orleans provides forensic medical examinations and trauma-informed medical care. LUPD, the New Orleans Police Department, the New Orleans Family Justice Center, or another victim-service provider can assist an individual in locating an appropriate medical facility.

Preserving Evidence

Evidence may be important in obtaining a protective order, supporting a university complaint, or pursuing a criminal investigation.

When possible, a person who has experienced a recent sexual assault should consider avoiding:

- Bathing or showering
- Changing clothes
- Brushing teeth
- Eating, drinking, or smoking
- Washing bedding or clothing
- Cleaning or disturbing the location where the incident occurred

If clothing is changed, each item should be placed separately in a clean paper bag. Plastic bags may damage evidence.

Evidence may still be collected when some or all of these actions have already occurred. A person should not avoid medical care because they bathed, changed clothes, delayed reporting, or are uncertain about pursuing a complaint.

Electronic and documentary evidence should also be preserved, including:

- Text messages
- Emails
- Social media posts and direct messages
- Call histories and voicemail
- Photographs and videos
- Location information
- Screenshots
- Written notes or timelines
- Damaged property
- Letters, gifts, or unwanted deliveries

9.4 Law Enforcement and Campus Reporting Options

A person may choose one or more reporting options or may decline to report to law enforcement.

Reporting to LUPD

LUPD is available 24 hours a day at 504-865-3434. LUPD can:

- Provide an immediate safety response
- Arrange emergency medical assistance
- Receive a police report
- Preserve and collect available evidence
- Explain criminal reporting options
- Assist by contacting the New Orleans Police Department
- Provide information about protective orders
- Connect individuals with university and community resources

Reporting to Local Law Enforcement

A person may report directly to the New Orleans Police Department by calling 911 in an emergency or using the department's nonemergency reporting number.

Loyola will assist a student or employee in notifying the appropriate law enforcement agency when requested.

Reporting to the University

Reports may be submitted to the Title IX Coordinator or through the Title IX/Sexual Misconduct form available at:

www.loyno.edu/concerns

A report informs the University of the alleged conduct and allows the Title IX Coordinator to offer resources, explain available processes, and consider supportive measures. A report does not necessarily initiate a formal investigation.

Declining Law Enforcement Involvement

A person has the right to decline to notify law enforcement. Declining a police report does not prevent the person from:

- Seeking medical care
- Receiving confidential counseling
- Requesting supportive measures

- Submitting a university report
- Pursuing a university resolution process
- Making a police report later

The University may have an independent obligation to assess safety risks, provide supportive measures, or take other action permitted or required by law.

Concurrent Proceedings

A criminal investigation and a university process may occur at the same time. The University generally does not need to wait for the completion of a criminal investigation before addressing a report under university policy.

The university may temporarily delay a portion of its process when requested by law enforcement to avoid interfering with evidence collection. Any delay should be limited, and the University may continue providing supportive measures during that period.

9.5 Orders of Protection and No-Contact Measures

A person affected by sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking may be eligible to seek a civil protective order or other court-issued relief under Louisiana law.

LUPD can provide information about available procedures and assist an individual in contacting the appropriate court, law enforcement agency, or advocacy organization. The New Orleans Family Justice Center may also help with protective-order processes and related services.

Loyola will comply with valid protective orders of which it has notice, consistent with applicable law and the University's authority.

A court-issued protective order is different from a university no-contact directive. The University may issue a no-contact directive or another supportive measure independently of a court proceeding.

Violations should be reported immediately:

- Violations of court orders should be reported to law enforcement.
- Violations of University no-contact directives should be reported to the Title IX Coordinator, Student Affairs, Human Resources, or LUPD.

A University no-contact directive does not prevent a person from reporting a crime, participating in a university process, or exercising another legally protected right.

9.6 Written Rights, Options, and Available Assistance

When Loyola receives a report that a student or employee experienced sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking, the University will provide that person with a written explanation of rights and options.

The written information will address:

- Medical and forensic services
- Counseling and mental health resources
- Victim advocacy
- Legal assistance
- Visa and immigration assistance
- Student financial aid assistance
- Law enforcement and University reporting options
- The right to decline law enforcement involvement
- Protective orders and University no-contact measures
- Supportive measures and accommodations
- University disciplinary procedures

- Confidentiality and privacy
- Prohibition against retaliation

This written information will be provided regardless of whether the incident occurred within Loyola's Clery geography and regardless of whether the person chooses to make a police report or pursue a university complaint.

9.7 Supportive Measures and Accommodations

Loyola may provide reasonably available supportive measures to complainants and respondents. Supportive measures are generally non-disciplinary, nonpunitive, individualized services intended to protect safety, preserve access to university programs and activities, and deter further prohibited conduct.

Supportive measures may include:

- Academic adjustments
- Changes to class schedules
- Housing relocation
- Changes to work or work-study assignments
- Transportation arrangements
- Safety escorts
- No-contact directives
- Increased security or monitoring
- Counseling referrals
- Leave of absence
- Assistance communicating with faculty or supervisors
- Other measures appropriate to the circumstances

Supportive measures may be available before or after a formal complaint is filed and when no formal complaint is pursued.

Loyola will maintain the confidentiality of supportive measures to the extent that doing so does not impair the university's ability to provide or enforce them. The university will consider an individual's preferences, safety concerns, and access to education or employment when determining appropriate measures.

Supportive measures do not represent a finding that a person violated University policy.

9.8 Confidentiality and Public Records

Loyola protects the privacy of individuals involved in reports to the extent permitted by law and consistent with the university's obligations to respond.

Information is generally shared only with individuals who need it to provide assistance, assess safety, conduct a process, implement supportive measures, or satisfy a legal obligation.

Loyola does not include personally identifying information about victims in:

- Publicly disclosed Clery crime statistics
- The daily crime log
- Timely warnings
- Emergency notifications
- Public fire and safety disclosures

The university will withhold victim-identifying information from timely warnings and emergency notifications.

Confidential resources, including professional counselors, pastoral counselors, and qualifying medical or advocacy personnel, have different reporting obligations from other university employees. Confidential and private reporting options are explained in Sections 4.5 and 4.6.

Privacy cannot be guaranteed in every circumstance. The university may need to disclose information to protect safety, comply with legal process, provide due process, or fulfill another legal obligation.

9.9 Institutional Disciplinary Procedures

Loyola maintains procedures for resolving allegations of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and related prohibited conduct. The process used depends on the nature of the allegation, the status of the parties, the location and circumstances of the conduct, and the University policy applicable at the time.

The applicable Loyola Title IX policy, Student Sexual Misconduct Policy, Student Code of Conduct, or other University policy controls if it differs from this summary.

Filing a Complaint

A report or complaint may be submitted to the Title IX Coordinator in person, by mail, by email, or through the University's Maxient reporting system.

After receiving a report, the Title IX Coordinator generally:

- Contacts the complainant to discuss immediate needs.
- Explains supportive measures.
- Reviews the complainant's preferences.
- Explains available informal and formal resolution options.
- Determines which University policy and procedure may apply.
- Evaluates whether additional action is required to address a safety concern.

Formal Resolution Process

Depending on the applicable policy, a formal process generally includes:

- Written notice of the allegations to the parties
- An opportunity for each party to identify witnesses and submit evidence
- An impartial investigation
- Equal access to relevant evidence, consistent with applicable law
- An opportunity to review and respond to the evidence and investigative report
- A hearing or other decision-making process required by the applicable policy
- A determination using the preponderance-of-the-evidence standard
- Simultaneous written notice of the outcome
- An equal opportunity to appeal

Preponderance of the evidence means that the evidence establishes that it is more likely than not that the alleged policy violation occurred.

Anticipated Timeframes

Loyola seeks to complete proceedings within reasonably prompt timeframes established by the applicable policy. Timeframes may be extended for good cause, including:

- The complexity of the matter
- The number or availability of parties and witnesses
- University closures or academic breaks
- The need for language or disability accommodations
- A limited request from law enforcement
- Newly discovered evidence
- Other circumstances affecting a fair and complete process

The parties will receive written notice of a material delay or extension and the reason for it.

Advisors

The complainant and respondent have equal opportunities to be accompanied by an advisor of their choice during meetings and proceedings covered by the applicable policy.

The University may establish reasonable restrictions on an advisor's participation, provided the restrictions apply equally to both parties. When an applicable Title IX process requires advisor-conducted questioning at a hearing, Loyola will provide an advisor for that purpose if a party does not have one.

An advisor may be an attorney, but the University is not required to provide or pay for an attorney.

Prompt, Fair, and Impartial Proceedings

Proceedings will be conducted by officials who:

- Receive annual training on sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and applicable grievance procedures
- Receive training on conducting proceedings that protect safety and promote accountability
- Do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or an individual party
- Apply the applicable policy consistently and impartially

The respondent is presumed not responsible unless and until responsibility is established through the applicable process.

Written Determination

The complainant and respondent will be notified simultaneously in writing of:

- The result of the proceeding
- The rationale supporting the determination
- Disciplinary sanctions imposed when disclosure is permitted or required
- Remedies provided to the complainant when disclosure is permitted
- Available appeal procedures
- Any change to the result
- When the result becomes final

Possible Sanctions

When a respondent is found responsible, sanctions and remedies are determined based on the circumstances, severity of the conduct, prior disciplinary history, safety considerations, and the need to prevent recurrence and address the effects of the conduct.

Possible sanctions include:

- Written warning
- Required education or training
- Loss of privileges
- Probation
- Residence hall relocation or removal
- Restrictions from University activities or locations
- Suspension
- Dismissal or expulsion
- Employment reassignment or demotion
- Suspension or termination of employment
- Other measures authorized by university policy

Appeals

Both parties have equal rights to appeal a dismissal or determination on the grounds permitted by the applicable policy. Grounds may include material procedural irregularity, new evidence that was not reasonably available, or a conflict of interest or bias affecting the outcome.

Any appeal decision will be provided simultaneously in writing to both parties.

Informal Resolution

When permitted by the applicable policy and appropriate under the circumstances, Loyola may offer an informal resolution process. Participation must be voluntary, and the University will provide written information about the process and potential consequences before obtaining consent.

Informal resolutions are not used when prohibited by federal law or University policy. A party may withdraw from an informal process and resume the applicable formal process as permitted by policy.

9.10 Retaliation

Loyola prohibits retaliation against any person because the person:

- Made a report or complaint
- Requested supportive measures
- Participated in an investigation, hearing, or appeal
- Assisted another person in making a report
- Served as a witness or advisor
- Declined to participate in a process
- Exercising a right protected by law or University policy

Retaliation may include intimidation, threats, coercion, discrimination, harassment, interference, or adverse action intended to discourage reporting or participation.

A person who believes retaliation has occurred should report it promptly to the Title IX Coordinator, Human Resources, Student Affairs, LUPD, or through the appropriate form at www.loyno.edu/concerns.

Loyola will evaluate retaliation reports separately from the underlying allegations and may impose supportive, protective, disciplinary, or other appropriate measures.

Chapter 10: Missing Student Notification

10.1 Scope and Reporting

Loyola University New Orleans is committed to responding promptly when a student may be missing or when there is concern for a student's safety or well-being.

The federal missing-student notification requirements in this chapter apply specifically to students residing in on-campus student housing. However, Loyola encourages the prompt reporting of concerns involving any student, regardless of where the student lives.

Report Immediately

There is no requirement to wait 24 hours before reporting a student missing. Anyone who believes a student may be missing should report the concern immediately.

Reports may be made to:

- Loyola University Police Department: 504-865-3434, available 24 hours a day
- Student Affairs: 504-865-3428 during regular business hours

- Residential Life staff, including professional staff and resident assistants

Any University official who receives a report that a student may be missing must immediately refer the report to LUPD. The official should not delay the referral while attempting to locate the student independently.

Call 911 or LUPD immediately when the circumstances suggest that the student may be in danger, experiencing a medical or mental health emergency, being held against their will, or otherwise at immediate risk.

When to Make a Report

A student does not need to be absent for a specific period before a report may be made. Circumstances that may justify an immediate report include:

- An unexplained absence that is unusual for the student
- A failure to return to university housing
- Missed classes, work, appointments, or other expected activities
- Inability to contact the student through normal methods
- Concerning statements, messages, or social media activity
- Personal belongings left under unusual circumstances
- Information suggesting the student may be injured, endangered, or experiencing a crisis
- A report from family, friends, roommates, faculty, staff, or another person expressing concern about the student's whereabouts

The person making the report should provide all available information, including the student's name, physical description, last known location, last known contact, clothing, vehicle information, travel plans, medical or safety concerns, and names of individuals who may know the student's whereabouts.

10.2 Confidential Contact Registration

Students residing in on-campus housing may designate one or more confidential contacts to be notified if the student is determined to be missing.

Students may designate or update a missing-person contact through LORA Self-Service. When entering contact information, students should identify the individual as a "Missing Person Contact."

Purpose of the Missing-Person Contact

A missing-person contact is different from a general emergency contact. The missing-person contact is notified specifically when the University determines that a resident student is missing.

Students may identify the same person for both purposes, but they should ensure that the appropriate designations are selected in LORA Sign-On.

Students are responsible for reviewing and updating their contact information when it changes.

Confidentiality of Contact Information

A student's missing-person contact information:

- Will be maintained as confidential
- Will be accessible only to authorized University officials
- Will not be publicly disclosed
- May be disclosed to law enforcement personnel only in furtherance of a missing-person investigation

The contact designation remains confidential even after the individual is notified that the student is missing, except as otherwise permitted or required by law.

Students Under 18

If a missing resident student is under 18 and is not emancipated, Loyola will notify the student's custodial parent or guardian within 24 hours after determining that the student is missing.

This notification is made in addition to notifying any other missing-person contact designated by the student.

10.3 Investigation and Notification Procedures

LUPD will begin appropriate efforts to locate and assess the well-being of a student as soon as it receives a missing student report. The response will be based on the circumstances and available information.

The University will not wait 24 hours to begin its response.

Initial Response

LUPD may:

- Interview the person making the report
- Attempt to contact the student by telephone, text message, email, or other available means
- Review available police, access-control, parking, transportation, and other relevant University records
- Coordinate with Residential Life to conduct a welfare check of the student's assigned room
- Contact roommates, friends, classmates, coworkers, faculty, staff, or other persons who may have relevant information
- Determine whether the student has recently attended classes, work, meetings, or University activities
- Review available video or other information consistent with law and University policy
- Check hospitals, detention facilities, and other appropriate locations
- Evaluate information concerning travel plans, medical conditions, mental health concerns, interpersonal conflict, or other potential risks
- Contact the appropriate local, state, or federal law enforcement agency
- Take other reasonable investigative or protective measures

A welfare check, successful telephone contact, or information from another person does not automatically resolve the matter. LUPD will consider whether the information reasonably establishes the student's location and safety.

Determining That a Student Is Missing

The determination that a student is missing will be made by LUPD or the law enforcement agency with primary jurisdiction based on the facts and circumstances.

Factors may include:

- The length and nature of the absence
- Whether the absence is inconsistent with the student's normal behavior
- Information from roommates, friends, family, faculty, staff, or employers
- The student's known travel plans
- Medical, emotional, or safety concerns
- Evidence suggesting foul play, coercion, self-harm, or another danger
- Whether available information verifies the student's location and well-being

No single factor is required before a student may be determined to be missing.

Required Notifications

When a student residing in on-campus housing is determined to be missing, Loyola will take the following actions within 24 hours:

- **Designated contact:** Notify the confidential missing-person contact designated by the student, if one has been designated.

- **Parent or guardian:** If the student is under 18 and not emancipated, notify the student's custodial parent or guardian in addition to any other designated contact.
- **Local law enforcement:** Notify the local law enforcement agency with jurisdiction, unless that agency was the entity that determined the student was missing.

Notification of law enforcement is required regardless of whether the student designated a contact, is over 18, or is an emancipated minor.

Loyola may make these notifications sooner when the circumstances indicate that immediate action is appropriate.

Students Who Live Off Campus

Although the federal notification requirements specifically apply to resident students, LUPD will assist with reports involving students who live off campus.

LUPD may coordinate with the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the student's residence or last known location. Family members and other concerned persons may also be asked to file a missing person report directly with the agency having primary jurisdiction.

Continuing Investigation and Coordination

LUPD will cooperate with the law enforcement agency responsible for the investigation and will provide relevant information as permitted by law.

The University may also coordinate with:

- Student Affairs
- Residential Life
- University Counseling Services
- Student Health Services
- Faculty and academic offices
- Human Resources
- Emergency Management
- Local hospitals
- Other agencies or organizations that may assist in locating the student

Information will be shared only with persons who have a legitimate safety, investigative, or institutional need to know.

When the Student Is Located

When a student is located, LUPD will take reasonable steps to verify the student's identity and well-being. Depending on the circumstances, the University may:

- Arrange medical or mental health assistance
- Provide transportation to a safe location
- Connect the student with counseling or other support
- Notify the investigating law enforcement agency
- Notify previously contacted family members or designated contacts, when appropriate and legally permissible
- Coordinate follow-up through Student Affairs or another University office

Locating the student does not prevent the University from addressing related safety, conduct, medical, or well-being concerns.

Community Responsibility

Students are encouraged to remain in reasonable communication with roommates, friends, and family, particularly when traveling or changing plans. Community members should take expressions of concern seriously and report them promptly.

A person making a good-faith missing-student report will not be criticized merely because the student is later located safely. Prompt reporting gives Loyola and law enforcement the best opportunity to assist a student who may be at risk.

Chapter 11: Hazing Prevention and Reporting

11.1 Prohibition and Definitions

University Prohibition

Loyola University New Orleans prohibits hazing in any form. Hazing is inconsistent with the University's Jesuit values, threatens individual and community safety, and may violate University policy, Louisiana law, and federal law.

The prohibition applies regardless of:

- Whether the person subjected to the conduct appears to participate voluntarily or gives consent;
- Whether an organization or group is formally recognized by the University;
- Where the conduct occurs, including on campus, off campus, online, or during travel;
- Whether the activity has traditionally been associated with the organization;
- Whether the conduct is described as initiation, tradition, bonding, discipline, team building, or another purpose; or
- Whether physical injury actually occurs.

A person may be responsible for hazing by directly participating, directing others, encouraging the conduct, knowingly permitting it, or failing to seek assistance when someone faces a substantial risk of harm.

Federal Definition of Hazing

For purposes of the Clery Act, as amended by the Stop Campus Hazing Act, hazing is any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person, individually or with others, against another person, regardless of that person's willingness to participate, that:

- Is committed in connection with initiation into, affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in a student organization; and
- Causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered during participation in the University or organization, of physical or psychological injury.

Examples may include, but are not limited to:

- Whipping, beating, striking, electronic shocking, placing harmful substances on the body, or similar conduct;
- Causing, coercing, or requiring excessive exercise, sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, or other extreme physical activity;
- Causing, coercing, or requiring the consumption of food, liquid, alcohol, drugs, or another substance;
- Causing, coercing, or requiring sexual activity;
- Conduct that places another person under extreme mental stress, including activities intended to create fear, humiliation, degradation, intimidation, or isolation; and
- Requiring a person to perform an act that violates federal, state, tribal, or local criminal law.

For federal reporting purposes, a student organization includes any organization in which two or more members are students, whether or not the organization is established or formally recognized by the University. This includes clubs, societies, associations, athletic teams, club sports, fraternities, sororities, bands, student government organizations, and similar groups. The federal requirements were established by the Stop Campus Hazing Act.

Louisiana Definition of Hazing

Louisiana law generally defines hazing as an intentional, knowing, or reckless act directed against another person when the actor knew or should have known that the act endangered the person's physical health or safety or caused

severe emotional distress, and the conduct was associated with pledging, initiation, affiliation, participation, holding office, or maintaining membership in an organization.

Examples under Louisiana law include physical brutality; unreasonable physical activity; sleep deprivation; exposure to the elements; confinement; forced or dangerous consumption of alcohol, drugs, food, liquid, or another substance; and requiring conduct that constitutes a crime.

Consent or apparent voluntary participation does not excuse conduct that otherwise constitutes hazing.

Scope of the Policy

This policy applies to students, employees, volunteers, advisors, alumni, organizations, teams, and other individuals participating in or supporting University-related activities. It applies to recognized and unrecognized organizations and to conduct occurring on or off university property.

An organization may be held responsible for hazing committed by its members, officers, advisors, alumni, prospective members, or others acting on its behalf when the organization knew, should have known, encouraged, authorized, tolerated, or failed to take reasonable steps to prevent the conduct.

11.2 Reporting Hazing

Loyola strongly encourages every person who experiences, witnesses, receives information about, or reasonably suspects hazing to report it promptly. A person does not need proof that hazing occurred before making a report. Reports made in good faith will be reviewed based on the information available.

Emergencies and Immediate Danger

If someone is injured, unconscious, experiencing alcohol poisoning, having difficulty breathing, or otherwise in immediate danger:

- Call 911; and
- Notify the Loyola University Police Department immediately at 504-865-3434.

Do not delay emergency assistance to contact an organization officer, advisor, coach, parent, or University administrator. Do not leave the person alone, attempt to conceal the circumstances, or remove evidence before emergency personnel arrive.

Nonemergency and Online Reporting

Suspected hazing may be reported to the University through the appropriate Maxient reporting form available at:

Hazing Reporting Form: https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?LoyolaUnivNO=&layout_id=13

Reports may also be made to:

Office of Student Conduct

Phone: 504-865-33428

Email: studentconduct@loyno.edu

Loyola University Police Department

Nonemergency: 504-865-3434

Anonymous reports may be submitted through the reporting options identified on the University's concerns and hazing-prevention webpages. Anonymous reporting can limit the University's ability to investigate or take corrective action, but every report will be reviewed to the extent possible.

Employee and Campus Security Authority Reporting

Employees who are designated by university policy as mandatory reporters, including Campus Security Authorities when acting within their Clery responsibilities, must promptly submit information concerning possible hazing to the University through Maxient.

A mandatory reporter may not promise that the information will remain confidential. The reporter should explain that:

- The University requires the information to be submitted;
- Information will be shared only with officials who need it to evaluate safety, provide support, satisfy reporting requirements, or respond to the allegation;
- Making an institutional report does not necessarily require the reporting person to participate in a disciplinary or criminal investigation; and
- Confidential assistance may be available from designated counseling, health, or pastoral resources.

In an emergency, the employee or Campus Security Authority must contact LUPD or 911 immediately. Submitting a Maxient report does not replace the obligation to request emergency assistance.

Reporting by Student Organizations

Officers, advisors, coaches, employees, volunteers, and other responsible representatives of student organizations must promptly report suspected hazing as required by university policy and applicable law.

An organization must not conduct its own investigation before notifying the University or law enforcement when immediate reporting is required. Organization representatives must preserve relevant information and cooperate with university and law-enforcement authorities.

When the University receives information that must be reported to law enforcement under Louisiana law, the University will make the required notification without waiting for the completion of an internal conduct process.

Good-Faith Reporting and Amnesty

The health and safety of the University community are the primary concerns. A student who, in good faith, seeks emergency assistance or reports hazing will generally not be charged with minor, related violations of university alcohol or drug policies discovered as a result of seeking assistance.

Amnesty does not prevent the University from requiring educational or supportive measures. It does not ordinarily apply to a person who committed or assisted in hazing, engaged in violence, caused serious harm, repeatedly violated University policy, or refused to cooperate with emergency personnel.

Protection from Retaliation

Retaliation against anyone who reports hazing, seeks assistance, participates in an investigation, or assists another person in making a report is prohibited. Retaliation may include threats, intimidation, harassment, coercion, social exclusion, interference with academic or employment activities, removal from an organization, or other adverse treatment.

Suspected retaliation should be reported immediately through Maxient, to the Office of Student Conduct at studentconduct@loyno.edu, or to LUPD when safety is at risk.

11.3 Investigation and Institutional Response

Upon receiving a report of suspected hazing, the University will conduct an initial assessment to identify immediate safety concerns, determine appropriate supportive measures, preserve available evidence, and identify applicable reporting obligations.

The University's response may include:

- Contacting emergency medical services or law enforcement;
- Offering medical, counseling, academic, housing, workplace, or other supportive assistance;
- Notifying appropriate University administrators;
- Implementing interim restrictions or emergency measures;
- Directing an organization to suspend recruitment, initiation, meetings, events, travel, or other activities;
- Investigating under applicable student, employee, or organizational conduct procedures;
- Coordinating with local, state, or federal law-enforcement authorities;
- Referring individuals or organizations for disciplinary proceedings; and
- Evaluating whether a timely warning or emergency notification is required.

Interim measures are precautionary and do not constitute a finding of responsibility.

The University may investigate alleged hazing even when the affected person does not request an investigation, the organization is not recognized, the conduct occurred away from campus, or a separate criminal investigation is underway.

Possible Sanctions

Individuals found responsible for hazing may be subject to sanctions up to and including suspension, expulsion, termination of employment, removal from a team or organization, loss of leadership privileges, restrictions from university property, and referral to law enforcement.

Organizations found responsible may be subject to sanctions including:

- Educational requirements;
- Probation or increased oversight;
- Restrictions on recruitment, initiation, social activities, travel, or use of university facilities;
- Removal of officers or advisors;
- Suspension of activities;
- Loss of University privileges;
- Suspension or withdrawal of recognition; or
- Permanent prohibition from operating at the University.

The University may consider the severity of the conduct, risk or harm caused, efforts to conceal the conduct, retaliation, prior violations, cooperation with the investigation, and corrective measures when determining sanctions.

11.4 Hazing Prevention and Awareness

Loyola maintains a campus-wide, research-informed hazing-prevention program intended to reach students, employees, advisors, coaches, organization leaders, and others who support student activities.

Prevention and awareness programming may address:

- The University, federal, and Louisiana definitions of hazing;
- Common warning signs and less-recognized forms of hazing;
- The relationship between hazing, alcohol misuse, coercion, power imbalances, and group culture;
- Safe methods for planning initiation, orientation, team building, and membership activities;
- Bystander intervention and interruption strategies;
- Emergency recognition and response;
- Reporting options and mandatory reporting responsibilities;
- Amnesty and protection against retaliation;
- Organization and individual accountability; and
- Strategies for building inclusive organizations without humiliation, coercion, or abuse.

Each student organization must participate in university required hazing prevention education and comply with applicable training, registration, certification, and recordkeeping requirements. Organization leaders are responsible

for communicating these requirements to members, prospective members, employees, volunteers, coaches, and advisors.

Louisiana Act 174, effective August 1, 2025, increased the state-law standard for annual organization hazing-prevention education from one hour to at least two hours for members, prospective members, employees, and volunteers. It also requires documentation or attestation of training completion. Loyola's training and organizational-registration processes should be administered consistently with this standard where applicable. Louisiana Act 174 of 2025

11.5 Hazing Crime Statistics

Hazing is a Clery-reportable crime when the reported conduct meets the federal definition and occurs within the University's Clery geography.

The University classifies and counts reports based on the information received and the location of the alleged incident. A report may be included in the Clery statistics regardless of whether:

- A person is arrested or prosecuted;
- The affected person participates in an investigation;
- The University identifies the individuals responsible; or
- An organization is ultimately found responsible through the conduct process.

Hazing statistics must be presented separately for each applicable Clery geographic category:

- On-campus property;
- On-campus student housing facilities;
- Non-campus buildings or property; and
- Public property immediately adjacent to and accessible from campus.

Main Campus

Hazing Statistics Table			
Clery geography	2023	2024	2025
On-campus property	N/A—federal collection requirement not yet effective	N/A—federal collection requirement not yet effective	1
On-campus student housing facilities*	N/A—federal collection requirement not yet effective	N/A—federal collection requirement not yet effective	1
Non-campus buildings or property	N/A—federal collection requirement not yet effective	N/A—federal collection requirement not yet effective	0
Public property	N/A—federal collection requirement not yet effective	N/A—federal collection requirement not yet effective	0

*On-campus student housing statistics are a subset of the on-campus total.

Broadway Campus

Hazing Statistics Table			
Clery geography	2023	2024	2025
On-campus property	N/A—federal collection requirement not yet effective	N/A—federal collection requirement not yet effective	0
On-campus student housing facilities*	N/A—federal collection requirement not yet effective	N/A—federal collection requirement not yet effective	0

Hazing Statistics Table			
Non-campus buildings or property	N/A—federal collection requirement not yet effective	N/A—federal collection requirement not yet effective	0
Public property	N/A—federal collection requirement not yet effective	N/A—federal collection requirement not yet effective	0

*On-campus student housing statistics are a subset of the on-campus total.

11.6 Campus Hazing Transparency Report

The Campus Hazing Transparency Report is separate from the Clery crime statistics in this Annual Security and Fire Safety Report.

The transparency report identifies student organizations found responsible for hazing through an established University process. For each required finding, the report includes:

- The name of the student organization;
- A general description of the violation;
- Whether alcohol or drugs were involved, when known and appropriate;
- The University's findings;
- Sanctions imposed;
- The date the alleged conduct occurred, when known;
- The date the investigation began;
- The date the investigation concluded; and
- The date the University notified the organization of the outcome.

The report does not identify individual students and does not list allegations that remain pending or cases in which an organization was not found responsible.

The University updates the Campus Hazing Transparency Report twice each year and maintains published information for the period required by federal law. The current report and additional hazing-prevention information are available on Loyola's Hazing Prevention & Transparency page:

<https://studentaffairs.loyno.edu/student-conduct/hazing-prevention-transparency>

The Campus Hazing Transparency Report covers findings involving student organizations that are established or recognized by Loyola. Unlike Clery hazing statistics, it is not limited to incidents occurring within Clery geography.

Chapter 12: Clery Crime Statistics

12.1 Introduction to the Crime Statistics

The following statistics include reports of Clery Act crimes occurring within Loyola University New Orleans' Clery geography during calendar years 2023, 2024, and 2025. These statistics are presented separately for the University's Main Campus and Broadway Campus.

The statistics include qualifying crimes reported to the Loyola University Police Department, Campus Security Authorities, and applicable local law enforcement agencies. The inclusion of an incident in these statistics does not necessarily mean that an individual was arrested, charged with a crime, or found responsible through a university disciplinary process.

Clery Act statistics are based on the calendar year in which an incident was reported to a Campus Security Authority or law enforcement agency, regardless of when the incident occurred. Reports are classified according to federal Clery

Act definitions and counting requirements, which may differ from Louisiana criminal statutes, University policy definitions, and classifications used in police records.

12.2 Collection and Review of Crime Statistics

The Loyola University Police Department coordinates the collection, classification, and disclosure of the University's Clery Act crime statistics. Information is gathered from:

- Loyola University Police Department records
- Reports submitted by Campus Security Authorities
- University offices that receive reports of crimes or conduct
- The University's Maxient reporting system
- The New Orleans Police Department
- Other law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction over University Clery geography

Prior to publication, reported incidents are reviewed to determine whether they meet a Clery Act crime definition, occurred within the University's Clery geography, and must be included in the applicable reporting year.

Personally identifying information about victims or reporting parties is not included in the statistical disclosures.

12.3 Understanding the Geographic Categories

The statistics are organized using the following federally established geographic categories:

On Campus

Any building or property owned or controlled by Loyola University New Orleans within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the University's educational purposes.

On-Campus Student Housing Facilities

University-owned or controlled student housing located within the University's on-campus geography. This category is a subset of the "On Campus" total. An incident occurring in an on-campus residence hall is counted in both columns.

Non-campus Buildings or Property

Certain buildings or property owned or controlled by the University, or by an officially recognized student organization, that are used in direct support of the University's educational purposes, are frequently used by students, and are not located within the University's reasonably contiguous campus area.

Loyola University does not currently recognize any student organizations that own or control off-campus housing. However, other University-owned or controlled locations may qualify as non-campus property based on their ownership, control, use, and frequency of student use.

Public Property

Public-property statistics are limited to the specific public areas that meet the federal geographic definition and do not include every surrounding neighborhood, street, sidewalk, or area near Loyola.

12.4 Main Campus Crime Statistics

The following tables present Clery Act crime statistics for Loyola University New Orleans' Main Campus for calendar years 2023, 2024, and 2025. Statistics are organized by the federally required geographic categories of On Campus, On-Campus Student Housing Facilities, Non-campus Buildings or Property, and Public Property.

The On-Campus Student Housing Facilities column is a subset of the On Campus column. Therefore, an offense reported in an on-campus residence hall is included in both columns. The figures in these two columns should not be added together.

12.4.1 Criminal Offenses

Criminal Offense	Year	On Campus	On-Campus Student Housing Facilities*	Non-campus	Public Property
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Rape	2025	1	1	0	0
	2024	0	3	0	0
	2023	0	2	0	0
Fondling (Criminal Sexual Contact)	2025	2	1	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Incest	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2025	1	1	0	0

Criminal Offense	Year	On Campus	On-Campus Student Housing Facilities*	Non-campus	Public Property
Motor Vehicle Theft	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	1	3	0	0
	2025	2	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Arson	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	1	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0

*On-Campus Student Housing Facilities is a subset of the On Campus category.

12.4.2 Violence Against Women Act Offenses

The following table presents reports of dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking occurring within the Main Campus Clery geography.

VAWA Offense	Year	On Campus	On-Campus Student Housing Facilities*	Non-campus	Public Property
Dating Violence	2025	3	3	0	0
	2024	1	1	0	0
	2023	0	3	0	0
Domestic Violence	2025	0	0	0	1
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2025	3	3	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	3	0	0

*On-Campus Student Housing Facilities is a subset of the On Campus category.

12.4.3 Arrests for Weapons, Drug, and Liquor Law Violations

Arrest Category	Year	On Campus	On-Campus Student Housing Facilities*	Non-campus	Public Property
Weapons Law Violations	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0

Arrest Category	Year	On Campus	On-Campus Student Housing Facilities*	Non-campus	Public Property
Drug Abuse Violations	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	1	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0

*On-Campus Student Housing Facilities is a subset of the On Campus category.

12.4.4 Disciplinary Referrals

These statistics include individuals referred to university disciplinary action for alleged weapons, drug, or liquor law violations. They do not include individuals already counted as arrests for the same incident.

Disciplinary Referral Category	Year	On Campus	On-Campus Student Housing Facilities*	Non-campus	Public Property
Weapons Law Violations	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2025	17	15	0	1
	2024	3	10	0	0
	2023	2	17	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0

*On-Campus Student Housing Facilities is a subset of the On Campus category.

12.4.5 Hate Crimes

Loyola University New Orleans reported no Clery Act hate crimes within the Main Campus Clery geography during calendar years 2023, 2024, or 2025.

12.4.6 Unfounded Crime Reports

A reported Clery Act crime may be classified as unfounded only after sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel complete an investigation and formally determine that the report was false or baseless.

Calendar Year	Unfounded Crime Reports
2025	0

Calendar Year	Unfounded Crime Reports
2024	0
2023	1

A report may not be classified as unfounded merely because an arrest was not made, charges were declined, the victim did not participate, or the available evidence was insufficient to establish criminal responsibility.

12.5 Broadway Campus Crime Statistics

12.5.1 Broadway Campus Criminal Offenses

Criminal Offense	Year	On Campus	On-Campus Student Housing Facilities*	Non-campus	Public Property
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Rape	2025	1	1	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Fondling (Criminal Sexual Contact)	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Incest	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	1
	2023	0	0	0	0

Criminal Offense	Year	On Campus	On-Campus Student Housing Facilities*	Non-campus	Public Property
Aggravated Assault	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	1	0	0	1
Arson	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0

*On-Campus Student Housing Facilities is a subset of the On Campus category.

12.5.2 Broadway Campus Violence Against Women Act Offenses

VAWA Offense	Year	On Campus	On-Campus Student Housing Facilities*	Non-campus	Public Property
Dating Violence	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	1	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0

*On-Campus Student Housing Facilities is a subset of the On Campus category.

12.5.3 Broadway Campus Arrests for Weapons, Drug, and Liquor Law Violations

Arrest Category	Year	On Campus	On-Campus Student Housing Facilities*	Non-campus	Public Property
Weapons Law Violations	2025	0	0	0	0

Arrest Category	Year	On Campus	On-Campus Student Housing Facilities*	Non-campus	Public Property
Drug Abuse Violations	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0

*On-Campus Student Housing Facilities is a subset of the On Campus category.

12.5.4 Broadway Campus Disciplinary Referrals

Disciplinary Referral Category	Year	On Campus	On-Campus Student Housing Facilities*	Non-campus	Public Property
Weapons Law Violations	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	3	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0

*On-Campus Student Housing Facilities is a subset of the On Campus category.

12.5.5 Broadway Campus Hate Crimes

Loyola University New Orleans reported no Clery Act hate crimes within the Broadway Campus Clery geography during calendar years 2023, 2024, or 2025.

12.5.6 Broadway Campus Unfounded Crime Reports

A reported Clery Act crime may be classified as unfounded only after sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel complete an investigation and formally determine that the report was false or baseless.

Calendar Year	Unfounded Crime Reports
2025	0

Calendar Year	Unfounded Crime Reports
2024	0
2023	0

A report may not be classified as unfounded merely because an arrest was not made, charges were declined, the victim did not participate, or the available evidence was insufficient to establish criminal responsibility.

12.6 Explanatory Notes for the Crime Statistics

The following information should be considered when reviewing the crime statistics presented in this chapter:

Reporting Year

Crimes are recorded for the calendar year in which they were reported to a Campus Security Authority or law enforcement agency, regardless of when the incident allegedly occurred.

Reports Do Not Represent Findings

The statistics reflect reports that meet federal Clery Act reporting requirements. Inclusion does not mean that an arrest was made, criminal charges were filed, or an individual was found responsible through a university disciplinary process.

On-Campus Student Housing

The On-Campus Student Housing Facilities category is a subset of the On Campus category. An incident occurring in a university residence hall is included in both columns. These figures should not be added together.

Multiple Reports of the Same Incident

When the same incident is reported through multiple sources, the University reviews the available information to avoid counting the incident more than once.

Multiple Offenses in One Incident

When more than one offense occurs during a single incident, Loyola applies the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program's Hierarchy Rule and applicable Clery Act counting requirements. Under these requirements:

- Arson is always counted when it occurs with another reportable offense.
- A qualifying sexual assault occurring with murder is counted in addition to the murder.
- Hate crimes are disclosed separately by the underlying offense and category of bias.
- Dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking are counted separately from criminal offenses when applicable.

Sexual-Offense Terminology

For Clery Act statistical reporting, Loyola University New Orleans uses the sexual-offense titles currently prescribed by federal regulations: Rape, Fondling, Incest, and Statutory Rape.

The FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System now uses the term "Criminal Sexual Contact" in place of "Fondling." Until the Department of Education incorporates that terminology into the Clery Act regulations and reporting requirements, this report continues to use "Fondling" for its Clery statistical disclosures.

Unfounded Reports

Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may classify a reported Clery Act crime as unfounded. This classification may be made only after a complete investigation results in a formal determination that the report was false or baseless.

A report is not considered unfounded merely because an arrest was not made, charges were not filed, a victim declined to participate, or the available evidence was insufficient to establish criminal responsibility.

Statistical Revisions

If Loyola receives new information that materially affects the classification, location, reporting year, or validity of a previously reported incident, the University may revise its statistics to maintain accurate Clery Act disclosures. Any required corrections will also be reflected in the University's submission to the U.S. Department of Education.

Chapter 13: Annual Fire Safety Report

Loyola University New Orleans is committed to protecting the lives and well-being of students, employees, visitors, and emergency responders through fire prevention, reliable detection and alarm systems, effective emergency response, and continuing fire-safety education.

In accordance with the Higher Education Opportunity Act and federal fire-safety disclosure requirements, this chapter provides information concerning Loyola's on-campus student housing facilities, fire-safety systems, evacuation procedures, fire-prevention policies, fire drills, fire reporting, and fire statistics.

Federal requirements for annual fire-safety reports are contained in 34 C.F.R. § 668.49.

13.1 Scope and Residence Hall Inventory

The Annual Fire Safety Report applies to every on-campus student housing facility owned or controlled by Loyola University New Orleans.

During the 2025 reporting year, Loyola maintained the following six on-campus student housing facilities:

- Beaver Hall
- Buddig Hall
- Cabra Hall
- Francis Family Hall
- Founders Hall
- Uptown Hall

The University maintains fire-detection, alarm, notification, and suppression features within its residential facilities. Fire-safety systems are inspected, tested, maintained, and repaired through Facility Services and qualified contractors in accordance with applicable codes, manufacturer recommendations, and University procedures.

The fire-safety information in this chapter applies specifically to on-campus student housing. Fire-safety procedures for academic, administrative, athletic, and other nonresidential buildings are addressed through the University's emergency procedures and occupational health and safety programs.

13.2 Fire Safety Systems by Facility

Loyola's residence halls are equipped with addressable fire-alarm systems capable of identifying the location and type of alarm activation. The systems use prerecorded voice evacuation messages and visible notification appliances to provide building occupants with instructions during an emergency.

Smoke-detection devices located within the residence halls are integrated with the building fire-alarm systems. When an alarm activates, system information is transmitted to appropriate University personnel, and LUPD is notified for response.

Building fire-alarm systems also interface with applicable life-safety and building-control systems. Depending on the design and equipment within the individual building, these functions may include:

- Elevator recall or control;
- Heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning shutdown;
- Release of access-controlled doors;
- Automatic closure of fire doors;
- Monitoring of sprinkler systems and fire pumps;
- Monitoring of kitchen hood suppression systems;
- Audible voice evacuation messages;
- Visible strobe notification; and
- Live microphone override capability.

Facility Services personnel inspect portable fire extinguishers monthly. Additional testing, inspection, and maintenance are completed in accordance with applicable requirements.

Residence Hall Fire-Safety Systems

Residence hall	Addressable fire alarm	Voice evacuation	Visible notification	Integrated smoke detection	Automatic sprinkler system	Monitoring and response
Biever Hall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Facility Services
Buddig Hall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Facility Services
Cabra Hall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Facility Services
Francis Family Hall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Facility Services
Founders Hall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Facility Services
Uptown Hall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Facility Services

13.3 Fire Safety Policies and Prohibited Items

Students and guests must follow all University fire-safety policies, housing rules, posted instructions, and directions issued by Residential Life, Facility Services, LUPD, the New Orleans Fire Department, and other emergency personnel.

Items and activities that create an unreasonable risk of fire or interfere with emergency response are prohibited in student housing.

Prohibited items and activities include, but are not limited to:

Candles, incense, oil lamps, and other open-flame devices;

Fireworks, explosives, and combustible or flammable materials;

Halogen lamps;

Space heaters unless specifically approved by the University;

Open-coil cooking or heating appliances;

Microwaves other than approved units or those provided as part of an authorized MicroFridge;

Extension cords that are not permitted under current housing requirements;

Overloaded electrical outlets or power strips;

Appliances with damaged or frayed electrical cords;

Unauthorized cooking equipment;

Firearms and other prohibited weapons;

Smoking or vaping inside residence halls;

Tampering with smoke detectors, sprinklers, alarm devices, fire extinguishers, exit signs, emergency lighting, or other fire-safety equipment;

Covering, disabling, removing, or obstructing smoke detectors;

Hanging items from sprinkler heads or pipes;

Blocking hallways, stairwells, exits, fire doors, or emergency equipment; and

Activating a fire alarm without lawful cause.

Students may not remove batteries from smoke detectors or take any action intended to prevent a detector or alarm from operating. Damage to or interference with fire-safety equipment may result in university disciplinary action, financial responsibility, removal from student housing, and criminal prosecution.

All smoking and vaping must comply with current University policy and applicable Louisiana and local law. Smoking and vaping are prohibited inside university buildings, including residence halls and individual student rooms.

Residents are responsible for reviewing and following the fire-safety provisions contained in their housing agreements and the Student Code of Conduct.

Additional System Verification

Facility Services maintains fire-safety system information for each residence hall, including the following:

- Whether the building is fully or partially sprinklered;
- Number and location of sprinklered areas;
- Type and location of smoke-detection equipment;
- Whether sleeping-room detectors sound locally and report to the central system;
- Fire pump presence and monitoring;
- Kitchen hood suppression systems;
- Emergency generator or backup-power capability;
- Fire-door and smoke-control features;
- Elevator recall functions;
- Off-site or central-station monitoring; and
- Date of the most recent system upgrade.

13.4 Student Housing Evacuation Procedures

Every fire alarm must be treated as an actual emergency. Students, employees, and visitors must evacuate immediately when a fire alarm sounds or when directed by emergency personnel.

If You Discover a Fire or Smoke

1. Activate the nearest fire-alarm pull station, if it is safe to do so.
2. Call 911 and notify LUPD at 504-865-3434.
3. Provide the building's name, location of the fire or smoke, and any known information about persons needing assistance.
4. Leave the building using the nearest safe exit.
5. Warn others as you leave, without delaying your evacuation.
6. Proceed to the designated assembly area.
7. Do not reenter the building until authorized by emergency personnel.

When a Fire Alarm Sounds

Residents and visitors should:

1. Stop what they are doing and evacuate immediately;
2. Close room doors when leaving, if time and conditions permit;
3. Use the nearest safe stairwell or exit;
4. Never use an elevator during a fire alarm unless directed by emergency personnel;
5. Remain low when moving through smoke;
6. Do not attempt to retrieve personal property;
7. Follow instructions provided through the voice evacuation system;
8. Proceed to the building's designated assembly area;
9. Keep streets, entrances, fire lanes, and sidewalks clear for emergency responders;
10. Report anyone who may remain inside to LUPD or fire personnel; and
11. Remain outside until emergency personnel authorize reentry.

If an Exit Is Blocked

If smoke, fire, or another hazard prevents the use of a normal exit:

1. Use an alternate stairwell or exit when available;
2. Do not enter an area filled with smoke;
3. Return to a room or other safer location if escape is not possible;
4. Close the door and place material around openings to limit smoke infiltration when possible;
5. Call 911 and provide your exact location;
6. Signal from a window if one is available; and
7. Remain in place until emergency personnel provide instructions or assistance.

Persons Who May Need Assistance

Anyone who may need assistance evacuating should notify Residential Life or the appropriate University accessibility office in advance when possible.

During an emergency, students and employees should report the location of anyone needing assistance to LUPD, Residential Life personnel, or responding firefighters. Individuals should provide reasonable assistance when it can be done safely, but they should not delay their own evacuation or attempt a rescue that would place additional people at risk.

Elevators should not be used unless specifically authorized or operated by emergency personnel. Persons unable to use stairs should proceed to an identified area of refuge or another protected location, when available, and immediately communicate their location to 911 or LUPD.

Assembly and Accountability

After leaving the building, occupants must report to the designated assembly area for their residence hall and remain available for accountability instructions.

Designated assembly locations for residence halls are listed below:

Residence hall	Designated assembly area
Biever Hall	Peace Quad
Buddig Hall	Peace Quad
Cabra Hall	Law School
Francis Family Hall	Peace Quad
Founders Hall	Law School
Uptown Hall	Peace Quad

No person may reenter an evacuated building until the New Orleans Fire Department, LUPD, or another authorized University official declares that reentry is permitted.

13.5 Fire Safety Education and Training

Loyola provides fire-safety education and training to students and employees through Residential Life, LUPD, Facility Services, and other University offices.

Programming may include:

- Fire-alarm and evacuation procedures;
- Residence-hall fire-safety rules;
- Recognition and reporting of fire hazards;
- Proper use of portable fire extinguishers;
- Responsibilities of building coordinators and Residential Life staff;
- Procedures for assisting or reporting persons who need evacuation assistance;
- Prohibited appliances and open-flame devices;
- Smoking and vaping restrictions;
- Evacuation drills;
- Emergency communication procedures; and
- Consequences for tampering with fire-safety equipment.

Residential Life communicates fire-safety rules and evacuation expectations to residents through housing materials, meetings, educational programming, and other communications. The Student Code of Conduct and housing agreements identify prohibited conduct and possible sanctions.

LUPD provides annual fire-safety training for building managers and Residential Life personnel. Training includes actions to take during an alarm, evacuation responsibilities, fire-extinguisher information, and fire-safety educational materials.

Procedures When a Fire Occurs

Students and employees should:

- Activate the fire alarm;
- Call 911 and LUPD;
- Evacuate immediately;
- Report persons needing assistance;
- Proceed to the assembly area;
- Cooperate with emergency personnel; and
- Report the fire to the University even if it was extinguished without emergency assistance.

Portable fire extinguishers should be used only by persons who have been trained, when the fire is small and contained, when a safe escape route remains available, and after the alarm has been activated and emergency assistance requested. Personal safety and evacuation take priority over attempting to extinguish a fire.

13.6 Reporting a Fire

All fires occurring in on-campus student housing must be reported to the University, including fires that:

Have already been extinguished;

Were extinguished without activating an alarm;

Did not require a fire-department response;

Caused little or no visible damage;

Were discovered after they occurred; or

Are believed to have been intentionally set.

Examples include a fire in a trash container, cooking fire, burned electrical equipment, appliance fire, burning poster or flyer, intentionally ignited material, or any unintended open flame or uncontrolled burning.

Emergency Reporting

For an active fire, visible smoke, suspected fire, fire alarm, or immediate danger:

Call 911; and

Call LUPD at 504-865-3434.

Reports for Statistical and Fire-Log Purposes

Students and employees should report evidence that a fire occurred to one or more of the following:

Loyola University Police Department;

Facility Services;

Office of Residential Life;

Residence hall director or other designated Residential Life professional; or

University Safety Compliance Officer.

Reports made to these offices allow Loyola to determine whether an incident must be entered in the fire log and included in the Annual Fire Safety Report.

A report should include, when known:

Name of the residence hall;

Specific or general location of the fire;

Date and approximate time;

Date the fire was discovered or reported;

Description of what burned;

Suspected cause;

Whether the alarm or sprinkler system activated;

Whether the fire was extinguished;

Whether anyone was injured;

Whether property was damaged; and

Names of responding agencies or University offices.

Reporting a fire for statistical purposes does not depend on whether the person responsible is identified or whether disciplinary or criminal action is pursued.

13.7 Fire Log

Loyola maintains a written and easily understood fire log for fires reported in on-campus student housing facilities.

The fire log records:

The nature of the fire;

The date the fire occurred;

The time the fire occurred;

The general location of the fire; and

The date the fire was reported.

An entry or addition to an entry is made within two business days after the University receives the information.

The portion of the fire log covering the most recent 60 days is available for public inspection during normal business hours. Any portion of the log older than 60 days will be made available within two business days after a request for public inspection.

Fire log access:

Location: Loyola University Police Department office, Stallings Hall

Online access: Loyola University New Orleans Public Safety website

Contact office: Loyola University Police Department, 504-865-3434, police@loyno.edu

The fire log is different from the annual fire-statistics tables. The log is a continuing public record of reported residence-hall fires, while the annual tables summarize required statistical information for the three most recent calendar years.

13.8 Fire Drills

Loyola conducts two mandatory fire drills annually in each residential facility. Drills are intended to familiarize residents and staff with alarm signals, evacuation routes, emergency procedures, assembly areas, and accountability expectations.

Residential Life or designated building coordinators document each drill and provide the information to the University Safety Compliance Officer or other responsible University office.

The number disclosed below must reflect drills actually conducted during calendar year 2025, rather than the number scheduled or required.

2025 Residence Hall Fire Drills

Residence hall	Number of fire drills conducted in 2025
Biever Hall	Closed
Buddig Hall	6
Cabra Hall	6
Francis Family Hall	6
Founders Hall	6
Uptown Hall	6

Documentation should identify the date and time of each drill, participating building, evacuation observations, identified concerns, and corrective actions.

13.9 Fire Statistics

The following tables report fires occurring in Loyola's on-campus student housing facilities during the three most recent calendar years for which data are available.

For federal reporting purposes, a fire is any instance of open flame or other burning in a place not intended to contain the burning or occurring in an uncontrolled manner.

Fire statistics are reported separately for each student housing facility and include:

- Number of fires;

Value of property damage caused by the fire.

Number of fire-related deaths; and

Number of fire-related injuries resulting in treatment at a medical facility;

Cause of each fire;

Biever Hall

Calendar year	Number of fires	Cause	Injuries requiring medical treatment	Deaths	Property damage
2023	0	None	None	None	None
2024	1	Intentional ignition of a flyer by a student	None	None	\$0
2025	0	None	None	None	None

Buddig Hall

Calendar year	Number of fires	Cause	Injuries requiring medical treatment	Deaths	Property damage
2023	1	Unattended ramen noodles with no water in microwave ignited	None	None	\$1
2024	0	None	None	None	None
2025	0	None	None	None	None

Cabra Hall

Calendar year	Number of fires	Cause	Injuries requiring medical treatment	Deaths	Property damage
2023	0	None	None	None	None
2024	1	Laundry dryer overheated and scorched clothing	None	None	\$1,200
2025	0	None	None	None	None

Francis Family Hall

Calendar year	Number of fires	Cause	Injuries requiring medical treatment	Deaths	Property damage
2023	0	None	None	None	None
2024	0	None	None	None	None
2025	0	None	None	None	None

Founders Hall

Calendar year	Number of fires	Cause	Injuries requiring medical treatment	Deaths	Property damage
2023	0	None	None	None	None
2024	0	None	None	None	None
2025	0	None	None	None	None

Uptown Hall

Calendar year	Number of fires	Cause	Injuries requiring medical treatment	Deaths	Property damage
2023	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2024	0	None	None	None	None
2025	0	None	None	None	None

13.10 Plans for Future Fire Safety Improvements

Loyola continually evaluates its residential fire-safety systems, procedures, training, and physical facilities. Facility Services, Residential Life, LUPD, and other University offices may identify improvements through inspections, alarm activations, fire drills, incident reviews, maintenance activity, code requirements, or planned renovations.

As of the publication date of this report, Loyola University New Orleans has not determined that additional material improvements to the fire-safety systems in its on-campus student housing facilities are necessary. The University will continue routine inspection, testing, maintenance, repair, training, and evaluation of its fire-safety systems and procedures. Improvements may be undertaken when required by system conditions, code changes, identified safety needs, or significant building renovation.

Chapter 14: Campus and Community Resources

Loyola University New Orleans offers reporting, safety, medical, counseling, advocacy, academic, housing, employment, and other support resources to students and employees. Community members are encouraged to seek assistance as soon as possible following a crime, emergency, safety concern, or experience involving harassment, violence, or misconduct.

Seeking medical care, counseling, advocacy, or other supportive assistance does not ordinarily require a person to make a criminal complaint or participate in a university disciplinary proceeding.

Contact information, office hours, and available services may change. Current information is available through the linked University and community webpages.

14.1 Emergency and Law-Enforcement Contacts

Immediate Emergencies

Call 911 when there is:

An immediate threat to life or safety;

A crime in progress;

A fire, visible smoke, or suspected fire;

A serious injury or medical emergency;

A person who may be experiencing an overdose;

An armed or dangerous person;

An immediate threat of violence;

A missing child or vulnerable person; or

Any situation requiring an immediate police, fire, or emergency medical response.

When calling, provide your name, telephone number, location, description of the emergency, and any available information about persons needing assistance. Follow the dispatcher's instructions and remain on the line until told to disconnect.

Loyola University Police Department

The Loyola University Police Department provides emergency and nonemergency assistance 24 hours a day.

Emergency and nonemergency dispatch: 504-865-3434

Campus telephone outage number: 417-385-2523

Email: police@loyno.edu

Website: Loyola University Police Department

LUPD should be contacted to report:

Crimes and suspicious activity;

Emergencies and medical incidents on campus;

Fire alarms and evidence of a fire;

Missing students;

Threatening or concerning behavior;

Sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking;

Hazing emergencies;

Safety hazards;

Requests for safety escorts; and

Lost or stolen property.

Email and online reporting forms should not be used for emergencies.

New Orleans Police Department

Emergency: 911

Nonemergency: 504-821-2222

Alternative number identified for reporting sexual or gender-based violence: 504-658-5800

Website: New Orleans Police Department

An individual may report directly to NOPD, report to LUPD, request LUPD assistance in contacting NOPD, or decline to notify law enforcement when permitted by law. The ability of law enforcement to obtain evidence may be affected by the passage of time. Anyone considering a future criminal report is encouraged to preserve physical, electronic, photographic, and documentary evidence.

Tulane University Police Department

For an emergency occurring on or immediately involving Tulane University property, call 911 or contact the Tulane University Police Department through its published emergency telephone number.

Uptown District emergency: 504-865-5911

Nonemergency: 504-865-5381

Website: Tulane University Police Department

Loyola and Tulane police may coordinate when an incident affects both institutions or occurs near adjoining campus property.

14.2 University Support and Reporting Offices

Report a Concern

Loyola provides a centralized webpage containing Maxient reporting forms and other reporting options.

Reporting portal: www.loyno.edu/concerns

The portal includes forms for reporting:

- Student conduct concerns;
- Campus Security Authority reports;
- Hazing;
- Title IX and gender-based misconduct;
- Students who may need care or intervention;
- Bias-related concerns;
- General complaints; and
- Other behaviors of concern.

For emergencies or immediate safety concerns, call 911 or LUPD at 504-865-3434 before completing an online report.

University Resource Directory

Office or resource	Services	Contact information
Loyola University Police Department	Emergency response, crime reporting, investigations, safety escorts, missing students, fire reporting, and coordination with outside law enforcement	504-865-3434; police@loyno.edu ; LUPD website
Office of Student Affairs	Student support, referrals, emergency assistance, care coordination, and student concerns	504-865-3428; studentaffairs@loyno.edu ; Student Affairs

Office or resource	Services	Contact information
Title IX Office	Reports of sex or gender discrimination, sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, supportive measures, and information about University resolution processes	504-864-7151; Title IX reporting options
Office of Student Conduct	Reports concerning student misconduct, Campus Security Authority reports, organizational misconduct, hazing, conduct processes, and referrals	504-865-3428; studentaffairs@loyno.edu; Student Conduct
University Counseling Center	Confidential counseling, crisis support, consultation, mental health resources, and referrals	504-865-3835; Danna Student Center, Room 208; Counseling Center
Student Health Services	Primary and urgent medical care, health education, referrals, and after-hours healthcare information	504-865-3326; studenthealth@loyno.edu; Danna Student Center, lower level; Student Health Services
Office of Residential Life	Housing assistance, room changes, residential safety concerns, missing resident concerns, and residence-hall support	504-865-2445; reslife@loyno.edu; Residential Life
Human Resources	Employee concerns, workplace resources, employment matters, benefits, and referrals	504-864-7757; hrdept@loyno.edu; Thomas Hall, fourth floor; Human Resources
Student Life and Ministry	Student organization support, fraternity and sorority life, leadership education, pastoral support, and organization-related concerns	504-865-3622; getinvolved@loyno.edu; Student Life and Ministry
Accessible Education	Disability-related academic and housing accommodations and accessibility assistance	504-865-2990; oae@loyno.edu; Accessible Education
Facility Services	Building conditions, lighting, locks, maintenance concerns, fire-safety equipment, and physical hazards	504-864-7490; report emergencies to LUPD at 504-865-3434
Student Financial Services	Student financial aid and financial-services information	504-865-3337; sfscenter@loyno.edu; Student Financial Services

Confidential Resources

The following University professionals generally provide confidential assistance when acting within the scope of their professional roles:

- Licensed counselors and designated counseling personnel;
- Student Health professionals, subject to applicable law and professional obligations; and
- Pastoral counselors acting within their pastoral role.

Confidential resources can provide support and explain reporting options without ordinarily making a report to LUPD, the Title IX Office, or Student Conduct. Confidentiality may be limited when disclosure is required by law, such as situations involving suspected abuse or neglect of a minor, a court order, or a serious and imminent threat of harm.

A person should ask a resource about the limits of confidentiality before sharing information if confidentiality is important to the person's decision.

Private, Nonconfidential Resources

Most University employees are not confidential resources. They will protect information to the extent possible, but they may be required to share information with an appropriate University office.

Information is ordinarily shared only with personnel who need it to:

- Address immediate safety concerns;
- Provide supportive measures;
- Evaluate University reporting obligations;
- Investigate possible misconduct;
- Administer a university process; or
- Comply with applicable law.

14.3 Community Support Resources

Community organizations can provide medical care, counseling, advocacy, emergency shelter, legal assistance, safety planning, and other services. Accessing these resources does not ordinarily require a person to make a report to Loyola.

Local and State Resources

Organization	Services	Contact information
New Orleans Family Justice Center	Trauma-informed assistance for survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking, and child abuse; advocacy, counseling, legal services, and safety planning	Crisis hotline: 504-866-9554; office: 504-592-4005; New Orleans Family Justice Center
Crescent House	Emergency shelter and support for survivors of domestic violence and their children	Access through the New Orleans Family Justice Center hotline at 504-866-9554
University Medical Center New Orleans	Emergency medical care and forensic services following sexual assault	Emergency: 911; forensic program information: 504-702-4542; University Medical Center
Louisiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence	Confidential statewide domestic-violence hotline and connection to local services	888-411-1333; LCADV Get Help
Louisiana Foundation Against Sexual Assault	Sexual-assault crisis assistance, information, advocacy, and referral	888-995-7273; text 225-351-7233; LaFASA
Orleans Parish District Attorney Victim-Witness Services	Information, referrals, court-related assistance, and support for crime victims and witnesses	Victim-Witness Services

National Resources

Resource	Services	Contact information
988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline	Free and confidential crisis and emotional support, 24 hours a day	Call or text 988; 988 Lifeline
National Sexual Assault Hotline	Confidential sexual-assault support and referral, 24 hours a day	800-656-HOPE (4673); text HOPE to 64673; RAINN
National Domestic Violence Hotline	Confidential domestic-violence support, safety planning, and referral, 24 hours a day	800-799-SAFE (7233); text START to 88788; The Hotline
National Human Trafficking Hotline	Assistance and reporting concerning suspected human trafficking	888-373-7888; text 233733; Human Trafficking Hotline
VictimConnect Resource Center	Information and confidential referrals for victims of crime	855-4-VICTIM (855-484-2846); VictimConnect

Choosing a Resource

A person may use more than one resource. For example, someone may obtain medical care and confidential advocacy without immediately filing a criminal complaint. The person may later decide to report to LUPD, NOPD, the Title IX Office, Student Conduct, or another University office.

In an emergency, community members should call 911 before contacting a nonemergency support organization.

14.4 Accessing Policies and Records

The following records, policies, and reporting resources are available online. These webpages should be used instead of relying on an older printed version because University policies and contact information may be updated.

Security, Clery, and Emergency Information

Annual Security and Fire Safety Reports

Current and previous reports are available through the Annual Security and Fire Reports webpage.

Combined Daily Crime and Fire Log

The most recent 60-day period is available through the Combined Crime and Fire Log. Older portions are available upon request in accordance with federal requirements.

Clery Act Information

General Clery information and related reporting resources are available through the Loyola Clery Act webpage.

Clery Geography Maps

Current Clery geography maps are included in Appendix B of this report and should also be made available through Loyola's Clery Act webpage.

Emergency Information

Current emergency instructions and University updates are available through Loyola's emergency-information resources and Public Safety website.

Reporting and Conduct Policies

Report a Concern and Maxient Forms

Centralized reporting options are available at www.loyno.edu/concerns.

Student Code of Conduct

The current code is available through the Student Code of Conduct webpage.

Student Conduct Reporting Forms

Forms for student conduct concerns, Campus Security Authority reports, and hazing are available through Student Conduct Reporting Forms.

Alcohol, Drugs, Controlled Substances, and Amnesty Policy

The current policy is available through the Alcohol, Drugs, Controlled Substances, and Amnesty Policy webpage: <https://studentaffairs.loyno.edu/student-conduct/policies-procedures/alcohol-drugs-controlled-substances-amnesty-policy>

Title IX and Student Sexual Misconduct

Title IX and Student Sexual Misconduct Information

Information about Title IX, sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, supportive measures, and reporting options is available through the Title IX Reporting Options webpage.

The applicable Title IX policy and the Student Sexual Misconduct Policy should be consulted with the Student Code of Conduct and other applicable University policies. The policy in effect at the time of the applicable conduct will govern the University process, subject to applicable law.

Hazing

Hazing Prevention & Transparency Information

Hazing definitions, prevention information, reporting options, and the Campus Hazing Transparency Report are available through Loyola's Hazing Prevention & Transparency page: <https://studentaffairs.loyno.edu/student-conduct/hazing-prevention-transparency>

Hazing Reporting Form

Suspected hazing may be reported online through the Hazing Reporting Form at https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?LoyolaUnivNO=&layout_id=13, directly to Student Conduct at studentconduct@loyno.edu, or to LUPD at 504-865-3434 or through the LOYNO Alert Safety App. In an emergency, always call 911.

Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Materials

Loyola's Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act materials provide information concerning:

Standards of conduct;

Federal, state, and local legal sanctions;

Health risks associated with alcohol and other drugs;

Counseling, treatment, and rehabilitation resources;

University disciplinary sanctions; and

The University's drug and alcohol prevention program.

Current materials are available through Loyola's Student Right-to-Know (HEOA) page: <https://www.loyno.edu/about/facts/student-right-know-heoa>

Accessibility and Alternative Formats

Individuals who experience difficulty accessing an online record or policy may request a paper copy or an accessible alternative format from the office responsible for that record.

Requests for an accessible version of the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report may be directed to:

Loyola University Police Department

Phone: 504-865-3434

Email: police@loyno.edu

The University will provide reasonable assistance in locating current policies, understanding reporting options, or accessing information in an alternative format.

Appendix A: Clery and VAWA Definitions

A.1 Purpose of This Appendix

The definitions in this appendix are used to classify and disclose crimes and incidents under the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, the Violence Against Women Act, the Higher Education Opportunity Act, and the Stop Campus Hazing Act.

These definitions are provided for federal reporting purposes. They may differ from definitions used under Louisiana criminal law, the Loyola University New Orleans Student Code of Conduct, Title IX policies, employment policies, or other University procedures. The inclusion of an incident in Clery statistics does not determine criminal responsibility or establish that a person or organization violated University policy.

Loyola evaluates each report based on the information available at the time of classification. A reported incident may be counted for Clery purposes even when:

- No arrest is made;
- No criminal charge is filed;
- The affected person does not participate in an investigation;
- The identity of the person responsible is unknown;
- A disciplinary proceeding does not occur; or
- The allegation does not result in a finding of responsibility.

The current federal crime definitions appear in Appendix A to Subpart D of 34 C.F.R. Part 668.

A.2 Clery Geography Definitions

An incident is included in Loyola's Clery statistics when it is reported to a Campus Security Authority or local law-enforcement agency, meets a reportable crime definition, and occurs within one of the University's required Clery geographic categories.

Campus

Campus means:

Any building or property owned or controlled by Loyola within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the University in direct support of, or in a manner related to, its educational purposes, including residence halls; and

Any building or property located within, or reasonably contiguous to, the University's core campus that is owned by Loyola but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports University purposes, such as a food or retail vendor.

On-Campus Property

On-campus property includes buildings and property that meet the federal definition of campus. Loyola reports separate statistics for each campus determined to be a separate campus under federal requirements.

On-Campus Student Housing Facility

An on-campus student housing facility is any student housing facility that is owned or controlled by Loyola or located on property owned or controlled by the University and situated within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus.

On-campus student housing is a subset of the on-campus category. Therefore, crimes occurring in an on-campus student housing facility are included:

In the on-campus total; and

Again in the on-campus student housing column as a subset.

The two entries do not represent two separate crimes.

Non-campus Building or Property

Non-campus building or property means:

Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization officially recognized by Loyola; or

Any building or property, other than a branch campus, owned or controlled by Loyola that:

Is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the University's educational purposes;

Is frequently used by students; and

Is not located within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area as the campus.

A location is not automatically non-campus property merely because Loyola students visit it, an activity occurs there, or a student lives there. Ownership or control and the nature and duration of university use must be evaluated.

Public Property

Public property includes public property located within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area as the campus that is adjacent to and accessible from university property used for educational purposes.

Examples may include:

Public sidewalks;

Public streets;

Public thoroughfares; and

Public parking facilities.

Depending on physical access and property configuration, public property may include the sidewalk bordering campus, the adjacent public street, and the public sidewalk on the opposite side of that street.

Separate Campus

A location may be treated as a separate campus when Loyola owns or controls the site, it is not reasonably geographically contiguous with the main campus, it has an organized program of study, and at least one person is located at the site in an administrative capacity.

Statistics for each qualifying separate campus are reported separately.

Clery Geography Maps

Maps depicting Loyola's identified Clery geography are included in Appendix B. Maps assist readers in understanding the reporting boundaries but do not replace the applicable federal definitions or Loyola's annual property review.

A.3 Primary Criminal Offenses

Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter

The willful, nonnegligent killing of one human being by another.

Deaths caused by negligence, attempted murder, suicide, accidental death, and justifiable homicide are not classified in this category.

Manslaughter by Negligence

The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Sexual Assault

Sexual assault means an offense that meets the federal definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape.

Rape

The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

This definition includes any gender of victim or person accused.

Fondling

The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification without the consent of the victim, including when the victim is incapable of giving consent because of age or temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

Reporting terminology: For Clery statistical reporting, this report uses the federally required offense title Fondling.

Incest

Nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees for which marriage is prohibited by law.

Statutory Rape

Nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Robbery

The taking or attempted taking of anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person by force or threat of force or violence, or by placing the person in fear.

Aggravated Assault

An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury.

This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. It is not necessary for an injury to result when a firearm, knife, or other weapon is used in a manner capable of causing serious injury.

Burglary

The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft.

For Clery classification purposes, burglary generally requires evidence of:

Unlawful entry or remaining;

Into a structure;

With the intent to commit a felony or theft.

Theft from an unlocked or open area may constitute larceny rather than burglary unless the required elements of burglary are present.

Motor Vehicle Theft

The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

This category includes automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, motorized bicycles, and other self-propelled vehicles meeting federal reporting standards. It includes vehicles taken for temporary use when the person taking the vehicle does not have lawful access.

A nonmotorized bicycle or manually powered scooter is not a motor vehicle for this reporting category.

Arson

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

Arson is reported separately even when another reportable offense occurred during the same incident. Fires determined to be accidental or caused by negligence are not classified as arson but may still be included in the fire statistics when they occur in on-campus student housing.

A.4 Violence Against Women Act Offenses

Dating Violence

Dating violence means violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.

The existence of such a relationship is determined based on the reporting party's statement and consideration of:

- The length of the relationship;
- The type of relationship; and
- The frequency of interaction between the persons involved.

Dating violence includes sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. It does not include conduct that meets the definition of domestic violence.

Domestic Violence

Domestic violence includes a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed:

- By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
- By a person with whom the victim shares a child;
- By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
- By a person similarly situated to a spouse under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction where the crime occurred; or
- By another person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's conduct under applicable domestic or family violence laws.

The classification depends on both the nature of the conduct and the qualifying relationship between the persons involved.

Stalking

Stalking means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

- Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
- Suffer substantial emotional distress.

For purposes of this definition:

Course of conduct means two or more acts, including acts in which the person directly, indirectly, or through third parties follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about another person, or interferes with another person's property.

Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

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

Stalking may involve conduct occurring in person, electronically, through social media, by telephone, through tracking technology, or through third parties.

For statistical purposes, a stalking course of conduct is counted in accordance with federal guidance concerning location, continuation, and reporting year.

A.5 Hazing

Federal Definition of Hazing

Hazing is any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person, whether individually or with others, against another person, regardless of that person's willingness to participate, that:

1. Is committed in connection with initiation into, affiliation with, or maintenance of membership in a student organization; and
2. Causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the University or the organization, of physical or psychological injury.

Hazing may include:

- Whipping, beating, striking, electronic shocking, placing a harmful substance on another person's body, or similar activity;
- Causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, extreme calisthenics, or other similar activity;
- Causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to consume food, liquid, alcohol, drugs, or another substance;
- Causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to perform sexual acts;
- Conduct that places another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through threatening words or actions;
- Conduct against another person that includes a criminal violation of federal, state, tribal, or local law; or
- Causing, inducing, or requiring another person to perform a duty or task involving a criminal violation.

Student Organization for Hazing Purposes

A student organization is an organization at Loyola in which two or more members are students enrolled at the University, whether or not the organization is established or recognized by Loyola.

Examples include:

- Clubs;
- Societies;

- Associations;
- Athletic teams;
- Club sports;
- Fraternities and sororities;
- Bands;
- Student government organizations; and
- Other student groups.

The definition includes recognized and unrecognized organizations.

Willingness or Consent

A person's willingness to participate does not prevent conduct from being classified as hazing. Apparent consent, organizational tradition, peer pressure, or a desire to obtain membership or status does not excuse conduct that otherwise meets the federal definition.

Additional information concerning Loyola's hazing policy, Louisiana law, prevention programs, reporting procedures, and Campus Hazing Transparency Report appears in Chapter 11.

The federal hazing requirements were established by the [Stop Campus Hazing Act](#).

A.6 Hate Crimes

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

For Clery reporting, the victim of a hate crime may be:

- An individual;
- A group of individuals;
- An organization; or
- The community or society as a whole.

A person does not need to be a member of the group targeted by the bias. The classification is based on the offender's actual or perceived belief about the victim.

An offensive statement or use of a slur, standing alone, does not necessarily establish that a crime was motivated by bias. Loyola evaluates the totality of the available facts and circumstances.

Reportable Hate-Crime Offenses

All primary criminal offenses listed in Section A.3 are evaluated for evidence of bias. The following additional offenses are reported when they are determined to be hate crimes:

- Larceny-theft;
- Simple assault;
- Intimidation; and
- Destruction, damage, or vandalism of property.

Larceny-Theft

The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Examples include theft of bicycles, motor vehicle parts or accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, theft from a building, and theft from a motor vehicle.

Larceny-theft is reported in the Clery statistics only when it is classified as a hate crime.

Simple Assault

An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another when neither the offender displays a weapon nor the victim suffers an apparent severe or aggravated bodily injury.

Simple assault is reported in the Clery statistics only when it is classified as a hate crime.

Intimidation

Unlawfully placing another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through threatening words or other conduct without displaying a weapon or subjecting the person to an actual physical attack.

Intimidation is reported in the Clery statistics only when it is classified as a hate crime.

Destruction, Damage, or Vandalism of Property

Willfully or maliciously destroying, damaging, defacing, or otherwise injuring real or personal property without the owner's consent or lawful authority.

This offense is reported in the Clery statistics only when it is classified as a hate crime.

A.7 Hate-Crime Bias Categories

Race

A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group based on actual or perceived race or physical characteristics associated with race.

Religion

A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group based on actual or perceived religious beliefs or practices. This includes bias against persons who are perceived as not practicing any religion.

Sexual Orientation

A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group based on actual or perceived sexual orientation.

Gender

A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group based on actual or perceived gender.

Gender Identity

A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group based on actual or perceived gender identity, including identities or expressions that may differ from those traditionally associated with the sex assigned to the person at birth.

Ethnicity

A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group based on actual or perceived shared cultural characteristics, heritage, ancestry, language, traditions, or similar characteristics.

National Origin

A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group based on actual or perceived country of birth or origin.

Disability

A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group based on actual or perceived physical or mental disability, whether the disability is temporary or permanent, visible or nonvisible.

A.8 Arrest and Disciplinary Referral Categories

Loyola reports arrests and referrals for disciplinary action involving violations of liquor, drug, and weapons laws when the conduct occurs within Clery geography.

Arrest

An arrest occurs when a person is processed by arrest, citation, or summons for committing a qualifying offense.

A person may be counted as arrested even when the person is issued a summons or citation and is not physically taken into custody.

Referral for Disciplinary Action

A referral for disciplinary action occurs when:

1. A person is referred to an official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is established; and
2. The referral concerns an alleged liquor law, drug law, or weapons law violation.

A finding of responsibility is not required for the referral to be counted. The referral is counted based on the initiation of the disciplinary process, not its final outcome.

A person arrested and referred for disciplinary action for the same violation is ordinarily counted only as an arrest.

Liquor Law Violations

Violations of laws or ordinances prohibiting:

- Manufacture, sale, transportation, furnishing, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages;
- Maintaining an unlawful drinking place;
- Furnishing alcohol to a minor;
- Using or possessing false identification to obtain alcohol;
- Underage possession of alcohol;
- Operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol; and
- Other violations of applicable liquor laws.

Public intoxication and drunkenness are not counted unless the conduct also violates a qualifying liquor law.

Violations of University alcohol policy that do not violate law are not included in the Clery liquor-law statistics.

Drug Law Violations

Violations of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, possession, sale, purchase, use, transportation, or manufacture of controlled drugs or narcotic substances.

This category may include unlawful possession of:

- Cannabis or marijuana;
- THC products;
- Cocaine;
- Opioids;
- Amphetamines;

- Hallucinogens;
- Prescription medication possessed or used unlawfully;
- Drug-manufacturing equipment; and
- Drug paraphernalia when prohibited by law.

A suspected substance must be evaluated based on available evidence. Medical symptoms or reported ingestion alone do not automatically establish a possession offense.

Weapons Law Violations

Violations of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other prohibited weapons.

Violations of University weapons policy are not included in Clery arrest or referral statistics unless the reported conduct also constitutes a violation of law.

A.9 Campus Security Authority

A Campus Security Authority, or CSA, is a person or organization that has specific responsibilities under the Clery Act because of the person's or organization's campus safety function or significant responsibility for student and campus activities.

CSAs generally include:

- A campus police or security department;
- Persons responsible for campus security who are not members of a police or security department;
- Persons or offices identified by University policy as places to which crimes should be reported; and
- Officials with significant responsibility for student and campus activities.

A faculty member is not a CSA solely because the person teaches classes. A pastoral or professional counselor is generally exempt from CSA reporting when acting within the scope of the counseling role.

Loyola's CSA reporting structure and categories are provided in Appendix C.

A.10 Consent

The Clery Act does not establish a separate federal definition of consent for institutional disciplinary proceedings. Loyola applies the definition contained in the current University policy governing the reported conduct and any applicable Louisiana law.

For purposes of federal sexual-offense classification, an offense may be classified as rape or fondling when the conduct occurred without the victim's consent or when the victim was incapable of giving consent because of age or temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

A person's willingness to participate is not a defense to hazing under the federal hazing definition.

The current University definition of consent is provided in Chapter 9 and the applicable University policy.

A.11 Counting and Classification Terminology

Reported Crime

A crime is considered reported when information concerning the crime is brought to the attention of a Campus Security Authority or local law-enforcement agency by a victim, witness, third party, offender, or another source.

The report does not need to be submitted in writing or through a particular form. A report may be counted even when limited information is available.

Statistical Year

A crime is generally reported in the calendar year in which it was reported to a Campus Security Authority or local law enforcement, not necessarily the year in which the incident occurred.

Location of a Crime

The geographic classification is based on where the crime occurred. The location where the crime was reported, where the victim later sought assistance, or where a person was arrested does not determine the Clery geographic category.

Actual Knowledge Not Required

A CSA is not responsible for determining whether a crime definitively occurred. The CSA must submit the information reported so Loyola can evaluate classification and geography.

Personally Identifying Information

Clery statistics and public logs do not include personally identifying information about victims. Statistical reporting does not require public disclosure of a victim's identity.

Hierarchy Rule

When more than one primary criminal offense occurs during the same incident, the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Hierarchy Rule generally requires the incident to be classified according to the most serious offense.

The usual hierarchy, from highest to lowest, is:

1. Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter;
2. Manslaughter by negligence;
3. Rape;
4. Fondling;
5. Incest;
6. Statutory rape;
7. Robbery;
8. Aggravated assault;
9. Burglary; and
10. Motor vehicle theft.

Arson is always counted separately when it occurs with another reportable offense.

The Hierarchy Rule does not apply in the same manner to:

- Arson;
- Hate crimes;
- Dating violence;
- Domestic violence;
- Stalking; or
- Hazing.

These offenses are evaluated and disclosed under their applicable federal counting rules.

Separation of Time and Place

Crimes involving the same individuals may be counted as separate incidents when they are separated by time and location. Loyola evaluates whether the reported conduct represents a single continuous incident or multiple distinct incidents.

Multiple Victims

Crimes against persons are generally counted based on the number of victims. Crimes against property are generally counted based on the number of distinct incidents or operations, subject to applicable federal counting rules.

Attempts

Attempted crimes are generally counted with completed crimes when the federal offense definition includes attempts or federal reporting guidance directs the institution to count the attempted offense.

Unfounded Crime

A reported crime may be classified as unfounded only when a sworn or commissioned law-enforcement officer makes a formal determination, following a full investigation, that the report is false or baseless and that no crime occurred or was attempted.

A case is not unfounded merely because:

- Evidence is insufficient for prosecution;
- The victim declines to cooperate;
- A suspect is not identified;
- Charges are dismissed;
- A prosecutor declines the case;
- The accused person is found not responsible;
- The report cannot be substantiated; or
- The institution believes the allegation is unlikely.

Unfounded crimes are removed from the applicable crime totals and disclosed separately in the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report.

Arrest Versus Referral

When a person is arrested and also referred for University disciplinary action for the same liquor, drug, or weapons law violation, the incident is generally reported as an arrest and not again as a disciplinary referral.

On-Campus Student Housing Subset

The residential category is a subset of the on-campus category. A crime occurring in a residence hall appears in both columns but represents one crime.

Hate-Crime Disclosure

A qualifying hate crime is reported by offense type and applicable bias category. When a primary offense is also a hate crime, it appears in the primary crime statistics and again in the hate-crime disclosure.

Fire Versus Arson

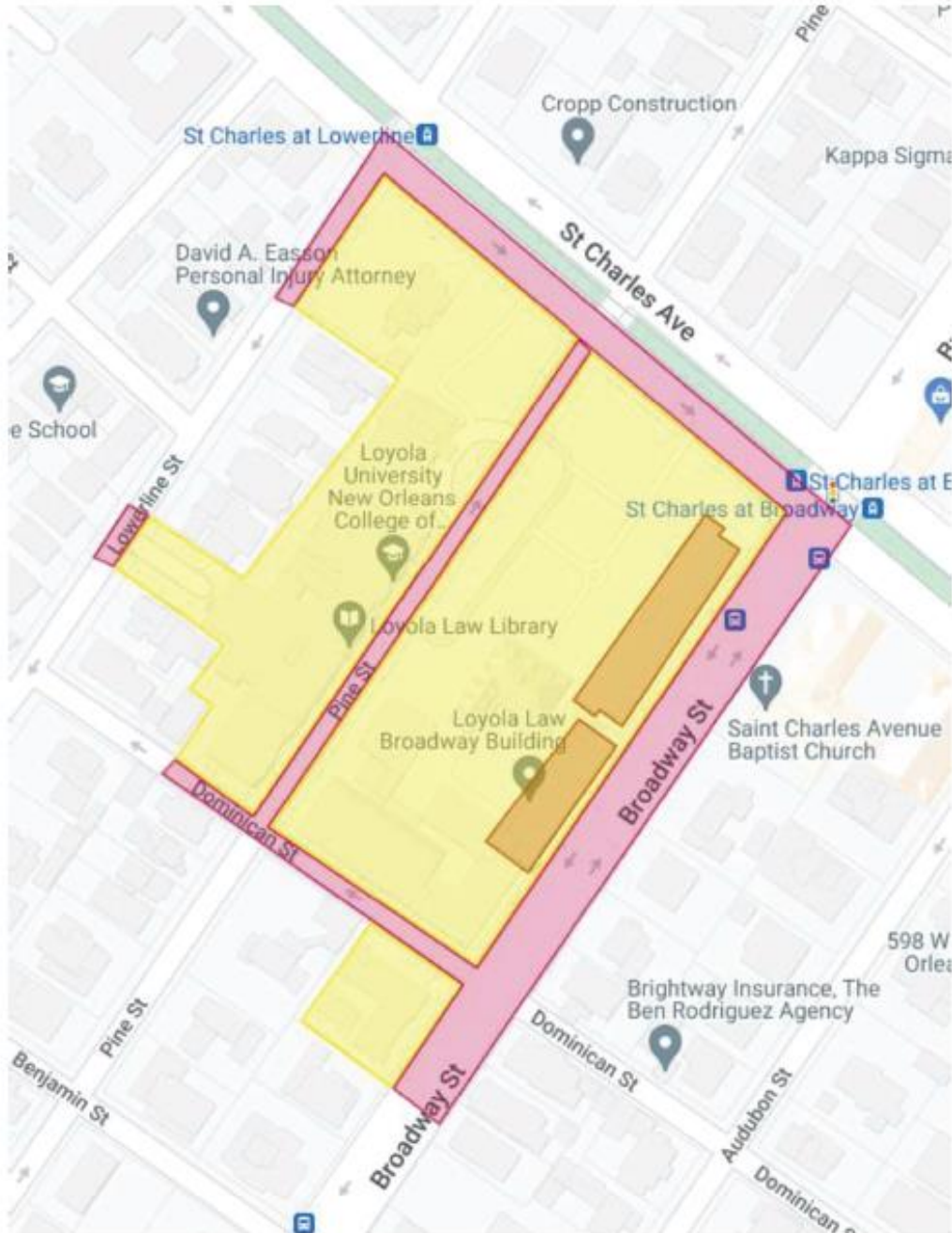
A fire in an on-campus student housing facility is recorded in the fire log and annual fire statistics when it meets the federal definition of fire.

The same incident is reported as arson in the Clery crime statistics only when available information supports classification as a willful or malicious burning or attempted burning. A residence-hall fire may therefore appear in both the fire statistics and the crime statistics when it qualifies as arson.

Appendix B: Clery Geography Maps

Broadway Campus Clery Map

Yellow — On Campus, Orange — Residential, Pink — Public Property



Main Campus Clery Map

Yellow — On Campus, Orange — Residential, Pink — Public Property, Grey — Courtesy

