



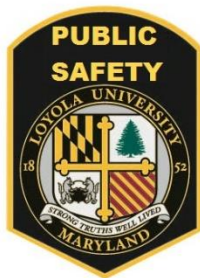
LOYOLA
UNIVERSITY MARYLAND

2019 Annual Security & Fire Safety Report

Prepared by Departments of Environmental Health &
Safety and Public Safety

Containing information for the 2019-2020 Academic Year

Includes statistics for 2016, 2017, 2018



IMPORTANT NOTICE

This communication is prepared as part of the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act of 1990. This is a copy of Loyola University's Annual Security and Fire Safety Report (Clery) of policies for the Evergreen campus, the Graduate Centers at Columbia and Timonium, the International House in Leuven Belgium and the Loyola Clinical Center at Belvedere Square. This report includes statistics for the previous three years concerning reported crimes that occurred on campus; in certain off-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by Loyola University; and on public property within, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. The report also includes institutional policies and procedures concerning campus security, policies concerning Sexual Assault, Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), and Fire Safety policies. Please take a few minutes and review our policies. You can obtain a copy of this report by contacting the Department of Public Safety 410-617-2239 or Environmental Health and Safety at 410-617-1121 or by accessing the following web site: <http://www.loyola.edu/departments/publicsafety/reporting/annual-security-report>

Crime and resident hall fire statistics for 2016, 2017, and 2018 can be found in this report.

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Enforcement, Jurisdiction and Arrest Authority:

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.

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. 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 off campus locations is monitored, recorded and provided to Student Life or follow-up as required.

Local Police Agencies:

The Department of Public Safety has established a working relationship with the local and state police agencies. In June 2006, DPS entered into an agreement with BPD to hire "off-duty" Baltimore Police Officers to provide additional coverage in and around campus. These BPD officers are also used for large events on campus and to help patrol areas close to campus where the university does not have jurisdiction. BPD officers retain all of their powers and responsibilities while in this capacity but are working directly for the leadership of Loyola's Department of Public Safety.

The University entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with BPD regarding sexual assault investigations in February 2016.

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 an off campus offense, DPS officers may assist with the investigation in cooperation with the local law enforcement agency.

Loyola University does not have any affiliated non-campus student organizations.

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

Campus Geography Overview

A. Loyola University Maryland - Evergreen (Main) Campus, 4501 North Charles Street, Baltimore

Loyola University Maryland has been an integral part of higher education in Baltimore since 1852. The primary campus is 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 one hundred seventy nine acres of land and more than fifty 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 a 6000 seat capacity stadium.

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.

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 Maryland - Columbia Graduate Center Campus, 8890 McGaw Road, Columbia

The Columbia campus provides administrative and classroom space for multiple Graduate programs. Loyola occupies a portion of this three-story facility. Police services are provided by the Howard County Police Department 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 dispatch center at the 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 Maryland - Timonium Graduate Center Campus, 2034 Greenspring Drive, Timonium

The Graduate Center at Timonium is a 65,000 square foot academic center that provides administrative offices and classroom space for multiple Graduate programs. Public Safety dispatchers monitor the electronic door card-access and closed circuit television (CCTV) in the Public Safety dispatch center at the 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 street associated with Timonium campus is Greenspring Drive: 2000 block.

D. Loyola University Maryland - Belvedere Square Clinical Centers, 5911 York Road, Baltimore

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 dispatch center at the Baltimore Evergreen Campus.

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

E. Loyola International House – Leuven Campus, Zwartzusterstraat, Leuven 3000

Loyola International Nachbahr Huis is a student residence where students of different nationalities live together. The residence is located in the center of Leuven, in a 17th century convent. One wing of the

Black Nun's Convent was restored in 1991-1992 by Loyola University Maryland, from which every academic year a group of around 20 students come to study a year or semester abroad at the KU Leuven. These students live together with approximately 20 Belgian and 25 international students. The residence has 43 rooms (23 single, 16 double and 4 triple rooms), where 67 students (male and female) can live. They are split up in 6 units of 7 to 15 students.

Reporting Procedures

Community members, students, faculty, staff, administrators and University guests should report all crimes, emergencies and public safety related incidents to Loyola's Department of Public Safety 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.

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 investigator conducts or coordinates any incidents needing internal or external investigations with local police. All student involved 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 the University's email system. 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 by telephone at (410) 617-5911.

For the purpose of making a timely warning notifications and the annual statistical disclosure, criminal reports should be reported to:

Public Safety Dispatch: (410) 617-5911
Any member of the Public Safety Department
Title IX Coordinator
Dean of Students

Loyola University Maryland will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the institution against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of this paragraph.

Confidential Reporting

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

report 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.

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 or the LiveSafe mobile app, 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>

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: arson, aggravated assault, burglary, criminal homicide, motor vehicle theft, robbery, and sexual assault. Each reported incident will be assessed on a case by case basis for timely warning and other notification options.

Loyola's Director of Public Safety or designee reviews all reports to determine if there is an on-going or serious threat to the community and if the distribution of a Timely Warning Notice is warranted. Timely Warning Notices are not required with respect to crimes reported to a pastoral or professional counselor.

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 usually distributes the Timely Warning Notices through the University's Greyhound Alert emergency messaging system which includes text and email to the Loyola community. Timely Warning Notices shall be provided to students and employees in a manner that is timely and that will aid in the prevention of similar occurrences, but withholds the names of victims as confidential.

Emergency Response and Communication

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

Loyola University DPS will take all steps necessary to isolate and mitigate any emergency or dangerous situation that may affect the campus community. The Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan (CEOP) is designed to provide Loyola University Maryland with guidelines to ensure a timely, effective, efficient, coordinated and safe response to emergencies or disasters that affect the campus, its operations, or population. Response operations are intended to resolve a situation while minimizing casualties and property damage. Response activities include: warnings, emergency medical services, firefighting, law enforcement operations, evacuation, shelter and mass care, search and rescue, as well as other associated functions.

Loyola University Maryland 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.

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 General Campus Evacuation Guide which can be found on Loyola's emergency preparedness webpage. This guide and additional fire safety information is distributed to all faculty, administrators, and staff on campus annually.

It is the policy of DPS, that the campus community will immediately be notified upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on the campus. The Director of Public Safety will send a Greyhound Alert to the community which includes both text and email messaging. All students and staff members are provided with a Loyola University Maryland email account at the start of employment or their academic process. The Greyhound Alert System is an opt-out system which updates daily with student and employee contact information. Campus community members can update their Greyhound Alerts profile through the Inside Loyola portal. Students can add parents/guardian contact information through their account portal. Students are strongly encouraged to stay registered within the system.

All emergencies that are reported to the Public Safety Dispatch Center by calling 410-617-5911 will be dispatched to an officer who will respond to the location. DPS officers as well as the officer in charge and shift commander will make early assessments to determine the size and scope of the emergency.

Ultimate authority to declare a campus state of emergency rests with the University Vice President & Special Assistant to the President or his/her designee. The Director of Public Safety shall immediately consult with the Vice President & Special Assistant to the President or his/her designee regarding the

emergency and determine whether or not a campus wide state of emergency exists. During the period of any major campus emergency, Campus Police will immediately put into effect the appropriate procedures necessary in order to meet the emergency, safeguard people and property, and maintain educational facilities, as outlined in the University's Emergency Management Plan.

Emergency Notification

Loyola University Maryland's crisis communications plan establishes procedures for the timely release of information during an emergency of any scale. The strategies outlined in this plan focus on four prevailing objectives for the communications component of Loyola's crisis response: speed, accuracy, consistency, and transparency.

Communications during a crisis must empower members of the Loyola community to make informed decisions that will mitigate risks to their health and safety, their environment, and their property, along with Loyola's environment and property. In addition, communications are central to university efforts to maintain or regain credibility among stakeholders and the public.

The crisis communications plan was produced by Loyola's office of marketing and communications (MarComm) as an annex to the university's emergency operations plan.

Although it is possible to send notification to particular segments of the community, DPS procedure is to send notifications to all segments of the population.

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 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 Marketing and Communication. The University will alert local law enforcement. Baltimore City Police may use the city's Communicator system to alert specific neighborhoods affected via mass phone notifications.

Public Safety has the authority to unilaterally create and send an initial message including subsequent follow-up messages for incidents that pose an imminent threat to the health and safety of the Loyola community. For message approval in all other incidents and/or once the crisis communications plan is activated, the associate director of media relations and the emergency operations team must do the following as outlined in the university's emergency operations plan:

- Determine what messages need to be approved.
- Determine who needs to review/approve messages

After the initial immediate threat alerts have been disseminated additional information will be updated as the situation develops. We anticipate a series of follow-up messages will be issued as the situation evolves and as additional information becomes available. The chair of the emergency operations team/incident commander and the associate director of media relations determine when the crisis communications plan is deactivated. Deactivation occurs after the final core incident information message is disseminated. We are not required to issue a timely warning based on the same incident, however we will provide adequate follow-up information to the community as needed.

The Greyhound Alerts System is tested every first Monday of the month at 1:00pm. This test, exercises each standalone system and is 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.

Building evacuation drills are conducted and documented throughout the calendar year. After action reviews are documented in order to train, educate, and improve upon evacuation times with DPS and Student Life staff.

These tests are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency response plans and capabilities of the institution. These tests may be announced or unannounced. General information about the emergency response and evacuation procedures is publicized each year as part of the University’s emergency preparedness efforts and is available on the Loyola University’s Department of Public Safety website: <http://www.loyola.edu/departments/public-safety> as well as the Department of Environmental Health & Safety website: <https://www.loyola.edu/departments/environmental-health-safety>

Campus Security Authorities (CSA):

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

- a. A campus police department or a campus security department of an institution.
 1. All members of the Department of Public Safety
 2. All Loyola students working with the DPS student escort program
- b. Any individuals who have responsibility for campus security including individuals who provide security at a campus parking kiosk, monitor access into a campus facility, or act as event security.
 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 Event Services staff and students
- c. Any individual or organization specified in the institution’s statement of campus security policy as an individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses.
 1. Any Loyola University Administrator
 2. All members of Human Resources
 3. All members of the Office of Student Life
- d. 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.
 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 annual online training on required reporting procedures. Additionally, CSA's are contacted annually to provide a statement confirming instances of criminal reports which may have been made to them.

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. DPS receives reports from local law enforcement regarding serious incident(s) occurring on campus or in the immediate neighborhoods or business areas surrounding the 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 made from the Evergreen and Belvedere campuses. All 911 emergency calls for service made from the Graduate Center campuses are forwarded to the appropriate county.

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.

Campus Security and Access of Campus Facilities

Evergreen Campus

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, DeChairo College Center, Donnelly, Facilities, Jenkins, Knott, Maryland, Sellinger, Xavier Halls, the Alumni Chapel, the Andrew White Student Center and along the York Road corridor 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.

After normal business hours and during breaks, the administrative and academic 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.

Over 70 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 emergency blue light phones are tested once per semester by DPS and forward any non-working device to the Office of Technology Services.

Evergreen Campus – Residence Halls

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 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 duress buttons that report directly to Public Safety. Emergencies occurring on campus can be reported to DPS by calling 410-617-5911.

Each resident's 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 behavior 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 through a combination of access control systems, closed circuit television at most entrances and on-duty Student Life Staff members working at entrance hall lobby desks. 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 security cameras. Access control systems are used to regulate access into residence halls, academic and administrative buildings on campus. All common residence hall laundry rooms are equipped with emergency call phones that directly contact Public Safety.

Evergreen Campus - 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 appropriate exterior lighting. DPS works closely with Facilities Management to address burned out lights promptly as well as other physical conditions to enhance safety and security.

Requested 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 dispatch 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 technicians wear attire identifying themselves as Loyola University Maryland staff members. All approved contractors have completed a background check through their owning company. Procedures for gaining entrance into a campus staff residence will be facilitated through DPS, who in turn will dispatch personnel to unlock and/or disarm the residence and admit the individual(s) into the residence requesting/needing maintenance. DPS will then return after the work order has been completed to secure and rearm the residence.

Belvedere Clinical Center

The Belvedere Clinical Center campus is located in Northern Baltimore City and is only accessible to students and staff 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 patrolled by members of DPS after normal business hours. Authorized students and staff have access to the Belvedere Center after hours via Evergreen card. The Belvedere Clinical Center is equipped with CCTV surveillance which is monitored by our Public Safety dispatch center. There are no residence halls at the Belvedere Clinical center.

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 onsite management to address physical conditions to enhance safety and security.

Columbia 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 equipped with security technology including CCTV surveillance, and electronic access. There are no residence halls at the Columbia Graduate Center.

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 Event Services onsite management to address physical conditions to enhance safety and security.

Timonium Graduate Center

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 equipped with security technology including CCTV surveillance, electronic access and emergency blue light phones in the parking lots. There are no residence halls at the Timonium Graduate Center.

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 Event Services onsite management and Facilities Maintenance staff to address burned out lights promptly as well as other physical conditions to enhance safety and security.

Leuven Campus – Loyola House

The Leuven facility comprises two connected buildings – one that houses the student living area and the other that includes our office spaces, laundry facility and a student/RA apartment. There are two entrances to the dormitories - a main entrance and a side entrance to the connected building. All buildings are accessed by electronic key cards using KU Leuven ids. This electronic access system was installed in the 2017 fall semester and is maintained and monitored by the corresponding department in KU Leuven's central administration facility. Our resident associate director has control over granting/revoking access to student residents, office staff and cleaning crew. The cleaning crew comprises three separate companies: a

janitorial services company, a carpet/rug cleaning company and a toilet sanitary disposal company. All three companies have electronic access cards to the facility. KU Leuven maintenance staff/technical services can gain access using their id cards.

Crime Prevention, Fire Safety and Safety Awareness Programming

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.

Crime prevention, safety education and security awareness programs are conducted by various Loyola departments throughout the year. 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 members 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

The Department of Public Safety (DPS) conducts "in service" several times a year. Our summer training includes exercises to put our emergency responders, officers, dispatchers, Baltimore Police and other appropriate internal and external departments / divisions through procedures we expect to use during a crisis event.

Public Safety conducts classroom instruction on how Campus Police would evacuate the campus for various serious events. This is 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 are discussed along with active shooter, civil disturbance, and police activity.

Programming for 2018

Date of Program	Name and Location of Program	Program Description
1/12/2018	Emergency Preparedness Tabletop Exercise in McGuire Hall	Annual campus-wide exercise to help achieve emergency preparedness goals followed by After Action Review.

9/1/18	Campus Police Ice Cream Social on the Academic Quad	Casual opportunity for DPS officers to engage students in an informal setting throughout campus to discuss general campus safety issues, sponsored by SGA.
8/31/2018	New Student Orientation in Reitz Arena	The experience of being a student begins with what happens in the residence halls and classrooms but extends beyond that into the City of Baltimore. Personal and Fire Safety are discussed.
8/30/18	International Student Orientation in Sellinger Hall	Safety on Campus for incoming International Students
Spring and Fall Semesters 2018	Active Shooter Response in various locations throughout all campuses	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 to be aware of in order to increase their chances of survival in an active shooter incident. The program presents 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.
4/18, 12/18	Personal Safety Abroad in McGuire Hall	Safety information shared with students preparing to study abroad
10/1/18	Fire Safety at the Library	Provided fire safety training and awareness for Library employees
Spring and Fall 2018	Campus Security Authorities online training	Everfi online training for all Campus Security Authorities

Alcohol and Drug Policies

Loyola University Maryland is committed to promoting the health and safety of its campus community through a program of alcohol education and the implementation of relevant policies. The university enforces all Maryland laws regarding the possession, use, and sale of alcoholic beverages, including those prohibiting the consumption of alcoholic beverages by persons under the age of 21 on campus and at university sponsored activities.

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.

Loyola University Maryland fully supports and requires compliance with federal and state laws regarding illegal drugs and paraphernalia. The term “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.

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>

Alcohol and Drug Awareness Programs for Students

Name of Program	Date of Program	Description
All Summer 2018	Think About it taken Online	Prepares students for the unique challenges and responsibilities of college life. Focusing on minimizing risks associated with alcohol, drugs, and sexual violence. This program takes a harm reduction approach that results in a healthy campus culture and uses the latest prevention techniques and science-based research to educate students about the impact of alcohol.
	Alcohol and Drug Education Meeting with Mike Green in McGuire Hall	All student-athletes gather to be informed of the Drug Testing Policy and also have a speaker that discusses alcohol and drug use and how they can impact decision making.

Office of Student Support and Wellness Promotion
Seton Court 02B

Monday – Friday, 8:30am to 5:00pm

The Office of Student Support and Wellness Promotion facilitates student retention within the Jesuit tradition of *cura personalis*. They are committed to supporting students who face personal and substance use-related challenges by providing opportunities for spiritual, emotional, physical, educational, professional, and social growth. We help students leverage available resources and stay focused on their success by initiating and sustaining collaborative relationships with our community partners.

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 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 be 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.

This report is prepared in cooperation with local and state law enforcement as well as our internal organizations: Athletics, Student Development, Counseling Center, Admissions and Human Resources, all contribute greatly to the report process and its successful completion. 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. 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 receive information where they can view the report from the Admissions Office and the Human Resources Department as well as online.

Loyola University Department of Public Safety compiles crime statistics by using definitions from the following required source: The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting 2016 edition. Loyola University Liquor Law, Drug Law and Weapons Possession Policy were referenced from the Loyola University Community Standards Handbook 2019-2020.

Reportable Clery Offense Definitions:

Criminal Homicide

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.

Manslaughter by Negligence: 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.

Sexual Assault

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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)

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.

Weapon Law 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.

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).

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.)

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.

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 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.

Loyola University Maryland Crime Statistics (1)

Evergreen Campus

Offenses (Reported by Hierarchy)	Year	On Campus	Non- campus(2)	Public Property(3)	Total	Residential Facilities(4)
Murder / Non- Negligent Manslaughter	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Rape (5)	2018	6	0	0	6	6
	2017	7	1	0	8	5
	2016	9	0	0	9	9
Fondling (5)	2018	5	0	0	5	5
	2017	3	2	0	5	2
	2016	4	0	0	4	3
Incest (5)	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape (5)	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2018	0	0	1	1	0
	2017	2	0	2	4	0
	2016	2	0	2	2	0
Aggravated Assault	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	1	0	1	0
	2016	2	0	0	2	2
Burglary	2018	1	0	0	1	0
	2017	6	0	0	6	4
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft (6)	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	1	0	0	1	0
Liquor Law Arrests	2018	1	0	0	0	1
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Arrests	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0

Loyola University Maryland - Evergreen Campus(1) Law Violation Referrals						
Offenses (Reported by Hierarchy)	Years	On Campus	Non-Campus (2)	Public Property (3)	Total	Residential Facilities (4)
Liquor Law Violations (referred for disciplinary action)	2018	258	0	0	258	251
	2017	503	0	0	503	494
	2016	365	0	37	365	328
Drug Law Violations (referred for disciplinary action)	2018	3	0	0	3	3
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations (referred for disciplinary action)	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0

Loyola University Maryland – Evergreen Campus(1) Crime Statistics – Not in Hierarchy						
Offenses	Years	On Campus	Non-Campus (2)	Public Property (3)	Total	Residential Facilities (4)
Arson	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2018	5	0	0	5	5
	2017	1	0	0	1	1
	2016	3	0	0	3	3
Stalking	2018	4	0	0	4	4
	2017	7	0	0	7	5
	2016	2	0	0	2	2

Hate Crime: a crime that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. The categories of bias include the victim's actual or perceived race, religion, disability, ethnicity, gender, gender identity, national origin, 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.

2017 – One crime was reported as intimidation involving disability bias occurred in a residence hall on campus.

2016 – Four crimes were reported and all occurred on campus, not in a residence hall. 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.

Unfounded Crimes: 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. There were no unfounded crimes in 2017. There was one unfounded crime in 2018.

Footnotes for the Evergreen Campus of Loyola University Maryland:

- (1). The statistics reflect a University population of approximately 4,000 undergraduate students, 2,000 graduate students, and 1,000 employees.
- (2). Non-campus locations are properties that are owned, leased or rented by the university which are not contiguous to the Evergreen Campus including the Ridley Athletic Center, The Loyola Retreat Center, 5000 Charles Street (parking lot at the Cathedral), and locations of short stay away trips and off campus class locations.
- (3). Statistics listed in "public property" include incidents which took place 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 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 new law changed the type of offense 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.

Loyola University Maryland Crime Statistics (1)

Belvedere Campus

Offenses (Reported by Hierarchy)	Year	On Campus	Non- campus(2)	Public Property(3)	Total	Residential Facilities(4)
Murder / Non- Negligent Manslaughter	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Rape (5)	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling (5)	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Incest (5)	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape (5)	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	1	1	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft (6)	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Arrests	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0

Loyola University Maryland - Belvedere Campus(1) Law Violation Referrals						
Offenses (Reported by Hierarchy)	Years	On Campus	Non-Campus (2)	Public Property (3)	Total	Residential Facilities (4)
Liquor Law Violations (referred for disciplinary action)	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations (referred for disciplinary action)	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations (referred for disciplinary action)	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0

Loyola University Maryland – Belvedere Campus(1) Crime Statistics – Not in Hierarchy						
Offenses	Years	On Campus	Non-Campus (2)	Public Property (3)	Total	Residential Facilities (4)
Arson	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0

Hate Crime: a crime that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. The categories of bias include the victim's actual or perceived race, religion, disability, ethnicity, gender, gender identity, national origin, 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 Belvedere Campus for the 2016, 2017, and 2018 years.**

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.**

Footnotes for the Loyola University Maryland Belvedere Campus:

- (1) These statistics reflect a University population of approximately 1000 graduate students, and 50 employees.
- (2). There is no Non-campus property at the Belvedere Clinical 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, Belvedere Graduate Center.
- (4). There are no residential facilities at the Belvedere Clinical 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 to decriminalize the type of offense 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.

Loyola University Maryland Crime Statistics (1)

Columbia Campus

Offenses (Reported by Hierarchy)	Year	On Campus	Non- campus(2)	Public Property(3)	Total	Residential Facilities(4)
Murder / Non- Negligent Manslaughter	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Rape (5)	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling (5)	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Incest (5)	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape (5)	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft (6)	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Arrests	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0

Loyola University Maryland - Columbia Campus(1) Law Violation Referrals						
Offenses (Reported by Hierarchy)	Years	On Campus	Non-Campus (2)	Public Property (3)	Total	Residential Facilities (4)
Liquor Law Violations (referred for disciplinary action)	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations (referred for disciplinary action)	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations (referred for disciplinary action)	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0

Loyola University Maryland – Columbia Campus(1) Crime Statistics – Not in Hierarchy						
Offenses	Years	On Campus	Non-Campus (2)	Public Property (3)	Total	Residential Facilities (4)
Arson	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0

Hate Crime: a crime that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. The categories of bias include the victim's actual or perceived race, religion, disability, ethnicity, gender, gender identity, national origin, 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 2016, 2017, and 2018 years.

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.

Footnotes for the Loyola University Maryland Columbia Campus:

- (1) These statistics reflect a University population of approximately 1000 graduate students, and 50 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 to decriminalize the type of offense 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.

Loyola University Maryland Crime Statistics (1)

Leuven Campus

Offenses (Reported by Hierarchy)	Year	On Campus	Non- campus(2)	Public Property(3)	Total	Residential Facilities(4)
Murder / Non- Negligent Manslaughter	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Rape (5)	2018	1	0	0	1	1
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling (5)	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Incest (5)	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape (5)	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	1	0	0	1	1
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft (6)	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	2018	0	0	1	1	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Arrests	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0

Loyola University Maryland - Leuven Campus(1) Law Violation Referrals						
Offenses (Reported by Hierarchy)	Years	On Campus	Non-Campus (2)	Public Property (3)	Total	Residential Facilities (4)
Liquor Law Violations (referred for disciplinary action)	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations (referred for disciplinary action)	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations (referred for disciplinary action)	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0

Loyola University Maryland – Leuven Campus(1) Crime Statistics – Not in Hierarchy						
Offenses	Years	On Campus	Non-Campus (2)	Public Property (3)	Total	Residential Facilities (4)
Arson	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0

Hate Crime: a crime that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. The categories of bias include the victim's actual or perceived race, religion, disability, ethnicity, gender, gender identity, national origin, 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 Leuven Campus for the 2016, 2017, and 2018 years.**

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 Leuven campus.**

Footnotes for the Loyola University Maryland Leuven Campus:

- (1) These statistics reflect a University population of approximately 70 students.
- (2). There is no Non-campus property at the Leuven 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, Leuven Campus.
- (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.

Loyola University Maryland Crime Statistics (1)

Timonium Campus

Offenses (Reported by Hierarchy)	Year	On Campus	Non- campus(2)	Public Property(3)	Total	Residential Facilities(4)
Murder / Non- Negligent Manslaughter	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Rape (5)	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling (5)	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Incest (5)	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape (5)	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft (6)	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Arrests	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0

Loyola University Maryland - Timonium Campus(1) Law Violation Referrals						
Offenses (Reported by Hierarchy)	Years	On Campus	Non-Campus (2)	Public Property (3)	Total	Residential Facilities (4)
Liquor Law Violations (referred for disciplinary action)	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations (referred for disciplinary action)	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations (referred for disciplinary action)	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0

Loyola University Maryland – Timonium Campus(1) Crime Statistics – Not in Hierarchy						
Offenses	Years	On Campus	Non-Campus (2)	Public Property (3)	Total	Residential Facilities (4)
Arson	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0

Hate Crime: a crime that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. The categories of bias include the victim's actual or perceived race, religion, disability, ethnicity, gender, gender identity, national origin, 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 2016, 2017, and 2018 years.

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.

Footnotes for the Loyola University Maryland Timonium Campus:

- (1) These statistics reflect a University population of approximately 1000 graduate students, and 100 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 to decriminalize the type of offense 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.

Missing Student Notification

Loyola University has a missing student policy outlining a report of any student who has been missing for 24 hours be forwarded 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). Reports of missing students can also be made to the Dean of Students Office (410-617-2842) and the Office of Student Life (410-617-5081). Any official missing student report must be referred immediately to the campus police department.

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 the local law enforcement with jurisdiction in the area/campus in which the individual went missing. This notification will be made within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing, unless the local law enforcement agency was the entity that made the determination that the student is missing.

Students living on and off campus are required to provide the University with updated permanent and local address as well as 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. 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.

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, accessible only to authorized campus and law enforcement officials. 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 ID 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.

Crime Log

The crime log 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.

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:

- If the disclosure is prohibited by law
- If disclosure would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim
- If disclosure would jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation or the safety of an individual
- If disclosure would cause a suspect to flee or evade detection
- If disclosure would result in the destruction of evidence

Violence against Women Act (VAWA) definitions

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.

- i. 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.
- ii. 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.
- iii. For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

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

Domestic Violence: A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed –

- A. by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim
- B. by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common
- C. by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner
- D. by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of Maryland, or
- E. 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 the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

The State of Maryland defines domestic violence “abuse” as the occurrence of one or more assault acts between “family or household members” including: 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.

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.

Sexual Assault is defined by the State of Maryland as 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.

Stalking - 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:

- A. *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.
- B. *Reasonable person* means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
- C. *Substantial emotional distress* means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

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

(a) 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.

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.

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.

VAWA 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 during Summer Orientation, Fall Welcome Week for new students, 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:

RRSA	Risk Reduction and Safety Awareness	ST	Stalking
DV	Domestic Violence	DAV	Dating Violence
BI	Bystander Intervention	CON	Consent
SA	Sexual Assault		

Primary Prevention and Awareness Programs for 1st Year Students

Name of Program	Date of Program	Location	Prohibited Behavior Covered
Realities of College Life	Day 2 of Summer Orientation 2018	McManus Theater	SA
Campus Safety for incoming International Students	9/01/2018	Sellinger Hall	SA/DAV/ST/RRSA
Know More: Building a community of consent (undergrads and transfer students)	8/31/2018	Reitz Arena	CON/DAV/SA/ST/RRSA
Know More: Building a community of consent for international students	8/31/2018	Humanities Center	CON/DAV/SA/ST/RRSA
Preventing Discrimination and Sexual Violence for new graduate students	Fall semester	Online	SA/DV/DAV/ST/RRSA
Step Up! For 1 st year students	Fall semester	Messina Class	BI

Primary Prevention and Awareness Programs for New Employees

Name of Program	Date of Program	Location	Prohibited Behavior Covered
Employee Orientation	Quarterly	5000 York Road	RRSA/SA/DV/DAV/ST
Preventing Discrimination and Sexual Violence: Title IX, VAWA and Clery Act for Administrators	Ongoing	Online	SA/DAV/ST/DV
Title IX Responsible Employee	Ongoing	Online	SA/ST/DV/DAV/CON
Workplace Violence and Title IX/Harassment Prevention Training	9/27/2018	McGuire West	RRSA
Sexual Harassment	January, May, August and November	McGuire Hall	RRSA

Ongoing Awareness and Prevention Programs for Students

Name of Program	Date of Program	Location	Topics Covered
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Safety (relational violence is covered as well as psychological well-being in general)	Fall Orientation 9/01/2018	Student Center	DAV/DV
Graduate Student Orientation	Prior to each Semester	E-mail	SA/DV/DAV/ST
Dissolving Rape Myths	10/25/2018	Library Auditorium	SA
Escalation	Throughout Fall semester 2018	Various locations	DV/DAV
#RelationshipGoals	2/08/2018	Campion Lounge	DV/DAV
PAUSE	3/26/2018	Campion Lounge	SA
Consent and Cookies	4/17/2018	Residence Hall	CON/SA

Ongoing Awareness and Prevention Programs for Employees

Name of Program	Date of Program	Location	Topics Covered
Responsible Employee Training	Ongoing	Online	SA/DAV/DV/ST
Campus Security Authority	Annually	Online	SA/DV/DAV

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.

Consent and Cookies: Residents learn about consent and sexual assault through a TED talk and game. Resources distributed along with rape whistles from the Women's Center. Melissa Lees provided statistics relevant to Loyola.

PAUSE: Residents discussed sexual assault prevention.

#RelationshipGoals: Women's center presented signs of healthy relationships and signs of domestic abuse. Melissa Lees was kind enough to teach our residents how to recognize domestic abuse and what characteristics are desired for a healthy relationship to thrive.

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.

Preventing Discrimination and Sexual Violence: online course was fully implemented for all new graduate students as of the fall 2018 semester.

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, Men's and Women's Tennis, Open to all, Men's Soccer, Women's Soccer.

Sexual Assault Awareness Week: April 9-13 A week of programs designed to bring awareness to issues of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

Dissolving Rape Myths: As a part of Consent Week, this panel will be a discussion of survivor stories, and will have the coordinating director of OneLove as a guest speaker.

Bystander and Risk Reduction information

Bystander Intervention

Bystander intervention means safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene.

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.

- 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).

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.
- 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.
- 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.

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.

Sexual Violence Policies and Procedures

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. 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.

Reports of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking should be reported to Campus Police or the Title IX Coordinator. Reports can also be made to local law enforcement authorities. Campus Police is available to assist complainants in making reports to local law enforcement authorities. Complainants can decline to notify local law enforcement authorities.

When a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking is reported to the university, the Sexual Misconduct Process will be followed for students and the Procedures for Resolution for Complaints will be followed for employees under the Harassment and Discrimination Policy for Faculty, Staff and Administrators. These procedures and processes can be found online at www.loyola.edu/departments/title-ix/policy.

Loyola University Maryland Notice of Rights and Options for Sexual Misconduct Incidents

The Loyola University Maryland Notice of Rights and Options for Sexual Misconduct Incidents is a written explanation of the student or employee's rights and options provided to all complainants and respondents involved in reports of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking regardless if the offense occurred on or off campus. This written document also provides notification to students and employees about existing resources available from within the institution as well as those available within the larger community in the following areas:

- a) Counseling
- b) Physical Health
- c) Mental Health
- d) Victim Advocacy

- e) Legal Assistance
- f) Visa & Immigration Assistance
- g) Student Financial Aid
- h) Other services available for victims

Preserving Evidence

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 domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking are encouraged to preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications, pictures, and log or other copies of documents that would be useful to university investigators, hearing board members or police.

Orders of Protection and Safety Plan

There are interim measures that may be offered to complainants, respondents, 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 orders; 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.

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 our 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.

Confidentiality

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.

In cases involving allegations of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and/or stalking, the university will not include names or other personally identifying information about complainants, respondents, or witnesses in its publicly available records, including the Daily Crime Log, and the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report. Any accommodations or protective measures adopted in such cases also will not be disclosed more broadly than is necessary to achieve the result sought by such accommodations or measures.

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.

Investigation Proceeding

The University is committed to providing a fair, prompt, and impartial investigation proceeding that is –

- A. Completed within reasonably prompt timeframes designated by the university policy, including a process that allows for the extension of timeframes for good cause with written notice to the accuser and the accused of the delay and the reason for the delay;
- B. Conducted in a manner that –
 - 1. Is consistent with the university's policies and transparent to the accuser and accused;
 - 2. Includes timely notice of meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present; and
 - 3. Provides timely and equal access to the accuser, the accused, and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearing; and
 - 4. Provides the accuser and the accused with the same opportunities to have others present during any institutional disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by an advisor of their choice.
- C. Conducted by officials who receive annual training on the issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking as well as how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.
- D. Conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused.

The right to have two advisors 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.

The student disciplinary process is managed by the Director of Student Conduct 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.

Regular updates on the status of a complaint will be provided to both parties. The complainant and respondent will be concurrently 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 concurrently advised of the following: 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.

Sanctions

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.

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.

Procedures for Adjudicating Charges of Sexual Misconduct for Accused Students

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.

Upon becoming aware of an allegation of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and/or stalking 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.

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.

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.

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.

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 relevant sections of the manual regarding disciplinary procedures:

Allegations against student employees in their capacity as employees are resolved through the employee policy by the director of student life and the director of human resources generalist services.

Finding, Determination, and Sanction - If a settlement is not reached within 30 calendar days of the 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 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 policy, human resources shall consult with the appropriate responsible individual to determine the sanction to be imposed by the University which 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.

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:

1. Director of Public Safety: 410-617-2863
 2. Director of Environmental Health and Safety: 410-617-1120
 3. Chief Fire Safety Officer: 410-617-2972
 4. EHS Technician: 410-617-1121
 5. 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 2018 calendar year, during the weeks of September 17 – 21, 2018 and October 22 – 26, 2018, additionally there were also 71 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 (including electronic smoking devices), 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 and departmental training sessions, EHS delivers fire safety and fire prevention tips to the entire campus community. Students are offered training 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 at least eight (8) 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. EHS 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 Operator
 - b) Elevator phones - call button goes directly to the Public Safety Operator
 - 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) Smoke free campus
 - d) Fully sprinklered residence halls across campus (42% of all residence halls are currently sprinklered)
 - e) Adding centrally monitored Carbon Monoxide (CO) detection to residential buildings that have gas appliances as fire alarm systems are upgraded, currently CO alarms are local only devices (exception: Lange Court and Campion Tower)
- k. **Fire Statistics (Residence Halls):**
 - a) For the time period of January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2018 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 2018; 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 NFPA 72 – National Fire Alarm Code requirements. Please see the chart below for a description of each building's fire safety systems. The Social 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. The Loyola International Nachbahr Huis, located at Schapenstraat 80/01.16 in Leuven, Belgium is a residence hall used by Loyola University to house students within our study abroad program. Loyola does not own or have any direct control over this building, and it is not centrally monitored by or at our campus. There is an automatic, centrally monitored fire alarm system that protects this building and reports fire emergencies to the appropriate authorities.

- m. **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: <https://www.loyola.edu/-/media/department/environmental-health-safety/documents/fire-safety/2017%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).

Fire Safety Systems in Loyola University Maryland Residence Halls

Loyola University Maryland Evergreen Campus Residential Buildings		Non-Sprinklered ⁶	Partial Sprinkler System ⁷	Full Sprinkler System ⁸	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguishers	Evacuation Plans	Number of Evacuation Drills per Calendar Year
Building Name	Address							
Ahern North	4501 N. Charles St	X			X	X	X	2
Ahern South	4501 N. Charles St	X			X	X	X	2
Aquinas Hall	417 Notre Dame Ln			X	X	X	X	2
Avila Hall	4501 N. Charles St	X			X	X	X	2
Bellarmino Hall	4501 N. Charles St	X			X	X	X	2
Bokel Court	401 - 419 Bokel Ct ¹	X			X	X	X	2
Butler Hall	4501 N. Charles St			X	X	X	X	2
Campion Tower	14 W. Coldspring Ln			X	X	X	X	2
Claver Hall	4501 N. Charles St	X			X	X	X	2
Crowson Ave	5200 - 5206 Crowson Ave ²	X			X	X	X	2
Dorothy Day Hall	4501 N. Charles St	X			X	X	X	2
Flannery O'Connor Hall	4501 N. Charles St			X	X	X	X	2
Gallagher Ct	5200 - 5209 Gallagher Ct ^{3,4}	X			X	X	X	2
Hammerman House	4501 N. Charles St			X	X	X	X	2
Hopkins Ct	4501 N. Charles St			X	X	X	X	2
4530 Lange Ct	4501 N. Charles St	X			X	X	X	2
4532 Lange Ct	4501 N. Charles St	X			X	X	X	2
4534 Lange Ct	4501 N. Charles St		X		X	X	X	2
4536 Lange Ct	4501 N. Charles St			X	X	X	X	2
4538 Lange Ct	4501 N. Charles St			X	X	X	X	2
4540 Lange Ct	4501 N. Charles St	X			X	X	X	2
4542 Lange Ct	4501 N. Charles St	X			X	X	X	2
300 McAuley Hall	4501 N. Charles St	X			X	X	X	2
301 McAuley Hall	4501 N. Charles St	X			X	X	X	2
302 McAuley Hall	4501 N. Charles St	X			X	X	X	2
303 McAuley Hall	4501 N. Charles St	X			X	X	X	2
304 McAuley Hall	4501 N. Charles St	X			X	X	X	2
305 McAuley Hall	4501 N. Charles St	X			X	X	X	2
306 McAuley Hall	4501 N. Charles St	X			X	X	X	2
307 McAuley Hall	4501 N. Charles St	X			X	X	X	2
308 McAuley Hall	4501 N. Charles St	X			X	X	X	2
Newman Towers	100 W. Coldspring Ln			X	X	X	X	2
4500 Seton Ct	4501 N. Charles St	X			X	X	X	2
4502 Seton Ct	4501 N. Charles St	X			X	X	X	2
4504 Seton Ct	4501 N. Charles St	X			X	X	X	2
4506 Seton Ct	4501 N. Charles St	X			X	X	X	2
4508 Seton Ct	4501 N. Charles St	X			X	X	X	2
4510 Seton Ct	4501 N. Charles St	X			X	X	X	2
4512 Seton Ct	4501 N. Charles St	X			X	X	X	2
4514 Seton Ct	4501 N. Charles St	X			X	X	X	2
4516 Seton Ct	4501 N. Charles St	X			X	X	X	2
4518 Seton Ct	4501 N. Charles St	X			X	X	X	2
4520 Seton Ct	4501 N. Charles St	X			X	X	X	2
4522 Southwell Hall	4501 N. Charles St	X			X	X	X	2
4524 Southwell Hall	4501 N. Charles St	X			X	X	X	2
4526 Southwell Hall	4501 N. Charles St	X			X	X	X	2
4528 Southwell Hall	4501 N. Charles St	X			X	X	X	2
Tantallion Ct	400 - 421 Tantallion Ct ⁵	X			X	X	X	2
Notes								
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 - Non-sprinklered is defined as there are no sprinkler systems in the building								
7 - Partial sprinkler system is defined as having sprinklers in limited areas or common areas of a building								
8 - Full sprinkler system is defined as having sprinklers in all areas of the building, including common areas and individual rooms								

Residence Hall Fire Statistics

Loyola University in Maryland 2018 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	1	0	0	\$0-99	1/11/18 @ 23:59	1/11/18	Room 704	Cooking	provided education to students about cooking
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					
Hammerman House 4501 N. Charles St	0	0	0	\$0					
Hopkins Court 4501 N. Charles St	0	0	0	\$0					
Lange Court 4501 N. Charles St	0	0	0	\$0					
McAuley Hall 4501 N. Charles St	0	0	0	\$0					
Newman Towers 100 W. Coldspring Ln	0	0	0	\$0					
Seton Court 4501 N. Charles St	1	0	0	\$0-99	10/23/18 @ 21:40	10/23/18	4512 B	Cooking/Improper Storage	provided education to students about cooking and proper storage
Southwell Hall 4501 N. Charles St	0	0	0	\$0					
Tantallion Court 400-421 Tantallion Ct. ⁵	0	0	0	\$0					

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6. Bokel Ct. is odd addresses only
7. Crowson Ave. is even addresses only
8. Gallagher Ct is even and odd addresses
9. Loyola University Maryland does not own or lease 5201 Gallagher Ct. This is a non-university residence and is privately owned
10. Tantallion Ct. is even and odd addresses

Loyola University in Maryland
2017 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					
Hammerman House 4501 N. Charles St	0	0	0	\$0					
Hopkins Court 4501 N. Charles St	0	0	0	\$0					
Lange Court 4501 N. Charles St	0	0	0	\$0					
McAuley Hall 4501 N. Charles St	0	0	0	\$0					
Newman Towers 100 W. Coldspring Ln	2	0	0	1 - \$0-99 2 - \$0-99	1: 2/25/17 @ 08:35 2: 5/17/17 @ 20:49	1: 2/25/17 2: 5/17/17	1: Newman Towers Iggy's 2: Newman Towers West Apt 209	1: Electrical 2: Unattended Cooking	1: Addressed cleanliness with vendor 2: provided education to students about cooking
Seton Court 4501 N. Charles St	0	0	0	\$0					
Southwell Hall 4501 N. Charles St	0	0	0	\$0					
Tantallion Court 400-421 Tantallion Ct. ⁵	0	0	0	\$0					
Guilford Apartments 3900 N. Charles St. ⁶	0	0	0	\$0					

7. Bokel Ct. is odd addresses only
8. Crowson Ave. is even addresses only
9. Gallagher Ct is even and odd addresses
10. Loyola University Maryland does not own or lease 5201 Gallagher Ct. This is a non-university residence and is privately owned
11. Tantallion Ct. is even and odd addresses
12. The Guilford Apartments are an off-campus site not owned by Loyola University Maryland. The University leases apartments for the purpose of student housing. Data was unobtainable from this site.

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					
Hammerman House 4501 N. Charles St	0	0	0	\$0					
Hopkins Court 4501 N. Charles St	0	0	0	\$0					
Lange Court 4501 N. Charles St	0	0	0	\$0					
McAuley Hall 4501 N. Charles St	0	0	0	\$0					
Newman Towers 100 W. Coldspring Ln	0	0	0	\$0					
Seton Court 4501 N. Charles St	1	0	0	\$100-999	4/8/2016; 17:00	4/8/2016; 17:00	Seton Court 4520 Apt. E	unattended cooking	Discussed with students about making sure that flammable items are kept away from stove
Southwell Hall 4501 N. Charles St	0	0	0	\$0					
Tantallion Court 400-421 Tantallion Ct. ⁵	0	0	0	\$0					
Guilford Apartments 3900 N. Charles St. ⁶	0	0	0	\$0					

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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
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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