



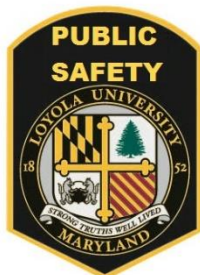
LOYOLA
UNIVERSITY MARYLAND

ANNUAL SECURITY (CLERY) CRIME AND FIRE SAFETY REPORTS AND POLICIES

Includes the Columbia and Timonium Graduate Centers and the Loyola Clinical
Centers.

**DEPARTMENTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH & SAFETY
AND
PUBLIC SAFETY**

JANUARY – DECEMBER 2016



1. Overview of Loyola University Maryland Department of Public Safety (DPS)

Enforcement authority of DPS:

The Department of Public Safety is the agency charged with the protection and preservation of peace and good order on the property owned, leased or rented by Loyola University Maryland. DPS officers are commissioned as special police officers by the Maryland State Police and are vested under Article 41, Section 4-905 of the Annotated Code of Maryland with full law enforcement powers and jurisdiction on the property owned, leased, rented or otherwise under the control of Loyola University Maryland. Additionally, the University employs security desk attendants at our Columbia and Timonium graduate centers who do not have police authority. DPS enjoys an excellent working relationship with the Baltimore Police Department (BPD) who patrol the areas surrounding the Evergreen Campus. The University uses off-duty BPD officers for large events on campus such as student move-in or large sporting events and to help patrol areas close to campus where the university does not have jurisdiction. The University entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with BPD along with several other Baltimore Universities regarding sexual assault investigations in Feb 2016.

| Campus-Agency | Enforcement Authority | Relationship w/State and local police | Jurisdiction | Arrest authority |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Evergreen-Loyola DPS | Enforces Loyola University policy and local/state criminal laws | Maintains an excellent working relationship with Baltimore police and Maryland State police | Jurisdiction on all property owned, leased or rented by Loyola University | Full arrest powers on any Loyola owned, leased or rented property |
| Belvedere-Loyola DPS | Enforces Loyola University policy and local/state criminal laws | Maintains an excellent working relationship with Baltimore police and Maryland State police | Jurisdiction on all property owned, leased or rented by Loyola University | Full arrest powers on any Loyola owned, leased or rented property |
| Columbia-Loyola DPS | Enforces Loyola University policy and local/state criminal laws | Maintains an excellent working relationship with Howard County police and Maryland State police | Jurisdiction on all property owned, leased or rented by Loyola University | Full arrest powers on any Loyola owned, leased or rented property |
| Timonium-Loyola DPS | Enforces Loyola University policy and local/state criminal laws | Maintains an excellent working relationship with Baltimore County police and Maryland State police | Jurisdiction on all property owned, leased or rented by Loyola University | Full arrest powers on any Loyola owned, leased or rented property |

In cooperation with Baltimore City, Baltimore County and Howard County police departments, DPS monitors and records all criminal activity occurring on or in the vicinity of Loyola's campuses in the respective jurisdictions of the Baltimore Metropolitan Area.

In June 2006, DPS entered into an agreement with BPD to hire "off-duty" Baltimore Police Officers to provide additional coverage in areas frequented by students in or around campus. BPD officers retain all of their powers and responsibilities while in this capacity but are working directly for the leadership Loyola's Department of Public Safety.

DPS has complete police authority to apprehend and arrest anyone involved in illegal activity or in violation of state and local criminal laws on its campuses or in the immediate adjacent areas surrounding its campuses. DPS does not enforce Maryland traffic laws. If offenses violating Loyola University's rules, regulations or Community Standards are committed by a student, DPS will refer the individual to the judicial process conducted by Loyola's Student Development Division. In cooperation with local law enforcement agencies, any criminal activity engaged in by students at non-campus locations is monitored, recorded and provided to Student Life or follow-up as required.

The Director of Public Safety reports directly to the Associate Vice President for External Affairs who in turn reports to the Vice President and Special Assistant to the President of the University. The Director is responsible for the achievement of DPS's mission and is dedicated to the implementation of benchmark standards for campus law enforcement as established by the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators (IACLEA) in which the Department holds membership.

If a Loyola student is involved in a non-campus offense, DPS officers may assist with the investigation in cooperation with the Northern District of the Baltimore City Police Department (BPD). BPD routinely works and communicates with DPS officers on any serious incident occurring on campus or in the immediate neighborhoods or business areas surrounding campus.

Loyola University does not have any non-campus student organizations affiliated with the University but currently leases housing in the Guilford apartments 3900 North Charles Street Baltimore MD 21218.

Loyola also leases non-campus residences at Katholieke Universiteit (K.U. Leuven) in Belgium. Leuven police have the primary jurisdiction in this area.

Many students live in the neighborhoods surrounding Loyola. While BPD has primary jurisdiction in these areas, DPS can and does respond in an administrative capacity to student related incidents which occur in close proximity to campus.

2. Campus Geography Overview

- a. Loyola University Maryland
Evergreen (Main) Campus
4501 North Charles Street
Baltimore, MD 21210-2699

Loyola University Maryland has been an integral part of higher education in Baltimore since 1852. The primary campus has been located in the northern portion of Baltimore City, and is situated on a well-lit campus surrounded by residential and light commercial properties. The campus has expanded several times, and now encompasses approximately sixty-five acres of land and more than forty buildings,

ranging from small one-story cottages to two nine-story residential towers. In 2009, the Ridley Athletic Complex was opened at 2221 West Cold Spring Lane providing another 80 acres of land and a 6000 seat capacity stadium. Loyola University Maryland currently leases housing in the Guilford apartments 3900 North Charles Street Baltimore MD 21218.

Public streets associated with Evergreen campus are; Cold Spring Lane: 100 West to 200 East Charles Street: 4500 North to 4900 North, Millbrook Road: 4600 block, Wyndhurst Avenue: 100 block, Winston Avenue: 200 to 300 block, Rossiter Avenue: 300 block, Radnor Avenue: 300 block, Notre Dame Lane: 300-400 block, Crowson Avenue: 5200 block, Underwood Road 4400 block, Kerneway: 4600 block, and East Old Cold Spring Lane: 200 block.

b. Loyola University Graduate Center
Columbia Campus
8890 McGaw Road
Columbia, MD 21045-4743

The Columbia campus provides administrative and classroom space for graduate programs in Graduate Business Programs, Montessori, Pastoral Counseling, and Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology. Loyola occupies thirty-three thousand square feet of this fifty-two thousand square foot facility. Police services are provided by the Howard County Police Department who are the first responders to 911 police emergency calls. Graduate students provide onsite security during key instructional periods on the campus and Public Safety dispatchers monitor the electronic door card-access and closed circuit television (CCTV) in the Public Safety Communications Center at the Baltimore Evergreen Campus. In cooperation with the Howard County Police Department, Loyola's Department of Public Safety conducts follow-up investigations of reported incidents.

Public streets associated with Columbia campus are; McGaw Road: 8800 block and Dobbin Road: 6600 block.

c. Loyola University Graduate Center
Timonium Campus
2034 Greenspring Drive
Timonium, Maryland 21093

The Graduate Center at Timonium is a 65,000 square foot academic center that provides administrative offices and classroom space for the programs in Graduate Business Programs, Education, and Liberal Studies. Graduate students provide onsite security during key instructional periods on the campus and Public Safety dispatchers monitor the electronic door card-access and closed circuit television (CCTV) in the Public Safety Communications Center at the Baltimore Evergreen Campus. The Baltimore County Police Department responds to 911 emergency calls. The county police and the University's Department of Public Safety work in partnership to implement crime prevention strategies. In cooperation with the Baltimore County Police Department, Loyola's Department of Public Safety conducts follow-up investigations of reported incidents.

Public streets associated with Timonium campus is Greenspring Drive: 2000 block.

d. Loyola University Clinical Centers
Belvedere Square
5911 York Road, Suite 100
Baltimore MD 21212

The Loyola University Clinical Center at Belvedere Square, located near York Road and Northern Parkway, offers individuals living in the Baltimore metropolitan area a broad range of services addressing educational, language, and psychological issues. Individuals requiring these broad range services will find a comprehensive, affordable and professional environment for their evaluation and treatment. The Belvedere campus provides administrative and classroom space for graduate programs in Psychology and Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology. Police services are provided by the Baltimore City Police Department and Loyola DPS officers who are the first responders to 911 police emergency calls. Public Safety Dispatchers monitor the electronic door card-access and closed circuit television (CCTV) in the Public Safety Communications Center at the Baltimore Evergreen Campus.

Public streets associated with Belvedere campus are York Road: 5900 block and Belvedere Avenue: 500 block.

3. Reporting Procedures

Community members, students, faculty, staff, administrators and University guests should report all crimes, emergencies and public safety related incidents to Loyola's DPS or gender based violence to the University's Title IX coordinator in a timely manner. Incidents, suspicious circumstances or any other police-related information can be reported to a DPS officer on patrol or by calling 410-617-5911 or 5010.

It is the policy of the Department of Public Safety to respond to all requests for police services, to write an incident report and to conduct follow-up investigations when necessary. The department's investigators conduct or coordinate any incidents needing internal or external investigations by local police. All incident reports written by DPS are forwarded to the Office of Student Development for adjudication and to provide any follow-up as may be needed.

Timely crime reporting can be crucial to the prevention or detection of criminal activity, the Loyola community is encouraged to report offenses promptly and accurately to DPS and/or local police, when the victim of a crime elects to or is unable to make such a report. Crimes should be reported to Loyola's DPS for the purpose of making timely warnings, mass notifications and for the collection of statistical data concerning criminal offenses to be included in this annual security report, therefore reports submitted to DPS will be assessed for these purposes.

DPS issues periodic Incident Alert bulletins of suspicious or criminal activity occurring on or around the campus with suggestions of ways to avoid the occurrence of similar incidents. Alerts are distributed to the Loyola community via text messaging and the University's email system and are posted to DPS's webpage. All members of the Loyola community are urged to read these notices carefully, and to be guided by the information presented. Anyone with information warranting a timely warning or mass notification should immediately report the circumstances to the Department of Public Safety.

For the purpose of making a timely warning, criminal reports should be reported to:

Timothy Fox: Director of Public Safety

Major Rudy Dawson: Assistant Director of Public Safety

Jocelyn Kelley: Assistant Director of Support Operations and Access Control

If you are the victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the University system or the criminal justice system, you may want to consider making a confidential report. A DPS officer can file a report on the details of the incident without revealing the victim's identity. The purpose of a confidential

reports is to maintain confidentiality, while taking steps to ensure the future safety of yourself and others. With such information, the University can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, employees and visitors; determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant; and alert the campus community to potential dangers. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the crime statistics of the annual security report for the institution, when reports involve allegations of sexual harassment (including sexual violence) they are made available to the University's Title IX Coordinator. You can call Loyola University DPS and ask that information remain confidential.

Confidential Reporting

If you have been the victim of sexual misconduct but do not want to report it for investigation, you may seek out a counselor or psychologist in the Counseling Center. Reports made to a licensed counselor or health care provider are confidential and will not be reported for investigation without your permission unless an imminent threat exists. However, University pastoral and professional counselors are encouraged to inform students seeking counseling who report being a victim of a crime to voluntarily report the incident to DPS, local police or Loyola's Title IX coordinator, either confidentially or anonymously for inclusion in Loyola's disclosure of crime statistics in our annual security report. Confidential resources are available for support and advice on campus. Students may access the Student Wellness and Promotions Office at 410-617-2928, health services providers in the Student Health Center at 410-617- 5055, clergy offering pastoral care at 410-617-5881, and the Sexual Violence Coordinator in the Women's Center at 410-617-5844. These resources are not required to report your personal identifying information but are required to report the incident for statistical disclosure in our annual security report and will keep personal identifying information confidential. Employees can call the Employee Assistance Program 24/7 at 1-800-765-0770. Additional resources for counseling and assistance, both on and off campus, are listed in this document.

Anonymous Reporting

If you are the victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the University's judicial System or the criminal justice system, you may want to consider making an anonymous report. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in Loyola's annual security and fire safety report. As noted, confidential and anonymous reports are extremely valuable in order to prevent further victimization and to obtain a more accurate portrait of campus crime. In certain instances, a victim of crime may be reluctant to file a report fearing the process and/or loss of anonymity. In such circumstances, crime victims are encouraged to consider making an anonymous report. Anonymous reports can be filed by using DPS's "silent witness" anonymous reporting system, which is utilized for investigative and statistical purposes. "Silent witness is available 24/7 on the DPS website at:

<http://www.loyola.edu/departments/publicsafety/silent-witness-form>

Another anonymous reporting option for all Loyola community members is Ethics Point. Loyola community members are encouraged to report any behavior which is in violation of law or University policy. Ethics Point is available 24/7 and can be accessed through The Human Resources website:

<https://secure.ethicspoint.com/domain/media/en/gui/18799/index.html>

4. Campus Security Authorities (CSA):

“Campus security authority” is a Clery-specific term that encompasses four groups of individuals and organizations associated with an institution.

a. A campus police department or a campus security department of an institution. If your institution has a campus police or security department, those individuals are campus security authorities.

1. All members of the Department of Public Safety
2. Graduate Security assistants (working satellite graduate campuses)

b. Any individual or individuals who have responsibility for campus security but who do not constitute a campus police department or a campus security department (e.g., an individual who is responsible for monitoring the entrance into institutional property). Including individuals who provide security at a campus parking kiosk, monitor access into a campus facility, act as event security, or escort students around campus after dark.

1. All FAC and Loyola student desk attendants
2. All Transportation and Parking staff and students who work Jenkins parking kiosk
3. All CSC staff hired to do parking for special events
4. All S.A.F.E. staff employed to work sporting events
5. All Absolute Security staff working in Loyola owned/rented/leased buildings
6. All Loyola students working with the DPS student escort program

c. Any individual or organization specified in an institution’s statement of campus security policy as an individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses. As mentioned in Chapter 1, your institution must publish a number of safety and security-related policy statements. (These are discussed in Chapters 7 and 8.) If you direct the campus community to report criminal incidents to anyone or any organization in addition to police or security-related personnel, that individual or organization is a campus security authority.

1. Any Loyola University Administrator
2. All members of Human Resources
3. All members of the Office of Student Life

d. An official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline and campus judicial proceedings. An **official** is defined as any person who has the authority and the duty to take action or respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution. If someone has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, he or she is a campus security authority. Note that whether or not your institution pays an individual is not a factor in determining whether that individual can be a CSA.

1. Loyola Club Moderators
2. All members of Student Development
3. All members of the Athletics Department

Although Loyola University encourages the reporting of all campus criminal activity directly to DPS, in some instances members of the Loyola community may choose to file a report with a Campus Security Authority (CSA). A CSA is an official of the institution who has significant responsibility for student and

campus activities, including but not limited to, student housing, student discipline, and campus judicial proceedings. An official is defined as any person who has the authority and the duty to take action or respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution. These authorities are obligated to provide any reports of crime to DPS.

Loyola professional and pastoral counselors are encouraged to tell their clients about voluntary, confidential and anonymous crime reporting procedures available to members of the Loyola community, for inclusion in the annual crime statistics disclosure. Confidential and anonymous reports are extremely valuable in order to encourage reporting, to prevent further victimization, access for threat to the entire campus community, and to obtain a more accurate portrait of campus crime. In certain circumstances, crime victims may be reluctant to file a report with DPS, fearing the process and/or loss of anonymity and are encouraged to consider filing an anonymous or confidential report.

All Loyola CSA's are bi-annually notified of their CSA designation and provided in-person and online training on required reporting procedures on an annual basis. Additionally, CSA's are contacted at the end of each academic semester and required to provide a statement confirming instances of criminal reports which may have been made to them.

5. Timely Warning Procedures

Loyola University will issue a Timely Warning Notice if deemed necessary due to an ongoing or serious threat posed against the Loyola community. Timely Warning Notices are typically issued for the following Uniformed Crime Reporting Program (UCR)/National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) crime classifications: major incidents of arson, aggravated assault, criminal homicide, robbery, and rape. Cases of aggravated assault and rape will be considered on a case by case basis depending on when and where the incident occurred, when it was reported, and the amount of information known by the Department of Public Safety. For example, if an assault occurs between two students who have a disagreement, there may be no on-going threat to other Loyola community members and a Timely Warning Notice would not be distributed. In cases involving rape, they are often reported long after the incident occurred, thus there is no ability to distribute a "timely" warning notice to the community. Incidents which are reported three (3) days after the event took place are not considered timely. Each incident will be assessed on a case by case basis for other notification options.

Cases involving property crimes will be assessed on a case by case basis and Timely Warning Notices will typically be sent if there is a discernible pattern of crime. Loyola's Director of Public Safety or designee reviews all reports to determine if there is an on-going threat to the community and if the distribution of a Timely Warning Notice is warranted. Timely Warning Notices may also be posted for other crime classifications and locations, as deemed necessary.

Timely Warning Notices are typically written and reviewed by the Director of Public Safety, the Associate Vice President for External Affairs or their designee. The Director of Public Safety, Assistant Director of Support Operations and Access Control Systems, or Assistant Director of Public Safety usually distribute the Timely Warning Notices, through the University's Greyhound Alert emergency text messaging system and blast email to the Loyola community. Additionally, the University's Greyhound Alert system sends emergency messaging to all University desktop computers and digital signage, which have been placed around campus to notify the community of serious or ongoing threats. Additional

follow-up information relating to Timely Warnings will be disseminated to the community as needed. Timely Warning Notices shall be provided to students and employees in a manner that is timely, but withholds the names of victims as confidential, and that will aid in the prevention of similar occurrences. The Assistant Director of Support Operations and Access Control is the authorized backup for creating and sending messages.

Loyola Greyhound Alerts System

| System to use PRIMARY | Primary Message Creator | Authority for approving & sending messages | Primary Message Sender |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Greyhound Alert Text Messaging System | DDPS, AVPEA, ADPO | DDPS, AVPEA, ADPO | DDPS, ADSOAC, ADPO |
| Siren/Public Address System | ADSOAC | DDPS, VPSD | ADSOAC |
| PM Evergreen (Blast email) | DDPS, VPSD, ADPO | DDPS, AVPEA, ADPO | DDPS, ADPO |
| Incident Alert | DDPS, VPSD , ADPO | DDPS, AVPEA, ADPO | DDPS, ADPO |
| Desktop Alert System | DDPS, AVPEA | DDPS, AVPEA | DDPS, ADPO |
| SECONDARY Face to Face Communication | DDPS, AVPEA, ADPO | DDPS, AVPEA, ADPO | DDPS, ADPO |

AVPEA: Associate Vice President for External Affairs

DDPS: Director of Public Safety

ADSOAC: Assistant Director of Support Operations and Access Control

ADPO: Assistant Director of Police Operations

6. Emergency Evacuation Procedures and Policies

Emergency Response

Loyola University DPS will take all steps necessary to isolate and mitigate any emergency or dangerous situations that may affect the campus community. All emergencies normally get reported through the DPS Support Operations Center by calling 410-617-5911 or 5010; Support Operations will in turn dispatch an officer to the situation. DPS officers as well as members of Student Life will make early assessments to determine the size and scope of the emergency. It is the policy of DPS, if the emergency is confirmed to be present and an immediate threat to the Loyola community, the Director of Public Safety, Assistant Director of Support Operations and Access Control or Assistant Director of Public Safety will be notified and a mass notification will be sent to the community. All students and staff members are provided with a Loyola University Maryland email account at the start of employment or their academic process. The process for opting into Loyola's Greyhound Alert system can be found on the DPS webpage.

Some types of immediate threats:

1. Natural disasters that will directly and adversely affect the community.
2. Active shooter or hostile armed intruder/robber in or around campus.
3. Bomb threat or explosion.
4. Civil disturbance which could affect the Loyola community.
5. Terrorist attack.
6. Chemical, biological or norovirus incident or attack.
7. Gas leak, water main break or a power loss which could have serious effect on campus or Loyola's surrounding communities.
8. Fire event.

Emergency evacuation

Loyola University draws upon a nationally recognized standard of the Incident Command System (ICS) developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). This system is widely used at the federal, state, and local levels as well as the University level. This system lends consistency, efficiency, and effectiveness to the manner in which the University shall respond to an immediate emergency and/or a situation which may require the evacuation of all or part of Loyola's campuses. Specific procedures are in place to respond to an immediate emergency or dangerous situation involving the health and safety of the Loyola community to include evacuation. When buildings are ordered to be evacuated it is University policy that all faculty, staff and students exit the building to the pre-designated rally points at the direction of DPS or Student Life members. These procedures are delineated in Loyola University Maryland's general and fire evacuation plan which can be found on Loyola's emergency preparedness webpage. Moreover, these guides and information are distributed to all faculty, administrators, and staff on campus annually.

Students, faculty, administrators and staff may be directed to assembly areas after evacuating a building. If a building evacuation is necessary the following procedures should be followed. General evacuation procedures include the following directions for occupants of any University building. If a building evacuation is necessary, DPS will respond to all emergency situations. They will notify appropriate first responders as needed. Occupants of all floors will immediately evacuate the building when requested to do so. In the event of an emergency evacuation follow all the instructions below:

1. Remain calm and go to the nearest stairwell, walk on the right side. Walk, do not run. Exit out of the building. Go to the building's designated Rally Point. (Note: Elevators will not be in service during a fire alarm condition.)
2. Assist in the evacuation of the building. Give any disabled occupant information to DPS or the responding agency upon exiting.
3. Close all doors when leaving rooms.
 - a. Do not re-enter the building until the all clear has been announced, this occurs after the responding agency gives their all clear and DPS has completed a safety survey.
 - b. Residence Halls: DPS and the Student Life Staff will assist in the complete evacuation of the building and control the occupants in the residence hall's designated rally point until the emergency has been abated (see specific building evacuation procedures).

c. Academic Buildings: DPS will assist in the complete evacuation of the building and control the occupants in the building's designated rally point until the emergency has been abated (see specific building evacuation procedures).

d. In cases where there may be a prolonged evacuation, students, faculty, administrators and staff may be directed to supplementary assembly areas (Fitness and Aquatic Center or Reitz Arena) after evacuating to the building's designated rally point. Alternate housing locations will be assigned to the students at these assembly areas.

e. In instances in which a campus wide evacuation is required the following procedure will be followed. Faculty, administrators, and staff members will be sent home. Off campus, commuter and students with transportation will be sent home. Students without transportation will be transported via University shuttles and staged at the Ridley Athletic Center until arrangements can be made for students to be picked up by family members.

Emergency Mass Notification / Greyhound Alerts System

Loyola University uses the systems described in the Timely Warning section matrix to immediately notify the campus community that a dangerous situation or emergency exists involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or staff on campus and when immediate action is required by the recipient.

If the Department of Public Safety confirms (with the assistance of key campus administrators, local first responders or the National Weather Service) that there is an emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of some or all members of the Loyola community, the Director of Public Safety will collaborate with the Vice President for External Affairs and the Associate Director of Media Relations and Social Media, the Director of Environmental Health and Safety or their designee to determine the content of the message and will use some or all of the systems described below to communicate the threat to the Loyola community or to the appropriate segment of the community, if the threat is limited to a particular campus, building or segment of the population.

The University uses Greyhound Alerts as our mass notification system to disseminate notice of immediate threats to the Loyola community. Students, staff, administrators and faculty are registered into this mass notification system. Employees can opt-out by visiting the Public Safety web site at <http://www.loyola.edu/departments/public-safety/services/greyhound-alerts>

The mass notification system will send a text message to a registered mobile phone alerting of the immediate threat. The size of the message that can be sent by SMS is limited so additional messages will continue to be passed as the situation develops. Additionally information / incident alerts will also be disseminated through the Loyola intranet network and email systems. Loyola's external public address system which delivers critical information externally when appropriate helps reach community members who may be out on the campus traveling from one place to the other. Additionally, the University's Greyhound Alerts system sends emergency messaging to all University owned desktop computers and digital signage around campus to similarly notify the community of serious or ongoing threats.

These notification systems will be activated without delay when the situation becomes known and there is a confirmation of an immediate threat to the campus. There could be situations when notification might compromise the efforts of those responding to the event which may dictate holding the message until an appropriate time later. Loyola University will, immediately, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. The University will alert the greater community by alerting BPD 911 of the incident who will in turn utilize Baltimore City's Communicator system to alert specific neighborhoods affected via mass phone notifications. Parents of students can register their individual email accounts in order to be included in mass notifications. Additionally, all incoming undergraduate students are required to check their Greyhound Alerts registration, which allows them to share emergency text.

After the initial immediate threat alerts have been disseminated additional information will be updated as the situation develops. We anticipate a series of alert messages will be used as the situation evolves and as additional information becomes available. A chronology of events and procedures will generally follow this sequence:

1. Event or incident.
2. First responders (DPS) dispatched.
3. Expansion of the situation and security needs (local perimeters if needed).
4. Calls for additional support BPD / BCFD.
5. Assistant Directors or Director notified.
6. Analysis of the critical information if serious and continuing threat remains send the warning(s).
7. Begin Greyhound Alerts if there is a serious or continuing threat.
8. Use Public Address (if appropriate).
9. Establish command post (if appropriate).
10. React, coordinate, implement, and mitigate the effect.
11. Continue operations and disseminate additional messages as needed.

The key positions at the University who interact throughout this process are:

1. Shift Commanders, Sergeants and the Officers in Charge.
2. Assistant Directors of Public Safety.
3. Director of Public Safety.
4. Associate Vice President of External Affairs
5. Vice President of Student Development and Dean of Students

6. Associate Director Media Relations and Social Media

7. Any designated representative by the Vice Presidents

Greyhound Alerts and incident alerts, are messages that can be stratified by population and or location. Undergraduate students, faculty, staff and administrators, and alumni can be reached by using the proper group addresses. The dissemination of emergency information to the larger community is a collaborative effort between the Associate Vice President for External Affairs, Director of Public Safety and a representative of Media Relations and Social Media.

Discussions then take place about the impact of a message release and what information needs to be released. Follow up information pertaining to a significant emergency or dangerous situation on campus will be sent using some or all of the systems listed below.

The primary responsibility for initiating the Mass Notification System belongs to the Director of Public Safety in collaboration with the Associate Vice President for External Affairs and a representative of Media Relations and Social Media.

The University tests the Greyhound Alerts system every first Monday of the month. This 1:00 pm test, includes activating the public address system. Each standalone system is tested and evaluated to see if they will be able to perform their intended functions when needed. DPS alerts the Loyola community of these monthly tests via the University's online news/events publication "Loyola Today" which is distributed to all members Monday through Friday during the fall and spring semesters and weekly during the summer months. **Fire Drills:** During any given calendar year there are several fire drills conducted and documented. Two formal fire drills were conducted during the 2016 calendar year, during the weeks of April 18-21, 2016, and September 12 – 16, 2016, additionally there were also 70 evacuations in residence halls that were documented fire alarm events. After action reviews were also documented in order to train, educate, and improve upon evacuation times with DPS and Student Life staff.

Our "Blue Light" emergency phones in and around campus are tested each semester. DPS personnel are provided a designated number of stations to test; they record the results and submit work orders for those units that do not function properly. These tests are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency response plans and capabilities of the institution. These tests may be announced or unannounced. The Department of Public Safety's officers have received training in Incident Command and Rapid Response. General information about the emergency response and evacuation procedures is publicized each year as part of the University's Clery Act compliance efforts and is available on the Loyola University Department of Public Safety website: <http://www.loyola.edu/departments/public-safety>

7. Local Police Departments

If a Loyola student is involved in a criminal incident, DPS officers may assist with the investigation in cooperation with the Local Police Departments. BPD routinely works and communicates with DPS departmental personnel on any serious incident(s) occurring on campus or in the immediate neighborhoods or business areas surrounding the Evergreen and Belvedere campuses. University officials will adjudicate information provided by local police agencies regarding criminal incidents committed by a Loyola student at an off campus location. Loyola University does not currently recognize any non - campus student organizations. However, many students live in the neighborhoods surrounding Loyola.

While BPD has primary jurisdiction in these areas, DPS can and does respond in an administrative capacity to student related incidents which occur in close proximity to campus. Baltimore City PD responds to any 911 emergency calls for service.

If a Loyola graduate student is involved in a criminal incident, DPS officers may assist with the investigation in cooperation with the Local Police Departments. Howard County PD routinely works and communicates with DPS departmental personnel on any serious incident(s) occurring on campus or in the immediate neighborhoods or business areas surrounding the Columbia campus. Howard County PD responds to any 911 emergency calls for service.

If a Loyola graduate student is involved in a criminal incident, DPS officers may assist with the investigation in cooperation with the Local Police Departments. Baltimore County PD routinely works and communicates with DPS departmental personnel on any serious incident(s) occurring on campus or in the immediate neighborhoods or business areas surrounding the Timonium campus. Baltimore County PD responds to any 911 emergency calls for service.

If a Loyola student studying abroad at Katholieke Universiteit in Leuven Belgium is involved in a criminal incident, Leuven police are the jurisdictional police authority and answer emergency calls made to 112. Loyola in Leuven is a single semester or full year program. The resident faculty director for the program provides administrative support, guidance and public safety advice to students participating in this program.

8. Access and Maintenance of Campus Facilities

Access to Campus Facilities

During normal business hours the administrative and academic facilities at Loyola are open and accessible to students, staff, faculty and visitors of the University. After normal business hours and during breaks, these facilities are locked and only accessible to authorized individuals. DPS personnel conduct routine security and safety patrols of the academic and administrative buildings to monitor conditions and report any unusual circumstances.

The Evergreen campus located in Northern Baltimore City is open to visitors during normal business hours. Individual office suites and offices spaces within Beatty, Cohn, Donnelly, Jenkins, Knott, Maryland, Sellinger, Xavier Halls, the Alumni Chapel and the Andrew White College Center are accessed by Evergreen cards or conventional keys. Staff members are encouraged to secure their office spaces and personal belongings within their respected work areas.

The Evergreen campus offers traditional residence halls, high-rise residence complexes, and suite/apartment type complexes which provide on-campus housing for approximately 4000 students. Access to residence halls is restricted to residents, their approved guest, and other authorized staff members of the Loyola community. Security safeguards within residence halls include electronically restricted access, guest registration, closed circuit camera coverage, residence hall lobby desk attendants, individually keyed residences with dead bolt internal locks, and external door prop alarm systems. Selected rooms in the residence halls are equipped with panic buttons that report directly to Public Safety. Emergencies occurring on campus can be reported to DPS by calling 410-617-5911 or 410-617-5010 (non-emergency.)

Resident Evergreen card allows entrance into approved residence halls. Additionally, students are provided with individual residence hall room keys which provide an added layer of security. Evergreen cards and individual room keys may not be loaned to friends or roommates and are expected to be kept in their possession at all times. Guests of residents must be accompanied at all times by the resident they are visiting and residents are responsible for their guest behavior while on campus. Residents are cautioned against permitting strangers to enter buildings and are encouraged to contact DPS immediately regarding suspicious or unauthorized individuals in residence halls.

DPS officers patrol residence halls on a regular basis and work with Student Life employees to enforce security measures. Entry is monitored on a 24 hour basis through a combination of access control systems, closed circuit television and on-duty Student Life Staff members working at entrance hall lobby desk. Student room doors should be locked at all times even when occupied. Residents are reminded to observe all building security procedures and to notify either Student Life staff or DPS when unfamiliar individuals or unusual occurrences transpire within residence halls or apartments. Professional residence hall directors, graduate resident coordinators and student resident advisors, who are members of Loyola's Student Life Office, live on campus within residence halls and provide 24 hour staff coverage.

To enhance safety on the Evergreen Campus, each officer is assigned a particular patrol designed to maximize visibility. Campus security is enhanced by intrusion and panic alarms, and closed circuit television cameras. Access control systems are used to regulate access into residence halls, academic and administrative buildings on campus.

Over 90 emergency blue light phones are strategically placed throughout campus, providing a direct line to our Public Safety personnel who will dispatch a Campus Police Officer. All residence hall laundry rooms are equipped with emergency call phones that only require the caller to push the red button on the yellow phones to contact Public Safety.

Additionally, Loyola University Maryland currently leases housing in the Guilford apartments 3900 North Charles Street Baltimore MD 21218. Security safeguards to the Guilford apartments include controlled access, manned security desk, individually keyed apartments and private parking.

The Loyola Notre Dame Library is open to visitors during normal business hours but proper ID must be shown to gain access. The Library's hours vary during the year and it is best to check the Library's schedule to determine the operating hours. Loyola's Fitness and Aquatic Center is open to members during operating business hours and proper ID must be shown to gain entrance. These buildings are secured after normal business hours and are routinely patrolled by members of DPS and in some instances can be accessed by authorized visitors after hours via Evergreen cards.

The Belvedere Clinical Center Campus is also located in Northern Baltimore and is only accessible to students, staff and clients. The building can only be accessed with an Evergreen card. Clients are required to be buzzed into the building by the clinic receptionist via the ground floor entrance. Office suites and student work/study areas within the building are secured by electronic room access and conventional keys. The Belvedere Clinical Center hours vary and it is best to contact the Center (410-617-1200) for hours prior to visiting. The building is secured after normal business hours and is patrolled by members of DPS, in some instances the Belvedere Center can be accessed by authorized visitors after hours via Evergreen card. The Belvedere Clinical Center is equipped with CCTV surveillance which is monitored by our Public Safety Communications Center. There are no residence halls at the Belvedere Clinical center or at either graduate center.

The Columbia Graduate Center located in Howard County is open to visitors during normal business hours. After hour access is provided to approved students and staff via Evergreen cards. Office suites, individual offices and student work/study areas within the building are secured by electronic access and conventional keys. Staff members are encouraged to secure their office spaces and personal belongings within their respected work areas. The Columbia Graduate Center is staffed by a public safety desk in the entrance lobby. The building is secured after normal business hours and is patrolled by members of DPS. The Columbia Graduate Center can be accessed by authorized students and staff members after hours via Evergreen cards. The Columbia Graduate Center is equipped with security technology including CCTV surveillance, and electronic access.

The Timonium Graduate Center, located in Baltimore County is open to visitors during normal business hours. After hour access is provided to approved students and staff via Evergreen cards. Office suites, individual offices and student work/study areas within the building are secured by electronic access and conventional keys. Staff members are encouraged to secure their office spaces and personal belongings within their respected work areas. The Timonium Graduate Center is staffed by a public safety desk in the entrance lobby. The building is secured after normal business hours and is patrolled by members of DPS. The Timonium Graduate Center can be accessed by authorized students and staff members after hours via Evergreen cards. The Timonium Graduate Center is equipped with security technology including CCTV surveillance, electronic access and emergency blue light phones in the parking lots.

Maintenance of Campus Facilities

Loyola University maintains campus facilities in a manner that minimizes hazardous and unsafe conditions. Parking lots and pathways are illuminated with lighting. DPS works closely with Facilities Management to address burned out lights promptly as well as other physical conditions to enhance safety and security.

Request and/or routine maintenance for employee/ student residences are coordinated through the Facilities Department. Request for maintenance can be made online by accessing the facilities webpage or by calling 410-617-2200 during regular business hours. Emergency requests made after normal business hours will be forwarded to the DPS Communications center, who will contact the appropriate facilities on call personnel if needed. Facilities will attempt to schedule a mutually agreeable time for the maintenance to be completed. All maintenance is completed by either a University employee or an approved contractor. All facilities personnel wear attire identifying themselves as Loyola University Maryland staff members. All approved contractors have completed a background check either by the University or through their owning company. Procedures for gaining entrance into a campus residence will be facilitated through DPS, who in turn will dispatch personnel to unlock and disarm the residence and admit the individual(s) into the residence requesting/needing maintenance and then return after the work order has been completed to secure and rearm the residence.

9. Educational Programs

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaigns:

Educational programs to prevent and to promote the awareness of rape, acquaintance rape, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking are offered at New Student Orientation, in new employee orientation, in residence hall floor meetings, and on campus throughout the academic year.

Such prevention and awareness programs include a statement that the University prohibits all forms of sexual misconduct, provides definitions of the various types of prohibited sexual misconduct as well as the definition and meaning of consent, safe and positive options for bystander intervention, and information on risk reduction to recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks. Programs to prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking means comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking that—

- (A) Are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs, and informed by research or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome; and
- (B) Consider environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional, community, and societal levels.

Programs to prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking include both primary prevention and awareness programs directed at incoming students and new employees and ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns directed at students and employees.

Subject Codes:

| | | | |
|------|--------------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------|
| CP | Crime Prevention | SA | Sexual Assault |
| FS | Fire Safety | AS | Active Shooter |
| LENS | Loyola Emergency Notification System | ST | Stalking |
| DV | Domestic Violence | DAV | Dating Violence |
| BI | Bystander Intervention | SM | Sexual Misconduct |
| GE | Gender Equality | CON | Consent |
| ADA | Alcohol and drug awareness | RRSA | Risk reduction and safety awareness |

The Department of Public Safety (DPS) conducts “in service” training twice a year. Once during the months of May and June and once over the Christmas holiday in December. Our summer training includes exercises to put our emergency responders, Public Safety officers, Student Life, Baltimore Police and other appropriate internal and external departments / divisions through procedures we expect to use during a crisis event.

Department of Public Safety: Annual in-service training

| Date/ Location | Topic(s) |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1/5-1/6/16 5104 York Road | Diversity and Sensitivity Training and Response to Domestic/Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking Incidents |
| 5/24-26/16 Flannery O’Connor Classroom | Defensive weapons Recertification; 1 st Aid/CPR/AED Recertification; Safe Zone |

| | |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Training; Crisis Response Aftermath of Active Shooter Event; Fire Safety Report Writing |
| 5/31-6/1&2/16 Flannery O'Connor Classroom | Defensive Weapons Recertification; 1 st Aid/CPR/AED Recertification; Safe Zone Training; Crisis Response Aftermath of Active Shooter Event; Fire Safety Report Writing |

Public Safety conducted classroom instruction on how Campus Police would evacuate the campus for various serious events. This was focused training on many different events that could cause the university to have to evacuate some or all of campus. Most of the emergency situations that are naturally occurring were discussed along with active shooter, civil disturbance, Power outage, and Gas leaks.

Primary Prevention and Awareness Programs for 1st Year Students

| Name of Program | Date of Program | Location | Prohibited Behavior Covered |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Summer Orientation | 06/15 – 27/2016 | McGuire Hall | CP |
| Realities of University | 06/15 – 27/2016 | McManus Theater | SA/SM/CP |
| Think About it | All Summer 2016 | Online | SA/SM/CP/DAV/ST/DV |
| First year Orientation | 09/02/2016 | Main Campus various | SM/DAV/CON/SA/ST/ADA/FS/RRSA |
| International Students | 9/01/2016 | Sellinger Hall | SA/DAV/ST/SM |
| Safety on Campus for incoming International Students | 9/02/2016 | Sellinger Hall | CP/FS/RRSA |
| Know More: Building a community of consent (undergrads and incoming international students) | 9/02/16 | Reitz Arena | CON |
| Hearing Board and Investigator Training: Title IX | 6/1/2016 and 9/27/2016 | Sellinger Hall | SA/DAV/ST/SM |

and Sexual Violence
Cases

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Residence hall floor meetings | Beginning of Fall semester | Residence Halls | SA/DAV/ST/SM/DV/FS/RRSA/ADA |
| Messina | 1 st Year | Residential Halls | SA/SM/DAV |

Primary Prevention and Awareness Programs for New Employees

| Name of Program | Date of Program | Location | Prohibited Behavior Covered |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| Employee Orientation | Weekly | 5000 York Road | FS/RRSA |
| Title IX Responsible Employee | Ongoing | Online | SM/SA/ST/DV/DAV/CON |
| Sexual Harassment | January, May, August and November | McGuire Hall | SM/CP/FS/LENS |

Ongoing Awareness and Prevention Programs for Students

| Name of Program | Date of Program | Location | Topics Covered |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Safety (relational violence is covered as well as psychological well-being in general) | Fall Orientation 9/01/2016 | Student Center | DAV/DV |
| Active Shooter Response | 3/10, 3/29, 4/5, 4/8, 9/1/2016 | Various locations throughout all campuses | AS |
| Personal Safety Abroad | 4/15, 12/02/2016 | McGuire Hall | CP/FS |
| Graduate Student Orientation | Prior to each Semester | E-mail | SA/DV/DAV/ST |
| Preventing Discrimination and Sexual Violence | Fall Semester | Online | SA/DV/DAV/ST |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Intimate Partner Violence within the LGBTQ Community | 4/5/2016 | Sellinger VIP | SA/DAV/DV/ST |
| <i>Escalation</i> Workshop for New Student-Athletes during New Student-Athlete Orientation | 9/5/2016 | Ridley Athletic Center | SA/DV/DAV/ST/BI |
| One Love Escalation Workshop | 1/15/16, 1/29/16, 2/19-2/20/16, 8/18-8/19/16, 8/30/16, and 9/5/16 | Student Center Messina classrooms | SA/DV/DAV/ST/BI |
| RAD | | Lange Court lounge | CP/DV/DAV |
| Green Dot | 8/24/2016, 8/30/2016 | College Center | SA/DAV/DV/BI |
| Escalation | 1/13& 29/2016; 2/19/2016; 8/30/2016; 9/25/2016 | Various locations | DV/DAV |
| Divas in Defense | 8/5; 10/23/16 | Athletics | RRSA |
| Sexual Assault Awareness Week | April 2-9, 2016 | All over campus | Self-defense class, Clothesline Project presentation on sexual assault, Stand in Solidarity for survivors |
| SGA: The Hunting Ground | November 1 st , 2016 | 4 th Floor Programming Room | Rape, Sexual Assault/Violence, Campus Resources |

Ongoing Awareness and Prevention Programs for Employees

| Name of Program | Date of Program | Location | Topics Covered |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Workplace Violence | 8/31/2016 | College Center 114 | RRSP |
| Warning Signs | 8/2016 | 5104 Conference Room | Safety and Security/CP |
| Responsible Employee Training: | Ongoing | Online | Title IX: Responsible Employee Training |

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Active Shooter Response | 1/29, 2/19, 3/4, 3/21, 5/5, 9/22/2016 | Various locations throughout all campuses | AS |
| Campus Security Authority | Annually | Online | SA/DV/DAV/SM |
| Title IX Investigator | 6/2-3/15; 12/8-9 | College Center; | SA/DAV/DV/ST |

Crime prevention is a cooperative effort requiring the entire Loyola community to actively participate in identifying conditions for criminal opportunity. The Department of Public Safety, The Department of Student Development and/or the Office of Student Life, the Women’s Center, and the Office of Student Support and Wellness offer a variety of safety, security and crime prevention programs throughout the year. Issues of personal safety, residential security and office safety are the responsibility of the entire Loyola community. Loyola’s “Good Hound” campaign is an example of Loyola promoting personal and community responsibility in the Jesuit tradition for self and others.

Crime prevention, safety education and security awareness programs are conducted by various Loyola departments throughout the year and average out to about one per month. These educational programs range from personal safety and self-defense to sexual assault prevention and awareness. The Department of Public Safety, the Office of Student Life, the Department of Environmental Health and Safety, Human Resources and the Office of Support and Wellness provide primary prevention, risk reduction, and ongoing awareness programs to address topics such as personal safety, alcohol and drug abuse awareness, fire safety and sexual assault prevention available to students and staff member throughout the year. As part of the security awareness programs, students and employees are encouraged to be responsible for their own security and the security of others.

The Department also offers “Operation Identification” which is a program designed to help protect valuables, by engraving the personal driver’s license number of owners onto such items as televisions, computers, bikes as well as other items of property and creating a written inventory (including model and serial numbers.) Additionally, DPS’s recommends a free app called “My Property Locker” which is a cloud based secure database, Loyola community members can utilize to keep a record of ownership for all personal belongings. The primary focus of the website and mobile application is to allow users to store and access their personal property’s serial numbers in a safe place. By having your property’s serial number along with a detailed description of the property, police departments around the nation become enabled to accurately track recovered goods and get them returned to their rightful owners. Visit the My Property locker website at www.mypropertylocker.com

Overview of Education Programs:

Throughout every year, various Loyola departments offer numerous programs on sexual assault prevention and awareness open to all members of the Loyola community. Every year during the month of April, the Women’s Center, Health Center, DPS, and members of the student government co-sponsor Sexual Assault Awareness Month. Programs on sexual assault prevention and awareness are conducted throughout the month. Numerous programs on safety awareness and crime prevention are offered annually for students and employees.

Think about it: All 1st year students are required to complete “Think About it” prior to their arrival on campus. Think about It prepares college students for the unique challenges and responsibilities of college life. Focusing on minimizing risks associated with alcohol, drugs, and sexual violence, Think About It takes a harm reduction approach that resonates with students and results in a healthy campus culture. The program uses the latest prevention techniques and science-based research to educate students about the impact of alcohol on the mind and body and on the importance of healthy relationships. Whether or not you drink alcohol, Think about It will empower you to make well-informed decisions and to better cope with the drinking behavior of peers.

Green Dot: Green Dot is a bystander intervention program built on the premise that in order to measurably reduce power-based personal violence, including sexual violence, partner violence, or stalking, a cultural shift is necessary. In order to create a cultural shift, a critical mass of people will need to engage in a new behavior or set of behaviors that will make violence less sustainable within any given community. The “new behavior” is a green dot. The only two choices facing each of us in keeping our community safe, are (1) to do something, or (2) to do nothing. Both of these choices have profound implications. A choice to do nothing is a choice to allow the violence to continue on our campus. Our training is based on the belief that the greatest power is in the bystander – each one of us. Through our choices, we can define the norms and ultimately decide what we will accept and not accept in our community. Green Dot training will provide you with the knowledge and tools needed in order to be an active bystander and ultimately keep our campus safe.

The Hunting Ground: SGA showed The Hunting Ground documentary of campus sexual violence, heard from the filmmaker and from Loyola administrators about campus resources and practices around reporting sexual violence and support available on-campus

Warning Signs: Warning signs is a 15 minute fast-paced video presentation on the key aspects of system security for Loyola’s transportation employee, which takes place every August. The program focuses on increasing shuttle driver’s awareness of what to look for and what to do regarding suspicious activity, packages, devices and substances. This program aids in improving overall security on our shuttle system while helping to reduce occurrences of crime on campus.

Active Shooter Response: Active Shooter Response is a program designed to provide awareness for students and employees in case they were to ever find themselves in a hostile situation. The programs highlights steps individuals need to be aware of in order to increase their chances of survival in an active shooter incident. The program is presented in three parts, run, hide or fight and provides participants with tools on way to flee a situation, sheltering in place and techniques on disarming a shooter as a last resort. This program is offered to any department or student group upon request and publicly to the community annually.

Run, Hide, Fight Video: Run, hide, fight is an online video similar to DPS’s active shooter presentation on how to react in the event of an active shooter incident. The video is available 24/7 by accessing a link from the DPS website.

Sexual Assault Awareness Week: This annual event is a collaboration between SGA, The Women’s Center, The Clothesline Project, Take Back the Night, and One Love Loyola. Throughout the week, various programs offer educational presentations to students, posters with facts and statistics are placed on the university quad, and a campus-wide marketing/education campaign is shown over social media and digital signage.

RAD: Rape Aggression Defense (R.A.D.) program for the women of the University. R.A.D. is a system of realistic, self-defense tactics and techniques combined with instruction on risk reduction, prevention and avoidance of sexual assault. The program, conducted each semester, provides women with the knowledge to make educated and informed decisions about sexual assault prevention.

Title IX Responsible Employee Training: A “responsible employee” has the duty to report harassment or other types of misconduct, is someone a student could reasonably believe has this authority or responsibility to react to reported sexual harassment and/or misconduct and could be any Loyola community member including faculty, administrators, staff, GAs, RAs, coaches, and trainers, in other words, this is YOU. As such, the University is obligated to ensure that you are trained regarding your obligation to report sexual harassment/assault/ or misconduct. Title IX responsible employee is a one hour online course all employees of the Loyola community is required to take annually.

Green Dot: Green Dot is a bystander intervention program built on the premise that in order to measurably reduce power-based personal violence, including sexual violence, partner violence, or stalking, a cultural shift is necessary. In order to create a cultural shift, a critical mass of people will need to engage in a new behavior or set of behaviors that will make violence less sustainable within any given community. The “new behavior” is a green dot. The only two choices facing each of us in keeping our community safe, are (1) to do something, or (2) to do nothing. Both of these choices have profound implications. A choice to do nothing is a choice to allow the violence to continue on our campus. Our training is based on the belief that the greatest power is in the bystander – each one of us. Through our choices, we can define the norms and ultimately decide what we will accept and not accept in our community. Green Dot training will provide you with the knowledge and tools needed in order to be an active bystander and ultimately keep our campus safe.

Preventing Discrimination and Sexual Violence: online course was fully implemented for all new graduate students as of the fall 2016 semester.

Breaking the Silence of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault: Being physically or emotionally abused by a spouse/partner is a frightening and lonely experience. You may feel that you are the only person to whom this is happening. In reality, millions of people of all ages, gender, cultural and economic backgrounds in the United States experience domestic violence every year. Knowing that you are not the only one experiencing violence in an intimate relationship can help to free you from the shame and embarrassment you may be feeling. It also may help you understand that the abuse does not occur because you are doing something “wrong,” or that you do something to cause it to happen.

Red Flags: Loyola poster campaign for sexual assault awareness.

It’s On Us: Student Government participated in “It’s On Us,” a national campaign to raise awareness about sexual assault on college campuses. Student government representatives distributed resource cards and t-shirts and created a video to encourage students to join the campaign and sign the pledge. The SGA President attended the launch of the campaign at the White House.

Intimate Partner Violence within the LGBTQ Community – April 5, 2016 – Presentation by Amanda Cardone, TurnAround, Inc.

Escalation Workshop for New Student-Athletes during New Student-Athlete Orientation September 5, 2016 - In collaboration with Colleen Campbell and Melissa Lees, the One Love Foundation’s “Escalation” program was presented to all new student-athletes along with students from the Swimming

and Diving team and Men's Track and Cross Country team. At the end of this presentation, all of the Athletic teams at Loyola participated in the "Escalation" program.

Escalation Workshop: Escalation is a powerful, emotionally engaging 90-minute film based workshop that educates the community about relationship violence and empowers individuals to work for change, presented to Men's Lacrosse (1/13/2016), Men's and Women's Tennis Team (1/29/2016), Open to all (2/19/2016), Men's Soccer (8/30/2016), Women's Soccer (9/26/2016).

Divas in Defense: Divas in Defense is a self-defense program empowering women with the training and tools imperative to their personal safety.

Sexual Assault Awareness Week: April 7-11 A week of programs designed to bring awareness to issues of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. The week culminates in the annual Take Back the Night Program.

"Hearing Board & Investigator Training: Title IX and Sexual Violence Cases" June 1, 2016 and September 27, 2016 – Presentation by Katsura Kurita and Melissa Lees which fulfilled the annual adjudicator and investigator training that is required under VAWA.

Know More: Building a community of consent – Presentation by Katsura Kurita and Chelsey Puzzanghero '16 on September 2, 2016 for first year students in Reitz Auditorium during Fall Orientation. The goal of the presentation was to explore the meaning of consent, along with the importance of affirming agreement regarding sexual decision making in healthy relationships within the spirit of our Jesuit values. This is the second year that Chelsey has presented with me which continues to be an effective model as it provided a peer role model to convey some of the information. The "Tea Video" was also well received. Based on the Sexual Assault Climate Survey data from 2016, we added information about the disciplinary process and had an interactive "shout out" on consent which seemed to be retained by the students

Workplace Violence Training: Workplace Violence training is a one training session provided for supervisors and employees annually. This training presents, Loyola University's policy on workplace violence, provides definitions of various aspects of workplace violence, identifies the supervisor's role in identifying situations of concern, outlines reporting procedures for supervisors and staff members and provides techniques for crisis resolution and de-escalation processes as well as counseling available to members of the Loyola community.

Bystander and Risk Reduction information

Bystander Intervention

Loyola University Maryland strives to promote a culture of community accountability where bystanders are actively engaged in the prevention of violence without causing further harm. We may not always know what to do, even if we want to help. Listed below are some ways to be an active bystander. If you or someone is in immediate danger, dial 911. This could be when a person is yelling at or being physically abusive towards another and it is not safe for you to interrupt.

Bystanders play a critical role in the prevention of sexual and relationship violence. Bystanders are "individuals who observe violence or witness the conditions that perpetuate violence. Bystanders are not directly involved but have the choice to intervene, speak up, or do something about it." Loyola University

Maryland strives to promote a culture of community accountability where bystanders are actively engaged in the prevention of violence without causing further harm. We may not always know what to do, even if we want to help. Listed below are some ways to be an active bystander. If you or someone is in immediate danger, dial 911. This could be when a person is yelling at or being physically abusive towards another and it is not safe for you to interrupt.

- Watch out for your friends and fellow students/employees. If you see someone who looks like they could be in trouble or need help, ask if they are okay.
- Confront people who seclude, hit on, and try to make out with, or have sex with people who are incapacitated.
- Speak up when someone discusses plans to take sexual advantage of another person.
- Believe someone who discloses sexual assault, abusive behavior, or experience with stalking.
- Refer people to on or off campus resources listed in this document for support in health, counseling, or with legal assistance.

Risk Reduction awareness

With no intent to victim blame and recognizing that only abusers are responsible for their abuse, the following are some strategies to reduce one's risk of sexual assault or harassment taken from Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network, www.rainn.org)

- Be aware of your surroundings. Knowing where you are and who is around you, may help you to find a way to get out of a bad situation.
- Try to avoid isolated areas. It is more difficult to get help if no one around.
- Walk with purpose. Even if you don't know where you are going, act like you do.
- Trust your instincts. If a situation or location feels unsafe or uncomfortable, it probably isn't the best place to be.
- Try not to load yourself down with packages or bags as this can make you appear more vulnerable.
- Make sure your cell phone is with you and charged and that you have cab money. Loyola DPS recommends establishing an Uber or Lyft account. Links to both organizations can be found on the Loyola [transportation and parking](#) webpage.
- Don't allow yourself to be isolated with someone you don't trust or someone you don't know.
- Avoid putting music headphones in both ears so that you can be more aware of surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.
- When you go to a social gathering, go with a group of friends. Arrive together, check in with each other throughout the evening, and leave together. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way out of a bad situation.
- Trust your instincts. If you feel unsafe in any situation, go with your gut. If you see something suspicious, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.).
- Don't leave your drink unattended while talking, dancing, using the restroom, or making a phone call. If you've left your drink, just get a new one.
- Don't accept drinks from people you don't know or trust. If you choose to accept a drink, go with the person to the bar to order it, watch it being poured, and carry it yourself. At parties, don't drink from punch bowls or other large common containers.

- Watch out for your friends and vice versa. If a friend seems out of it, is way too intoxicated for the amount of alcohol they've had, or is acting out of character, get her or him to a safe place immediately.
- If you suspect you or a friend has been drugged, contact local law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.). Be explicit with doctors so they can give you the correct tests (you will need a urine test and possibly others).
- If you need to get out of an uncomfortable or scary situation here are some things that you can try:
 - Remember that being in this situation is not your fault. You did not do anything wrong, it is the person who is making you uncomfortable that is to blame.
 - Be true to yourself. Don't feel obligated to do anything you don't want to do. "I don't want to" is always a good enough reason. Do what feels right to you and what you are comfortable with.
 - Have a code word with your friends or family so that if you don't feel comfortable you can call them and communicate your discomfort without the person you are with knowing. Your friends and family can then come to get you or make up an excuse for you to leave.
 - Lie. If you don't want to hurt the person's feelings it is better to lie and make up a reason to leave than to stay and be uncomfortable, scared or worse. Some excuses you could use are: needing to take care of a friend or family member, not feeling well, having somewhere else that you need to be, etc.
 - Try to think of an escape route. How would you try to get out of a room? Where are the doors and windows? Are there people around who might be able to help you? Is there an emergency phone nearby?
- If you and/or the other person have been drinking, you can say that you would rather wait until you both have your full judgement before doing anything you may regret later.

The University engages in comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking that: are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs, and informed by research, or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome; and consider environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional, community and societal levels.

10. Alcohol and Drug Policies

Loyola University Student (Alcohol) Policy (found in Community Standards Handbook) provides:

Maryland law states it is unlawful for any person under the age of 21 to purchase, possess, transport or consume alcohol beverages. Additionally, it is unlawful for any person to purchase alcoholic beverages for consumption by an individual who is known to be under the age of 21. It is also unlawful for any person under the age of 21 to knowingly and willfully make a misrepresentation or false statement as to his/her age in order to obtain alcoholic beverages or to induce the illegal sale or to furnishing of alcoholic beverages. DPS will enforce the unlawful possession, use, and sale of alcoholic beverages and enforce Maryland underage alcohol laws.

Only those students who are 21 years of age are permitted to have a reasonable amount of alcohol in their residence hall apartments. Guests that are 21 years of age or older may not bring alcohol to a room/apartment/suite/ townhouse where at least one person is under the age of 21. Drug and alcohol policies for faculty, staff and administrators are contained in the Drug and Alcohol Policies, Health Information, Services and Benefits document issued annually to all Faculty, Staff and Administrators. The University will impose disciplinary sanctions on violations of the institutions drug, alcohol and weapons procession policies.

Staff and Administrators (Alcohol) Policy (found in Faculty, Administrators, and Staff policy manual) provides:

All members of the University community are to act in a manner consistent with the alcohol policy of the University. This policy is to be observed in the planning and hosting of functions, both public and departmental, on the campus or at University sponsored activities.

1. Alcohol-free events are to be encouraged.
2. Persons under the age of 21 and visibly intoxicated persons may not be served alcoholic beverages. All alcoholic beverages should be served by a bartender(s); the bartender(s) should be over the age of 21 and should be instructed to ask for proof of age.
3. Food and non-alcoholic beverages should be provided and made easily available to all guests.
4. The quantity of alcohol offered and the length of time during which alcohol is offered should be monitored by the host or hostess.
5. Persons who are visibly intoxicated may not be served.
6. Announcements and advertising of such events should not feature nor promote alcoholic beverages as the focus of the event.
7. The unlawful possession, use, or distribution of alcoholic beverages is strictly prohibited on University property or as part of its activities.

Loyola University Student (Drug) Policy (found in Community Standards Handbook) provides:

Loyola University Maryland fully supports and requires compliance with federal and state laws regarding illegal drugs and paraphernalia. For purposes of this policy, the term “drug” also included any other substance that is used to change mood or alter reality and is not used in accordance with a medical prescription and “look alike” substances.

Maryland law states that it is unlawful for any person to administer or distribute to another, or to possess (except for physician-prescribed medication), any controlled dangerous substance or controlled paraphernalia (Md. Ann. Code, Art. 27, Sec. 287).

Violations of the drug policy, including but not limited to the use, sale, possession and distribution of any controlled substance; the manufacture, sale, distribution, possession or use of any controlled substance on the property of the University and on non-University property used in the performance of University-related activities is prohibited; possession of drug paraphernalia, may subject a student to sanctions that include suspension or expulsion from the University.

The drug and alcohol policy of the University is contained in a document entitled Loyola University Alcohol and Drug Program: Standards and Sanctions, Health, Information and Services. The University's official written Drug and Alcohol Policy is also contained in the Student Community Standards Handbook and issued annually to all students.

Loyola University is in compliance with the Federal [*Drug Free Schools and Communities Act as Amendments of 1989*](#) (Public Law 101-229) signed into law by President Bush on December 12, 1989. The University abides by all Federal, State and/or Local Laws relating to alcohol and drugs.
<http://www.loyola.edu/departments/studentlife/studentconduct>

Staff and Administrators (Drug) Policy (found in Faculty, Administrators, and Staff policy manual) provides:

All persons employed by the University are responsible for performing their duties effectively and safely for the community's health and safety. Therefore, it is imperative that Loyola as a community operate in an environment free from illegal drugs and other controlled substances, specifically:

1. The manufacture, sale, possession, distribution, or use by employees in the workplace of a controlled substance or drug not medically authorized is strictly prohibited.
2. An employee may not be under the influence of a controlled substance, alcohol, over-the-counter medication or prescription drug which affects job performance or poses a hazard to the safety and welfare of the employee or other employees.
3. Employees are required to report his/her criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace to his/her immediate supervisor/department chair within five days after such conviction. As applicable, the University will, in turn, also notify the appropriate federal granting/contracting agency of such conviction within 10 days after receiving notice from the employee.
4. Information on the dangers of drug abuse and the availability of counseling and rehabilitation assistance is provided through the Health Services Center, the Counseling Center, Office of Student Support and Wellness Promotion or the human resources office and is distributed annually to each employee.
5. Certain staff positions require pre-employment physicals involving a drug/alcohol screen. Additional required screens include but are not limited to: reasonable suspicion, reliable information, post-accident, random, return-to-duty, and follow-up.

Compliance with this policy is a condition of employment. Any violation of this policy will result in disciplinary action, including, but not necessarily limited to required participation in a rehabilitation program, suspension from duties or dismissal from employment.

11. Crime Statistics and Definitions

Policy for Reporting the Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics:

The Departments of Public Safety and Environmental Health and Safety prepare "The Annual Security and Fire Safety Report" ASFSR (Clery) to comply with the 1990 Congressional approved Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act which amended the Higher Education Act of 1965. The Jeanne

Clery Act requires higher education institutions to make public their campus security policies, and it requires that crime and fire data are collected, reported, and disseminated to the campus community. The Clery Act is intended to provide prospective students and employees, current students and their families, and the rest of the Loyola community accurate, complete, and timely information about safety on campus so that they can make informed decisions. The full text of this report can be located on our website.

This report is prepared in cooperation with Baltimore Police Department, Howard County Police Department, and the Baltimore County Police Department. Additionally, our internal organizations: Student Life, Student Development, Counseling Center, Human Resources and Student Support and Wellness Center, all contribute greatly to the overall judicial process and its success. Each entity provides updated information on their efforts and programs to comply with the Act. Campus crime, arrest and referral statistics include those matters reported to the Campus Police, Student Life, Campus Security Authorities (CSA) and local law enforcement agencies. Campus Security Authorities are annually contacted at the end of the fall and spring semesters requesting disclosure of any reportable Clery crimes, which may have been reported to them. A procedure is in place to anonymously capture crime statistics disclosed confidentially. Each year by October 1st, an email notification, and a Loyola Today notice announce the location of where to view or receive the completed report. These alert notifications are made to students, faculty, staff and administrators. Prospective students and employees at Loyola receive information where they can view the statistics from the Admissions Office and the Human Resources Department respectively.

Loyola University Department of Public Safety compiles crime statistics in accordance with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program by using definitions from the following required sources: Primary criminal offense incidents (Murder/non-negligent Manslaughter, Negligent Manslaughter, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Motor Vehicle theft and Arson) definitions were referenced from the FBI "Summary Reporting System User Manual" [SRS User Manual 6/2013] The definitions for fondling, incest and statutory rape were excerpted from the "National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) User Manual 1/2013.) The Hate-Bias definitions were referenced from the "Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines and Training Manual 12/2012." Loyola University Liquor Law, Drug Law and Weapons Possession Policy were referenced from the Loyola University Community Standards Handbook 2014-2015.

Reportable Clery Offense Definitions:

1. *Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter*: the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. Any death caused by injuries received in a fight, argument, quarrel, assault, or commission of a crime is classified as Murder and Non-negligent manslaughter. NOTE: Traffic deaths, fetal deaths, deaths caused by negligence, attempts to murder, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded.
2. *Manslaughter by Negligent*: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Any death caused by gross negligence of another. Gross negligence is the intentional failure to perform a manifest duty in reckless disregard of the consequences as affecting the life or property of another.
3. *Rape*: Is 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 either gender of victim or offender. Sexual penetration means 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, or by a sex-related object. This definition also includes instances in which the victim is incapable of giving consent because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (including due to the influence of drugs or alcohol) or because of age. Physical resistance is not required on the part of the victim to demonstrate lack of consent.

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

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

6. *Statutory Rape*: Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent. The statutory age of consent for Maryland is 16 years of age. Maryland also follows the Age Gap provision, which states the gap in age between consenting participants is not more than 4 years.

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

8. *Aggravated Assault*: an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. The categories of aggravated assault include assaults or attempts to kill or murder, poisoning, assault with a dangerous or deadly weapon, maiming, mayhem, assault with explosives, and assault with disease (as in cases when the offender is aware that he/she is infected with a deadly disease and deliberately attempts to inflict the disease by biting, spitting, etc.) It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife or other weapon is used which could or probably would result in a serious potential injury if the crime were successfully completed.

9. *Burglary*: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or a felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. A structure is defined as four walls, a roof and a door. Burglary-Forcible Entry is defined as all offenses where force of any kind is used to unlawfully enter a structure for the purpose of committing a theft or felony. Burglary- Unlawful Entry-No Force is defined as achieved by the use of an unlocked door or window. The element of trespass to the structure is essential to show no lawful access. Burglary-Attempted Forcible Entry is defined as situations where a forcible entry burglary was attempted but unlawful entry was not achieved.

10. *Motor Vehicle Theft*: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access, even though the vehicles are later abandoned - including joy riding)

11. *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, or personal property of another kind.

12. *Weapon Law/Policy Violations*: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives,

incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons. Also, included in this classification is the manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; using, or manufacturing, of silencers, furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Loyola University Weapons Policy: Unauthorized use, possession, or storage of any weapon or ammunition on University premises or at University sponsored activities is strictly prohibited. This includes, but is not limited to firearms, BB guns, air rifles, slingshots, paintball guns, swords, knives, tasers of any kind, etc.

13. Drug Law Violations: The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Drug law violations are also state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (Demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

Loyola University Drug Policy: Loyola University Maryland fully supports and requires compliance with federal and state laws regarding illegal drugs and paraphernalia. For purposes of this policy, “drug” also includes any other substance that is used to change mood or alter reality and is not used in accordance with a medical prescription, and “look alike” substances.

- a. Drug use or possession (e.g. marijuana, heroin, LSD, cocaine, mushrooms, ecstasy, ketamine, unauthorized use or abuse of prescription drugs, etc.)
- b. Drug paraphernalia possession. The student social host will be considered serving/providing drugs to anyone if he/she possesses drugs or if drugs are available in the room. Thus, the host is also responsible for misconduct if he/she passively allows drug use to occur within his/her room.
- c. Sale, potential for sale, facilitation in the sale, distribution, or providing drugs to others.

Controlled substances, illegal drugs, and drug paraphernalia are subject to confiscation. The University reserves the right to refer potential criminal violations to local law enforcement authorities.

- d. Manufacturing, making, or possessing ingredients in sufficient quantities to manufacture drugs.

14. Liquor Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinance prohibiting: the manufacture, sale, transporting, possessing, or use of alcoholic beverages. Manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to minor or intemperate person; underage possession; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; open containers; all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.)

Loyola Liquor Law Policy: Loyola University Maryland fully supports and requires compliance with Maryland’s alcoholic beverage laws. These laws include prohibitions on the possession or consumption of alcohol by persons under age 21; furnishing alcohol to or obtaining alcohol for a

person under age 21; and misrepresenting one's age in order to obtain alcohol. Only those students who are 21 years of age and older are permitted to have alcohol in their apartments. Guests who are 21 years of age and older may not bring alcohol to a room/apartment/suite where at least one person is under the age of 21. Students 21 years of age or older may possess and consume alcohol in the privacy of their rooms, suites, or apartments in single-serving containers only. All students are expected not to abuse alcohol, but rather to drink responsibly or abstain.

Violations of the alcohol policy include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Having open containers of alcoholic beverages or consumption of alcohol in any public area on Loyola owned or leased property, regardless of age (e.g., lounges, corridors, outdoors, etc.)
- b. Unauthorized possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages. "Possession" means having an alcoholic beverage under one's charge or control. Students under age 21 may not possess or consume alcoholic beverages at any time. Students age 21 or older generally may not possess or consume alcoholic beverages in the presence of persons under age 21; however, they may consume or possess alcoholic beverages in the presence of their roommates in their own residence unit.
- c. Selling, furnishing, or giving any beverage containing alcohol to any person under 21 years of age. The student social host policy will apply if alcohol is available in the room. Thus, the host is also responsible for misconduct if he/she passively allows prohibited alcohol use to occur within his/her room.
- d. Using or possessing excessive amounts or prohibited sources of alcohol (e.g., kegs, beerballs); using or possessing items or devices that encourage excessive drinking (e.g., bars, beer bong, funnels); or organizing or participating in activities that encourage excessive drinking (e.g., beer pong, drinking games, or contests).
- e. Charging a fee when hosting parties.
- f. Being intoxicated or exhibiting behaviors associated with intoxication or impairment.
- g. Providing false identification:
 1. Possessing, conspiring to obtain, or using false identification.
 2. Manufacturing, selling, or distributing false identification.
- h. Multiple or repeated violations of the Alcohol Policy.
- i. Possession of empty alcohol containers.

Hate/Bias-related Offenses

- a. Bias-Hate Crime: a committed criminal offense that is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias(es) against a race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, nationality, gender or gender identity; also known as hate crime.
- b. Bias definition: a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group based on their race, gender, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, nationality or gender identity. We are also

required to report statistics for bias-related (hate) crimes by the type of bias as defined below for the following classifications: murder/non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, sex offenses (forcible and non-forcible), robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, larceny-theft, destruction/damage/vandalism of property, intimidation, and simple assault (see definitions below).

c. Larceny: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Larcenies are also thefts, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included.

d. Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property: To willfully or maliciously destroy, injure, disfigure, or deface any public or private property, real or personal, without the consent of the owner or person having custody or control by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law.

e. Intimidation: To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

f. Simple Assault: An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration or loss of consciousness.

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)

The reauthorization of the federal Violence Against Women Act of 2005 requires that states (including Maryland) provide survivors (anonymously) with a medical forensic examination free of charge or with full reimbursement without requiring the victim to report to law enforcement and/or participate in the criminal justice system as a condition of the payment or reimbursement. 42 U.S.C.A. § 3796gg-4(a)(1) As time passes, evidence may dissipate or become lost or unavailable, thereby making investigation, possible prosecution, disciplinary proceedings, or obtaining protection from abuse orders related to the incident more difficult. If a victim chooses not to make a complaint regarding an incident, he or she nevertheless should consider speaking with DPS or other law enforcement to preserve evidence. In the event that the victim decides to report the incident to law enforcement or the University at a later date to assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred or that may be helpful in obtaining a protection order.

Dating Violence: There is no Maryland law definition of dating violence (it is not distinguished from general crimes of violence, such as assault).

Dating Violence: 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 shall be based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

For the purposes of this definition-

Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.

Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Domestic Violence: is defined by the State of Maryland as domestic violence “abuse” as the occurrence of one or more of the following acts between “family or household members”:

Assault

An act that places a person in fear of imminent serious bodily harm, An act that causes serious bodily harm, Rape or sexual offense, Attempt rape or sexual offense; Stalking, False imprisonment, such as interference with freedom, physically keeping you from leaving your home or kidnapping you.

Domestic Violence: The term “domestic violence” includes felony or misdemeanor crimes 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 in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of Maryland, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of Maryland.

Stalking: is defined by the State of Maryland as: (Criminal Law Article § 3-801)

(a) In this section, “stalking” means a malicious course of conduct that includes approaching or pursuing another where the person intends to place or knows or reasonably should have known the conduct would place another in reasonable fear: of serious bodily injury; of an assault in any degree; of rape or sexual offense as defined by §§ 3–303 through 3–308 of this title or attempted rape or sexual offense in any degree; of false imprisonment; or of death; or that a third person likely will suffer any of the acts listed in item(1) of this subsection.

In this subtitle, “course of conduct” means a persistent pattern of conduct, composed of a series of acts over time that shows a continuity of purpose.

Stalking - The term “stalking” means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

1. Fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or
2. Suffer substantial emotional distress.

For the purposes of this definition:

Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person’s property.

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.

Sexual Assault Offense definitions:

Sexual Assault: An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program.

Sex Offenses: any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent. The actions constituting sexual assault are set forth in Title 3, Subtitle 3 of the Criminal Law Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland and include, but are not limited to the following acts committed by an acquaintance or stranger (“Actor”): Rape forcible sodomy, or forcible sexual penetration, however slight, of another person's anal or genital opening; touching of an unwilling person's intimate parts (defined as genitalia, groin, breast, or buttocks, or clothing covering them); or, forcing an unwilling person to touch another's intimate parts. To constitute sexual assault these acts must be committed either by force, threat, intimidation or through the use of the victim's mental or physical helplessness of which the Actor was aware or should have been aware.

Sexual Assault: An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Per the National Incident-Based Reporting System User Manual from the FBI UCR Program, a sex offense is “any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.”

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.

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

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

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

Consent: There is no Maryland law definition of consent (it is not distinguished from general crimes of violence, such as assault).

Consent: currently defined by the Loyola University as: An affirmative indication by words and/or actions of a voluntary agreement to engage in the particular sexual act or conduct in question. Consent for one sexual act or conduct does not constitute consent to all sexual acts or conduct. Consent can be withdrawn at any time, and once withdrawal of consent has been expressed, sexual activity must cease. Consent cannot be obtained through the use of force, threat, intimidation, or coercion. Consent cannot be given by someone who is not able to effectively communicate or to understand the nature of the conduct being engaged in as a result of incapacitation due to consuming drugs or alcohol or for any other reason (including but not limited to being unconscious, being asleep or otherwise unaware that sexual activity is occurring). Incapacitation may also exist because of a physical, mental or developmental disability. Incapacitation is a state where an individual cannot make rationale or reasonable decisions because they lack the capacity to give consent (i.e. to understand who, what, where, when, why, and how of a sexual interaction.) Silence or absence of resistance on the part of an individual does not constitute his or her consent.

Sexual and gender based misconduct includes gender based harassment that does not involve conduct of a sexual nature.

The definition of consent is used to inform the campus community of the affirmative indication needed for a voluntary agreement to engage in a particular sexual act and to be used during procedures of institutional disciplinary actions in cases of alleged sexual assault.

12. Sexual Assault Policies for Students and Faculty, Administrators and Staff (FAS)

According to the Loyola Community Standards Handbook and Faculty, Administrators and Staff Handbook, Loyola University Maryland strives to create a safe educational and working environment for all members of the Loyola community including students, faculty, administrators and staff. Violence or threats of violence of any kind, including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, will not be tolerated. Loyola University fully supports and complies with all local, state, and federal criminal laws prohibiting sexual misconduct. Information about Loyola University's non-discrimination student policy, which includes sexual harassment, sexual violence, and reporting procedures, can also be found in the student community standards handbook. Loyola University Maryland issues this statement of policy to inform the campus community of our programs to prevent and address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking as well as the procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, which will be followed regardless of whether the incident occurs on or off campus when it is reported to a University official.

Sexual misconduct is a form of discrimination prohibited by federal and state discrimination laws, including Title IX and the Education Amendments of 1972 and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act. In addition, some forms of sexual misconduct violate the criminal laws of the state of Maryland. Loyola University is committed to providing an environment free from sex-based discrimination and harassment.

The University engages in comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking that:

1. Are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs, and informed by research, or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome; and
2. Consider environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional, community and societal levels.

If a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking is reported to the University, below are the processes and procedures that the University will follow as well as a statement of the standard of evidence that will be used during any grievance proceeding on campus arising from such a report:

Loyola University Maryland will provide written notification of the rights and options available to students and employees who have been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. The Notification of Rights and Options is below. Included in the notice is information about a medical forensic examination free of charge or with full reimbursement without requiring the victim to report to law enforcement and/or participate in the criminal justice system as a condition of the payment or reimbursement, discussion of the importance of evidence collection, information about interim measures, information about accommodations and protective measures and how to obtain them, and options for resources and reporting.

Notice of Rights and Options Sexual Misconduct Incidents

Loyola University Maryland is committed to a learning and working environment free from sexual misconduct, including sexual harassment and sexual discrimination. Sexual misconduct is a form of sex discrimination prohibited by federal law, including Title IX, state law, and University policies. Violence or threats of violence of any kind, including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual exploitation, and stalking, will not be tolerated. Reports of such offenses, including acquaintance rape and other types of sexual assault, are taken very seriously. This document provides a list of rights and options whether the incident occurs on or off campus.

The complete Loyola University Maryland policy on sexual misconduct is contained in the “Harassment and Discrimination Policy and Procedures” and is available online at www.loyola.edu/departments/title-ix/policy.

- The University is committed to providing a fair, prompt and impartial investigation and resolution process from the initial investigation to the final result. If a complaint is pursued, then parties to a complaint have the right to present documents, names of witnesses, and other evidence to the investigators. Investigations and disciplinary processes are conducted by investigators and hearing board members who are trained annually and who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the parties involved in the incident.
- Confidential resources are available for support on campus. Students may access professional counselors in the Counseling Center at 410-617-2273 or the Office of Student Support and Wellness Promotion at 410-617-2928; health services providers in the Student Health Center at 410-617- 5055; clergy offering pastoral care at 410-617-5881 and Melissa Lees, Sexual Violence Prevention, Education and Response Coordinator, in the Women’s Center at 410-617-6769. These resources are not required to report the incident and will keep the information confidential. Employees can call the Employee Assistance Program 24 hours a day at 1-800-765-0770. Additional resources for counseling and assistance, both on and off campus, are listed in this document.
- To encourage reporting, a student who reports sexual misconduct, either as a complainant or a third-party witness, will not be subject to disciplinary action by the University for his/her own personal consumption of alcohol and/or drugs at or near the time of the incident. The University may, however, initiate an educational discussion or pursue other educational remedies regarding alcohol and/or other drugs.
- Title IX prohibits retaliation and University officials will take steps to prevent retaliation and take strong responsive action if retaliation occurs. If retaliation occurs, you may contact the Title IX Coordinator or Title IX Deputy Coordinators located at the end of the document.
- Disciplinary action may be limited if confidentiality is requested. However, the University will pursue other steps to limit the effects of the alleged harassment and prevent its reoccurrence. Additionally, the University has to evaluate other factors, such as, the responsibility to provide a safe and non-discriminatory environment for all community members when determining next steps.
- There are interim measures that may be offered to victims (“complainants”) and other necessary

parties regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to Public Safety or local law enforcement, which may include but are not limited to: no contact order; new housing assignment; changes to class schedules; assistance with rescheduling an academic assignment (paper, exam, etc.); tutoring support; changes to work schedules/situations; transportation assistance and escorts to and from campus locations; visa and immigration assistance; medical leave of absence including information on financial impacts; interim suspension for the alleged perpetrator (“respondent”); and other measures for safety as necessary. These requests should be made through the appropriate Title IX Coordinator.

- In a report of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking, mediation will not be used.

Privacy and discretion will be exercised in every incident. If a complainant requests privacy or asks that the complaint not be pursued, the University will take all reasonable steps to investigate and respond to the complaint, consistent with the request. If a request that the complainant’s name or other identifiable information not be disclosed to the alleged respondent, the University's ability to respond may be limited.

Each party may disclose information to persons who need to know it in order to participate in or administer the process, and/or to provide support and assistance. Parents or guardians of students will not be contacted by the University except at your request or in the case of a health and safety emergency. University officials are required to document the reports of sexual misconduct for general Clery Act statistics. There will be no personally identifiable information about the complainant shared in that report. If the University is required to notify the community of the incident, including recording the assault in the campus crime log, no identifying information will be included, to the extent permissible by law.

Medical Recommendations: It is strongly encouraged that the complainant seek medical assistance in cases of sexual assault or misconduct. Maryland regulations provide that the Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) be performed free of charge if seen within 120 hours of the alleged offense.

- Public Safety can provide transportation to Mercy Hospital located on 300 St. Paul Street in the Emergency Department at 410-332-9477, which is designated as the city's rape treatment center. Mercy has trained nurses who perform the SAFE program and will provide victim services. You can also be treated for injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted disease. An on-call University staff member will also accompany and assist a student at the hospital.
- It is recommended that the complainant not take a shower or wash or discard clothing s/he was wearing at the time of the assault. All clothing (including underwear) should be put into a paper bag and brought to the hospital.

- You do not have to decide whether or not to file charges before obtaining a forensic exam. The exam is free and the evidence will be retained for one year and one day in Baltimore City. If you wish to remain anonymous you can have the exam listed as a Jane Doe/John Doe name for confidentiality. Having a forensic exam is an important step to preserve evidence for a criminal offense if criminal charges are filed.

Counseling Services: Reports made to a licensed counselor, health care provider, or designated confidential advocate are confidential and will not be reported for investigation without the complainant's permission unless an imminent threat exists.

- The Counseling Center is located in Humanities 150 and students can reach them at 410-617-2273 (CARE). You can also access REACT on-line at www.loyola.edu/departments/counselingcenter. The Office of Student Support and Wellness Promotions is located in Seton 02B, and students can schedule appointments with Zachary Hitchens, alcohol and other drug counselor, at 410-617-2928. Melissa Lees, Sexual Violence Prevention, Education and Response Coordinator, who is a confidential advocate, is located in the Women's Center at 410-617-6769.
- Employees can call the Employee Assistance Program 24 hours a day at 1-800-765-0770.
- You may also seek assistance off campus by contacting TurnAround (sexual assault and domestic violence support services) at 443-279-0379 (24 hour helpline), the House of Ruth (domestic violence only) 24 hours a day at 410-889-7884, or Hopeworks for Howard County (24 hour hotline) at 410-997-2272.

Options for Reporting:

All reports made to Public Safety and Student Life involving sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking will automatically be referred to the appropriate Title IX Coordinator for investigation, and a complainant may pursue a complaint through the student conduct process. This referral to the appropriate Title IX Coordinator is made even if the complainant chooses not to pursue on-campus disciplinary charges. Further, complainants may file a complaint with local law enforcement for criminal prosecution depending on the location of the incident. You can enact both processes, as they are different, and they can proceed at the same time. Alternatively, you do not have to choose either process. The University does, however, have to take action to limit the effects of the alleged incident, prevent reoccurrence, and may need to inform and notify the community via a Timely Warning using the PM Evergreen email system. The purpose of the warning is to aid in the prevention of similar crimes by enabling community members to protect themselves. These notices will not include personally identifying information. For examples of Timely Warnings messages, go to www.loyola.edu/departments/title-ix/reporting-resources. Victims may request that directory information on file be removed from public sources by request, in writing and on an annual basis, to the Records Office, Loyola University Maryland, 4501 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, MD 21210-2699. Reports may also be submitted through the online reporting system located at the following webpage: www.loyola.edu/departments/title-ix.

- **Student Conduct Process (on-campus):** The student disciplinary process is managed by the Director of Student Life at 410-617-2488 who is available to explain the conduct process. The sexual misconduct section of the Community Standards outlines the procedures for the adjudication of these incidents and is online at www.loyola.edu/departments/studentlife/studentconduct. A student conduct decision is based on a preponderance of the evidence standard, i.e., “more likely than not to have occurred” standard.
 - If you experience a sexual assault, you can call Public Safety 410-617-5911 or 5010 and ask for an officer to respond or ask to be connected to the Student Life Assistant Director who is “on call” if the incident involves a student. A Student Life representative and Melissa Lees, Sexual Violence Prevention, Education and Response Coordinator, will respond and speak with the student and other third parties.
 - Once a request for on campus disciplinary process is made a prompt, fair and impartial process from the investigation to the final result will be completed within approximately 60 days in a manner that is transparent, provides timely notice of meetings and equal access to information to both the complainant and respondent. This process will be conducted by officials without a conflict of interest or bias for either party and who receive annual training on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.
- **Employee Complaint Process (on-campus):** You can initiate a formal complaint by contacting Human Resources at 410-617-2354. The process is outlined in Policy 8.7.4 of the Staff and Administrator Policy Manual.
- **Criminal Process and Preservation of Evidence (off-campus):** You have the right to file a report with Baltimore City, Baltimore County or Howard County Police.
 - If you have been a victim of a crime, you have the right to file criminal charges with the appropriate law enforcement official. Public Safety can help you contact the appropriate law enforcement officials and work with the officials to pursue criminal charges against the alleged respondent.
 - If you would like to file criminal charges, a Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) is recommended and must be collected within 120 hours of the incident in order for it to be admissible in court. The SAFE examination is used to medically evaluate the incident and collect evidence from the body. If the incident occurred on campus, then the Baltimore Police Crime Scene Unit may secure the site and collect evidence from student rooms, common areas and other areas that may produce evidence from the incident. Evidence collection is very important when pursuing criminal charges.
 - Complainants of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking are encouraged to preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications, pictures, and logs or other copies of documents that would be useful to University investigators, hearing board members or police.

- The University's Title IX website provides definitions for rape, domestic violence, stalking, and other sexual offenses under Maryland criminal law at www.loyola.edu/departments/title-ix.
- The Maryland Judiciary provides information on how to file for a peace or protective order at <http://mdcourts.gov/courtforms/joint/ccdcdvpo001br.pdf>. Information regarding legal assistance and attorneys who can help to secure a protective order or peace order, may be obtained by contacting MCASA's Sexual Assault Legal Institute (SALI) at 301-565-2277 or toll-free at 1-877-496-SALI. The University does not recommend particular private attorneys, but you may wish to use the referral service of the Maryland State Bar Association at 800-492-1964, or online at www.msba.org which can also provide referrals to attorneys for visa and immigration services. The State's Attorney's office can be reached at 443-984-6096 or 443-984-6094 and is in charge of prosecuting sex crimes on behalf of the state of Maryland. You may also contact Melissa Lees, Sexual Violence Prevention, Education and Response Coordinator, in the Women's Center at 410-617-6769 or Public Safety for assistance in securing a protective order and to develop a Safety Action Plan.
- **External Complaints (off-campus):** You have the right to file complaints of sex discrimination with an external governmental agency. This may happen before, after or during an on-campus and/or off-campus grievance process. Complaints may be filed with the Office of Civil Rights, U.S. Department of Education, The Wanamaker Building, Suite 515, 100 Penn Square East, Philadelphia, PA 19107, telephone at 1-800-421-3481, or 215-656-8541, or by email at OCR.Philadelphia@ed.gov.
- **The right to have an advisor of choice to support and accompany you through the University's investigation and resolution of the complaint.** In matters involving sexual assault, stalking, dating violence, and domestic violence, advisors may assist a party with understanding the investigation process and preparing for meetings and interviews; attending meetings and interviews with the party; reviewing any statements prepared by the party; and providing assistance and support to the party as the party moves through the process. Advisors may not speak on behalf of the party at any meetings or interviews or through any written documents. Advisors should consult with the appropriate Title IX Coordinator on any questions that arise during the process. The Title IX Deputy Coordinator for Students maintains a list of staff advisors who have been specifically trained in the policy and processes involving students. An advisor can be recommended upon request by students. Employees of the University who serve as investigators, adjudicators, or witnesses for a particular incident are not able to serve as advisors to avoid a conflict of interest.
- **Regular updates on the status of a complaint will be provided to both parties.** The complainant and respondent will be simultaneously informed in writing of the outcome of the investigation, and, if the incident is referred to the disciplinary process, both parties will be notified in a timely manner of the date, time, and location of the hearing along with the documents obtained during the investigation, including timely notice of meetings where the complainant or respondent or both may be present. Further, both parties will be simultaneously advised of a) the decision of the hearing board, b) procedures to appeal the decision, c) the outcome of an appeal, and d) when the results become final. The University will, upon written request, disclose to the victim of a crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense, the results of any disciplinary proceeding against a respondent of such crime or offense. If the victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of the

victim shall be treated as the victim.

Note that different procedures apply when an employee or faculty member is accused of sexual harassment or sexual misconduct. Refer to the Harassment and Discrimination Policy at www.loyola.edu/departments/title-ix/policy.

- **Potential sanctions that may be imposed if the respondent is found responsible for a violation of sexual misconduct under the University Policies.**

Violations of the sexual misconduct section are serious and although there are no standard sanctions outlined for these violations, a range of sanctions may include the following for student cases: written reprimand; fine; restitution; educational project; alcohol and drug screening/education/ treatment; civility hours; parental notification; restricted access or privileges such as attendance at senior week events; loss of room selection privileges; relocation to another residence; restricted contact; social restrictions; residence hall probation; disciplinary probation; deferred suspension from the residence halls; deferred suspension from the University; suspension from the residence halls; suspension from the University; expulsion; student development assessment and evaluation; periodic drug testing; postponement of activity participation and conferring of honors and degrees; mentoring with an administrator; Jesuit reflection; and continuation/modification of interim measures. For employees, the potential sanctions may include the following range of outcomes: participation in counseling; prohibition from participating in grading, honors, recommendations, reappointment and promotion decisions, or other evaluations of the complainant; letter of reprimand and a copy of the complaint and its disposition placed in the respondent's personnel file; restrictions on the respondent's access to University resources, such as merit pay or other salary increases for a specific period; or suspension or dismissal from the University.

- **Title IX Coordinators**

Title IX Coordinator for the University:
Kathleen Parnell, Assistant Vice President
for Human Resources
5000 York Road
410-617-1350
kparnell@loyola.edu

Title IX Deputy for Faculty, Staff &
Administrators:
John Vengroski, Director of Employee
Engagement
5000 York Road
410-617-1345
javengroski@loyola.edu

Title IX Deputy for Students:
Katsura Kurita, Assistant Vice President for
Student Development
110 Jenkins Hall
410-617-5646 (direct)
410-617-5171 (main)
kkurita@loyola.edu

Title IX Deputy for Public Safety & Crimes:
Timothy Fox
Director for Public Safety
5104 York Road
410-617-2863
tfox@loyola.edu

Protective and Peace Orders

Protective and peace orders may be sought through the court system by visiting the State of Maryland District Court Commission building at 500 North Calvert Street, by contacting a court commissioner or by calling 410-767-5774 for additional information. Protective orders and peace orders may be sought through the court system; DPS will provide assistance in obtaining orders of protection upon request.

Loyola University Maryland complies with Maryland law in recognizing orders of protection, any person who obtains an order of protection from Maryland or any reciprocal state (Under the Federal Full Faith and Credit Act, every state in the union has to enforce MD Protection Orders and Maryland does the same for the other 49 states). Complainants who have acquired protective measures should provide a copy to DPS and/or the Office of the Title IX Coordinator. A complainant can then choose to meet with DPS to develop a Safety Action Plan, which is a plan for DPS and the complainant to reduce risk of harm while on campus or coming and going from campus. This plan may include, but is not limited to: escorts, special parking arrangements, providing a temporary cellphone, changing classroom location or allowing a student to complete assignments from home, etc.) The University cannot apply for a legal order of protection, no contact order or restraining order for a complainant from the applicable jurisdiction(s), but will provide guidance to complainants on how to obtain protective orders.

Two types of protective orders are available to complainants in the State of Maryland:

| Type of Order | Rights of Victims | Institutions Responsibilities |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Orders of Protection | A Final Protective Order: (a) may be in effect for as long as one (1) year, and the court for good cause may extend the term of the Final Protective Order for an additional six (6) months after a further hearing; or (b) may be extended for a period not to exceed two (2) years, if a judge finds the Respondent has committed a subsequent act of abuse against the Petitioner or a protected person; or (c) may last for as long as two (2) years, if there is a finding that this is a subsequent act of abuse committed within one (1) year after the date that a prior Final Protective Order issued against the same Respondent on behalf of the same person eligible for relief expires, and the prior Final Protective Order was issued for a period of at least six (6) months. | The Director of Public Safety or his/her designee can assist the victim in contacting the appropriate law enforcement officials and in working with these officials to pursue criminal charges against the alleged respondent. |
| Peace Orders | A Peace Order is similar to a domestic violence protective order in that they both require you to be a victim of abuse and they both offer similar forms of protection from the abuser. However, if your relationship to the abuser falls under the category for a | The Director of Public Safety or his/her designee can assist the victim in contacting the appropriate law enforcement officials and in working with these |

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|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | domestic violence protective order, you would NOT be eligible for a peace order. | officials to pursue criminal charges against the alleged respondent. |
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Complainants are required to apply directly for these services by filing for petitions (forms) for protective orders which can be obtained from any circuit or District Court clerk or District Court commissioner. Petitions for peace orders must be obtained from a District Court clerk or commissioner. All forms are available at: www.mdcourts.gov/courtforms.

How Can I File for a Protective Order?

1. Complete a Petition for Protective Order (CC-DC/DV1)
2. File at the right location
 - o You can file the petition with the clerk's office of either a Circuit Court or District Court during court business hours
 - o If the court is closed, file the petition with the commissioner's office of the District Court, which is open 24 hours a day. During court business hours, you must file with the court and not one of the commissioners.

In the State of Maryland

| Type of Order: | Who Can File For One: | Court: | Based On: |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Domestic Violence Civil Protection Order A final protective order will generally last up to one year, however , it can last for up to two years , if the same person abused you again within 1 year of your old order | Family or household members including : - Spouses, former spouses - Parent, child, foster parent - People who have kids together - Intimate partners who lived together for at least 90 days during the 1 year period before filing for order - Individuals who lived together for at least 90 days during the 1 year period before filing for order | You can get a "petition for protection, from the court clerk at any circuit or district court, or from a district court commissioner in your city/county. District court commissioners are available anytime if the courts are closed | Causing or trying to cause injury or placing someone in fear of imminent serious harm (Courts use different requirements for how recent the incident must be) |

| | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Stalking Protection Order A final protective order will generally last up to one year, however , it can last for up to two years , if the same person abused you again within 1 year of your old order | Any person who is a victim of Stalking (a relationship with stalker is required). | You can get a “petition for protection, from the court clerk at any circuit or district court, or from a district court commissioner in your city/county. District court commissioners are available anytime if the courts are closed | Pattern of conduct (2 or more events), closely related in time, that cause distress or make a victim believe the stalker will cause harm |
| Sexually Oriented Offense Protection Order A final protective order will generally last up to one year, however , it can last for up to two years , if the same person abused you again within 1 year of your old order | Any person who was a victim of a sexually oriented offense (see ORC 2950.01). No relationship with respondent is required. Case does not have to be criminally prosecuted. | You can get a “petition for protection, from the court clerk at any circuit or district court, or from a district court commissioner in your city/county. District court commissioners are available anytime if the courts are closed | Sexual assault or unwanted sexual contact (see ORC 2950.01) |
| Juvenile Protection Order – until abuser reaches age 19 | Victim of abuse by a person who is under age 18, or the victim’s parent or other household member, or other parties the Court approves. | Juvenile Court – where victim lives | Assault, stalking, sexual offenses, threats of harm or aggravated trespass |

On and Off Campus services for Victims:

Upon receipt of a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, Loyola University will provide written notification to students and employees about existing assistance with and/or information about obtaining resources and services including counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid and assistance in notifying appropriate local law enforcement. These resources include the following:

| ON CAMPUS | Type of Services Available | Service Provider | Contact Information |
|---------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Pastoral Care | Spiritual Accompaniment | Campus Ministry | Cohn Hall, Room 100 410-617- 2222 |
| Health | Confidential Health Care | Loyola University Student Health and Education Services | 4502 A Seton Court 410-617-5055 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mental Health | Professional Counselors | Loyola University Counseling Center | Humanities, Room 150 410-617-CARE (2273) |
| Victim Advocacy | Advocacy | Loyola University Women's Center | 4504 A Seton Court 410-617-6769 |
| Visa and Immigration Assistance | Referral | Loyola University Office of International Programs | Humanities, Room 132 410-617-2910 |
| Student Financial Aid | Financial Aid Services | Loyola University Student Admin. Services | Maryland Hall Room 140 410-617-5806 |
| Other | Support and Wellness Promotion offering individual support services and counseling | Loyola University Office of Student Support and Wellness Promotion | 4502 B Seton Court 410-617-2928 |
| Off Campus | Types of Services Available | Service Provider | Contact Information |
| Forensic Nurses Baltimore City | Forensic exam | Mercy Hospital | Mercy Medical Center 345 St. Paul Place Baltimore MD 21202 410-332-9494 |
| Victim Advocacy | Advocacy (domestic violence) | TurnAround | Baltimore City: 443-279-0379 Baltimore County: 410- 377-8111 |
| Victim Advocacy | Advocacy (sexual assault/domestic violence) | Sexual Assault Abuse/Domestic Violence 24 –hour hotline | 410-828-6390 |
| Victim Advocacy Howard County | Advocacy (domestic violence) | Hopeworks | 410-997-0304 Hotline: 410-997-2272 |
| State of Maryland District Court Commission | Orders of Protection Peace Orders | State of Maryland District Court Commission | 500 N. Calvert Street Baltimore MD 410-767-5774 |
| Victim Services | Victim Abuse Services | House of Ruth | 24 hour hotline: 410-889-7884 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----|----------------|
| Employee Assistance Program (EAP) | Counseling Services | EAP | 1-800-765-0770 |
| Employee Assistance Program: Legal Assistance | Legal Consultation and Referral Services | EAP | 1-800-765-0770 |

Other resources available to persons who report being the victim of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence or stalking include:

<http://www.rainn.org> – Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network

<http://www.ovw.usdoj.gov/sexassault.htm> - Department of Justice

<http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/index.html> Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights

Filing a Complaint and Procedures for Adjudicating Charges of Sexual Misconduct

What follows are: the steps; anticipated timelines; decision-making process; how to file a disciplinary complaint; and, how the institution determines which type of proceeding to use based on the circumstances of an allegation of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking.

If you believe that you have been the victim of sexual misconduct on University property, at a University-sponsored event regardless of location, or in the administration of any of Loyola's educational programs or activities, you are encouraged to report the incident to one of the following individuals by calling or going to see:

Title IX Coordinator for the University:

Kathleen Parnell, Assistant Vice President for Human Resources
5000 York Road
410-617-1350
kparnell@loyola.edu

Title IX Deputy for Students:

Katsura Kurita, Assistant Vice President for Student Development
110 Jenkins Hall
410-617-5646 (direct)
410-617-5171 (main)
kkurita@loyola.edu

Title IX Deputy for Faculty, Staff, and Administrators:

John Vengroski, Director of Employee Engagement
5000 York Road
410-617-1345
javengroski@loyola.edu

Title IX Deputy for Public Safety and Crimes:

Timothy Fox, Director for Public Safety
5104 York Road
410-617-2853

Reports of sexual misconduct also can be made to any “responsible employee”, defined as any University administrator, campus police, coach, trainer, resident assistant, or non-confidential first responder who has the authority to take action to redress the sexual misconduct or whom a student could reasonably believe has such authority or duty. Campus Police and the student life on-call staff can be reached at 410-617-5010.

You will be asked to provide a statement to the investigating campus police officer and an assistant or associate director of student life. It is important to give as much information as possible as your statement will serve as the basis for further investigation of any case and any resulting campus charges. You will be provided with a written explanation of your rights and options as described in this policy. If you or any witnesses report sexual misconduct, you will not be subject to disciplinary action for your own personal consumption of alcohol or drugs at or near the time of the incident. The University may initiate an educational discussion or pursue other educational remedies regarding alcohol or other drugs. The University encourages any student who has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking to consult their parents/guardians and to report the incident to the Baltimore City Police. The director of public safety or their designee can assist the complainant in contacting the appropriate law enforcement officials and in working with these officials to pursue criminal charges against the respondent. Complainants also have the option to decline to notify law enforcement authorities. Protective orders and peace orders may be sought through the court system. Baltimore City Police can be reached by calling 911.

If you have been the victim of sexual misconduct but do not want to report it for investigation, you may seek out a counselor or psychologist in the Counseling Center. The Counseling Center can be reached at 410-617-2273. Reports made to a licensed counselor, clergy acting in their pastoral role, or treating health care provider are confidential and will not be reported for investigation without your permission unless an imminent threat exists. The Student Health Center can be reached at 410-617-5055. If you would like to seek counseling assistance off campus, you may contact TurnAround 24 hours a day at 443-279-0379, House of Ruth 24 hours a day at 410-889-7884, or the Sexual Assault /Domestic Violence 24-hour hotline for Baltimore and Carroll Counties at 410-828-6390.

Students are encouraged to seek medical assistance in cases of sexual misconduct. Upon request, campus police will provide transportation to Mercy Hospital, designated as one of the city’s rape treatment centers. This hospital is equipped to perform the Sexual Assault Forensics Exam (SAFE) and provide victim services. It is important to preserve evidence for proof of a criminal offense if charges may be filed.

Interim measures may be offered to a student who has been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or sexual exploitation. These interim measures may include but are not limited to: no contact order, new housing assignment, changes to class schedules, assistance with rescheduling an academic assignment (paper, exam, etc.), tutoring support, changes to work schedules/situations, transportation assistance and escorts to and from campus locations, interim suspension for the respondent, and other measures for safety as necessary.

Procedures for Adjudicating Charges of Sexual Misconduct for Accused Students

The University’s procedures provide for prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution of all reports of sexual misconduct. Investigations and hearings will be conducted by officials who have received annual training on the issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of complainants and promotes accountability. The timeframe for conducting the investigation and resolving the complaint is usually less than 60 days, not including the appeal process. However, this timeframe may

be extended for good reason. In cases where law enforcement is involved, the University will cooperate with all investigative efforts and will promptly resume its own investigation of the case when permitted to do so.

Due to the usually private nature of these actions, the University may not be able to pursue charges of sexual misconduct unless the complainant acts as the accuser and primary witness. However, in cases where there may be a witness to the alleged violation, or in cases where the complainant requests that the University pursue the case even though she/he is unwilling to act as the accuser, or in cases in which pursuing the case is in the best interest of the University, the University reserves the right to pursue a case to its conclusion.

Upon becoming aware of an allegation of sexual misconduct (i.e. sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, etc.) against a student, the Office of Student Life and the Department of Public Safety, in consultation with the Title IX Deputy Coordinator, will initiate an investigation and take actions deemed necessary to protect the emotional well-being of the individuals involved, as well as the educational environment of the University community. These actions may include, but are not limited to, relocating residence hall assignments, restricting access to certain campus buildings, prohibiting contact between the respondent, the complainant, or witnesses, or suspending the respondent from campus pending the hearing. All hearings, also known as proceedings, involving sexual misconduct will be conducted in accordance with the normal rules and procedures of the student conduct process with special sensitivity to the nature of the charges and the best interests of all parties involved. All participants are expected to maintain confidentiality regarding the proceedings, except that the complainant and the respondent may not be required to maintain confidentiality as to the outcome of the proceedings. In recognition of the unique nature of sexual misconduct cases, the procedures specified in this section supersede any conflicting provisions of the University student conduct process. Actions by the police or criminal courts do not in any way preclude a student from pursuing charges through the University's student conduct system. Similarly, pursuit of charges through the University's student conduct system does not preclude the pursuit of criminal charges.

i. The sexual misconduct hearing panel will be comprised of one faculty member, one administrator, and the Associate Director of Student Life for Student Conduct or their designee. All panel members and proceedings are conducted by officials who, at a minimum, receive annual training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability

ii. If, in the judgment of the Associate Director of Student Life for Student Conduct or their designee, the timing of the charges precludes the participation of a faculty member, the Associate Director of Student Life for Student Conduct and a student development administrator will serve as hearing officers for the case.

iii. The respondent and complainant may each have an advisor present throughout the entire process, including the hearing. The advisor is not allowed to address the investigators, address the hearing panel, or question witnesses. The advisor cannot serve as a witness. Both the complainant and the respondent can have an advisor of choice, which can include parents, attorneys, or others who are not fulltime members of the University community. Disruptive advisors will be removed from the process, and the process will continue. Students are required to notify the Office of Student Life 24 hours in advance of the hearing date if a student plans to bring an advisor. Advisors can request an outline of their role and expectations for their participation in the student conduct process.

iv. Under Title IX, both the respondent and complainant have a right to similar and timely access to information that will be used at the hearing. Although hearing materials become part of a charged student's educational record under FERPA, the University reserves the right to share relevant case materials with both parties.

v. The respondent and the complainant each have the right to bring witnesses to the hearing to testify on their behalf. There is no limitation placed on the number of fact witnesses; however, students are limited to two character witnesses to testify on their behalf. Students are encouraged to notify the hearing officer of witnesses attending the hearing at least 24 hours in advance of the hearing. In the event that a witness cannot attend a hearing, the witness may email or personally deliver a signed written statement directly to the hearing officer in advance of the scheduled hearing.

vi. The hearing will begin with the panel chair going over the student rights and responsibilities for the respondent, and then reading their charges. The respondent will have the opportunity to present an opening statement to the panel that describes their involvement and/or responsibility in the incident. The complainant will then have an opportunity to present their statement to the panel. The complainant may choose to present her/his testimony outside of the presence of the respondent but the respondent will be able to listen to the testimony by intercom. The complainant has the right to be present for or listen to all testimony given during the hearing, if he/she so chooses. The panel will then call witnesses and has the ability to recall the respondent and any witness, including the complainant, for clarification. The complainant has the right to provide a written impact statement that describes how the incident has affected them. The impact statement is reviewed by the hearing panel only if a determination of responsibility is made and before a sanction is determined. If an impact statement was submitted and reviewed by the hearing panel, a copy will be provided to the respondent with the decision letter.

vii. Statements or questions regarding the past sexual history of the respondent or complainant generally will not be permissible as evidence during the hearing except as they relate to the past sexual history of the respondent with the complainant.

viii. The degree of impairment of the complainant's ability to give or withhold consent may be introduced into evidence.

ix. The panel will use a preponderance of evidence standard to evaluate complaints of sexual misconduct. If the panel determines that the respondent is responsible for a violation of this policy, the panel will decide the appropriate sanctions in accordance with the Student Code of Conduct. Drug or alcohol use by the respondent is not a defense to a charge of sexual misconduct and will not be considered a mitigating factor in assessing an appropriate sanction. Violations of the sexual misconduct policy are serious and although there are no standard sanctions outlined for violations of this policy, a range of sanctions may include the following: written reprimand, fine, restitution, educational project, alcohol and drug screening/education/treatment, civility hours, parental notification, restricted access or privileges, senior week, loss of room selection privileges, relocation to another residence, restricted contact, social restrictions, residence hall probation, disciplinary probation, deferred suspension from the residence halls, deferred suspension from the University, suspension from the residence halls, suspension from the University, expulsion, student development assessment and evaluation, periodic drug testing, postponement of activity participation and conferring of honors and degrees, mentoring with an administrator, Jesuit reflection, and continuation/modification or interim measures.

x. The respondent and the complainant will be informed simultaneously in writing of the outcome of the hearing, also known as the result, normally within five working days. Both parties will receive written notice of any sanctions imposed on the respondent, except that in cases of non-violent sexual harassment the complainant will only receive notice of any sanctions that relate directly to the complainant. The result must also include detailed rationale for the result and the sanctions.

xi. If the respondent is found responsible for a sexual misconduct violation, he/she may appeal the decision and/or the sanction to the University Board on Discipline. If the complainant disagrees with the findings or sanctions given to the respondent, he/she also may appeal to the University Board on Discipline. Each party is allowed one opportunity for appeal. Appeal letters should clearly state in the opening paragraph the reasons for a student's appeal, based on one of more of the grounds outlined below:

- The student alleges that their rights to a fair hearing were violated.
- The student alleges that the decision/outcome is not supported by or is inconsistent with the evidence.
- The student alleges that new evidence that was not available for the original hearing might impact the decision of responsibility or determination of sanction.
- The student alleges that the sanctions imposed are grossly disproportionate to the findings of responsibility.

The burden is on the student to provide support for the asserted grounds in the appeal letter. Failure to follow the guidelines or to provide sufficient support for the allegations will result in the dismissal of the appeal without further proceedings. No panel members who were involved in the original hearing will serve on the University Board on Discipline for the appeal hearing. For appeals in sexual misconduct cases, the Board is comprised of two faculty members, one voting administrator, and a non-voting administrator from the Student Development Division.

xii. When an appeal letter is submitted, the other party will be given notice of the grounds of the appeal and will be provided the opportunity to submit a response. In cases where appeals are submitted by both parties, both appeals will be reviewed by the same board. Each student will have the ability to present their grounds for appeal and any new evidence, as well as respond to questions from the board and hear the rationale from the hearing officer who chaired the panel that made the original decision. The burden is on each student to present grounds for their appeal to the board that will then make the final decision regarding the findings and sanction(s) associated with the case. This decision or any changes to the results of the proceedings will be communicated simultaneously in writing to both the respondent and the complainant within five working days of the appeal hearing. If only one party appeals, the other party has the right to attend the hearing and participate even if he/she chooses not to appeal.

xiii. At any time during the student conduct process if the complainant or respondent desires to seek the services of the counseling center or Campus Ministry staff, he/she may contact these offices directly or through the Director of Student Life.

Retaliation

Any retaliation, reprisal, or intimidation directed toward a complainant or anyone else as a result of reporting or participating in an investigation or adjudication of alleged sexual misconduct is strictly prohibited. Any incidents of retaliation should be reported immediately to Student Life and are considered a serious violation.

Directory Information

Victims may request that directory information on file with the University be withheld by contacting Office of Technology Services.

Objectivity in Hearing Process

At the beginning of the hearing, the accused student is asked if there is any reason why a panel member(s) should not serve on the hearing panel. If yes, the accused student is asked to provide rationale, and the Hearing Officer will rule if the objection is credible and warranted.

Sexual Assault Policies and processes for Accused Faculty, Administrators and Staff

The Loyola University sexual assault policies and procedures for faculty, administrators, and staff are outlined in the [Staff and Administrators Policy Manual](#). The following are the germane sections of the manual, for the Harassment and Discrimination Policy and Procedures:

a. Policy - Loyola University Maryland does not discriminate on the basis of race, sex, color, national or ethnic origin, age, religion, disability, marital status, sexual orientation, gender identity, genetic information, military status, or any other legally protected classification in the administration of any of its educational programs and activities or with respect to admission or employment. Prohibited discrimination includes harassment on the basis of a protected classification and harassment based on participation in any "protected activity." Complaints of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking (whether or not based on a protected classification), and sexual exploitation are also addressed under this policy.

Discrimination, harassment, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual exploitation are inconsistent with Loyola's commitment to excellence and respect for all individuals. Loyola is also committed to protecting the academic freedom and freedom of expression of all members of the University community. This policy shall be applied in a manner that protects the academic freedom and freedom of expression of all parties to a complaint. Academic freedom and freedom of expression include but are not limited to the expression of ideas, however controversial, in the classroom, residence hall, and, in keeping with different responsibilities, in workplaces elsewhere in the University community.

b. Scope- This policy prohibits discrimination, harassment, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual exploitation of students, employees or program participants of Loyola University Maryland by anyone on University property or at University-sponsored activities. This policy applies to situations in which the person alleging a violation (the "complainant") or the person accused of a violation (the "respondent") is an employee, student, or program participant of Loyola University Maryland. Loyola students and employees who are studying or teaching off-campus (e.g., semester abroad) or are on a leave of absence (e.g., medical leave, sabbatical) remain covered by this policy.

Allegations against student employees in their capacity as employees are resolved through this policy by the director of student life and the director of human resources generalist services. Allegations against students in their capacity as students are resolved through the student conduct process rather than under this policy. The Community Standards can be found at <http://www.loyola.edu/departments/studentlife/studentconduct>.

Allegations involving individuals who are not current employees or students of Loyola (e.g., applicants for admission or employment, alumni, independent contractors, vendors, recruiters) are addressed on a case-by-case basis using an appropriate procedure as determined by the human resources office.

Harassment other than on the basis of a protected classification is also prohibited by University policy and may be the subject of a complaint using the Grievance Policy and Hearing Procedures (Section 8.18 of the Staff and Administrator Policy Manual).

c. Compliance- The designated official to ensure Loyola's compliance with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended, which prohibits sex discrimination including sexual harassment and sexual violence, is Kathleen M. Parnell, Assistant Vice President for Human Resources, 5000 York Road, Suite 200, Baltimore, MD 21212, Phone: 410-617-2354, Email: kmparnell@loyola.edu.

The designated official to ensure Loyola's compliance with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicap/disability, is Katsura

Kurita, Assistant Vice President for Student Development, 4501 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Maryland, 21210, Phone: 410-617-5646, Email: kkurita@loyola.edu.
Complaints may also be filed with the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights (www.ed.gov).

This policy, the following Procedures for Resolution of Complaints, and the Community Standards are only part of Loyola's effort to prevent discrimination and harassment, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual exploitation in our community. In addition to spelling out steps for making and resolving complaints, the University is also committed to programs of education and prevention.

d. Definitions-

1. Dating violence: There is no Maryland law definition of dating violence (it is not distinguished from general crimes of violence, such as assault).

Dating Violence: 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 shall be based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

For the purposes of this definition-

Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.

Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

2. Consent: There is no Maryland law definition of consent (it is not distinguished from general crimes of violence, such as assault). "Consent" is defined as an affirmative indication by words and/or actions of a voluntary agreement to engage in the particular sexual act or conduct in question. Consent for one sexual act or conduct does not constitute consent to all sexual acts or conduct. Consent can be withdrawn at any time, and once withdrawal of consent has been expressed, sexual activity must cease. Consent cannot be obtained through the use of force, threat, intimidation, or coercion. Consent cannot be given by someone who is not able to effectively communicate or to understand the nature of the conduct being engaged in as a result of incapacitation due to consuming drugs or alcohol or for any other reason (including but not limited to being unconscious, asleep, or otherwise unaware that sexual activity is occurring). Incapacitation may also exist because of a physical, mental or developmental disability. Silence or absence of resistance on the part of an individual does not constitute his or her consent.

Sexual and gender based misconduct includes gender based harassment that does not involve conduct of a sexual nature.

3. Domestic violence: is defined by the State of Maryland as domestic violence "abuse" as the occurrence of one or more of the following acts between "family or household members":

Assault

An act that places a person in fear of imminent serious bodily harm

An act that causes serious bodily harm

Rape or sexual offense

Attempt rape or sexual offense

Stalking

False imprisonment, such as interference with freedom, physically keeping you from leaving your home or kidnapping you.

Domestic Violence: The term “domestic violence” includes felony or misdemeanor crimes 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 in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of Maryland, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of Maryland.

4. Harassment means unwelcome verbal, written or physical conduct based on a protected classification (race, sex, color, national or ethnic origin, age, religion, disability, marital status, sexual orientation, gender identity, genetic information, military status, or any other legally protected classification) that has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work or education (including living conditions) or that creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive environment.

5. Sexual assault: An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Per the National Incident-Based Reporting System User Manual from the FBI UCR Program, a sex offense is “any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.”

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.

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

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

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

For more information on the University’s response to sexual assault, refer to the Annual Security Report found at <http://www.loyola.edu/departments/publicsafety/reporting/annual-security-report>.

6. Sexual exploitation means taking non-consensual or abusive sexual advantage of another person for one’s own advantage or benefit or for the advantage or benefit of anyone other than the person being exploited. Examples include but are not limited to non-consensual photography, video-, or audio-recording sexual images or activity, distributing images of sexual activity without consent, allowing others to observe a consensual sexual act without the prior knowledge or consent of all involved parties, and voyeurism.

7. Sexual harassment is a form of harassment with specific distinguishing characteristics. It consists of unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when:

- a. submission to such conduct is made, explicitly or implicitly, a term or condition of an individual's employment or education; or
- b. submission to or rejection of such conduct is used as a basis for employment or educational decisions affecting an individual; or
- c. such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work or education (including living conditions), or
- d. creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive environment.

8. Sexual misconduct includes sexual harassment, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. Additional procedures and information specifically related to sexual misconduct are outlined below in Section 8.8.

9. Stalking: is defined by the State of Maryland as: (Criminal Law Article § 3-801)

(a) In this section, “stalking” means a malicious course of conduct that includes approaching or pursuing another where the person intends to place or knows or reasonably should have known the conduct would place another in reasonable fear: of serious bodily injury; of an assault in any degree; of rape or sexual offense as defined by §§ 3–303 through 3–308 of this title or attempted rape or sexual offense in any degree; of false imprisonment; or of death; or that a third person likely will suffer any of the acts listed in item(1) of this subsection.

In this subtitle, “course of conduct” means a persistent pattern of conduct, composed of a series of acts over time that shows a continuity of purpose.

Stalking - The term “stalking” means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

1. Fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or
2. Suffer substantial emotional distress.

For the purposes of this definition:

Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person's property.

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.

e. Retaliation - It is a violation of Loyola's harassment and discrimination policy to retaliate against any person for making an allegation or participating in an investigation of an alleged violation of this policy. A complaint of retaliation may be pursued using the steps set forth in this policy. When necessary, the University will monitor student grading or faculty/staff reappointment, tenure, promotion, merit review, or other decisions in order to ensure that prohibited retaliation does not occur. The University reserves the right to take immediate measures to prevent violations pending the outcome of any proceedings under this policy.

f. Knowingly Filing False Complaints - Knowingly filing a false complaint of harassment, discrimination, retaliation, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking is a violation of this policy. Employees who knowingly file a false complaint are subject to disciplinary action.

g. Intentional Breaches of Confidentiality - Participants in this process, including the complainant and respondent, witnesses, investigators, supervisors/department chairs or their designees, and University officers may be directed to maintain appropriate confidentiality regarding the proceedings in order to protect the integrity of the investigation, to protect the privacy rights of the individuals involved, or for other valid reasons, provided that a complainant or respondent may not be required to maintain confidentiality as to the outcome of the investigation. Any questions regarding confidentiality, including who has a "need to know" in a particular case, should be directed to human resources.

A complaint alleging an intentional breach of confidentiality may be pursued using the procedures set forth below. Such a breach may also constitute an act of retaliation. A breach of confidentiality may void the outcome of any previously agreed-upon resolution to a complaint.

h. Procedures for Resolution of Complaints

1. Introduction - The following Procedures provide for prompt, fair and impartial investigation and resolution of all reports of harassment and discrimination, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking or sexual exploitation within the Scope of this policy, whether or not a formal or informal complaint has been made. Investigations will be conducted by officials who have received appropriate annual training. Loyola will undertake immediate and appropriate corrective action whenever it determines that a violation of this policy has occurred.

In considering a complaint under this policy, the following understandings shall apply:

a. Harassment must be distinguished from behavior that, even though unpleasant or disconcerting, is appropriate to the carrying out of certain instructional, advisory, or supervisory responsibilities.

b. The conduct alleged to violate this policy should be evaluated from the perspective of a reasonable person similarly situated to the complainant and considering all the circumstances.

c. Filing a complaint under this policy does not preclude an employee from filing a charge of employment discrimination with the EEOC, or Maryland Commission on Human Relations, within the time frames established by those agencies. Filing a complaint under this policy does not preclude a student or employee from filing a written complaint with the Department of Education's Office of Civil Rights within 180 calendar days of the date of the alleged discrimination.

i. Informal Intervention - Any member of the Loyola community who believes that he or she has experienced harassment, discrimination, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual exploitation in violation of this policy is encouraged to report the incident(s) as soon as possible. A complainant may end the informal stage at any time and may initiate a formal complaint.

j. Options for Informal Resolutions

Discuss the situation with the assistant vice president for human resources or other designated individuals who are available through the following offices:

1. Undergraduate Students:

Office of Student Development
Dean of First-Year Students and Academic Services
Dean of Loyola College
Dean of the School of Education
Dean of the Sellinger School of Business and Management
Assistant Vice President Student Development and Title IX Deputy Coordinator
Assistant Vice President Human Resources and Title IX Coordinator

2. Graduate and Professional Students:

Dean of Loyola College
Dean of the School of Education
Dean of the Sellinger School of Business and Management
Director of Graduate Admission
Associate Vice President Graduate Studies
Assistant Vice President and Director Athletics
Assistant Vice President Student Development and Title IX Deputy Coordinator
Assistant Vice President Human Resources and Title IX Coordinator

3. Faculty:

Human Resources Office
Office of the Vice President for Academic Affairs
Associate Vice President for Academic Affairs and Diversity

4. Deans

Assistant Vice President Human Resources and Title IX Coordinator
Title IX Deputy Coordinator for Faculty, Staff and Administrators

5. Staff and Administrators:

Human Resources Office
Division Vice Presidents
Assistant Vice President Human Resources and Title IX Coordinator
Title IX Deputy Coordinator for Faculty, Staff and Administrators

Meet with the individual whose behavior is disturbing, discuss the situation, and make it clear that the behavior is unwanted. Such actions may be discussed with human resources in advance of the meeting. (Note: this option is not appropriate in cases of alleged sexual assault.)
Contact the supervisor/department chair or dean of the person whose behavior is disturbing and request assistance to stop the behavior.

For an informal interview, request assistance from the human resources office (ext. 2354).

The University also has three anonymous reporting methods:

- Silent Witness Form, found at <http://www.loyola.edu/department/publicsafety/silent-witness-form>
- EthicsPoint, found at <https://secure.ethicspoint.com/domain/media/en/gui/18799/index.html>
- Bias Related Behaviors Report, found at <http://www.loyola.edu/department/reportbias.aspx>

k. Assistance with Informal Interventions

1. Human resources may assist an individual who does not wish to file a formal complaint

but who seeks informal intervention to end conduct that the person believes violates this policy.

2. Human resources, or another person designated by human resources, may discuss the alleged conduct with the respondent, remind him or her of University policies, and seek a commitment by the respondent to comply with these policies. In addition, appropriate disciplinary action may be taken, up to and including termination, depending on the nature and severity of the conduct and the respondent's overall work history.

3. After an informal intervention has concluded, human resources will collect and maintain all documentation concerning the complaint. Such a record will be kept in order to document that an informal complaint was made and that actions were taken in response to the complaint.

NOTE: Some forms of behavior that are disturbing to members of the Loyola community may not meet the definitions of behavior prohibited by this policy. Such behavior may, nonetheless, be prohibited by other policies, rules, or procedures. Questions about handling complaints under any other policies and procedures may be directed to deans and to human resources staff.

1. Initiating a Formal Complaint

Formal complaints of harassment or discrimination should be filed with human resources as soon after the offending conduct as possible, but no later than 180 calendar days after the most recent conduct alleged to violate this policy. Human resources may grant a reasonable extension of any other time period established in these guidelines; however, the 180 calendar day time limit for filing a formal complaint shall not be extended. The 180-calendar-day statute of limitation on the filing of claims is intended to encourage complainants to come forward as soon as possible after the offending conduct and to protect respondents against complaints that are too old to be effectively investigated. There may, however, be sound reasons why a complainant does not come forward within 180 calendar days. Although such a complaint cannot be pursued under the formal complaint procedures, there may still be options for responding to such complaints through counseling or informal intervention. If sufficient evidence is available, an investigation can be undertaken by appropriate authorities to determine if the behavior constitutes misconduct under other conduct processes.

m. Written Complaint and Response - A formal complaint must be submitted in writing to human resources and signed by the complainant. This written complaint shall include the names of the complainant and the respondent and the details of the conduct alleged to violate this policy. Within five calendar days of receiving the written complaint, human resources will provide the respondent with a copy of the complaint. The respondent must submit to human resources a response to the charges within 14 calendar days. Upon receipt of the respondent's answer to the complaint, the human resources office shall forward a copy of the response to the complainant.

n. Investigation - Within five working days of receiving a copy of the response to the complaint, a designee of the human resources office will initiate an investigation to determine whether there is a reasonable basis for believing that the alleged violation of the policy occurred. During the investigation, the investigator will interview the complainant, the respondent, and any witnesses who may have direct relevant information to determine whether the conduct occurred and whether such conduct violated this policy. (In cases of alleged sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, both the complainant and the respondent shall have the same opportunities to be accompanied to any meeting or disciplinary proceeding by an advisor of their choice.) In appropriate cases, including sexual misconduct investigations, interim measures may be put in place such as no contact orders, changes to work schedules/situations, interim suspension for the respondent, and other measures for safety as necessary.

o. Settlement Negotiation - Within seven calendar days of receiving a copy of the response to the complaint, human resources shall schedule a meeting with each of the parties, together or separately, to attempt to negotiate a settlement of the complaint; provided, however, that the parties will not be

requested or permitted to meet together in sexual misconduct cases. A settlement shall occur when the parties agree to a resolution of the complaint in writing. A resolution may include, but is not limited to, withdrawal of the complaint without the right to re-file it; an agreement by the respondent to terminate or not repeat specific conduct; an apology; or participation in counseling. Human resources shall review all settlements to ensure that the parties fully understand the terms. If there is any sanction agreed to as part of the resolution, the official responsible for implementing any such sanction must also agree to the settlement.

p. Finding, Determination, and Sanction - If a settlement is not reached within 30 calendar days of this initial meeting, human resources shall make a written determination, using a “preponderance of evidence” standard, which includes a finding of whether the conduct alleged in the complaint occurred and whether such conduct violated this policy. The written determination will be completed within five working days of the end of the settlement period, unless new information is brought forward during the negotiation period that requires further investigation. If human resources determines that the respondent violated this policy, human resources shall consult with the appropriate responsible individual to determine the sanction to be imposed by the University. Taking into account the nature and severity of the violation and the respondent's employment record, sanctions may include: mandatory assessment and compliance with treatment recommendations; prohibition from participating in grading, honors, recommendations, reappointment and promotion decisions, or other evaluations of the complainant; letter of reprimand and a copy of the complaint and its disposition placed in the respondent's personnel file; restrictions on the respondent's access to University resources, such as merit pay or other salary increases for a specific period; written warning or probation; or suspension or dismissal from the University.

Human resources shall notify the complainant and the respondent simultaneously, in writing, of the determination. If it is determined that the policy was violated, the notice will include the sanction(s) to be imposed.

q. Responsible Official - In cases in which the respondent is a member of the faculty, the responsible official shall be the dean of the school or college to which the respondent belongs, or the vice president for academic affairs. In cases in which the respondent is a non-faculty administrator or staff member, the responsible official shall be the appropriate vice president, or his/her designee. If the respondent is a non-faculty administrator or staff member in a division that reports directly to the president, the responsible official shall be designated by the president. If the respondent is the president, the responsible official shall be the Chairperson of the Board of Trustees. In cases in which the respondent is a student employee (graduate or undergraduate); the responsible official shall be the appropriate vice president of the division or dean of the college in which the student is employed.

r. Appeals to the President - *[Note: In accordance with the Scope of this Policy, this appeals procedure does not apply to allegations against students that are resolved through the student conduct process.]*

Within 14 days of receiving notice of the determination and the sanction, if any, the complainant or the respondent, or both, may file an appeal, in writing, to the president based on one or more of the following grounds:

1. The determination is not supported by the evidence.
2. Relevant new evidence that was not available for consideration prior to the determination has been discovered.
3. The sanction is disproportionate to the offense.
4. Procedural error(s) occurred that materially affected the outcome of the investigation.

The president shall review the appeal based on the written record, without a hearing. The president may remand the case to human resources for further investigation and findings. Within 30 days of receipt

of the last-filed appeal, the president shall render a final decision simultaneously, in writing, to the complainant and the respondent.

s. Sexual Misconduct

Reports of sexual misconduct also can be made to any “responsible employee,” defined as any University administrator, faculty member, campus police, coach, trainer, resident assistant, or non-confidential first responder who has the authority to take action to redress the sexual misconduct or whom a student could reasonably believe has such authority or duty. Campus Police and the student life on-call staff can be reached at 410-617-5010.

You will be asked to provide a statement to the University investigator(s). It is important to give as much information as possible because your statement will serve as the basis for further investigation of any case and any resulting proceedings. You will be provided with a written explanation of your rights and options including procedures victims should follow, information as to how Loyola University Maryland will protect confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties, notification about services available for victims within the University and in the community, options for available assistance and interim measures, and an explanation of the procedures for University disciplinary action. Pursuant to a policy developed by Student Life, students who report or witness sexual misconduct will not be subject to disciplinary action for the student’s own personal consumption of alcohol or drugs at or near the time of the incident. In such cases, the University may initiate an educational discussion or pursue other educational remedies regarding alcohol or other drugs.

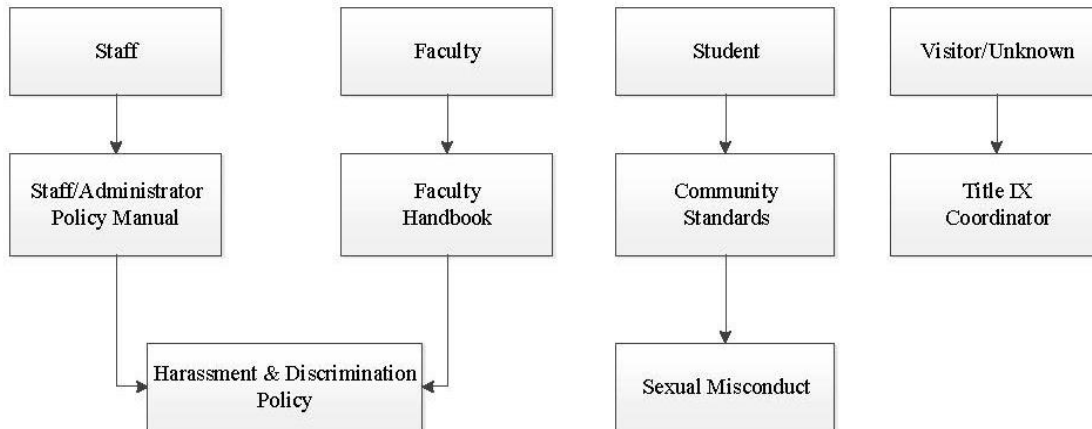
The University encourages any individual who has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking to report the incident to the Baltimore City Police. The director of public safety or his/her designee can assist the victim in contacting the appropriate law enforcement officials and in working with these officials to pursue criminal charges against the alleged respondent. Victims also have the option to decline to notify law enforcement authorities. Protective orders and peace orders may be sought through the court system. Baltimore City Police can be reached by calling 911.

Reports made to a licensed counselor, clergy acting in their pastoral role, or treating health care provider are confidential and will not be reported for investigation without your permission unless an imminent threat exists. For students, Loyola’s Counseling Center can be reached at 410-617-2273 and the Student Health Center can be reached at 410-617-5055.

Individuals are encouraged to seek medical assistance in cases of sexual misconduct. Upon request, campus police will provide transportation to Mercy Hospital, designated as one of the city’s rape treatment centers. This hospital is equipped to perform the Sexual Assault Forensics Exam (SAFE) and provide victim services. It is important to preserve evidence for proof of a criminal offense if charges may be filed.

Interim measures may be offered to an individual who has been subjected to sexual misconduct. These interim measures may include but are not limited to: no contact order, new housing assignment, changes to class schedules, assistance with rescheduling an academic assignment (paper, exam, etc.), tutoring support, changes to work schedules/situations, transportation assistance and escorts to and from campus locations, interim suspension for the respondent, and other measures for safety as necessary.

If the accused is a:



t. Monitoring - At the beginning of each academic year, human resources shall submit a written report to the president setting forth the number of informal and formal cases filed in the prior year, and which of these cases, if any, reached mediated solutions.

The report shall also specify the number of cases in which human resources made findings of violations of this policy, the types of violations, and the final disposition of the cases, including any disciplinary action taken. The cases shall be reported in a manner that protects the privacy of the parties. The president shall make the annual report available to all members of the University community.

13. Sex Offender Registry

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act (CSCPA) of 2000 is a federal law that provides for the tracking of convicted sex offenders enrolled at, or employed by, institutions of higher education. The CSCPA is an amendment to the Jacob Watterling Crimes against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Act. The federal law requires state law enforcement agencies to make this list available. Maryland's registry can be reviewed at <http://www.dpscs.state.md.us/onlineservs/socem/default.shtml>. The CSCPA further amends the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA) to clarify that nothing in the Act can prohibit an educational institution from disclosing information provided to the institution concerning registered sex offenders.

14. Missing Student Notification

Loyola University has established a missing student policy to report any student who has been reported missing for 24 hours to local law enforcement authorities and their designated contact person. Loyola takes the safety of its students very seriously. If there is reason to believe a student may be missing, it is incumbent upon members of the University community to come forward with that information to DPS (410-617 5911). Students and employees can report students who they believe are missing to the Dean of

Students Office (410-617-2842), the Office of Student Life (410-617-5081) or Department of Public Safety (410-617-5911).

Any Student Life Staff or DPS associate receiving a report of a missing student must immediately refer the report to the Director of DPS. The Department of Public Safety and/or Student Life will notify Baltimore Police when the student has been missing for more than 24 hours as required by law. The University's policy is to report any student who has been missing for 24 hours to local law enforcement (BPD) authorities, their designated contact or their declared emergency contact. The Office of Student Life is responsible for reporting the status of a missing student to DPS who will in turn report the missing student with all appropriate information to BPD or the local law enforcement with jurisdiction in the area/campus in which the individual went missing.

Students living on and off campus are required to provide the University with updated permanent and local address and emergency contact information on a yearly basis or when changes occur. Student residents have the option to register a confidential contact person they want notified in case they are determined to be missing for 24 hours. Students are advised about the option to register a contact person during the University's annual room selection process. All students attempting to register for on-campus housing will be notified, on an annual basis, of this policy at the time of online housing and room selection processes. They will have the option to provide or change their missing person contact information. All information provided concerning this subject will remain on file and be considered accurate until the student voluntarily provides different information. This information will be maintained confidentially and will be accessible only to authorized campus officials and disclosed to law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing person investigation.

This policy will be administered in accordance with FERPA and the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008. Additional information about parental notification is outlined in the Community Standards.

Students residing in campus housing will be informed annually that each student has the option to identify a person designated as a confidential missing person contact to be notified by Loyola University Maryland no later than twenty-four (24) hours after the time the student is determined missing by the designated University officials authorized to make that determination, specifically:

Director of Student Life
Director of Public Safety
Vice President for Student Development
Assistant Vice President for Student Development
Dean of Students

The confidential contact may be a person designated by the student in addition to the declared emergency contact. Should the student not formally declare a separate missing person contact, the emergency contact on record will be notified. Loyola University students are advised that their contact information will be registered confidentially, and that this information will be accessible only to authorized campus officials and law enforcement and this information will not be disclosed outside of a missing person investigation.

A student will be considered missing if not located within 24 hours of the initial report made to the University and after a residence hall room search, a review of closed circuit cameras, the student's access control card, class attendance, email, social network sites, and discussions with friends and roommates. Parents and/or guardians will be notified when reliable information about their son or daughter is available and within 24 hours of the initial report.

If the student is under the age of 18 and is not an emancipated individual, the University will notify local authorities, the student's parent or guardian and any other designated contact person within 24 hours.

15. Crime Log

The crime log is updated on a daily basis. It provides details about crimes that have been reported to the Department of Public Safety. Crime logs are listed in chronological order with the most recent occurrences located at the top of the list for each month. Hard copies of the crime log are available at the 5104 York Road Facility (room 103), or the Facilities building (room 200) during normal business hours. Electronic copies can be requested by emailing police@loyola.edu and will be received within 48 hours.

Five areas are disclosed in the crime log: Classification, Case Number, Date/Time Occurred, Date/Time Reported, General Location, and Disposition. According to Federal Law, an institution may withhold any of the required fields of entry, i.e. the classification, date, time, location and/or disposition if any of the following conditions apply:

1. The disclosure is prohibited by law
2. If disclosure would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim
3. If disclosure would jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation or the safety of an individual
4. If disclosure would cause a suspect to flee or evade detection
5. If disclosure would result in the destruction of evidence

Fire Log

In accordance with the Higher Education Act and the Student Fire Safety Act, Loyola's campus fire safety log is available for viewing on our Environmental Health & Safety (EHS) website at <http://www.loyola.edu/departments/environmental-health-safety/fire-safety/annual-fire-log> or upon request. To receive a hardcopy, requests should be made in person or by contacting our EHS office at ehs@loyola.edu or by calling (410) 617-2972. In person requests can be made Monday through Friday from 7:30 am - 4:00 pm (excluding Holidays or when the University is closed).

Anytime there is an incident of fire on campus, the information is recorded in the fire log. The logs are organized chronologically by year. Within each log, the incidents are organized chronologically by date, and the most recent occurrence is located at the bottom of the list. Six items are typically disclosed in the fire log (Nature of Fire, Date/Time Occurred, Date reported, General Location, Incident Number and Property Value).

16. Annual Fire Safety Report – Policies and Procedures

a. General Fire Evacuation Procedures:

General fire evacuation procedures include the following directions for occupants of any University building. When the fire alarm system is activated the Department of Public Safety (DPS) will immediately notify the Baltimore City Fire Department (BCFD) and respond to all fire alarms and emergency situations.

If the fire alarm sounds:

1. Occupants of all floors will immediately evacuate the building.
2. Remain calm and go to the nearest stairwell. Walk; DO NOT run on the right hand side. Do not use elevators they will not be in service during a fire alarm condition.
3. Exit out of the building. Go to the designated Rally Point and tell leaders you are out of the building. Follow instructions from DPS from there.

In the event you discover a fire:

1. Remain calm and pull the nearest red manual pull station (usually on the wall near stairwells and exits). This will activate the building's fire alarm system and the alarm will sound.
2. Close all doors when leaving rooms and walk to the nearest stairwell. Walk; DO NOT run on the right hand side. Remember to take your keys.
3. Keep low and crawl in any smoke filled areas.
4. Do not use elevators they will not be in service during a fire alarm condition.
5. Exit out of the building and go to the designated Rally Point.
6. Report the fire (regardless of size) to DPS at (410)-617-5911 once you are safely out of the building. Give the following info:
 - a. Your Name
 - b. Location of fire (Building name, Apt, Room # or area)
 - c. Number of injured people (if any)
7. Assist in the evacuation of the building. Give any disabled occupant information to DPS or the BCFD upon exiting.
8. If your room/apt door is hot to the touch and smoke is beginning to filter into your room; place a wet towel under the door or seal it with tape. Wave a sheet or large garment out the window. Wait for assistance from the BCFD.
9. Do not re-enter the building until the all clear has been announced, this occurs after the BCFD gives their all clear and DPS has completed a survey.

If a member of the Loyola University community finds evidence of a fire that has been extinguished, and the person is not sure whether DPS has responded, the community member should immediately notify DPS by calling (410)-617-5010 to investigate and document the incident. They may also contact one of the following individuals:

- a) Director of Public Safety: 410-617-2863
 - b) Director of Environmental Health and Safety: 410-617-1120
 - c) Chief Fire Safety Officer: 410-617-2972
 - d) EHS Technician: 410-617-1121
 - e) Environmental Compliance Coordinator: 410-617-1142
- b. **Residence Halls:** The Department of Public Safety and Student Life Staff will assist in the complete evacuation of the building and control the occupants in the assembly area until the emergency has been abated (see specific building evacuation procedures).
 - c. **Academic Buildings:** The Department of Public Safety and any designated fire wardens present in the building will assist in the complete evacuation of the building and control the occupants in the assembly area until the emergency has been abated (see specific building evacuation procedures)
 - d. **Fire Drills:** During any given calendar year there are several fire drills conducted and documented. Two formal fire drills were conducted during the 2016 calendar year, during the weeks of April 18 – 21, 2016 and September 12 – 15, 2016, additionally there were also 67 evacuations in residence halls that were documented fire alarm events. After action reviews were also documented in order to train, educate, and improve upon evacuation times with DPS and Student Life staff.

- e. **Policies on Portable electrical appliances, smoking and open flames:** Smoking, candles and open flames are prohibited in Loyola University Maryland residence halls. No portable electrical appliances, hot plates, fireworks, firearms, electric heaters and open coil appliances, lava lamps or halogen lamps are allowed in Loyola University housing.
- f. **Student Housing Evacuation:** A policy involving the mandatory evacuation of each residence hall upon fire alarm activation is in effect. A community citation is issued to all residents that fail to evacuate, whereby the judicial process may levy fines (\$250) and sanctions (community service/fire safety education) for each violation.
 - a) Student Housing Evacuation Procedure
 - i) If you hear the fire alarm, immediately evacuate the building using the nearest available exit.
Do not attempt to fight a fire unless you have been trained to do so.
 - ii) Awaken any sleeping roommates or suitemates. Prepare to evacuate by putting on shoes and a coat if necessary. Feel the door knob and the door with the back of your hand. If they are hot, do not open the door. If they are cool, open slowly, if heat or heavy smoke rushes in, close the door immediately and remain inside.
 - iii) When leaving your room, be sure to take your key with you in case it is necessary to return to the room should the conditions in the corridor deteriorate. Make sure to close the door tightly when evacuating.
 - iv) Student Life staff members who are present on their floors should facilitate the evacuation of their floor section if possible. When the building alarm sounds shout (Example: there is an emergency in the building, leave by the nearest exit) and knock on doors as they make their way to the nearest exit and out of the building.
 - v) When exiting in smoky conditions, keep your hand on the wall and crawl to the nearest exit. Always know more than one path out of your location and the number of doors between your room and the exit.
 - vi) **DO NOT USE ELEVATORS.** Elevator shafts may fill with smoke or the power may fail, leaving you trapped. Elevators have features that recall and deactivate the elevator during an alarm. Standing and waiting for an elevator wastes valuable time.
 - vii) Each resident should report to their assigned assembly area. Student Life staff should report to their assigned assembly area and make sure that students have cleared the building. Conduct a head count and do not allow reentry into the building until directed to do so by DPS.
- g. **Fire Safety Education:** Various training and educational seminars are conducted during the summer orientation sessions with students. Residence Assistants, graduate assistants, and assistant directors in Student Life are the first group of students to undergo annual fire safety training. Locations of rally points, evacuation procedures, and apartment style kitchen fire safety tips are all delivered by the Environmental Health and Safety Department (EHS). During numerous sessions such as new employee orientation training, departmental training sessions and fire prevention week, EHS delivers fire safety and fire prevention tips to the entire campus community. Students are trained on how to extinguish a small kitchen grease fire with a variety of extinguishers after a classroom session on fire extinguisher use. Fire safety and fire extinguisher training is also available by request for a specific area or hazard. Rally Point Maps and other pertinent emergency evacuation training is conducted for all new employees, student life staff and posted on Loyola's intranet. Department of Public Safety personnel receive over ten hours of in depth new hire fire safety training, including at least two hours of hands-on fire alarm system field training. EHS consists of a staff of four individuals that have direct responsibility for fire alarm systems, maintenance, inspections, testing and the overall fire safety program.

- h. **Contact points for reporting fires:** There are several methods in which a student, faculty, staff or other person within Loyola's community can report a fire. If you wish to report that a fire has occurred please contact one of the following individuals or departments: Department of Public Safety or Environmental Health and Safety.
 - i. Director of Public Safety: 410-617-2863
 - ii. Director of Environmental Health and Safety: 410-617-1120
 - iii. Chief Fire Safety Officer: 410-617-2972
 - iv. Fire Alarm Technician: 410-617-1121
 - v. Environmental Compliance Coordinator: 410-617-1142
- i. **During an emergency** please call 410-617-5911 in order to report the fire; this is the main DPS emergency number. A variety of other methods can be used to report a fire, whether it is outside a residence hall (i.e. mulch fires) or within the confines of a building.
 - a) Blue light emergency phones - call button goes directly to the Public Safety Dispatcher
 - b) Elevator phones - call button goes directly to the Public Safety Dispatcher
 - c) Any Loyola phone – call 911 to directly report a fire to the BCFD, give proper street address when talking to a fire dispatcher; Public Safety will also respond when a 911 call is made.
 - d) Call 410-617-5010 which is the non-emergency number for DPS, calls are then taken in the order that they are received.
- j. **Future improvement plans:** Future improvements for fire safety include the following measures:
 - a) Update and enhance our fire safety training programs campus wide
 - b) Consistent educational reinforcement for students causing nuisance alarms
 - c) Fully sprinklered residence halls across campus (35% of all residence halls are currently sprinklered)
 - a) Ahern North projected for summer of 2017
 - b) Ahern South projected for summer of 2017
 - d) Upgrading of older (10-15 year life cycle) fire alarm systems in order to maintain current technologies
 - e) Adding centrally monitored Carbon Monoxide (CO) detection to residential buildings as fire alarm systems are upgraded, currently CO alarms are local only devices (Lange Court and Campion Tower)
- k. **Fire Statistics (Residence Halls):**
 - a) For the time period of January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016 the following statistics summarize the number of fire incidents for each on-campus housing facility. (see table below)
 - b) No arsons were reported for the year of 2016, therefore no arsons need to be reported in the crime statistics
- l. **Description of Residence Hall Fire Alarm Systems:** All residence halls are equipped with stand-alone fire alarm systems that are then connected through a dedicated wide area fiber optic network. The network is supported by a proprietary central monitoring station which is backed-up with emergency power at the Department of Public Safety Support Operations Center. These fire alarm systems are also backed up with battery power at each building, and contain all monitoring of sprinkler, suppression, detection and relay devices. There are smoke detectors in nearly every bedroom (minimum of one smoke detector per apartment) and 24/7 monitoring that meets, or in most cases exceeds the National Fire Alarm Code requirements. Please see the chart below for a description of each building's fire safety systems. The Guilford Apartments, located at 3900 N. Charles St. is an apartment complex where Loyola has a lease agreement to house students. Because Loyola does not own or have any direct control over the property we do not centrally monitor the fire alarm system with the rest of our campus. There is an automatic fire alarm system that protects the building and reports to the 911 call center.

m. Fire Safety Systems in Loyola University Maryland Residence Halls

| Residential Buildings Building Name & Address¹ | | No Sprinkler System | Partial Sprinkler System² | Full Sprinkler System³ | Evacuation Drills Per Calendar Year |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Ahern North | 4501 N. Charles St. | X | | | 2 |
| Ahern South | 4501 N. Charles St. | X | | | 2 |
| Aquinas Hall | 4501 N. Charles St. | | | X | 2 |
| Avila Hall | 4501 N. Charles St. | X | | | 2 |
| Bellarmino Hall | 4501 N. Charles St. | X | | | 2 |
| Butler Hall | 4501 N. Charles St. | | | X | 2 |
| Campion Tower | 4501 N. Charles St. | | | X | 2 |
| Claver Hall | 4501 N. Charles St. | X | | | 2 |
| Dorothy Day Hall | 4501 N. Charles St. | X | | | 2 |
| Flannery O'Connor Hall | 4501 N. Charles St. | | | X | 2 |
| Hammerman House | 4501 N. Charles St. | | | X | 2 |
| Hopkins Court | 4501 N. Charles St. | | | X | 2 |
| 4530 Lange Court | 4501 N. Charles St. | X | | | 2 |
| 4532 Lange Court | 4501 N. Charles St. | X | | | 2 |
| 4534 Lange Court | 4501 N. Charles St. | | X | | 2 |
| 4536 Lange Court | 4501 N. Charles St. | | | X | 2 |
| 4538 Lange Court | 4501 N. Charles St. | | | X | 2 |
| 4540 Lange Court | 4501 N. Charles St. | X | | | 2 |
| 4542 Lange Court | 4501 N. Charles St. | X | | | 2 |
| McAuley Hall | 4501 N. Charles St. | X | | | 2 |
| Newman Towers | 4501 N. Charles St. | | | X | 2 |
| Rahner Bokel ⁴ | 401-419 Bokel Ct. | X | | | 2 |
| Rahner Crowson ⁵ | 5200-5206 Crowson Ave | X | | | 2 |
| Rahner Gallagher ⁶ | 5200-5209 Gallagher Ct | X | | | 2 |
| Rahner Tantallion ⁴ | 400-421 Tantallion Ct | X | | | 2 |
| 4500 Seton Court | 4501 N. Charles St. | X | | | 2 |
| 4502 Seton Court | 4501 N. Charles St. | X | | | 2 |
| 4504 Seton Court | 4501 N. Charles St. | X | | | 2 |
| 4506 Seton Court | 4501 N. Charles St. | X | | | 2 |
| 4508 Seton Court | 4501 N. Charles St. | X | | | 2 |
| 4510 Seton Court | 4501 N. Charles St. | X | | | 2 |
| 4512 Seton Court | 4501 N. Charles St. | X | | | 2 |
| 4514 Seton Court | 4501 N. Charles St. | X | | | 2 |
| 4516 Seton Court | 4501 N. Charles St. | X | | | 2 |
| 4518 Seton Court | 4501 N. Charles St. | X | | | 2 |
| 4520 Seton Court | 4501 N. Charles St. | X | | | 2 |
| 4522 Southwell Hall | 4501 N. Charles St. | X | | | 2 |
| 4524 Southwell Hall | 4501 N. Charles St. | X | | | 2 |
| 4526 Southwell Hall | 4501 N. Charles St. | X | | | 2 |
| 4528 Southwell Hall | 4501 N. Charles St. | X | | | 2 |
| The Guilford Apts ⁷ | 3900 N. Charles St. | X | | | 0 |

¹ All buildings have smoke detections, fire extinguishers and evacuation plans

² Partial sprinkler system is defined as having sprinklers in limited areas or common areas of a building

³ Full sprinkler system is defined as having sprinklers in all areas of the building, including common areas and individual rooms

⁴ Bokel Ct is odd addresses only

⁵ Crowson Ct and Tantallion Ct are even addresses only

⁶ Gallagher ct is even and odd addresses. Loyola University Maryland does not own 5201 Gallagher Ct.

⁷ Loyola University Maryland leases apartments from The Guilford Apartments as an off campus site for student housing.

- n. **Fire Log:** The fire log is an easily understood report that identifies actual fires that have occurred in residence halls on our campuses. The log is maintained by the EHS office and can be found at the following link: <http://www.loyola.edu/-/media/department/environmental-health-safety/documents/fire-safety/2016%20annual%20fire%20log.ashx?la=en>. The fire log includes data on the entire calendar year and gets updated monthly or as actual fires occur. The fire log is available in paper form upon request, Monday – Friday from 7:30 am until 4:00 pm excluding holidays or when the campus is closed, by contacting Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) located at 5104 York Road, Suite 200J at (410) 617-2972 or by email at (ehs@loyola.edu). Below is the fire log for the 2016 calendar year, as well as, the previous two (2) calendar years (2015, 2014).

Loyola University in Maryland

2016

Residence Halls Fire Statistics

| Residence Hall | # of Fires | # of Deaths | # of Injuries | Value of Property Damage | Date & Time of Fire | Date Reported | Location of Fire | Nature/Cause of Fire | Corrective Action(s) |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Ahern North Hall 4501 N Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Ahern South Hall 4501 N Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Aquinas Hall 417 Notre Dame Ln | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Avila Hall 4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Bellarmino Hall 4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Bokel Court 401-419 Bokel Ct ¹ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Butler Hall 4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Campion Towers 14 W. Coldspring Ln | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Claver Hall 4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Crowson Avenue 5200-5206 Crowson Ave ² | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Dorothy Day Hall 4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Flannery O'Connor Hall 4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Gallagher Court 5200-5209 Gallagher Ct. ^{3,4} | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |

| | |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Bokel Ct. is odd addresses only |
| 2. | Crowson Ave. is even addresses only |
| 3. | Gallagher Ct is even and odd addresses |
| 4. | Loyola University Maryland does not own or lease 5201 Gallagher Ct. This is a non-university residence and is privately owned |
| 5. | Tantallion Ct. is even and odd addresses |
| 6. | The Guilford Apartments are an off campus site not owned by Loyola University Maryland. The University leases apartments for the purpose of student housing |

1. Bokel Ct. is odd addresses only
2. Crowson Ave. is even addresses only
3. Gallagher Ct is even and odd addresses
4. Loyola University Maryland does not own or lease 5201 Gallagher Ct. This is a non-university residence and is privately owned
5. Tantallion Ct. is even and odd addresses
6. The Guilford Apartments are an off campus site not owned by Loyola University Maryland. The University leases apartments for the purpose of student housing

Loyola University in Maryland
2015
Residence Halls Fire Statistics

| Residence Hall | # of Fires | # of Deaths | # of Injuries | Value of Property Damage | Date & Time of Fire | Date Reported | Location of Fire | Nature/Cause of Fire | Corrective Action(s) |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Ahern North Hall 4501 N Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Ahern South Hall 4501 N Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Aquinas Hall 417 Notre Dame Ln | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Avila Hall 4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Bellarmino Hall 4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Bokel Court 401-419 Bokel Ct ¹ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Butler Hall 4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Campion Towers 14 W. Coldspring Ln | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Claver Hall 4501 N. Charles St | 1 | 0 | 0 | \$100-999 | 10/12/2015 22:38 | 10/12/2015 | Apt. 202 | Cooking in oven | Provided education to the students about proper cooking |
| Crowson Avenue 5200-5206 Crowson Ave ² | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Dorothy Day Hall 4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Flannery O'Connor Hall 4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Gallagher Court 5200-5209 Gallagher Ct. ^{3,4} | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 | | | | . | |

[illegible]

Loyola University in Maryland

2014

Residence Halls Fire Statistics

| Residence Hall | # of Fires | # of Deaths | # of Injuries | Value of Property Damage | Date & Time of Fire | Date Reported | Location of Fire | Nature/Cause of Fire | Corrective Action(s) |
|---------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ahern North Hall 4501 N Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Ahern South Hall 4501 N Charles St | 1 | 0 | 0 | \$1,000-9,999 | 7/30/14 01:49 | 7/30/14 | Outside apt 101. Exterior of building | Electrical malfunction | Unit was replaced |
| Aquinas Hall 417 Notre Dame Ln | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Avila Hall 4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Bellarmino Hall 4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Bokel Court 401-419 Bokel Ct ¹ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Butler Hall 4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Campion Towers 14 W. Coldspring Ln | 2 | 0 | 0 | (1)\$0-99; (2)\$100-999 | (1)2/7/14 20:23; (2)12/31/14 17:33 | (1)2/7/14; (2)12/31/14 | (1)Apt. 509; (2)Apt. 706 | (1)Unattended cooking; (2)Cooking | (1)Education with student about staying in kitchen while cooking. (2) Education on keeping the cooking area free of combustibles. |
| Claver Hall 4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Crowson Avenue 5200-5206 Crowson Ave ² | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Dorothy Day Hall 4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |

[illegible]

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY MARYLAND

Evergreen Campus ⁽¹⁾

| Offenses (Reported by Hierarchy) | Year | On Campus | Non- campus ⁽²⁾ | Public Property ⁽³⁾ | Total | Residential Facilities ⁽⁴⁾ |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Murder/Non- Negligent Manslaughter | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Manslaughter by Negligence | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rape ⁽⁵⁾ | 2016 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| | 2015 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| | 2014 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| Fondling ⁽⁵⁾ | 2016 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incest ⁽⁵⁾ | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Statutory Rape ⁽⁵⁾ | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Robbery | 2016 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aggravated Assault | 2016 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| | 2015 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Burglary | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft ⁽⁶⁾ | 2016 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Liquor Law Arrests | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug Law Arrests | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Weapons Law Arrests | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY MARYLAND – Evergreen Campus (1) cont.

| Offenses (Not Reported by Hierarchy) | Years | On Campus | Non- Campus(2) | Public Property(3) | Total | Residential Facilities(4) |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| Arson | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Domestic Violence (8) | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dating Violence (8) | 2016 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| | 2015 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stalking (8) | 2016 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| | 2015 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Offenses (Reported by Hierarchy) | Years | On Campus | Non- Campus(2) | Public Property(3) | Total | Residential Facilities(4) |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| Liquor Law Violations (referred for disciplinary action) | 2016 | 365 | 0 | 37 | 365 | 328 |
| | 2015 | 476 | 0 | 0 | 476 | 469 |
| | 2014 | 647 | 0 | 0 | 647 | 637 |
| Drug Law (7) Violations (referred for disciplinary action) | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 42 |
| | 2014 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 26 |
| Weapons Law Violations (referred for disciplinary action) | 2016 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |

Hate Crimes: are crimes that manifest evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the victim's actual or perceived bias towards another's disability, ethnicity, gender, gender identity, national origin, race, religion, or sexual orientation. Hate crimes are reported for the crimes of criminal homicide, sex assault, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, and any other crime involving bodily injury, as well as, larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction/damage/vandalism.

2016 – Four crimes were reported and they all occurred on campus. One crime was reported as a simple assault where homophobic comments were made. One crime was reported as vandalism where offensive religious / national origin comments were written on a vehicle. One crime which was reported as telephone misuse when the caller threatened and intimidated a fellow worker by using homophobic language. One crime was reported as vandalism because of perceived gender bias.

2015 - Two crimes reported both involving intimidation committed on campus and in the residence halls involving racial bias. One crime reported as simple assault committed on campus and in a resident hall involving race bias.

2014 - Two crimes reported one for destruction of property after homophobic comments were made and one for vandalism when homophobic graffiti was put in a men's restroom.

Unfounded Crimes: Beginning in 2015, a crime is considered unfounded only if a sworn or commissioned law enforcement person makes a formal determination that the report is false or baseless.

There were two unfounded crimes in 2016 one was a sexual assault in which the complainant lied and was dishonest about the incident. The other was for a reported dating violence in which the complainant denied there was any violence.

Footnotes for the Evergreen Campus of Loyola University Maryland:

- (1). The statistics reflect a University population of approximately 4000 undergraduate students, 2000 graduate students, and 1364 employees.
- (2). Non-campus locations are properties that are owned, leased or rented by the university which are not contiguous to the Evergreen Campus. These locations are the Ridley Athletic Center, The Loyola Retreat Center in Flintstone, Maryland, 5000 Charles Street, (parking lot at the Cathedral), 4806 York Road (IT office space), 5000 York Road (HR, IT and Financial Services), 3900 North Charles Street, The Guilford (leased student housing) and Loyola in Leuven, a study abroad program at the Katholieke University located in Leuven, Belgium.
- (3). Statistics listed in "public property" include incidents which took place off campus, on public property immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus, but not on the property of Loyola University.
- (4). Residential Facilities statistics are duplicative. They are included in the campus statistics and reflect that portion of the campus statistics which occurred in residence halls or other residential facilities for students on campus.
- (5). Not all incidents reported in the Sexual Assault categories were reported to campus police but could have been reported to other departments on campus. Consequently, not all incidents were able to be criminally investigated but were administratively investigated by the Title IX office.
- (6). The Clery Act definition of motor vehicle thefts includes golf carts, motor-scooters, and other "non-traditional" vehicles.
- (7). In 2016, the State of Maryland enacted new legislation with regards to Marijuana drug law violations. The previous years 2014 and 2015 reflect the drug law violations which were referred to the judicial process. The new law changed the type of offence when there are 10 grams or less of marijuana. The Clery handbook states: possession of a small amount of marijuana in states that have decriminalized this conduct, meaning that the conduct is no longer a criminal offense. Referrals that occur for this decriminalized conduct should not be counted for Clery Act reporting purposes.
- (8). VAWA required institutions make good faith efforts to compile statistics for instances of domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking beginning in the 2014 reporting year.

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY MARYLAND
CLINICAL CENTERS - BELVEDERE CAMPUS ⁽¹⁾

| Offenses (Reported by Hierarchy) | Year | On Campus | Non-campus(2) | Public Property(3) | Total | Residential Facilities (4) |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Manslaughter by Negligence | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rape (5) | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fondling (5) | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incest (5) | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Statutory Rape (5) | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Robbery | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aggravated Assault | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Burglary | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft (6) | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Liquor Law Arrests | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug Law Arrests | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Weapons Law Arrests | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY MARYLAND
CLINICAL CENTERS - BELVEDERE CAMPUS (1) (cont.)

| Offenses (Reported by Hierarchy) | Years | On Campus | Non- campus(2) | Public Property(3) | Total | Residential Facilities(4) |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| Liquor Law Violations (referred for disciplinary action) | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug Law Violations (referred for disciplinary action) (7) | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Weapons Law Violations (referred for disciplinary action) | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Offenses (Not Reported by Hierarchy) | Years | On Campus | Non- Campus(2) | Public Property(3) | Total | Residential Facilities(4) |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| Arson | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Domestic Violence (8) | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dating Violence (8) | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stalking (8) | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Hate Crimes: are crimes that manifest evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the victim's actual or perceived bias towards another's disability, ethnicity, gender identity, national origin, race, religion, or sexual orientation. Hate crimes are reported for the crimes of criminal homicide, sex offenses, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, and any other crime involving bodily injury, as well as, larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction/damage/vandalism.

There were no reported hate crimes on the Belvedere Campus for the 2014, 2015, and 2016 years.

Institutions are required to publish the number "Unfounded Crimes" beginning with calendar year 2015 crime statistics. **Unfounded Crimes:** are crimes considered unfounded only if a sworn or commissioned law enforcement person makes a formal determination that the report is false or baseless. There were no unfounded crimes at the Belvedere campus in 2016.

Footnotes for the Loyola University Maryland Belvedere Campus:

- (1). The statistics reflect a University population of approximately 200 graduate students, and 25 employees. Statistics in previous years, from 2013 and before were included in our main campus statistics.
- (2). There is no non-campus property at the Belvedere Campus.
- (3). Statistics listed in "public property" include incidents which took place off campus, on public property immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus, but not on the property of Loyola University Maryland, Belvedere Campus.
- (4). There are no residential facilities at the Belvedere Campus.
- (5). Not all incidents reported in the Sexual Assault categories were reported to campus police but could have been reported to other departments on campus. Consequently, not all incidents were able to be criminally investigated but were administratively investigated by the Title IX office.
- (6). The Clery Act definition of motor vehicle thefts includes golf carts, motor-scooters, and other "non-traditional" vehicles.
- (7). The State of Maryland enacted legislation with regards to Marijuana drug law violations. The previous years 2014 and 2015 reflect the drug law violations which were referred to the judicial process. The law changed the type of offence when there are 10 grams or less of marijuana. The Clery handbook states: possession of a small amount of marijuana in states that have decriminalized this conduct, meaning that the conduct is no longer a criminal offense. Referrals that occur for this decriminalized conduct should not be counted for Clery Act reporting purposes.
- (8). VAWA required institutions make good faith efforts to compile statistics for instances of domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking beginning in the 2014 reporting year.

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY MARYLAND
Columbia Campus (1)

| Offenses (Reported by Hierarchy) | Year | On Campus | Non- campus (2) | Public Property (3) | Total | Residential Facilities (4) |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Murder/Non- Negligent Manslaughter | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Manslaughter by Negligence | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rape (5) | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fondling (5) | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incest (5) | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Statutory Rape (5) | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Robbery | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aggravated Assault | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Burglary | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft (6) | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Liquor Law Arrests | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug Law Arrests | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Weapons Law Arrests | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY MARYLAND - Columbia Campus (1) (cont.)

| Offenses (Reported by Hierarchy) | Years | On Campus | Non- Campus(2) | Public Property(3) | Total | Residential Facilities(4) |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| Liquor Law Violations (referred for disciplinary action) | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug Law (7) Violations (referred for disciplinary action) | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Weapons Law Violations (referred for disciplinary action) | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Offenses (Not Reported by Hierarchy) | Years | On Campus | Non- Campus(2) | Public Property(3) | Total | Residential Facilities(4) |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| Arson | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Domestic Violence (8) | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dating Violence (8) | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stalking (8) | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Hate Crimes: are crimes that manifest evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the victim's actual or perceived bias towards another's disability, ethnicity, gender, gender identity, national origin, race, religion, or sexual orientation. Hate crimes are reported for the crimes of criminal homicide, sex assault, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, and any other crime involving bodily injury, as well as, larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction/damage/vandalism.

There were no reported hate crimes on the Columbia Campus for the 2014, 2015, and 2016 years.

Institutions are required to publish the number "Unfounded Crimes" beginning with calendar year 2015 crime statistics. **Unfounded Crimes:** are crimes considered unfounded only if a sworn or commissioned law enforcement person makes a formal determination that the report is false or baseless. There were no unfounded crimes at the Columbia campus in 2016.

Footnotes for the Loyola University Maryland Columbia Campus:

- (1). The statistics reflect a University population of approximately 1000 graduate students, and 350 employees.
- (2). There is no Non-campus property at the Columbia Graduate Center.
- (3). Statistics listed in "public property" include incidents which took place off campus, on public property immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus, but not on the property of Loyola University Maryland, Columbia Graduate Center.
- (4). There are no residential facilities at the Columbia Graduate Center.
- (5). Not all incidents reported in the Sexual Assault categories were reported to campus police but could have been reported to other departments on campus. Consequently, not all incidents were able to be criminally investigated but were administratively investigated by the Title IX office.
- (6). The Clery Act definition of motor vehicle thefts includes golf carts, motor-scooters, and other "non-traditional" vehicles.
- (7). The State of Maryland enacted legislation with regards to Marijuana drug law violations. The previous years 2014 and 2015 reflect the drug law violations which were referred to the judicial process. The law changed the type of offence when there are 10 grams or less of marijuana. The Clery handbook states: possession of a small amount of marijuana in states that have decriminalized this conduct, meaning that the conduct is no longer a criminal offense. Referrals that occur for this decriminalized conduct should not be counted for Clery Act reporting purposes.
- (8). VAWA required institutions make good faith efforts to compile statistics for instances of domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking beginning in the 2014 reporting year.

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY MARYLAND
Timonium Campus (1)

| Offenses (Reported by Hierarchy) | Year | On Campus | Non-campus (2) | Public Property (3) | Total | Residential Facilities (4) |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Manslaughter by Negligence | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rape (5) | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fondling (5) | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incest (5) | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Statutory Rape (5) | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Robbery | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aggravated Assault | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Burglary | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft (6) | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Liquor Law Arrests | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug Law Arrests | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Weapons Law Arrests | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY MARYLAND - Timonium Campus (1) (cont.)

| Offenses (Reported by Hierarchy) | Years | On Campus | Non- Campus(2) | Public Property(3) | Total | Residential Facilities(4) |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| Liquor Law Violations (referred for disciplinary action) | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug Law (7) Violations (referred for disciplinary action) | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Weapons Law Violations (referred for disciplinary action) | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Offenses (Not Reported by Hierarchy) | Years | On Campus | Non- Campus(2) | Public Property(3) | Total | Residential Facilities(4) |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| Arson | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Domestic Violence (8) | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dating Violence (8) | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stalking (8) | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Hate Crimes: are crimes that manifest evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the victim's actual or perceived bias towards another's disability, ethnicity, gender, gender identity, national origin, race, religion, or sexual orientation. Hate crimes are reported for the crimes of criminal homicide, sex assault, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, and any other crime involving bodily injury, as well as, larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction/damage/vandalism.

There were no reported hate crimes on the Timonium Campus for the 2014, 2015, and 2016 years.

Institutions are required to publish the number "Unfounded Crimes" beginning with calendar year 2015 crime statistics. **Unfounded Crimes:** are crimes considered unfounded only if a sworn or commissioned law enforcement person makes a formal determination that the report is false or baseless. There were no unfounded crimes at the Timonium campus in 2016.

Footnotes for the Loyola University Maryland Timonium Campus:

- (1). The statistics reflect a University population of approximately 1000 graduate students, and 300 employees.
- (2). There is no Non-campus property at the Timonium Graduate Center.
- (3). Statistics listed in "public property" include incidents which took place off campus, on public property immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus, but not on the property of Loyola University Maryland, Timonium Graduate Center.
- (4). There are no residential facilities at the Timonium Graduate Center
- (5). Not all incidents reported in the Sexual Assault categories were reported to campus police but could have been reported to other departments on campus. Consequently, not all incidents were able to be criminally investigated but were administratively investigated by the Title IX office.
- (6). The Clery Act definition of motor vehicle thefts includes golf carts, motor-scooters, and other "non-traditional" vehicles.
- (7). The State of Maryland enacted legislation with regards to Marijuana drug law violations. The previous years 2014 and 2015 reflect the drug law violations which were referred to the judicial process. The law changed the type of offence when there are 10 grams or less of marijuana. The Clery handbook states: possession of a small amount of marijuana in states that have decriminalized this conduct, meaning that the conduct is no longer a criminal offense. Referrals that occur for this decriminalized conduct should not be counted for Clery Act reporting purposes.
- (8). VAWA required institutions make good faith efforts to compile statistics for instances of domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking beginning in the 2014 reporting year.