LOYOLA
UNIVERSITY MARYLAND




# 2021 Annual Security & Fire Safety Report

Containing information for the 2021-2022 Academic Year.
Includes crime and residence hall statistics for 2018, 2019, and 2020

Prepared by Departments of Public Safety and Environmental Health & Safety

**IMPORTANT NOTICE**

This communication is a part of the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act of 1990. This document is a copy of Loyola University's Annual Security and Fire Safety Report 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 on campus; in certain off-campus buildings or properties owned or controlled by Loyola University; and on public property within, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. This report also includes institutional policies and procedures concerning campus security, sexual assault, the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), and fire safety. All policy statements apply to all campuses unless otherwise noted. Please take a few minutes and review our policies.

You can obtain a copy of this report by contacting the Department of Public Safety at 410-617-2239, Environmental Health and Safety at 410-617-1121, or by accessing the following web site: http://www.loyola.edu/department/public-safety/reporting/clery-act

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# Loyola University Maryland Department of Public Safety

## Enforcement, Jurisdiction, and Arrest Authority

The Department of Public Safety (DPS) protects and preserves 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 governor and are vested under Maryland Public Safety Code § 3-302 with full law enforcement powers and jurisdiction on the property owned, leased, rented, or otherwise under the control of Loyola University Maryland. DPS officers enforce state and local laws as well as university conduct policies.

Officers have authority to apprehend and arrest anyone involved in illegal activity or violations of state and local criminal laws on its campuses. DPS does not enforce Maryland traffic laws. If a student commits offenses violating Loyola University's rules, regulations, or Student Community Standards Handbook, 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 for follow-up as required.

## Local Police Agencies

The Department of Public Safety has established working relationships with local and state police including but not limited to:

- Baltimore City Police Department
- Baltimore County Police Department
- Howard County Police Department
- Alleghany County Sheriff Department
- Maryland State Police

In May 2019, DPS renewed its agreement with the Baltimore City Police Department (BPD) to hire "off-duty" Baltimore City Police Officers to provide additional coverage in and around campus. BPD officers are also scheduled for large campus events and help patrol areas close to campus where DPS does not have jurisdiction. BPD officers retain all their powers and responsibilities while in this capacity but work directly for Public Safety's director.

In July 2019, the University entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Baltimore City and Baltimore County police departments to coordinate efforts during sexual assault investigations.

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

If a Loyola student is involved in a criminal incident, DPS officers may assist with the investigation in cooperation with local police departments. DPS receives reports from local police departments concerning serious incidents occurring on campus or in the campuses' immediate neighborhoods and business areas. University officials will adjudicate local police agency information regarding Loyola student criminal incidents at off-campus locations. 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 that occur near campus. Baltimore City PD responds to any 911 emergency call 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 (Baltimore County Police or Howard County Police).

If a Loyola student studying abroad at Katholieke Universiteit in Leuven, Belgium is involved in a criminal incident, Leuven police are the jurisdictional authority and answer emergency calls made to 112. Loyola in Leuven is a single semester or full-year program. The program's resident faculty director provides administrative support, guidance, and safety advice to students participating in this program. Loyola leases residences at Katholieke Universiteit (K.U. Leuven) in Belgium. Leuven police have the primary jurisdiction in this area. 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 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 that occur near campus.

Public streets associated with the Evergreen campus are:

- Cold Spring Lane
- 100 West to 200 East, Charles Street

- 4500 North to 4900 North and 3900 block, W 39th between Charles and Cloverhill Road, Millbrook Road
- 4600 block of Wyndhurst Avenue
- 100 block of Winston Avenue
- 200 to 300 block of Rossiter Avenue
- 300 block, Radnor Avenue
- 300 block, Notre Dame Lane
- 300 to 400 block, Crowson Avenue
- 5200 block of Underwood Road
- 4400 block of 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 building. Police services are provided by the Howard County Police Department, who are the first responders to 911 police emergency calls for service. Public Safety dispatchers monitor electronic card-access and closed-circuit televisions (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.

The Columbia campus's public streets are McGaw Road on the 8800 block and Dobbin Road on the 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 spaces for multiple graduate programs. Public Safety dispatchers monitor electronic card-access and closed-circuit televisions (CCTV) in the Public Safety dispatch center at the Evergreen Campus. The Baltimore County Police Department responds to 911 emergency calls for service. 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.

The public street associated with the 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

services will find a comprehensive, affordable, and professional environment for their evaluation and treatment. The Belvedere campus provides administrative and classroom spaces for graduate programs in Psychology and Speech-Language Pathology, and Audiology. Police services are provided by the Baltimore City Police Department and Loyola's DPS, who are the first responders to 911 police emergency calls for service. Public Safety dispatchers monitor the electronic card-access and closed-circuit televisions (CCTV) in the Public Safety dispatch center at the Evergreen Campus.

Public streets associated with the 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 at the center of Leuven, in a 17th-century convent. One wing of the building was restored between 1991 and 1992 by Loyola University Maryland. Every academic year, around 20 students come to study a year or semester abroad at 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. Seven to fifteen students are divided into six units. Public streets associated with the Leuven campus are Zwartzusterstraat and Schapenstraat.

## Reporting Procedures

Community members, students, faculty, staff, administrators, and University guests are encouraged to report all crimes, emergencies, and public safety-related incidents to Loyola's Department of Public Safety. Community members, students, faculty, staff, administrators, and University guests are encouraged to report gender-based violence to the University's Title IX coordinator as soon as possible. Incidents, suspicious activity, or any other police-related information can be reported to a DPS officer on patrol or by calling 410-617-5911.

LiveSafe is an app that gives students, staff, and faculty on campus an effective way to communicate with the Department of Public Safety. With LiveSafe, you can use your smartphone as a personal security device to provide DPS with accurate information about yourself and your GPS location. Your location and information are only shared with DPS when using the Emergency Options button or Report Tips button within the app. With Emergency Options, your location will be actively monitored until you tap "stop sharing location." With Report Tips, a one-time location ping will be attached to any tip you submit, but your location will not be monitored. SafeWalk allows you to share your location with friends and family. It is by invite only and can be shared for as long or as short a time as you choose.

It is the Department of Public Safety policy to respond to all requests for police services, write an incident report, and to conduct follow-up investigations when necessary. The director or designee 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 for the prevention or detection of criminal activity. The Loyola community is encouraged to report offenses promptly and accurately to DPS or local police when the victim of a crime elects to or is unable to make such a report. Crimes should be reported to DPS in case timely warnings or emergency notifications are needed and for the collection of statistical data concerning criminal offenses to be included in this annual security report.

DPS issues periodic Incident Alert bulletins of suspicious or criminal activity occurring on or around the campus with suggestions of ways to avoid similar incidents. These alerts are sent to the Loyola community via the University's email system. All Loyola community members are urged to read these notices carefully and be guided by the information presented. Anyone with information warranting a timely warning or emergency notification should immediately report the circumstances to the Department of Public Safety by telephone (410) 617-5911.

For inclusion in the annual disclosure of crimes and to ensure timely crime warnings, crimes or suspicious activity should be reported to:

Department of Public Safety Dispatch: (410) 617-5911
Any member of Public Safety

Gender-based violence should be reported to: (410) 617-5171
Director Title IX Compliance and Assessment

Incidents involving students should be reported to: (410) 617-5171
Dean of Students

Upon written request, Loyola University Maryland will 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 due to 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**

Suppose you are the victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the University system or the criminal justice system. In that case, you may want to consider making a confidential report. A DPS officer can file a report about the incident's details without revealing the victim's identity. The purpose of a confidential report is to maintain confidentiality, while taking steps to ensure yourself and others' future safety. 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 crime pattern concerning 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 institution's annual security report. 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 the incident for investigation, you may seek 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. University pastoral and professional counselors are encouraged to inform students seeking counseling who report being victims to report the incidents voluntarily. The incidents can be reported to DPS, local police, or Loyola's Title IX coordinator, either confidentially or anonymously, so they can be included in Loyola's crime statistics.

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 anything that can identify you. Still, they must report the incident for statistical disclosure in our annual security report and 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**

Suppose 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. In that case, 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 to prevent further victimization and obtain a more accurate campus crime portrait. In certain instances, a victim of a crime may be reluctant to file a report fearing the process and loss of anonymity. In such circumstances, crime victims are encouraged to consider making an anonymous report. Anonymous reports can be filed by using Public Safety's anonymous reporting system or the LiveSafe mobile app, which is used for investigative and statistical purposes. Anonymous reporting is available 24/7 on the DPS website at http://www.loyola.edu/department/publicsafety/silent-witness-form
Another anonymous reporting option for all Loyola community members is EthicsPoint. Loyola community members are encouraged to report any behavior that violates the law or University policy. EthicsPoint 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 if deemed necessary because of an imminent or ongoing threat against the Loyola community. Loyola's Crisis Communications Plan (CCP) explains the process for issuing timely warnings. Timely warnings are typically issued for the following Uniform 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.

Loyola's Director of Public Safety or designee assesses incidents on a case-by-case basis for timely warning criteria. Timely warnings are not required for crimes reported to a pastoral or professional counselor.

Timely warnings 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 timely warnings through the Greyhound Alert emergency notification system, which sends texts and emails to the Loyola community. Timely warnings are sent to students and employees to help prevent similar occurrences. However, the names of victims are withheld for confidentiality.

Timely warnings for the Leuven campus are typically distributed by on-site administrators via email to ensure the warning's timeliness.

## Emergency Response and Communication

### Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

Public Safety will take steps necessary to contain and control any emergency or dangerous situation that may affect the campus community. The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) provides Loyola University Maryland with guidelines to ensure a timely, effective, efficient, coordinated, and safe response to crisis and emergency incidents. Response operations are intended to resolve situations 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, and other associated functions.

Loyola University draws upon principles found in the National Response Framework (NRF) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS). Loyola's first responders use the Incident Command System (ICS) when managing the tactical aspects of a crisis or emergency. The ICS system lends consistency, efficiency, and effectiveness to the way the University responds during an incident that requires the evacuation of all or part of Loyola's campuses.

When an incident requires a building evacuation, it is University policy that all faculty, staff, and students exit the building to pre-designated rally points. These procedures are explained in the General Campus Evacuation Guide, which can be found on Loyola's emergency preparedness webpage. This guide and additional fire safety information is distributed annually to all faculty, staff, and students on campus.

The policy of DPS is to notify the campus community upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an imminent or ongoing threat to health or safety. The Director of Public Safety or designee may send the notification via text and email using the Greyhound Alert System. All students and staff are provided with a Loyola University email account at the start of their employment or academic pursuits. The Greyhound Alert System is an

opt-out system that updates daily with student and employee contact information. Campus community members can update their Greyhound Alert profile through the “Inside Loyola” portal. Students can add parent or guardian contact information through their account portals. Students are strongly encouraged to stay registered in the system.

All emergencies reported to the Public Safety Communications Center by calling 410-617-5911 will be dispatched to an officer who will investigate the incident. DPS officers, officers in charge, and shift supervisors will make early assessments to determine the emergency's scale and scope.

Authority to declare a campus state of emergency rests with the Vice President and Special Assistant to the President or a designee. The Director of Public Safety will consult with the Vice President and Special Assistant to the President or designee regarding emergencies to determine whether a campus-wide state of emergency exists. During a crisis, Public Safety will follow the appropriate procedures necessary to safeguard life and property as outlined in the EOP.

**Emergency Notification**

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

During a crisis, communications must empower Loyola community members 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. Also, communications are central to University efforts to maintain or regain credibility among stakeholders and the public.

The CCP was produced by Loyola's Office of Marketing and Communications (MarComm) in collaboration with Public Safety as an annex to the EOP.

Although it is possible to send notifications to parts of the community, the usual practice is to send notifications to all campus community members. Administrators at the Leuven campus will send emergency notifications to the community residing at the Loyola International Nachbahr Huis (Loyola House) in Leuven, Belgium because the location is overseas.

Loyola University will initiate the emergency notification system, unless, in responsible authorities' professional judgment, sending an emergency notification will compromise efforts to assist a victim or manage the incident. The dissemination of emergency information to the broader community is a collaborative effort between the Associate Vice President for External Affairs, Director of Public Safety, and a representative of Marketing and Communication. If necessary, the Director of Public Safety, or designee, 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 or ongoing threat to the Loyola community's health and safety. For message approval in all other incidents or once the CCP is activated, the Associate Director of Media Relations and the emergency operations team must do the following as outlined in the University's EOP:

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

After initial alerts have been sent, additional information may be disseminated as information becomes available. We anticipate that follow-up messages may be needed as the situation develops and more information becomes available. The Chair of the emergency operations team or designee and the Associate Director of Marketing and Communications determines when the CCP is deactivated. Deactivation occurs after the final message is sent. A timely warning is not required for the same incident, but follow-up information will be provided as needed.

The Greyhound Alerts System is tested on the first Monday of every month at 1:00 pm. This test exercises each standalone system and determines if they will 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 community 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 used to train, educate, and improve evacuation times.

Loyola University Maryland conducts an annual, campus-wide exercise to validate and improve various campus plans, especially the EOP, to evaluate the University's emergency response capabilities; and improve communication and working relationships among departments. The exercise participants include the Emergency Management Team (Operations and Policy Groups) and key faculty, staff, and administrators totaling approximately 80 to 100 individuals. Exercises generally last 3.5 hours, followed by an hour-long after-action review. The after-action review is conducted to evaluate our response efforts and to identify any weaknesses or improvements needed within our plans and procedures.

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

## Campus Security Authorities (CSAs)

Campus Security Authority (CSA) is a Clery-specific term that encompasses four categories of individuals and organizations associated with the institution. The categories are as follows:

- A campus police department or a campus security department of an institution.
    - All members of the Department of Public Safety.
    - All Loyola students working in the Public Safety student employment program.

- Any individual responsible for campus security including individuals who provide security at a campus parking kiosk, monitor access into a campus facility, or act as event security.
    - All FAC and student desk attendants.
    - All Transportation and Parking staff and students who work in the Jenkins parking kiosk.
    - All CSC staff hired to do parking for special events.
    - All S.A.F.E. staff employed to work sporting events.
    - All contracted security staff working in Loyola owned/rented/leased buildings.
    - All Event Services staff and students.

- 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.
    - Any Loyola University administrator.
    - All members of Human Resources.
    - All members of the Office of Student Life.

- 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.
    - Loyola Club Moderators.
    - All members of Student Development.
    - 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 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 has the authority and 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 Loyola community members for inclusion in the annual crime statistics disclosure. Confidential and anonymous reports are extremely valuable to encourage reporting, prevent further victimization, access a threat to the campus community, and obtain a more accurate picture of campus crime. In certain circumstances, crime victims may be reluctant to file a report with DPS, fearing the process or losing anonymity but are encouraged to consider filing anonymously or confidentially.

All Loyola CSAs are notified of their CSA designation and provided annual online training on required reporting procedures. Additionally, CSAs are contacted annually to provide a statement confirming instances of criminal reports which may have been provided 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 local police departments. DPS receives reports from local police departments concerning serious incidents occurring on campus or in the campuses' immediate neighborhoods and business areas. University officials will adjudicate local police agency information regarding Loyola student criminal incidents at off-campus locations. 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 that occur near campus. Baltimore City PD responds to any 911 emergency call 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 (Baltimore County Police or Howard County Police).

If a Loyola student studying abroad at Katholieke Universiteit in Leuven, Belgium is involved in a criminal incident, Leuven police are the jurisdictional authority and answer emergency calls made to 112. Loyola in Leuven is a single semester or full-year program. The program's resident faculty director provides administrative support, guidance, and 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 regular business hours. Office suites and spaces within Cohn Hall, DeChairo College Center, Donnelly Science Center, Facilities, Jenkins Hall, Knott Hall, Maryland Hall, Sellinger School of Business, Xavier Hall, the Alumni Chapel, the Andrew White Student Center, and buildings along the York Road corridor are accessed using access cards or keys. Staff members are encouraged to secure their office spaces and personal belongings within their respective work areas.

After regular 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 public safety officer. All

emergency blue light phones are tested once per semester by DPS, and information about any non-working device is forwarded 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 4,000 students. Access to residence halls is restricted to residents, their approved guests, 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 desk attendants, individually keyed residences with deadbolts, and external door prop alarm systems. Selected rooms in the residence halls are equipped with duress buttons that signal directly to Public Safety. Emergencies occurring on campus can be reported to DPS by calling 410-617-5911.

Each resident's access card allows entrance into approved residence halls. Additionally, students are provided with individual residence hall room keys, which provide an added security layer. Evergreen cards and individual room keys may not be loaned to friends or roommates and are always expected to be kept in their possession. 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 regularly 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 lobby desks. Student room doors should always be locked even when occupied. Residents are reminded to observe all building security procedures and notify either Student Life staff or DPS when unfamiliar individuals or unusual occurrences occur within residence halls or apartments. Residence hall directors, graduate resident coordinators, and student resident advisors, who are Loyola's Student Life members, live on campus within residence halls and provide 24-hour staff coverage.

To enhance safety at the Evergreen Campus, each officer is assigned a particular patrol 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 promptly address burned out lights and other physical conditions to enhance safety and security.

Requested or routine maintenance for employee/ student residences are coordinated through the Facilities Department. Requests 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 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 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 the Belvedere campus facilities in a manner that minimizes hazardous and unsafe conditions. Parking lots and pathways are illuminated with appropriate lighting. DPS works closely with Event Services and 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-hours access is provided to approved students and staff via access cards. Office suites, individual offices, and student work-study areas are secured by electronic access and conventional keys. Staff members are encouraged to secure their office spaces and personal belongings within their respective 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 the Columbia campus facilities in a manner that minimizes hazardous and unsafe conditions. Parking lots and pathways are illuminated with appropriate 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 regular business hours. After-hours access is provided to approved students and staff via Evergreen access cards. Office suites, individual offices, and student work-study areas are secured by electronic access and conventional keys. Staff members are encouraged to secure their office spaces and personal belongings within their respective 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 the Timonium campus to minimize hazardous and unsafe conditions. Parking lots and pathways are illuminated with appropriate lighting. DPS works closely with Event Services onsite management and Facilities staff to address physical conditions that enhance safety and security.

**Leuven Campus – Loyola House**

The Leuven facility comprises two connected buildings that house the student living area and the other includes our office spaces, laundry facility, and a student/RA apartment. There are two entrances to the dormitories—the main entrance and a side entrance to the connected building. All buildings are accessed by electronic access 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 controls granting or 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 identify criminal opportunity conditions. The Department of Public Safety, the Department of Student Development, the Office of Student Life, the Women's Center, and the Office of Student Support and Wellness offer various safety, security, and crime prevention programs throughout the year. Issues of personal safety, residential security, and office safety are the entire Loyola community's responsibility.

Various Loyola departments conduct crime prevention, safety education, and security awareness programs 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 security and others' security.

Public Safety also offers "Operation Identification," a program designed to help protect valuables by engraving the driver's license number of owners onto items like televisions, computers, and bikes and creating a written inventory (including model and serial numbers). Additionally, DPS recommends a free app called "My Property Locker," a cloud-based secure database that Loyola community members can utilize to record ownership for all personal belongings. The website and mobile application's primary focus is to allow users to store and access their private 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 can track stolen property to get them returned to their rightful owners. Visit the My Property Locker website at www.mypropertylocker.com.

Public Safety conducts in-service training several times a year. Summer in-service training includes exercises that put emergency responders, including officers, dispatchers, and BPD, through practices they would use during a crisis.

Public Safety also conducts classroom instruction on how to evacuate the campus during a crisis. This training focuses on cascading effects that would cause the University to evacuate some or all of the campus.

## 2020 Security and Safety Programs

| Date | Name and Location | Program Description |
|---|---|---|
| Fall 2020 | Campus Security Authorities online training | EverFi online training for all Campus Security Authorities |
| October 25, 2020 | Alcohol and Drug Education webinar | Alcohol and Drug Education for athletes |

## Alcohol and Drug Policies

Loyola University Maryland is committed to promoting its campus community's health and safety 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 institution's drug, alcohol, and weapons possession 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 used to change a mood or alter reality and is not used according to 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 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 University's drug and alcohol policy 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 complies with the *Drug Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989* (Public Law 101-229) signed into law by President George Bush on December 12, 1989. The University abides by all Federal, State, and local laws relating to alcohol and drugs. For more information, visit http://www.loyola.edu/department/studentlife/studentconduct

Loyola also works closely with the Maryland Collaborative to Reduce College Drinking and Related Problems and the Combating Underage Drinking (CUD) Coalition. As alcohol and drug problems impact college campuses across the nation, Loyola University Maryland is fully dedicated to understanding our student population's specific areas of concern. To better understand our students' alcohol behaviors and related consequences, Loyola has maintained its participation in the Maryland Collaborative to Reduce College Drinking and Related Problems. The Maryland Collaborative was established in 2012 and focuses on evidence-based strategies to reduce college student drinking and related problems. The Maryland College Alcohol Survey (MD-CAS) is funded by the Behavioral Health Administration of the Maryland Department of Health. Loyola is one of 15 colleges across the state whose presidents have agreed to join the initiative and work together to address underage and excessive drinking.

Data from the 2018 survey reveals significant areas of concern among Loyola's sophomore and junior classes (currently, juniors and seniors). These areas of concern are as follows:

- High-risk drinking is binge drinking 1 to 4 times during the past month.
- Very high-risk drinking is binge drinking 5 or more times during the past month.
- Binge drinking is 5 or more drinks per occasion for males and 4 or more drinks per occasion for females and transgender students.

- Pre-gaming is drinking alcohol in your or someone else's residence before attending a social or other event.
- False identification.

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.

Office of Student Support and Wellness Promotion
Seton Court 02B
Monday-Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

## Crime Statistics and Definitions

Policy for Reporting the Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics:

The Departments of Public Safety and Environmental Health and Safety prepares "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. The Act also 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 with 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 and our internal organizations: Athletics, Student Development, Counseling Center, Admissions, and Human Resources. All contribute significantly to the reporting process and its successful completion. Each entity provides updated information on its efforts and programs to comply with the Act. Campus crime, arrest, and referral statistics include those matters reported to DPS, Student Life, Campus Security Authorities (CSA), and local law enforcement agencies. Most years, by October 1st, email notifications and a *Loyola Today* notice announce the location of where to view or receive the completed report. This year, due to coronavirus, the due date was changed to December 31st. 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, Human Resources, and online.

The Department of Public Safety compiles crime statistics using definitions from the 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 Student 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 that the gap in age between consenting participants is not more than four years.

Robbery

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.

| 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 | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Manslaughter by Negligence | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rape [5] | 2020 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| | 2019 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| | 2018 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Fondling [5] | 2020 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | 2018 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| Incest [5] | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Statutory Rape [5] | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Robbery | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Aggravated Assault | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Burglary | 2020 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | 2019 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| | 2018 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft [6] | 2020 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

[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), the Woodberry Apartments 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 DPS 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.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Liquor Law Arrests | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Drug Law Arrests | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Weapons Law Arrests | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| **Loyola University Maryland - Evergreen Campus [1]<br>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) | 2020 | 93 | 0 | 0 | 93 | 92 |
| | 2019 | 256 | 0 | 0 | 256 | 246 |
| | 2018 | 258 | 0 | 0 | 258 | 251 |
| Drug Law Violations (referred for disciplinary action) [7] | 2020 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 |
| | 2019 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| | 2018 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Weapons Law Violations (referred for disciplinary action) | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| **Loyola University Maryland – Evergreen Campus [1]<br>Crime Statistics – Not in Hierarchy** | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Offenses** | **Years** | **On Campus** | **Non-Campus [2]** | **Public Property [3]** | **Total** | **Residential Facilities [4]** |
| Arson | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Domestic Violence | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

[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.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dating Violence | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| | 2018 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| Stalking | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 |
| | 2018 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 |

**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 hate crimes reported in 2018, 2019 or 2020.

**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 no unfounded crimes in 2019 and 2020. There was one unfounded crime in 2018.

| Loyola University Maryland Crime Statistics [8] Belvedere Campus | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Offenses (Reported by Hierarchy)** | **Year** | **On Campus** | **Non-Campus [9]** | **Public Property [10]** | **Total** | **Residential Facilities [11]** |
| Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Manslaughter by Negligence | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rape [12] | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fondling [12] | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incest [12] | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Statutory Rape [12] | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Robbery | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aggravated Assault | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Burglary | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft [13] | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

[8] These statistics reflect a University population of approximately 1000 graduate students, and 50 employees.

[9] There is no non-campus property at the Belvedere Clinical Center.

[10] 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.

[11] There are no residential facilities at the Belvedere Clinical Center.

[12] Not all incidents reported in the Sexual Assault categories were reported to DPS 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.

[13] The Clery Act definition of motor vehicle thefts includes golf carts, motor-scooters, and other "non-traditional" vehicles.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liquor Law Arrests | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug Law Arrests | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Weapons Law Arrests | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| **Loyola University Maryland - Belvedere Campus [8] Law Violation Referrals** | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Offenses (Reported by Hierarchy)** | **Years** | **On- Campus** | **Non-Campus [9]** | **Public Property [10]** | **Total** | **Residential Facilities [11]** |
| Liquor Law Violations (referred for disciplinary action) | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug Law Violations (referred for disciplinary action) [14] | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Weapons Law Violations (referred for disciplinary action) | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| **Loyola University Maryland – Belvedere Campus [8] Crime Statistics – Not in Hierarchy** | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Offenses** | **Years** | **On Campus** | **Non-Campus [9]** | **Public Property [10]** | **Total** | **Residential Facilities [11]** |
| Arson | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Domestic Violence | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

[14] 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.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dating Violence | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stalking | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 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 2018, 2019, and 2020 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.

| Loyola University Maryland Crime Statistics [15] Columbia Campus | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Offenses (Reported by Hierarchy)** | **Year** | **On Campus** | **Non-Campus [16]** | **Public Property [17]** | **Total** | **Residential Facilities [18]** |
| Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Manslaughter by Negligence | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rape [19] | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fondling[19] | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incest [19] | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Statutory Rape [19] | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Robbery | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aggravated Assault | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Burglary | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft [20] | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

[15] These statistics reflect a University population of approximately 1000 graduate students, and 50 employees.

[16] There is no non-campus property at the Columbia Graduate Center.

[17] 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.

[18] There are no residential facilities at the Columbia Graduate Center.

[19] Not all incidents reported in the Sexual Assault categories were reported to DPS 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.

[20] The Clery Act definition of motor vehicle thefts includes golf carts, motor-scooters, and other "non-traditional" vehicles.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Liquor Law Arrests | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug Law Arrests | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Weapons Law Arrests | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| **Loyola University Maryland - Columbia Campus [15]<br>Law Violation Referrals** | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Offenses (Reported by Hierarchy)** | **Years** | **On Campus** | **Non-Campus [16]** | **Public Property [17]** | **Total** | **Residential Facilities [18]** |
| Liquor Law Violations (referred for disciplinary action) | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug Law Violations (referred for disciplinary action) [21] | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Weapons Law Violations (referred for disciplinary action) | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| **Loyola University Maryland – Columbia Campus [15]<br>Crime Statistics – Not in Hierarchy** | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Offenses** | **Years** | **On Campus** | **Non-Campus [16]** | **Public Property [17]** | **Total** | **Residential Facilities [18]** |
| **Arson** | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

[21] 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.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Domestic Violence** | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Dating Violence** | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Stalking** | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 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 2018, 2019, and 2020 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.

| Loyola University Maryland Crime Statistics [22] Leuven Campus | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Offenses (Reported by Hierarchy)** | **Year** | **On Campus** | **Non-Campus [23]** | **Public Property [24]** | **Total** | **Residential Facilities [25]** |
| Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Manslaughter by Negligence | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rape [26] | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fondling [26] | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incest [26] | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Statutory Rape [26] | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Robbery | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aggravated Assault | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Burglary | 2020 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft [27] | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

[22] These statistics reflect a University population of approximately 70 students.

[23] There is no non-campus property at the Leuven Campus.

[24] 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.

[25] 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.

[26] Not all incidents reported in the Sexual Assault categories were reported to DPS 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.

[27] The Clery Act definition of motor vehicle thefts includes golf carts, motor-scooters, and other "non-traditional" vehicles.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liquor Law Arrests | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug Law Arrests | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Weapons Law Arrests | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

**Loyola University Maryland - Leuven Campus [22]**
**Law Violation Referrals**

| Offenses (Reported by Hierarchy) | Years | On Campus | Non-Campus [23] | Public Property [24] | Total | Residential Facilities [25] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liquor Law Violations (referred for disciplinary action) | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug Law Violations (referred for disciplinary action) | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Weapons Law Violations (referred for disciplinary action) | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

**Loyola University Maryland – Leuven Campus [22]**
**Crime Statistics – Not in Hierarchy**

| Offenses | Years | On Campus | Non-Campus [23] | Public Property [24] | Total | Residential Facilities [25] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arson | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Domestic Violence | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dating Violence | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stalking | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 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 2018, 2019, and 2020 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.

| Loyola University Maryland Crime Statistics [28] Timonium Campus | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Offenses (Reported by Hierarchy)** | **Year** | **On Campus** | **Non-Campus [29]** | **Public Property [30]** | **Total** | **Residential Facilities [31]** |
| Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Manslaughter by Negligence | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rape [32] | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fondling [32] | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incest [32] | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Statutory Rape [32] | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Robbery | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aggravated Assault | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Burglary | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft [33] | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Liquor Law Arrests | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

[28] These statistics reflect a University population of approximately 1000 graduate students, and 100 employees.

[29] There is no non-campus property at the Timonium Graduate Center.

[30] 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.

[31] There are no residential facilities at the Timonium Graduate Center.

[32] Not all incidents reported in the Sexual Assault categories were reported to DPS 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.

[33] The Clery Act definition of motor vehicle thefts includes golf carts, motor-scooters, and other "non-traditional" vehicles.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug Law Arrests | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Weapons Law Arrests | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| **Loyola University Maryland - Timonium Campus [28]<br>Law Violation Referrals** | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Offenses (Reported by Hierarchy)** | **Years** | **On Campus** | **Non-Campus [29]** | **Public Property [30]** | **Total** | **Residential Facilities [31]** |
| Liquor Law Violations (referred for disciplinary action) | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug Law Violations (referred for disciplinary action) [34] | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Weapons Law Violations (referred for disciplinary action) | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| **Loyola University Maryland – Timonium Campus [28]<br>Crime Statistics – Not in Hierarchy** | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Offenses** | **Years** | **On Campus** | **Non-Campus [29]** | **Public Property [30]** | **Total** | **Residential Facilities [31]** |
| Arson | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Domestic Violence | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

[34] 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.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dating Violence | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stalking | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 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 2018, 2019, and 2020 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.

*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.

## Missing Student Notification

Loyola takes the safety of its students very seriously. Any student who has been reported missing will be reported to public safety. Public safety will immediately notify local law enforcement authorities. There is no mandatory waiting period for reporting to local police. Emergency contacts may be notified. A thorough investigation will be conducted to include a residence hall room search, a review of security camera footage, the student's access control card, class attendance, email and social network sites, and discussions with friends and roommates. Parents or guardians will be notified when reliable information about their student is available.

If there is reason to believe a student may be missing, students, faculty and employees should contact the Office of Public Safety (410-617 5911). Students and employees can also report students who they believe are missing to the Dean of Students Office (410-617-2842) or Office of Student Life (410-617-5081). All students are required to provide the University with updated permanent and local address and emergency contact information on a yearly basis or when changes occur. Student residents have the option to register a confidential contact person they want notified in case they are determined to be missing. Students are advised about the option to register a contact person during the housing selection process.

All students attempting to register for on-campus housing will be notified, on an annual basis of this policy as part of the housing 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. For students under the age of 18, who are not emancipated, the notification will be made to the student's custodial parent or guardian and any other designated contact person. This information will be maintained confidentially and will be accessible only to authorized campus officials and disclosed to law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing person investigation.

In cases where a student has not designated a contact, the student's emergency contacts will be used. The student development division will work in conjunction with the department of public safety and the missing student's family and friends to ensure all efforts are made to locate them and preserve their safety and wellbeing. University Regulations and Policies : 85 The University will cooperate with all law enforcement agencies involved in a search for a missing student as

prescribed by law. This policy will be administered in accordance with FERPA and the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008.

*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 building (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, 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. The existence of such a relationship shall be based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

For the purposes of this definition dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

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 definition of dating violence in Maryland law. Dating violence is not distinguished from general crimes of violence, such as assault.

Domestic Violence

A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by:

- A current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim.
- A person with whom the victim shares a child in common.

- A person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner.
- A person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of Maryland, or
- 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.

<u>Sexual Assault</u>

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.

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:

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

For the purposes of this definition:

- Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person's property.
- Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
- Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

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

> 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.

Loyola University Maryland defines sexual assault, stalking, dating violence and domestic violence under the umbrella term of sexual harassment in the Student Respondent Sexual and Gender-Based Misconduct Policy.

Consent

There is no Maryland law definition of consent. It is not distinguished from general crimes of violence, such as assault.

Loyola University defines consent 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 orientations, 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:

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

Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns means programming, initiatives, and strategies that are sustained over time and focus on increasing understanding of topics relevant to and skills for addressing dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, using a range of strategies with audiences throughout the institution.

**Subject codes for tables**

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

## Primary Prevention and Awareness Programs for 1st Year Students

| Name of Program | Date of Program | Location | Subject Codes Covered |
|---|---|---|---|
| Welcome Weekend Presentation | August 2020 | Online | SA/CON |
| Sexual Assault Prevention for Student Athletes-NCAA | August 15 and September 15 | Online | SA/DAV/ST/RRSA/CON |
| Fall orientation | August 2020 | Online | BI/SA/CON |
| Step Up! For 1st year students | Fall semester | Online | BI |

## Primary Prevention and Awareness Programs for New Employees

| Name of Program | Date of Program | Location | Subject Codes Covered |
|---|---|---|---|
| Employee Orientation | Quarterly | Online | 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 |
| Sexual Harassment | Ongoing | Online | RRSA |

## Ongoing Awareness and Prevention Programs for Students

| Name of Program | Date of Program | Location | Subject Codes Covered |
|---|---|---|---|
| Graduate Student Orientation | Prior to each Semester | Email | SA/DV/DAV/ST |
| Title IX changes | 8/24/2020 – 9/24/2020 | Online | Title IX changes |

## Ongoing Awareness and Prevention Programs for Employees

| Name of Program | Date of Program | Location | Subject Codes Covered |
|---|---|---|---|
| Responsible Employee Training | Ongoing | Online | SA/DAV/DV/ST |
| Campus Security Authority | Annually | Online | SA/DV/DAV |
| Title IX changes | 8/24/2020-9/24/2020 | Online | Title IX changes |

**Overview of Education Programs**

Every year, various Loyola departments offer programs on sexual assault prevention and awareness open to all members of the Loyola community. 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 about 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.

**Welcome Weekend Presentation Training**

The training includes discussion about consent and on-campus resources for undergraduate students.

**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 misconduct and could be any Loyola community member including faculty, administrators, staff, GAs, RAs, coaches, and trainers. The University is obligated to ensure that responsible employees are trained to understand their obligations to report sexual harassment/assault/or misconduct. Title IX Responsible Employee training is a one-hour online course that all employees of the Loyola community are required to take annually.

**Preventing Discrimination and Sexual Violence**

This online course was implemented the fall 2019 semester for all new graduate students.

**Bystander Intervention 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 have 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*

Risk reduction means options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence. 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 money for transportation. Loyola DPS recommends establishing an Uber or Lyft account. Links to both organizations can be found on the Loyola transportation and parking webpage.
- Don not allow yourself to be isolated with someone you don't trust or someone you do not 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.).
- Do not 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.
- Do not accept drinks from people you do not 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, do not 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. Do not feel obligated to do anything you do not 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 do not 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 do not 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 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 and Gender-Based Misconduct Policy

The Sexual and Gender-Based Misconduct Policy prohibits sexual harassment, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking and sexual assault of students, employees, or program participants of Loyola University Maryland by anyone on University property or at University-sponsored activities, and as otherwise included within the scope of the policy. The policy applies to situations which the person accused of a violation ("respondent") is a student, employee, or program participant at Loyola University Maryland. The policy also applies to conduct

prohibited by Title IX and conduct which, although not falling under Title IX, violates the University's own conduct policies.

Reports of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking should be reported to DPS or the Title IX Coordinator. Reports can also be made to local law enforcement authorities. DPS 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/department/title-ix/policy.

*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, 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 will not be disclosed more 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 410-617-227.
- 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.
- The 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:

- Completed within reasonably prompt timeframes designated by 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.
- Conducted in a manner that:
    - Is consistent with the University's policies and transparent to the accuser and accused.
    - Includes timely notices of meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present, and
    - 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
    - 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.
- 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.
- Conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused.

Parties have a right to have two advisors of choice to support and accompany them during 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 parties during meetings or interviews or via 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 Student Community Standards Handbook outlines the procedures for the adjudication of these incidents and is online at www.loyola.edu/department/studentlife/studentconduct. A student conduct decision is based

on a preponderance of the evidence, which is the "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 simultaneously informed in writing of the outcome of the investigation and, if the incident is referred to the disciplinary process, both parties will be notified in a timely manner of the date, time, and location of the hearing. Parties will also be provided with documents obtained during the investigation, including timely notice of meetings where the complainant or respondent or both may be present. In addition, both parties will be advised of the following:

- The decision of the hearing board.
- Procedures to appeal the decision.
- The outcome of an appeal.
- When the results become final.

Upon written notice, the University will 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 reprimands.
- Fines.
- Restitution.
- Educational projects.
- Alcohol and drug screening/education/treatment.
- Civility hours.
- Parental notification
- Restricted access or loss of privileges such as:
    - Restrictions from 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.
- Continuation/modification of interim measures.

For employees, the potential sanctions may include the following:

- 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.
- Suspension or dismissal from the University.

*Reporting Sexual Misconduct*

Allegations or notice of sexual misconduct on University property, at a University-sponsored event regardless of location, in the administration of any of Loyola's educational programs/activities, or inquiries about or concerns regarding this policy and procedures, should be directed to one of the following individuals:

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

**Title IX Deputy Coordinator for Students:**
David Tiscione, Director of Title IX Compliance and Assessment
Jenkins Hall
410-617-5171
dmtiscione@loyola.edu

**Title IX Deputy Coordinator for Faculty, Staff, and Administrators:**
Karen Feeley, Director of Employee Engagement
5000 York Road
410-617-1345
kafeeley@loyola.edu

Inquiries may be made externally to:

**Office for Civil Rights (OCR)**
U.S. Department of Education 400 Maryland Avenue, SW Washington, D.C. 20202-1100
Customer Service Hotline: 800-421-3481
Facsimile: 202-453-6012
TDD#: 877-521-2172
Email: OCR@ed.gov
http://www.ed.gov/ocr

*Officials with Authority*

The University has determined a list of administrators who are Officials with Authority (OWA) to institute corrective measures. In addition to the Title IX Coordinator and Deputies listed above, the University has designated Title IX Intake Officers as OWAs.

*Title IX Intake Officers*

Administrators designated as Title IX Officers are available to meet with complainants and other reporting parties to review their rights, resources, and reporting options that are available both on and off-campus, including offering and implementing supportive measures, regardless of whether they desire to file a complaint. A list of these officers may be found on the Title IX website

*Additional Reporting Options*

Reports can also be made anonymously or identified using the methods outlined below. It should be noted that the University's ability to investigate or act upon anonymous reports may be limited.

Additional reporting methods:

- Anonymous Information Form, found at https://www.loyola.edu/department/public-safety/anonymous- information-form
- EthicsPoint, found at https://secure.ethicspoint.com/domain/media/en/gui/18799/index.html
- Bias Related Behaviors Report, found at www.loyola.edu/reportbias
- Sexual Violence, Relationship Violence or Stalking Report found at https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?LoyolaUnivMD&layout_id=4

Upon receiving a report, the complainant and/or reporting party, if different from the complainant, will be provided with a written explanation of their rights and options which, in addition to the information described in this section, will include information about legal service organizations and referral services. The Title IX Coordinator seeks to determine if the person wishes to make a formal complaint, and will assist them to do so, if desired. If they do not wish to do so, the Title IX Coordinator determines whether to initiate a complaint.

The University encourages any student or employee who has experienced domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking to report the incident to the Baltimore City Police or local law

enforcement and encourages students who experience these behaviors to additionally consult their parents/guardians. The director of public safety (or their designee) can assist the complainant in contacting the appropriate law enforcement officials and in working with these officials to pursue criminal charges against the respondent. Complainants also have the option to decline to notify law enforcement authorities. Protective orders and peace orders may be sought through the court system. Baltimore City Police can be reached by calling 911.

*Supportive Measures*

Upon receiving notice or a complaint, the appropriate Title IX Coordinator (or designee) will promptly offer supportive measures to the parties designed to restore or preserve access to the University's education program, activity, or work environment. Supportive measures are non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge and can include actions deemed necessary to protect the well-being of the individuals involved in cases of sexual misconduct, as well as the educational environment of the University community. These supportive measures may include but are not limited to: counseling, no contact orders, relocating residence hall assignments, restricting access to certain campus buildings, changes to class schedules, assistance with rescheduling an academic assignment (paper, exam, etc.), tutoring support, changes to work schedules/situations, changes to work locations, leaves of absences, transportation assistance and escorts to and from campus locations, increased security and monitoring of certain areas, and other measures for safety as necessary. Additionally, the University may act to remove a respondent entirely or partially from its education program or activities on an emergency basis as outlined in 8.8.12 Emergency Removal and Administrative Leave below.

The University will maintain the privacy of the supportive measures, provided that privacy does not impair the University's ability to provide the supportive measures. The University will act to ensure as minimal an academic impact on the parties as possible. The University will implement measures in a way that does not unreasonably burden the other party.

*When a Complainant Does Not Wish to Proceed*

To initiate a complaint under the Sexual and Gender-Based Misconduct Policy, a complainant would need to file a formal complaint. The University understands that some complainants may seek confidentiality with respect to a report of sexual harassment or other sexual misconduct, including requesting that they not be identified to the respondent. Due to the usually private nature of these actions and the need to ensure a fair process for all involved, the University may not be able to pursue charges of sexual misconduct unless the complainant is willing to be identified. However, in cases where there is a witness to the alleged violation, or in cases where pursuing the case is necessary to protect the University community, the University reserves the right to pursue a case to its conclusion. If the complainant requests confidentiality or that a report not be pursued, the University will evaluate the request for confidentiality considering its obligation to maintain a safe campus environment for all. While rare, the University may determine that the complainant's request for confidentiality cannot be complied with fully. The goal is to provide the complainant with as much control over the process as possible, while balancing the University's obligation to protect its community.

The appropriate Title IX Coordinator's decision should be based on whether there is a compelling risk to health and/or safety that requires the University to pursue formal action to protect the community, such as where multiple reports have been received about the same respondent, violent acts or weapons are involved, or the incident involved the use of date-rape drugs.

The appropriate Title IX Coordinator must also consider the effect that non-participation by the complainant may have on the availability of evidence and the University's ability to pursue a formal grievance process fairly and effectively. The University will dismiss complaints as outlined in section 8.8.17.8 Dismissal of a formal complaint (Mandatory and Discretionary).

When the appropriate Title IX Coordinator executes the written complaint, they do not become the complainant. The complainant is the individual who is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute a violation of this policy.

When the University proceeds, the complainant (or their advisor) may have as much or as little involvement in the process as they wish. The complainant retains all rights of a under this policy irrespective of their level of participation.

In cases in which the complainant requests confidentiality or no formal action and the circumstances allow the University to honor that request, the University will offer supportive measures and remedies to the complainant and the community but will not otherwise pursue formal action.

If the complainant elects to take no action, they can change that decision if they decide to pursue a formal complaint at a later date. Upon making a formal complaint, a complainant has the right, and can expect, to have allegations taken seriously by University, and to have the incidents investigated and properly resolved through these procedures.

*Promptness*

All allegations are acted upon promptly by the University once it has received notice or a formal complaint. Generally, formal complaints can take at least 60 business days to resolve. There are always exceptions and extenuating circumstances that can cause a resolution to take longer, but the University will avoid all undue delays within its control.

Any time the general timeframes for resolution outlined in the procedures will be delayed, the University will provide written notice to the parties of the delay, the cause of the delay, and an estimate of the anticipated additional time that will be needed as a result of the delay.

**Emergency Removal and Administrative Leave**

*Emergency Removal of Student Respondents*

The University can act to remove a student respondent entirely or partially from its education program or activities on an emergency basis when an individualized safety and risk analysis has determined that an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual arising from the allegations of sexual harassment justifies removal and provides the respondent with notice and an opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal. This process will be implemented as outlined in University Regulations and Policies II.B Immediate Removal from Campus of the Community Standards.

*Administrative Leave for Employee Respondents*

The University retains the authority to place a non-student employee respondent on administrative leave during the Title IX Grievance Procedures, consistent with section 1.29 in the *Staff and Administrator Policy Manual* or "Article Eleven: Suspension" in the *Faculty Handbook.*

*Determining Applicable Procedures*

Formal Complaints falling "under Title IX" as described in the "Scope" section above will be investigated and adjudicated by the procedures outlined in the Student Respondent Title IX Grievance Procedures- Hearing procedures for incidents that fall within Title IX jurisdiction for students and in the Employee Respondent Title IX Hearing Process for employees. Together, these procedures for complaints falling "under Title IX" are referred to as the "Title IX Grievance Procedures."

The University also may address complaints outside the jurisdiction outlined above – i.e., not occurring "under Title IX" – that effectively deprive someone of access to the University's educational program or that are otherwise in violation of this policy but not conduct prohibited by Title IX. The University may also address complaints involving off-campus, study abroad programs, and/or to online conduct when the appropriate Title IX Coordinator (or designee) determines that the conduct affects a substantial University interest. Complaints that do not fall "under Title IX" will be acted upon, investigated, and adjudicated by the procedures outlined in Student Respondent General Sexual Misconduct Process for students and in section 8.7 under the Harassment and Discrimination Policy and Procedures for employees. Together, these

procedures for complaints that do not fall "under Title IX" are referred to as the "University's General Sexual Misconduct Procedures."

Regardless of where the conduct occurred, the University will review reported incidents to determine whether the conduct occurred in the context of its educational program or activity and/or has continuing effects on campus or in an off-campus sponsored program or activity. A substantial University interest includes:

a. Any action that constitutes a criminal offense as defined by law. This includes, but is not limited to, single or repeat violations of any local, state, or federal law.
b. Any situation in which it is determined that the respondent poses an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual.
c. Any situation that significantly impinges upon the rights, property, or achievements of oneself or others or significantly breaches the peace and/or causes social disorder; and/or
d. Any situation that is detrimental to the educational interests or mission of the University.

If the respondent is unknown or is not a member of the University community, the appropriate Title IX Coordinator (or designee) will assist the complainant in identifying appropriate campus and local resources and support options and/or, when criminal conduct is alleged, in contacting local or campus law enforcement if the individual would like to file a police report.

Further, even when the respondent is not a member of the University's community, supportive measures, remedies, and resources may be accessible to the complainant by contacting the appropriate Title IX Coordinator (or designee).

In addition, the University may take other actions as appropriate to protect the complainant against third parties, such as barring individuals from University property and/or events.

All vendors serving the University through third-party contracts are subject to the policies and procedures of their employers or to these policies and procedures to which their employer has agreed to be bound by their contracts.

When the respondent is enrolled in or employed by another institution, the appropriate Title IX Coordinator (or designee) can assist the complainant in liaising with the appropriate individual at that institution, as it may be possible to allege violations through that institution's policies.

Similarly, the appropriate Title IX Coordinator (or designee) may be able to advocate for a complainant who experiences discrimination in an externship, study abroad program, external work commitment, or other environment external to the University where sexual harassment or nondiscrimination policies and procedures of the facilitating or host organization may give recourse to the complainant.

*Recordkeeping*

The University will maintain for a period of seven years records of its Title IX Grievance Process, including:

- Each sexual harassment investigation including any determination regarding responsibility and any audio or audiovisual recording or transcript required under federal regulation.
- Any disciplinary sanctions imposed on the respondent.
- Any remedies provided to the complainant designed to restore or preserve equal access to the University's education program or activity.
- Any appeal and the result therefrom.
- Any Informal Resolution and the result therefrom; and
- Any actions, including any supportive measures, taken in response to a report or formal complaint of sexual harassment, including:
    - The basis for all conclusions that the response was not deliberately indifferent.
    - Any measures designed to restore or preserve equal access to the University's education program or activity; and
    - If no supportive measures were provided to the complainant, document the reasons why such a response was not clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances.
- All materials used to train Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decision-makers, hearing panel members, and any person who facilitates an Informal Resolution process. The University will make these training materials publicly available on the Title IX website.

The University will also maintain any and all records in accordance with state and federal laws.

# Annual Fire Safety Report – Policies and Procedures

**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 will immediately notify the Baltimore City Fire Department (BCFD) and respond to all fire alarms and emergency situations.

*If the fire alarm sounds:*

- Occupants of all floors will immediately evacuate the building.
- 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.
- Exit out of the building. Go to the designated rally point and tell leaders you are out of the building. Follow any instructions from DPS.

*If you discover a fire:*

- 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.
- 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.
- Keep low and crawl in any smoke-filled areas.
- Do not use elevators they will not be in service during a fire alarm condition.
- Exit out of the building and go to the designated Rally Point.
- Report the fire (regardless of size) to DPS at 410-617-5911 once you are safely out of the building. Give the following information:
    - Name.
    - Location of the fire (building name, apartment or room number, or area).
    - Number of injured people, if any.
- Assist in the evacuation of the building.
- Give any disabled occupant's information to DPS or the BCFD upon exiting.
- If your room/apartment door is hot and smoke is beginning to fill your room; place a wet towel under the door or seal it with tape. Wave a sheet or large garment out of the window and wait for assistance from the BCFD.
- 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 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:

- Director of Public Safety at 410-617-2863.
- Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 410-617-1120.

- Fire Safety Officer at 410-617-2972
- Environmental Compliance Coordinator at 410-617-1142

*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).

*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).

*Fire Drills*

Under normal circumstances, EHS and DPS would normally conduct two formal fire drills. Due to the circumstances surrounding COVID-19, we did not conduct fire drills in 2020 or 2021. The risk of compromising adequate social distancing for student and staff while conducting the fire drills was too significant during this time. Additionally, there were 33 evacuations in residence halls that were documented fire alarm events in 2020. After action reviews were conducted to train, educate, and improve upon evacuation times with staff from DPS and Student Life.

*Policies on Portable Electrical Appliances, Smoking and Open Flames*

Loyola University Maryland is a smoke free campus. 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.

*Student Housing Evacuation*

Evacuation of residence halls upon fire alarm activation is mandatory. A community citation is issued to all residents who fail to evacuate, whereby the judicial process may levy fines ($250) and sanctions (community service/fire safety education) for each violation.

*Student Housing Evacuation Procedures*

- 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.**
- Awaken any sleeping roommates or suitemates. Prepare to evacuate by putting on shoes and a coat if necessary. Feel the doorknob 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.

- 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.
- 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 you make your way to the nearest exit and out of the building.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

**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 hours of in-depth new hire fire safety training, including at least two hours of hands-on fire alarm system 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.

**Contact points for reporting fires**

If a person wishes to report that a fire has occurred, they can contact one of the following individuals or departments:

- Department of Public Safety or Environmental Health and Safety.
- Director of Public Safety at 410-617-2863
- Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 410-617-1120
- Fire Safety Officer at 410-617-2972

- Environmental Compliance Coordinator at 410-617-1142

*During an Emergency*

Call 410-617-5911 to report the fire using 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.

- Blue light emergency phones: the call goes directly to DPS.
- Elevator phones: the call goes directly to DPS.
- Loyola phones: call 911 to report a fire to BCFD. Give the proper street address when talking to a fire department dispatcher. Public Safety will also respond when a 911 call is made using a Loyola phone.

**Future improvement plans**

Future improvements for fire safety include the following measures:

- Update and enhance our fire safety training programs campus wide.
  Consistent educational reinforcement for students causing nuisance alarms.
- Install sprinkler systems in residence halls across campus (42% of all residence halls are currently sprinklered).
- Adding centrally monitored Carbon Monoxide (CO) detection to residential buildings that have gas appliances as fire alarm systems are upgraded. Currently CO alarms are only local devices (exception: Lange Court and Campion Tower).

**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 Dispatch 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 on page 65 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 participating in the 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.

## 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 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 through Friday from 7:30 a.m. until 4:00 p.m. 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 Statistics (Residence Halls)

For the period of January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020, the following statistics summarize the number of fire incidents for each on-campus housing facility (see table below).

No arsons were reported for the years of 2018, 2019 and 2020; therefore, no arsons need to be reported in the crime statistics.

# 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 |
| Bellarmine 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 |
| The Social Apartments [9] | 3900 N. Charles St | X | | | X | X | X | 0 |

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

9 - The Social Apartments are an on campus site not owned by Loyola University Maryland. The University leases apartments for the purpose of student housing

# Residence Hall Fire Statistics

| Loyola University in Maryland<br>2020 Residence Hall 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<br>4501 N Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Ahern South Hall<br>4501 N Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Aquinas Hall<br>417 Notre Dame Ln | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Avila Hall<br>4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Bellarmine Hall<br>4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Bokel Court<br>401-419 Bokel Ct [1] | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Butler Hall<br>4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Campion Towers<br>14 W. Coldspring Ln | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Claver Hall<br>4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Crowson Avenue<br>5200-5206 Crowson Ave [2] | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Dorothy Day Hall<br>4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Flannery O'Connor Hall<br>4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Gallagher Court<br>5200-5209 Gallagher Ct.[3,4] | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | . | |
| Hammerman House<br>4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Hopkins Court<br>4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Lange Court<br>4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| McAuley Hall<br>4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Newman Towers<br>100 W. Coldspring Ln | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Seton Court<br>4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Southwell Hall<br>4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Tantallion Court<br>400-421 Tantallion Ct.[5] | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |

1. Bokel Ct. is odd addresses only
2. Crowson Ave. is even addresses only
3. Gallagher Ct is even and odd addresses
4. Loyola University Maryland does not own or lease 5201 Gallagher Ct. This is a non-University residence and is privately owned
5. Tantallion Ct. is even and odd addresses

# Loyola University in Maryland
## 2019 Residence Hall 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<br>4501 N Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0-$99 | 9/2/2019<br>13:03hrs | 9/2/2019 | 310 Kitchen | Cooking | Spoke with student about cooking |
| Ahern South Hall<br>4501 N Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Aquinas Hall<br>417 Notre Dame Ln | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Avila Hall<br>4501 N. Charles St | 1 | 0 | 0 | $0-$99 | 9/3/2019<br>23:17hrs | 9/3/2019 | 101 maintenance closet | Electrical | Facilities to check areas |
| Bellarmine Hall<br>4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Bokel Court<br>401-419 Bokel Ct [1] | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Butler Hall<br>4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Campion Towers<br>14 W. Coldspring Ln | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Claver Hall<br>4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Crowson Avenue<br>5200-5206 Crowson Ave [2] | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Dorothy Day Hall<br>4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Flannery O'Connor Hall<br>4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Gallagher Court<br>5200-5209 Gallagher Ct.[3,4] | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | . | |
| Hammerman House<br>4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Hopkins Court<br>4501 N. Charles St | 1 | 0 | 0 | $1000-$9999 | 4/8/2019<br>1320hrs | 4/8/2019 | 2FL Stairwell | Electrical | Facilities to check other light fixtures |
| Lange Court<br>4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| McAuley Hall<br>4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Newman Towers<br>100 W. Coldspring Ln | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Seton Court<br>4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Southwell Hall<br>4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Tantallion Court<br>400-421 Tantallion Ct.[5] | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Social Apartments<br>3900 N. Charles St.[6] | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |

1. Bokel Ct. is odd addresses only
2. Crowson Ave. is even addresses only
3. Gallagher Ct is even and odd addresses
4. Loyola University Maryland does not own or lease 5201 Gallagher Ct. This is a non-University residence and is privately owned
5. Tantallion Ct. is even and odd addresses
6. The Social Apartments are 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
## 2018 Residence Hall 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<br>4501 N Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Ahern South Hall<br>4501 N Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Aquinas Hall<br>417 Notre Dame Ln | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Avila Hall<br>4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Bellarmine Hall<br>4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Bokel Court<br>401-419 Bokel Ct [1] | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Butler Hall<br>4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Campion Towers<br>14 W. Coldspring Ln | 1 | 0 | 0 | $$0-99 | 1/11/18 at 2359hrs | 1/11/18 | Room 704 | Cooking | provided education to students about cooking |
| Claver Hall<br>4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Crowson Avenue<br>5200-5206 Crowson Ave [2] | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Dorothy Day Hall<br>4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Flannery O'Connor Hall<br>4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Gallagher Court<br>5200-5209 Gallagher Ct.[3,4] | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | . | |
| Hammerman House<br>4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Hopkins Court<br>4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Lange Court<br>4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| McAuley Hall<br>4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Newman Towers<br>100 W. Coldspring Ln | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Seton Court<br>4501 N. Charles St | 1 | 0 | 0 | $0-99 | 10/23/18 at 2140hrs | 10/23/18 | 4512B | Cooking/Improper Storage | provided education to students about cooking and proper storage |
| Southwell Hall<br>4501 N. Charles St | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Tantallion Court<br>400-421 Tantallion Ct.[5] | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |
| Social Apartments<br>3900 N. Charles St.[6] | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | | | | | |

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