



2025 ANNUAL SECURITY AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT



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WELCOME

On behalf of the Louisiana State University Police Department (LSUPD), we would like to welcome you to LSU's diverse and vibrant campus community where the safety and well-being of students, faculty, staff, alumni, and visitors is our top priority. **We are committed to providing the highest level of professional police and public safety services to foster a safe environment in which to live, learn, and work.**

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, 20 U.S.C. § 1092, 34 CFR 668.46 (the "Clery Act" or "Clery") is a consumer protection law that aims to provide transparency concerning safety and crime on campus. Specifically, Clery requires colleges and universities participating in federal financial aid programs to annually maintain and disclose statistics regarding reports of certain crimes to certain institutional officials and to disclose certain information regarding institutional crime and safety policies and procedures.

Please take the time to review this Annual Security and Fire Safety Report. It includes both crime data for the previous three years and current information related to safety and security, including policies on security, alcohol and drug use, sexual assault, relationship violence, stalking, crime prevention, and reporting crimes.

At LSU, it is our goal to maintain an environment where all community members feel protected, empowered, aware of their rights, and knowledgeable about available resources. Toward that end, it is important that every member of our community be familiar with available crime reporting and safety resources and that together we do all we can to promote individual and collective safety.

We look forward to the continued opportunity to serve our community.



RESOURCE NUMBERS

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

For Active Emergencies: Dial 911

LSU Police: 225-578-3231

Baton Rouge Police: 225-389-2000

Baton Rouge Fire Department: 225-354-1400

East Baton Rouge Sheriff's Office: 225-389-5000

East Baton Rouge Emergency Medical Services: 225-389-5155

Louisiana State Police: 225-754-8500

LSU SUPPORT SERVICES

Student Affairs: 225-578-8607

Title IX Coordinator: 225-578-9000

Student Advocacy & Accountability: 225-578-4307

Office Of Greek Life: 225-578-2171

Office Of Disability Services: 225-578-5919

Student Health Center: 225-578-6271

Medical Appointments: 225-578-6716

Mental Health Services: 225-578-8774

LSU Sane Program: 225-578-6085

Wellness and Student Support: 225-578-5718

OTHER LOCAL AND NATIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES

Battered Women's Program: 225-389-3001

Statewide Hotline: 1-800-541-9706

Rape Crisis Center Office: 225-389-3456

Rape Crisis Center Hotline: 225-383-7273

The Phone (24-Hour Crisis Line): 225-924-5781

Lafasa Helpline: 888-995-7273 Or Text 225-351-7233

Rainn National Sexual Assault Hotline (Call Or Text): 1-800-656-4673

Baton Rouge Sexual Trauma Awareness And Response (Star) 24 Hour Hotline: 1-855-435-7827

National Domestic Abuse Hotline: 1-800-799-7233

National Suicide Prevention Lifeline: 1-800-273-8255

Trevor Lifeline Crisis Support For Lgbtq+ Community (24/7):
1-866-488-7386



THE CAMPUS

Founded in 1860, LSU's flagship campus, located in the state capital of Baton Rouge, is Louisiana's premier public institution. It is a land-, sea-, and space-grant institution enrolling some 36,000 students studying in nearly 200 bachelor's, master's, doctoral, and specialist programs. The flagship campus includes the Paul M. Hebert Law Center and the state's only School of Veterinary Medicine. There are more than 5,000 employees with a budget of more than \$1 billion on the flagship campus. Over the past 20 years, LSU has consistently produced finalists and winners of the Rhodes, Truman, Goldwater, and Udall Scholarships. Several of LSU's programs are ranked top in the nation, including the Robert Reich School of Landscape Architecture in the College of Art & Design and the Internal Auditing program in the E. J. Ourso College of Business, which is internationally known as one of the top such programs in the world. LSU faculty and students contributed to the 2017 Nobel Prize in Physics with the discovery of gravitational waves, which were predicted by Einstein but not previously recorded. And Forbes recently recognized LSU among the top 20 universities in the country that dominate in both academics and athletics. From preserving the state's coastline and protecting its \$2.4 billion seafood industry to finding improved treatments for cancer, diabetes, and heart disease, researchers at LSU are contributing to breakthroughs that impact the everyday lives of the people of Louisiana, the nation, and the world. It is one of only eight universities in the United States holding land-grant, sea-grant, and space-grant designations and creates a \$5.1 billion positive economic impact annually on the state. The university currently fields sixteen Division I athletic teams, including the 2023 national champion baseball and women's basketball teams. More than 3,500 LSU students participate in service-learning programs; 100 percent of students have an opportunity to participate in research; and two-thirds of students graduate with zero student loan debt.

PREPARATION OF THE ANNUAL SECURITY AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT

The Louisiana State University Police Department is responsible for preparing and distributing this report for the benefit of prospective and current students, staff, faculty, and visitors to the LSU community. This report is published by October 1 each year as required by the Clery Act and is available online at [Annual Reports | LSU Police](#). Hard copies are available upon request during business hours at the Louisiana State University Police Department, 204 South Stadium Drive, Baton Rouge, LA 70803, 225-578-3231 or email LSUPD@lsu.edu.

The purpose of the report is to provide information about the campus, police and public safety resources, reporting crimes, coordination between law enforcement agencies, fire and medical emergency services, crime and fire prevention, victim support services, the law and university policies, victim support services, campus facilities, residence hall security, crime statistics, fire statistics, the crime and fire logs, the university's Title IX Policy Prohibiting Sexual Misconduct, and the policy on Illegal or Abusive Use of Alcohol or Other Drugs by Students. It also contains information about alcohol and other drug health risks, drug and alcohol law and penalties, and campus alcohol and other drug education and counseling resources.



THE LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

The LSU Police Department is located in the University Public Safety Building on South Stadium Road. The department operates 24 hours a day and employs full-time commissioned police officers along with non-commissioned support staff. LSUPD is a full-service law enforcement agency that provides traditional police services including but not limited to investigating all crimes committed in its jurisdiction, making arrests, providing crime prevention/community services/programs, victim services, enforcing traffic laws, and providing crowd control and safety functions for campus special events. In addition to the Uniform Patrol Division, which provides traditional police services, LSUPD has specialized divisions that enhance the department's investigative and operational capabilities. See below for a list of some of the current specialized divisions at LSUPD:

- Criminal Investigations
- Mountain Bike Patrol
- Community Outreach
- Special Response Team
- Patrol Support
- Communications
- Motorcycle Patrol
- K9
- Internal Affairs
- Technology
- Tiger Patrol Security Team

LSU Police officers must successfully complete 603 hours of basic training at an approved police academy and a 480-hour field training program. The training curriculum is mandated by the Louisiana Peace Officer Standards and Training Commission and includes such topics as criminal law and procedure; patrol and investigation practices; and cultural diversity, incident de-escalation, and implicit bias policing. Officers are required to complete 20 hours of in-service training each year to update and enhance professional knowledge and skills.

In November 2020, LSUPD became fully accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA). The three-year accreditation was granted after an extensive review of policies, procedures, management, operations, and support services. CALEA's approval of LSUPD for accreditation symbolizes a high degree of professionalism and a strong commitment to excellence within its program.

LSUPD is responsible for security, safety, law enforcement, and emergency services for the university community. LSUPD works in cooperation with the Office of Environmental Health & Safety, the Office of Parking & Transportation Services, and the Office of Risk Management to enhance the safety and security of the campus.

Pursuant to La. Rev. Stat. 17:1805, university police officers are vested with all of the powers, authority, and responsibilities of any police officer of the state on property owned by the university, including adjacent public streets. LSUPD and federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies provide mutual cooperation in cases involving both on-campus and off-campus jurisdiction or when the resources of another agency can be used to facilitate the resolution of an investigation. In addition, in 2021, LSU entered into an MOU with the Baton Rouge Police Department, the East Baton Rouge Parish District Attorney's Office, the East Baton Rouge Sheriff's Office, and others regarding handling of Title IX related allegations.

REPORTING CRIME AND EMERGENCIES

Prompt and accurate reporting of crime to law enforcement is essential to law enforcement's effort to combat crime, and the odds of making an arrest decrease quickly with the passage of time. LSU strongly encourages all students, faculty, staff, and visitors who may have information concerning crimes or suspicious activity related to LSU to report those concerns promptly and accurately to the LSUPD if an incident occurred on property owned or occupied by LSU or to local law enforcement for the location in which the alleged crime occurred if not on LSU property. Contact information for LSUPD and local law enforcement agencies is contained in the Resource Table at the beginning of this report.

In addition to reporting crime to LSUPD or local enforcement, there are several other ways to report concerns that may involve criminal activity. While the university encourages all to report to law enforcement to allow the university to investigate, to assemble statistics for inclusion in the Annual Security Report, and to help facilitate the university's issuance of emergency communications to the campus community where necessary, LSU understands that some may prefer to report to other individuals or university offices. The Resource Table at the front of this report contains a list of various non-law enforcement offices and organizations to which concerns about crime may also be reported.

VICTIM CONFIDENTIALITY

The university does not disclose the identities of those reporting crimes (including sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking) in publicly available records, including annual security reports and the daily crime log. Identifying information is shared only internally on a need-to-know basis.

LSU is committed to adhering to FERPA and ensuring the confidentiality of student education records. Any disclosure of education records will be made only in compliance with FERPA. For specific information regarding compliance with FERPA, see the [LSU Registrar's Privacy Guidelines](#).

OFF-CAMPUS CRIME AND COORDINATION WITH OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

The Office of Campus Life supports and oversees registered student organizations. There are no off-campus student organizations registered or recognized by Louisiana State University, and LSU does not formally monitor or record criminal activity by students at off-campus locations. In 2021, LSU entered into a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") with the Baton Rouge Police Department, East Baton Rouge Sheriff's Office, and the East Baton Rouge Parish District Attorney's Office concerning investigation and prosecution of power-based violence. LSUPD monitors local, state, national, and international concerns that may impact campus and LSU's non-campus locations.

SAFETY AND SECURITY OF UNIVERSITY FACILITIES

The university makes every effort to ensure the campus facilities, buildings, and grounds are designed and maintained in such a way as to promote safety and reduce criminal opportunity. With the exception of events or facilities open to the general public and advertised as such, the university's facilities and programs are generally reserved for accomplishing the objectives and programs of the university. Visitors and non-university affiliated groups seeking to utilize university facilities for events are required obtain permission to utilize university facilities from the office having responsibility for the facility requested. Authorization to use the LSU facilities for private events is determined by university policies in effect at the time of the request.

CAMPUS SAFETY COLLABORATIONS

Landscaping and outside lighting on campus is designed for pedestrian safety and security and are maintained in a manner intended to facilitate safe passage throughout campus. Facility Services personnel work in close collaboration with the LSUPD to resolve areas of concern reported to either or discovered through self-initiated inspection in a timely and efficient manner.

ACADEMIC AND ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS

Academic and administrative buildings are secured by Facility Services personnel. Hours of security may vary from building to building, depending on use. These buildings are equipped with fire safety equipment including smoke detectors and/or heat sensors that activate the central fire alarm system. Weekend and after-hours use of academic and administrative buildings may be scheduled through the Office of the University Registrar.

RESIDENTIAL LIFE

Most campus residential buildings and communities are secured through the use of automatically locking doors that require electronic keycard access. Residential communities are staffed with a service desk from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m., seven days a week with the exception of Miller Hall, which is staffed 24/7. All communities have live-in staff members on-call daily, overnight, and 24/7 on the weekends. Security cameras are in use at all residential buildings. During the university winter break, residence halls are closed but apartment buildings remain open and staffed.

Visitor and guest access to the residence halls is governed by procedures established by Residential Life and available online at lsu.edu/lochandbook. Firearms, explosives, fireworks, or other hazardous materials are not permitted in or around Residential Life Communities or university apartments.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

OVERVIEW

Emergencies can occur at any time, often without warning. LSU is committed to providing a safe and secure environment for students, faculty, staff, visitors, and guests. The LSUPD maintains comprehensive information about the university's emergency management resources, including active violence situations, at lsu.edu/police/ under the "Info & Policies" tab.

All members of the LSU community are notified on an annual and ongoing basis that they are encouraged to immediately report to LSUPD any situation or incident on campus that involves an emergency or dangerous situation that may pose an immediate or ongoing threat to the health or safety of people present on campus. The LSUPD is responsible for summoning the necessary resources to notify the community, mitigate the impact of emergency conditions, and investigate and document incidents. In all cases, university emergency responses shall place primary emphasis on the protection of human life, and all reasonable efforts shall be made to protect and preserve university property.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER AND PLAN

The university has established an emergency operations center (EOC), which may be activated in the event of a significant emergency affecting campus, pursuant to the university's emergency operations plan (EOP). Once activated, the EOP and EOC personnel govern decision-making regarding the emergency and the coordination of university resources, including personnel, until emergency conditions have abated and appropriate experts declare the emergency to be ended.

As part of the State's Emergency and Natural Disaster response plan, the Carl Maddox Fieldhouse on LSU's campus is a designated Medical Special Needs Shelter (MSNS) site. A MSNS is a facility that provides shelter to individuals who have medical needs they cannot manage without assistance and who have no other location to which they can evacuate. There are no designated general population shelter sites on the LSU campus.

The Pete Maravich Assembly Center is a designated Temporary Medical Operations and Staging Area (TMOSA) site for State and Federal Emergency and Natural Disaster response plans. A TMOSA site provides medical treatment and triage of patients from areas affected by a crisis.

EVACUATION PROCEDURES

Emergency response and building evacuation procedures are included in building-specific emergency response plans. Campus buildings are equipped with appropriate exit direction signage. In the event of a required building evacuation, community members should follow the signage to safely exit the building based on the location of the threat or hazard. When deciding whether to conduct an evacuation of a significant portion of or the entire campus, consideration will be given to the type of hazard or threat, the area(s) or segment(s) of the community impacted by the threat, the credibility of the threat, and the ability to contain the threat to a specific area or segment of campus. The campus community may be notified to evacuate on foot or by vehicle, depending on the nature and timing of the threat, as well as other hazards that may impact the safety of persons evacuating. The method and direction of the evacuation route during a campus evacuation will depend upon the nature and location of the emergency requiring the evacuation.

The LSU community should remember that in an evacuation, the goal is not to get to your car or even to get to your home. The goal is to get to a safe location as quickly as possible. That may be achieved by walking, biking, riding a bus, or getting to a local business or other evacuation point where you can wait for an all-clear message.

TESTING OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES

The university conducts emergency response exercises periodically, such as tabletop exercises, field exercises, and tests of the emergency notification systems on campus. Tests may be announced or unannounced, and they are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the university. Information about emergency response and evacuation procedures is available on the LSU Office of Emergency Preparedness website at lsu.edu/erp.

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

In the event of an emergency that poses an immediate threat to the safety of the LSU campus, LSU PD and LSU EOC are responsible for developing and distributing emergency messages to alert the community. There are two types of emergency communications campus community members receive in the event of a significant danger to personal safety: “emergency notifications” and “timely warnings.”^{1,2}

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS

In the event of an immediate, significant danger to the health or safety of the campus community or when an immediate, specific action is required of members of the LSU community to protect their health or safety, LSU officials will, without delay and taking into account the safety of the community, issue an emergency notification alerting the campus or a specific segment of campus to the existence of the danger and providing guidance on critical steps to take to reduce exposure to danger. An emergency notification will be issued immediately upon the university confirming³ there is an emergency or dangerous situation requiring immediate action to preserve safety. The university will make this determination on a case-by-case basis.

LSU Police and/or the LSU EOC are responsible for determining whether to issue an emergency notification and for determining which segments of the LSU community should receive notification, based upon the facts of an incident known to LSU Police and/or the LSU EOC at the time, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of the LSU Police and/or the LSU EOC, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. The entire campus community may be notified where there is a potential threat that a large segment of the campus community will be affected.

Emergency notifications may be delivered via emergency text message, an accompanying broadcast email, and a red emergency banner to the LSU homepage, lsu.edu. LSU Police, the emergency manager, or another member of the EOC will be responsible for composing the notifications and sending them out, based on pre-existing message templates, to the extent possible. Announcements about whether the university will reduce or suspend operations because of emergency conditions will be made by the president and communicated through the Office of Communications & University for release to the community.

¹ “Emergency notifications” and “timely warnings” are separately defined terms under the Clery Act and thus are described separately in this report.

² Emergency notifications and timely warnings may but are not required to be issued not only for events that occur on campus but also for incidents that occur immediately adjacent to the campus and in non-campus buildings and property owned or controlled by the university that are used for educational purposes and frequently used by students but are not a part of the core campus.

³ “Confirmation” means that LSU PD and/or LSU EOC has verified that a legitimate emergency or dangerous situation exists.

Depending on the nature of the emergency, some or all of the communication methods listed above may be used to issue an emergency notification. In addition, the university has other platforms available for distribution of mass communications and may, where appropriate, utilize those platforms to distribute emergency notifications. Distribution of emergency communications using these additional may be initiated by LSU's emergency manager, the LSU Police Department, and/or the Office of Communications & University Relations.

Types of incidents for which LSU may issue an emergency notification include (but are not limited to) an environmental hazard, an active violence incident (e.g., assault in progress, widespread threats, suspicious package, etc.), weather conditions (e.g., tornado, hurricane, flooding, etc.), gas or an outbreak of dangerous illness (e.g., meningitis outbreak, measles outbreak, etc.).

Once a semester, LSU tests its emergency text message system to ensure it is in proper working order. The test also serves as a reminder to the LSU community to register their mobile phones for the service. The test allows LSU to receive analytics from its text message service provider so the university can examine the reliability and performance of the system.

TIMELY WARNINGS

The LSU Police Department is responsible for determining whether criminal activity reported to the LSUPD warrants the issuance of a "timely warning" alerting the campus community to a serious and ongoing criminal threat. When LSUPD determines there may be a serious or continuing threat to the health or safety of on-campus students, employees, or visitors resulting from a Clery-reportable crime, it will issue a campus-wide timely warning in a manner intended to enable campus community members to protect themselves and aid in the prevention of similar crimes. Timely warnings are issued only in the event that a Clery-reportable crime⁴ is reported to have occurred on the university's "Clery Geography" (defined below).

The particular method of communication by which a timely warning is provided may vary depending on the specific circumstances of the crime and the potential threat to safety but includes one or more of the communication methods identified below. Depending on the nature and circumstances of the threat, the Office of Communications & University Relations may also issue a media release regarding the incident.

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION METHODS

Emergency Text Message

LSU contracts with a vendor that provides the university with a platform for sending emergency text messages. The text message service is optional and subscriber-based, so all students, faculty, and staff are strongly encouraged to register their mobile phones to receive emergency texts. Regular text messaging rates apply, but the university makes every effort to restrict these messages to true emergencies or alerts of a critical nature to the LSU community. Students, faculty, and staff can register their phones on their myLSU accounts by clicking "Personal Preferences," then "Emergency Contacts."

Emergency Broadcast Email

When an emergency text message is sent out, an accompanying email (sent by the same service provider) will also be sent to every student, faculty, and staff member. Unlike the text messaging service, the accompanying email system is not subscriber-based. Therefore, every member of the LSU community who has an email address ending in "[@lsu.edu](mailto:lsu.edu)" will automatically receive the accompanying email.

Homepage Banner

When an emergency text message is sent out, that message will automatically be fed to the LSU homepage, lsu.edu, where the message will appear in a red banner across the top of the page. The same banner and message will also appear on any LSU webpage built in the university's official web platform.

Homepage Tile

Depending on the nature of the emergency, LSU may use a box (or "tile") on the homepage to provide details about the event. The tile is typically placed in the top left position on the homepage so that it pulls up first on mobile devices, since LSU's website is responsive. If applicable, the tile will link to any further information available on the emergency.

⁴ A "Clery-reportable" crime is one for which statistics must be disclosed in this report, pursuant to the Clery Act.

Follow-up Broadcast Emails

LSU may use its emergency message provider or its own broadcast email system to provide additional information to students, faculty, and staff in follow-up emails. This method is used when an emergency or event lasts for a period of time and there are informational but not life-threatening or critical messages that should be published to the campus community as the event unfolds over time.

LSU Social Media

LSU's primary social media channels will be updated with any information regarding campus emergencies. The channels are monitored closely by the LSU Office of Communications & University Relations, whose staff also responds to questions or comments from users on the channels.

LSU Mobile App

If applicable, LSU's mobile app will be updated with any available information about an emergency. The app may also link users back to the LSU homepage, LSU social media, or other informational items that will provide more detail.

News Media

Depending on the nature of the emergency or event, LSU may notify local, state, or even national news media to help spread the message to the LSU community about any safety hazards or required action.

On-campus Computers

Depending on the nature of the emergency or event, LSU may also send the same language sent via emergency text message to on-campus computers and digital message boards hard-wired to the LSU network. Those computers must contain the necessary software required to receive the messages. The emergency notification will show up on the computer's screen and will require the user to acknowledge the information by clicking a button in order to return to the screen on which they were working.

The software is available to departmental IT administrators to install and configure. Departmental IT administrators can contact the LSU Information Security team at security@lsu.edu to request a copy of the software. Once the security team provides the software and registers a department, the security team will contact the departmental administrator when new versions are released.

Safety Email

Each semester, LSU sends out an email to the campus community, alerting them to safety resources at the university and encouraging them to register their mobile phones for emergency texts and to download all LSU mobile apps that could assist with their safety.

MISSING STUDENT NOTIFICATION POLICY

At the beginning of each semester, students should update the name and contact information of a personal emergency contact person(s). Any contact information provided by the student will be registered confidentially and will be accessible only to authorized university and law enforcement officials. Additionally, the contact information will not be disclosed outside of a missing person investigation. The university encourages all students residing on campus to register personal emergency contact information.

Anyone who suspects an LSU student who resides in on-campus housing is missing should immediately contact the LSU Police Department at 225-578-3231. LSUPD will begin an investigation in order to determine whether the student is missing. Once LSUPD investigates and determines the student is missing, the LSU Police Department will notify other local law enforcement agencies and the student's custodial parent and confidential emergency contact. Contacts to local law enforcement agencies will be made whether or not the missing student has designated a contact person.

If a student is under the age of 21 and is not emancipated, the university will notify the custodial parent within 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. Any contact person the student has designated will also be contacted within 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing.

HAZING

State laws and LSU policies increase the penalties for hazing, which is defined as any behavior designed to harm, punish, or humiliate others. No one can “consent” to being hazed. If you witness or suspect hazing, please contact the appropriate university officials immediately. You can contact LSUPD at 225-578- 3231. You may also report anonymously to Baton Rouge Crime Stoppers at 225-344-STOP (7867).

LSU employees are required to report hazing and may do so online at: lsu.edu/student-affairs/hazing. This standardized form, developed by the Board of Regents pursuant to Act 382 of 2019, must be used by organizations affiliated with postsecondary institutions to report any information received by the organization regarding incidents of hazing. Organizations must send this report to law enforcement and the affiliated institution as soon as practicable. If you are unable to access the PDF form, please contact LSUPD at 225-578-3231 as an alternate means of making your report or to receive a hard copy of the form.

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

OVERVIEW

Power-based violence and sex- and gender-based harassment and discrimination violate an individual’s rights and personal dignity and will not be tolerated at LSU. The university prohibits and is committed to providing an environment free of discrimination on the basis of sex, gender, and sexual misconduct. University Permanent Memorandum 73 entitled “Prohibiting Power-based Violence, including Sex- and Gender-based Harassment and Discrimination, and Sexual Misconduct” (the “Sexual Misconduct Policy”) is available online at lsu.edu/administration/policies/pmfiles/pm-73.pdf and strictly prohibits sexual misconduct. Dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, as those terms are defined under the Clery Act, are all forms of sexual misconduct and are prohibited at LSU.

The university will take prompt, thorough, and impartial action to review all allegations of sexual misconduct. In the event that the university determines an individual subject to this policy has violated its prohibition against sexual misconduct, the university will sanction the responsible party (or parties) up to and including separation from the university and/or its activities.

The Clery Act and its implementing federal regulations require institutions provide certain disclosures regarding institutional policies and procedures concerning reporting of sexual misconduct and related institutional responses. Following is a summary of the disclosures required under Clery. For a full description of LSU procedures concerning sexual misconduct, please refer to the Sexual Misconduct PM 73.

DEFINITIONS

The university is required to include in this ASR the definitions of the terms “dating violence,” “domestic violence,” “sexual assault,” “stalking,” and “consent” under Louisiana law, each of which is discussed below.

Consent

For purposes of compliance with the Clery Act, the term “consent” is not defined under Louisiana statutory law. However, applicable case law suggests that in order for a person to consent to sexual intercourse, the person must be in a position to exercise independent judgment about the matter. Because statutory law does not define consent, its definition under the university’s Sexual Misconduct Policy is included below:

“Clear, knowing, and voluntary permission demonstrated through mutually understandable words or actions clearly indicating willingness to engage in a specific sexual activity and any conditions on the activity. It is active, not passive; and silence, absent actions evidencing permission, is not consent. Responsibility for obtaining consent lies with the individual initiating the activity.”

Dating Violence

The term “dating violence” is not defined under Louisiana statutory law. However, La. Rev. Stat. 14:34(9) entitled “Battery of a Dating Partner”, provides, in relevant part, that:

“Battery of a dating partner is the intentional use of force or violence committed by one dating partner upon the person of another dating partner.”

Under the university's Sexual Misconduct Policy, "dating violence" is defined as:

"Violence, when on the basis of sex or gender, committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the Complainant. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the Complainant's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the person involved in the relationship. For the purposes of this definition, dating violence includes but is not limited to sexual or physical abuse or threat of such abuse. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence."

Domestic Violence

The term "domestic violence" is not defined under Louisiana law. However, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. 14:35(3) entitled "Domestic Abuse Battery," provides, in relevant part, that:

"Domestic abuse battery is the intentional use of force or violence committed by one household member upon the person of another household member without the consent of the victim."

Under the university's Sexual Misconduct Policy, "domestic violence" is defined as:

"A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence, when on the basis of sex or gender, committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the Complainant; a person with whom the Complainant shares a child in common; a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the Complainant as a spouse or intimate partner; a person similar situated to a spouse of the Complainant under the domestic or family violence laws of Louisiana; or by any other person against an adult or youth who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic abuse or family violence laws of Louisiana."

To categorize an incident as domestic violence, the relationship between the parties must be more than people living together as roommates. The people cohabitating must be current or former spouses or have an intimate relationship.

Sexual Assault

The term "sexual assault" is not specifically defined under Louisiana state law, except with respect to military installations and personnel. Under Louisiana law, there are two categories of sexual assault: (1) rape, as defined under La. Rev. Stat. 14:41, and (2) sexual battery, as defined under La. Rev. Stat. 14:43(1). Each is defined below:

Rape

Rape is the act of anal, oral, or vaginal sexual intercourse with a male or female person committed without the person's lawful consent. Emission is not necessary, and any sexual penetration, when the rape involves vaginal or anal intercourse, however slight, is sufficient to complete the crime. For purposes of this subpart, 'oral sexual intercourse' means the intentional engaging in any of the following acts with another person: (1) the touching of the anus or genitals of the victim by the offender using the mouth or tongue of the offender; (2) the touching of the anus or genitals of the offender by the victim using the mouth or tongue of the victim.

Sexual Battery

Sexual battery is the intentional touching of the anus or genitals of the victim by the offender using any instrumentality or any part of the body of the offender, directly or through clothing, or the touching of the anus or genitals of the offender by the victim using any instrumentality or any part of the body of the victim, directly or through clothing, when any of the following occur:

- The offender acts without the consent of the victim.
- The victim has not yet attained 15 years of age and is at least three years younger than the offender.
- The offender is 17 years of age or older and any of the following conditions exist:
- The act is without consent of the victim, and the victim is prevented from resisting the act because either of the following conditions exist:
 - The victim has paraplegia, quadriplegia, or is otherwise physically incapable of preventing the act due to a physical disability.
 - The victim is incapable, through unsoundness of mind, of understanding the nature of the act, and the offender knew or should have known of the victim's incapacity.
- The act is without consent of the victim, and the victim is 65 years of age or older.

Under the university's Sexual Misconduct Policy, "Sexual Assault" is defined as: Sexual contact or penetration without consent.

Forcible Sex Offenses

Any sexual act directed against another person without the consent of the Complainant including instances where the Complainant is incapable of giving consent:

Forcible Rape

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

Forcible Sodomy

Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will, or not forcibly or against the person's will (non-consensually) in instances where the Complainant is incapable of giving consent because of age or because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Sexual Assault with an Object

To use an object or instrument to penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly or against the person's will (non-consensually) in instances where the Complainant is incapable of giving consent because of age or because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Forcible Fondling

The touching of the private body parts of another person (buttocks, groin, breasts) for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person's will (non-consensually), or not forcibly and/or against that person's will in instances where the Complainant is incapable of giving consent because of age or because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Non-Forcible Sex Offenses

Non-forcible sexual intercourse.

Incest

Non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by Louisiana law.

Statutory Rape

Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent of Louisiana.

PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

All individuals are encouraged to promptly report conduct that may violate the Sexual Misconduct Policy. In addition, all individuals are encouraged to report conduct that may also violate criminal law to both the university and law enforcement.

In sum, three key resources for reporting sexual misconduct are: (1) the Title IX Coordinator, (2) LSU PD, and (3) local law enforcement.

REPORTING TO THE TITLE IX COORDINATOR

The LSU Title IX Coordinator serves as the Title IX campus Coordinator for the LSU A&M campus and is responsible for administering this policy at all university locations.

Oswaldo Gomez

LSU Title IX Coordinator

118 Himes Hall

Baton Rouge, LA 70803

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Phone: 225-578-9000

Fax: 225-578-4442

Reports to the Title IX Coordinator may be made in person, via phone, online, or email. A link to each campus' Title IX page may be found on the LSU Title IX page at lsu.edu/titleix/.

Upon notice of a possible complaint through an incident report, the Title IX Coordinator will provide the reporting party information on and assistance with options to file a complaint with LSU and/or to file a criminal complaint with law enforcement. The Title IX Coordinator will provide the reporting party with written information concerning the person's rights to the various assistance and grievance options, including available supportive measures, outlined below, irrespective of whether an incident on or off campus⁵.

It is important to remember that when reporting an incident to the Title IX Coordinator, a reporting party does not need to be able to label their experience, nor do they need to know whether they want to initiate a formal complaint process. The key is to inform the Title IX Coordinator about an incident so the person reporting it is able to obtain critically important information about university and law enforcement process, available physical and mental health resources, and available supportive measures. Choosing to submit an incident report does not require an immediate decision whether to participate in an administrative or law enforcement process, and a decision not to commence a formal process immediately does not prevent a person from initiating a formal process at a later date.

REPORTING TO LSU PD AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

Many incidents of sexual misconduct involve criminal assaults (e.g., sexual assault, dating or domestic violence, etc.). In the case of such conduct, a person may report the incident to LSU PD if the incident occurred on campus or to local law enforcement with jurisdiction over the location of an incident if it occurred off-campus. As with reporting to the Title IX Coordinator, a person does not need to decide to pursue formal criminal charges at the time they may report a matter to law enforcement.

Law enforcement is able to help facilitate medical treatment after an incident, including forensic examination by a sexual assault nurse examiner (SANE); is able to document allegations to preserve them in the event a reporting party wishes to pursue charges whether at the time of the report or later; is able to provide reporting parties information regarding protective measures that may be available through the courts; and is able to assist with collection of evidence.

It is a person's right to report an incident involving criminal sexual misconduct to university or local law enforcement and to be assisted by the university in making a report to law enforcement. It is also a person's right to decline to make a report to law enforcement. In the event a person wishes to report a matter to LSU PD, the Title IX Coordinator will assist in making that report. In the event a person wishes to report a matter to local law enforcement, LSU PD will assist in making that report.

THE LIGHTHOUSE PROGRAM

The Lighthouse Program provides free and confidential interpersonal violence prevention, support, and advocacy to the LSU campus community. The program assists student-survivors of sexual assault, interpersonal violence, stalking, and harassment. The Lighthouse Program is located on the ground floor of the Student Health Center. The Lighthouse Program services are available Monday through Friday 8 a.m.–5 p.m.

The Lighthouse Program provides survivors and students-at-risk with options for recovery and support, including assistance with:

- Coordinating evidence collection;
- Obtaining medical care;
- Obtaining emotional support;
- Arranging safe housing;
- Securing academic accommodations;
- Filing a police report; and
- Filing a university incident report.

Additional referrals to appropriate services and resources are provided as needed.

⁵ Specifically, written information will be provided concerning: options for available assistance in and how to request changes to academic, living, and transportation situations or protective measures; the importance of preserving evidence that may assist in proving the alleged criminal offense occurred or may be helpful in obtaining an order of protection; and existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for victims, both within the institution and in the community.

LSU and The Lighthouse Program are committed to providing confidential, nonjudgmental, and appropriate support services for all survivors of sexual assault, interpersonal violence, stalking, and harassment, regardless of gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation, age, or decision to report the crime. In addition, the university has a vested interest in obtaining an accurate account of the number of incidents involving student-survivors that occur on or off campus. The Lighthouse Program is the university's prevention, support, and advocacy program designed to accomplish these goals.

MEDICAL CARE AND EVIDENCE COLLECTION

The first 120 hours, or five days, after an assault are critical to the preservation and collection of forensic evidence. To the extent possible, a person reporting an assault and those who receive the complaint should preserve evidence and not disturb a potential crime scene. This includes preserving all text or email communications that may be related to the incident.

The window of time to preserve evidence of the presence of drugs administered to a person against their will is even smaller—sometimes less than six hours. It is critically important that a person who believes they may have been sexually assaulted seek treatment and evidence collection options as soon after an assault as possible.

Immediate treatment can aid in preservation of evidence for use in connection with a criminal prosecution and obtaining protection orders and screening for pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases.

A survivor may seek treatment with their private physician or a provider at the LSU Student Health Center. There is no charge for medical screening and treatment at the LSU Student Health Center.

The Student Health Center partners with the East Baton Rouge Coroner's Office to offer evidence collection by sexual assault nurse examiners (SANE). A SANE is specially trained in collecting evidence and working with survivors of sexual assault. There is no cost in Louisiana for evidence collection if it is performed by a SANE at a hospital or health center.

At the survivor's request, a police report will be taken at the time of the exam, and law enforcement will follow through with investigating the crime. If a survivor is uncertain about reporting the crime, an evidence collection kit can still be collected and held for up to one year.

Evidence collection is available at the Student Health Center Monday through Friday 8 a.m.–5 p.m. If a student needs support services or an evidence collection kit completed after hours or on the weekend, contact STAR (Sexual Trauma Awareness and Response) at 855-435-7827(STAR) or the local police department.

AMNESTY POLICY

LSU encourages prompt reporting of sexual misconduct and seeks to remove barriers to reporting. A student who in good faith reports an alleged violation of this policy, whether as a complaining party or serving as a witness shall not be sanctioned for related nonviolent student conduct violations, such as underage drinking, provided such violation did not place the health and safety of any other person at significant risk of harm.

SUPPORTIVE MEASURES

Supportive measures are offered to both parties upon receipt of notice of an alleged violation of this policy. It is not required that the matter be investigated for the parties to receive supportive measures. Such measures often apply while the resolution process under this policy is pending, and such measures can continue even following the conclusion of the process. LSU will implement measures in a way that does not unreasonably burden the other party.

Supportive measures are non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate and as reasonably available. They are offered without fee or charge to the parties to restore or preserve access to LSU's educational programs and activities, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties and/or LSU's educational environment, and/or to deter harassment, discrimination, or retaliation.

The Title IX Coordinator has primary responsibility for coordinating the effective implementation of supportive measures. Supportive measures are maintained and tracked through LSU's case management system, which maintains the confidentiality of those measures. Additionally, Title IX staff are trained to maintain confidentiality of supportive measures except when necessary to implement supportive measures. Such supportive measures may include but are not limited to:

- Referral for counseling, medical, or other healthcare services;
- Referral to campus or local advocacy programs;
- Referral to campus or local law enforcement;
- Referral to community-based service providers;
- Safety planning;
- Implementing a no contact order or other contact limitations;
- Student financial aid counseling;
- Relocating an on-campus student's housing to a different on-campus location;
- Changing an employee's work environment (e.g., reporting structure, office/workspace relocation);
- Transportation accommodations;
- Academic support, extensions of deadlines, or another course/program-related adjustments;
- Alternative course completion options (e.g., remote, online, incompletes, withdrawals, etc.);
- Assistance with visa/immigration issues; and
- Any other actions deemed appropriate by the Title IX Coordinator.

The Title IX Coordinator may suspend an individual accused of sexual misconduct from participating in an education program or activity on an emergency basis, and a person reporting sexual misconduct has the right to request that an accused be barred from a class in which the reporting party is enrolled. Should such action be warranted based on threat assessment, the dean, provost, and any other appropriate individuals will be notified in writing and informed of the limitations as well as the anticipated timeline for resolution. In all cases where an accused has been removed from classes or participation in activities for which a scholarship has been awarded, every effort will be made to resolve the case expeditiously. The interim action shall be in effect while request for review and review are pending.

To determine whether an emergency removal or limitation is warranted, a Title IX Coordinator must undertake an individualized safety and risk analysis, resulting in a determination that the accused presents an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any other individual arising from the allegations. Written notice of the emergency removal will, at minimum, be provided to the accused through their institutional email address.

The following timeline will be adhered to:

- The Respondent shall have a right to notify the Title IX Coordinator in writing within three business days of any request to challenge the suspension or limitation.
- The Title IX Coordinator shall provide an opportunity to meet (virtually or in person, at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator) within three business days of receipt of notice.
- Title IX Coordinator shall provide notice in writing of the decision within three business days after the meeting via institutional email.

COMPLAINT AND INVESTIGATION

For an investigation into a complaint of sex- or gender-based harassment and discrimination to occur, the Complainant, or under certain circumstances the Title IX Coordinator, must file a Formal Complaint. This is a step beyond an incident report, which is the first notification to the Title IX office that a possible violation occurred. The incident report does not trigger an investigation. The Formal Complaint will be reviewed, and a determination made as to whether the offense meets the criteria to be considered as a Title IX complaint. If it does, a Title IX investigation will proceed. If it does not, the allegation may be investigated under the Student Code of Conduct or other applicable policies.

Rights of Complainant and Respondent Following a Report

The Complainant shall have the discretion and right to decide whether or when to file a Formal Complaint, report to law enforcement, and determine whether to proceed with a Formal Complaint. The Complainant also has the right to receive assistance from LSU in doing so.

The Respondent shall have the right to be presumed not responsible for a violation unless and until a finding of responsibility has been determined following a hearing provided for under this Policy.

The Complainant and Respondent have equal rights in the university's sexual misconduct review process, including but not limited to the right:

- To be treated with dignity and respect by LSU officials;
- To receive a prompt, fair, and impartial process consistent with these procedures from the initial investigation through the final result;
- To be offered and to receive reasonable supportive measures;
- To receive timely, written notice of the allegations, proceedings, processes, and outcomes under this policy;

- To have an Advisor of their choice (without limitation on that choice) present at any meeting or hearing under this policy and to have that Advisor conduct cross-examination of the parties and witnesses in a hearing;
- To refuse to engage in informal resolution of a Formal Complaint;
- To present witnesses, including fact and expert witnesses, and any relevant evidence;
- To receive amnesty for certain student misconduct, such as drug or alcohol violations, that occurred ancillary to the complaint at hand and consistent with this policy;
- To not have inadmissible prior sexual history/predisposition considered by the decision-maker;
- To be free from retaliation for reporting violations of this policy or cooperating with an investigation;
- To review and comment on all evidence prior to a decision being made (for Administrative Resolution and Formal Resolution, as those processes are defined under the policy);
- To be simultaneously informed in writing of the outcome or resolution of the complaint, any sanctions, and the rationale for the outcome, any appeal, or any other decision considered final, including any change in result; and
- To exercise a right of appeal as afforded in this policy.

Additionally, parties participating in a formal resolution also have the following rights:

- The right to review and comment on all relevant and directly related evidence at least 10 days prior to completion of the final investigation report
- The right to review and comment on the final investigation report (if applicable) at least 10 days prior to a decision
- The right to be present for the entire hearing, whether in person or via video technology

Initial Response to Reports

Upon actual knowledge of a report of sex- or gender-based harassment and discrimination, including sexual misconduct through an incident report, the Title IX Coordinator will promptly contact the Complainant to discuss and will provide notice to the Complainant in writing regarding the following, in addition to information regarding the Complainant's other rights and protections available to the Complaint as described above:

- The availability of supportive measures regardless of whether a Formal Complaint is filed
- The process for filing a Formal Complaint
- The right to have an Advisor of their choice
- The right to file a complaint with law enforcement, if the conduct alleged is criminal in nature, and to be assisted in doing so

If the Title IX Coordinator has cause to believe that, as a result of the incident, the safety of any person is in imminent danger, the Title IX Coordinator must immediately inform the chancellor of the campus.

Formal Complaint Process

The Formal Complaint Process commences with the filing of a Formal Complaint by a Complainant or signed by a Title IX Coordinator alleging sex- or gender-based harassment or discrimination, including sexual misconduct, against one or more Respondents and requesting LSU to investigate the allegation. A Formal Complaint may be filed with the Title IX Coordinator in person, by mail, electronic mail, or submitted through designated online portals.

A Complainant may file a Formal Complaint with a Title IX Coordinator at any time; there is no time limitation on doing so. A Formal Complaint must be submitted by the Complainant and include the following components:

- Facts alleging prohibited conduct under this policy;
- A signature (electronic or handwritten) or other designation that the Complainant is the individual choosing to file a Formal Complaint;
- Some allegation or evidence that the conduct occurred at a location or event covered by this policy; and
- A statement that the Complainant is a student, employee, or other person seeking to participate in a program or activity of the university.

The Title IX Coordinator will assess whether all necessary components are present in the complaint; whether the allegation, if true, would be a violation of Title IX and/or other applicable code of conduct or policies related to sex or gender discrimination; and whether the complaint falls within the jurisdiction of the Sexual Misconduct Policy. The Title IX Coordinator will make the decision to either begin a Title IX investigation, dismiss the Title IX complaint but request that an investigation outside of Title IX be commenced, or dismiss the complaint as a whole.

If the Formal Complaint warrants dismissal under Title IX because it does not meet the Title IX threshold under this policy, the Complainant will be notified in writing by the Title IX Coordinator, typically within five business days of filing.

Other discretionary reasons for dismissal may include withdrawal of complaint; at the time of complaint, the Complainant is no longer participating or attempting to participate as part of the LSU community; or Respondent is no longer affiliated with LSU.

A Formal Complaint under this policy may be consolidated with other complaints when there are multiple allegations of conduct that arise out of the same facts or circumstances, such as when there are multiple Complainants or Respondents. This policy may also address any alleged misconduct (e.g., student code of conduct, employee code of conduct, etc.) that is ancillary to or concurrent with alleged violations of this policy.

In very limited circumstances, a Title IX Coordinator may file a Formal Complaint when the Complainant decides not to do so if it is determined that the allegations present a risk of substantial harm to community member(s). This may include but is not limited to use of threats; use of weapons; use of violence; a continued pattern of behavior; and/or predatory behavior. If the Respondent is an employee, LSU may also be required to act on alleged misconduct irrespective of a Complainant's wishes.

Notice and Investigation

Upon determining an investigation is warranted under this policy, the Title IX Coordinator will appoint an Investigator(s). When an investigation commences, the Respondent, the Complainant, and their Advisors shall be sent a detailed, written Notice of the Investigation and Allegation (NOIA), including, at a minimum, the following:

- As summary of the allegation with reasonable specificity;
- The identity of the parties (if known);
- The specific policies implicated;
- The date and location of the incident (if known);
- The right of the parties to have an Advisor of their choice, who may be but is not required to be an attorney, present for all resolution-related proceedings, and that LSU can help appoint an Advisor, if desired by the party;
- A statement that LSU presumes the Respondent not to have violated the Policy until found responsible, based on a preponderance of the evidence review, by a hearing panel under this policy;
- A statement that the parties may inspect and review evidence, including the investigation report, consistent with these procedures, prior to a decision being made;
- A statement regarding LSU's policy on retaliation;
- A statement indicating that LSU policy prohibits knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting false information during the resolution process;
- A request that the individual meet with the Title IX Investigator; and
- A statement that the resolution process complies with Title IX's regulations contained in Section 106.45 of 20 U.S.C. 1681.

The notice of investigation and allegations may be amended during the course of the investigation, and any amendments will be promptly communicated to the parties.

The Investigator will make a good faith effort to conduct a thorough, prompt, and impartial investigation based on the facts and circumstances of each complaint within 45 days of the receipt of the Formal Complaint. This timeframe may be expanded or contracted based on factors such as the complexity or severity of the allegation, as well as the involvement of external parties (e.g., law enforcement). Complex or consolidated investigations may take longer.

LSU will comply with law enforcement requests for cooperation and such cooperation may require LSU to temporarily suspend the fact-finding aspect of an investigation under this policy while the law enforcement agency is in the process of gathering evidence. LSU will promptly resume its investigation as soon as notified by law enforcement that it has completed the initial evidence gathering process. LSU may provide up to 10 business days to allow for the law enforcement agency criminal process/investigation to unfold prior to resuming the fact-finding aspect of the investigation under this policy.

To maintain safety, to limit the impact of alleged misconduct, and to avoid any instance of retaliation, LSU may implement appropriate interim actions and provide supportive measures to the parties in the case, as well as the campus community, during the law enforcement agency's investigation.

The investigation shall include meetings with the parties involved, including witnesses and any other parties the Investigator may deem appropriate. All investigation interviews will be recorded by the Investigator, and no unauthorized recordings are permitted.

The Respondent and Complainant will be given the opportunity to identify witnesses and request they be interviewed. An attempt will be made to interview all available, relevant witnesses with follow-up interviews conducted as necessary.

The Investigator may seek and collect, and the parties may submit, any documents or other relevant information, including but not limited to:

- Photographs,
- Emails or text messages,
- Video or audio recordings,
- Information from social media, and
- Screenshots or other communications.

At the conclusion of the investigation, the Investigator shall prepare a comprehensive draft investigative report that summarizes the investigation and all relevant evidence obtained. The draft report shall be sent electronically to each party and the party's Advisor, if identified. All evidence shall be included, even that on which the university does not intend to rely in reaching a determination regarding responsibility, and shall include inculpatory and exculpatory evidence whether obtained from a party or other source.

The parties shall have 10 business days from the date the draft report and the evidence are submitted to the parties to review and submit a written response. All reasonably available evidence to be presented by the parties at the hearing must be submitted to the Investigator prior to completion of the final investigative report. The Investigator will review the comments and prepare a final report, incorporating any relevant feedback deemed necessary to include in the report.

The final investigative report shall include a description of procedural steps taken from receipt of the Formal Complaint up to the decision, a timeline of the alleged incident(s), and facts and circumstances surrounding the complaint. The report will fairly summarize relevant evidence, but all evidence shall be included, even that on which LSU does not intend to rely in reaching a determination regarding responsibility. This includes inculpatory and exculpatory evidence whether obtained from a party or other source. The investigative report will not make any recommendation or decision about whether a violation occurred, nor make any formal assessment of credibility. The final report will be sent electronically, along with all evidence, to each party and Advisor, if identified, and to the Decision-Maker or Hearing Panel Chair.

Withdrawal or Resignation While a Case is Pending

If a student permanently withdraws from LSU or an employee resigns or retires from LSU while a case is pending, the Title IX Coordinator will have the discretion to continue the investigation to the extent possible. A student who withdraws while a case is pending will not be eligible to return, and an employee who resigns while a case is pending will not be eligible for rehiring. In either case, LSU will continue to address and remedy any systemic issues or concerns that may have contributed to an alleged violation and will provide supportive measures to the Complainant and others, as deemed necessary or appropriate by the Title IX Coordinator.

RESOLUTION PROCESS POOL

The university will ensure there is an adequate pool of willing and trained members who are available year-round to serve in the pool. Members can be faculty, administrators, or staff. Members of the pool will serve three-year rotating terms and must participate in annual training provided by the Office of Civil Rights & Title IX. Training aims to ensure all pool members are equipped to serve as Hearing Panelist, Hearing Panel Chair, Appeals Reviewer, or as Advisor for the Complainant or the Respondent but cannot serve in more than one role for a given case. At minimum, the training educates participants on issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking, and how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability. The Title IX Coordinator or designee will assign roles for cases that present themselves.

Informal Resolution

Informal Resolution is a process whereby the parties work with a professional to reach a resolution of the complaint without a decision by a Decision-Maker or a Hearing Panel regarding whether a policy is violated. This process is completely voluntary and requires the consent of both parties. A party may terminate the Informal Resolution process at any time before conclusion. Informal Resolution can include approaches such as mediation, restorative justice, alternative dispute resolution, or other agreements between the parties. Informal Resolution does not use an investigation, calling of witnesses, or a report of findings with sanctions. The parties themselves create an outcome that resolves the complaint.

The LSU Title IX Coordinator, in consultation with the applicable Title IX campus Coordinator, must determine that the circumstances and parties are appropriate for Informal Resolution and shall appoint a trained individual to facilitate the process. Complaints classified as sexual assault or involving violence resulting in significant harm (e.g., domestic violence, dating violence, etc.) to others are not appropriate for Informal Resolution.

Informal Resolution will never be required as a condition of enrollment or continuing enrollment, employment or continuing employment, or enjoyment of any other right; require a waiver of right to investigation and adjudication under the Formal Resolution process; nor be utilized to resolve an allegation against a Respondent employee by a student Complainant.

If a Formal Complaint is resolved through Informal Resolution, a written agreement shall be issued including any terms, obligations, or outcomes. Agreements will be drafted by the informal process facilitator and must have the approval of the Complainant and Respondent. The agreement shall be promptly shared electronically with the parties by the Title IX Coordinator.

Information generated during the Informal Resolution process is considered confidential and shall not be used or admissible in the Formal Resolution process. Institutionally imposed sanctions are not possible as the result of the Informal Resolution process. At the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator, however, a failure of the parties to uphold certain elements of the agreement may warrant referral for discipline. No facilitator of an informal process may be called as a witness in any proceeding under this policy. The results of Informal Resolution are not subject to appeal.

Administrative Resolution

The Administrative Resolution process is the procedure by which allegations in a Formal Complaint that do not rise to the level of requiring a Formal Hearing under these policies are addressed but for which Informal Resolution is either inappropriate or where one or both parties chose not to use Informal Resolution. The Administrative Resolution includes an investigation into the allegations and a single Decision-Maker who will determine the findings and sanctions.

The determination as to whether an Administrative Resolution is appropriate is made by the Title IX Coordinator and must account not just for the nature and severity of the alleged violation but also for the disciplinary history of the Respondent. Cases appropriate for Formal Resolution are not able to use the Administrative Resolution process unless the Respondent has accepted responsibility for all allegations.

Administrative Resolution will never be used unless a Formal Complaint is filed.

Questioning During Administrative Resolution

At the conclusion of the investigation, but prior to dissemination of the final investigation report, the Title IX Coordinator will appoint a trained, impartial person, typically from the Resolution Process Pool or from the Administrative Law Judges from the Louisiana Department of Administrative Law, to serve as Decision-Maker in the case. The final report will then be sent to the Decision-Maker, the parties, and their Advisors. Upon receipt of the final report, the Decision-Maker will contact the parties and their Advisors and offer them the opportunity to provide a list of questions, if desired, the party would like asked of the other party and the witnesses. These questions must be submitted within five business days following the Decision-Maker's outreach. Upon receipt of such questions, the Decision-Maker will determine the relevance of each question and ask the relevant questions of the other party and the witnesses. The Decision-Maker can also ask their own questions of the parties and the witnesses.

This questioning, both from the parties and by the Decision-Maker, is done in writing. This is not a formal, in-person hearing but rather a decision by a trained Decision-Maker.

Decision-Making

Once the Decision-Maker, the parties, and their Advisors have received a copy of the final investigation report, the Decision-Maker will review the investigation report, as well as all relevant evidence, the parties' additional statements, and responses to the draft investigation report. The Decision-Maker will then apply the preponderance of the evidence standard when determining responsibility. In order to find a Respondent responsible under the preponderance of the evidence standard, the evidence must show that the charge is more likely supported than not. If the Respondent is found responsible, the Decision-Maker may request input from the parties to evaluate possible sanctions. The Decision-Maker may also request input from relevant LSU officials in determining appropriate sanctions (e.g., HR, Student Affairs, etc.). Prior conduct history of the Respondent will also be considered when determining an appropriate sanction.

The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for effective implementation of any sanctions and sharing of outcomes. The written determination prepared by the Decision-Maker shall be simultaneously shared electronically by the Title IX Coordinator with the parties and Advisors.

Formal Resolution

The Formal Resolution process is the procedure by which allegations in a Formal Complaint are presented in a formal Sexual Misconduct Hearing for a determination as to whether the Sexual Misconduct Policy has been violated.

The determination as to whether a matter rises to the level of a Formal Resolution is made by the Title IX Coordinator and must account not just for the nature and severity of the alleged violation but also for the disciplinary history of the Respondent. Formal Resolution is used where the allegation either constitutes a possible violation of Title IX (as defined in this policy) or where probable cause indicates that an allegation, if true, could reasonably result in suspension, expulsion, or termination of the Respondent.

Pre-Hearing Conference

Following investigation, a pre-hearing conference shall be coordinated by the Title IX Coordinator, or designee, and chaired by the hearing panel chair. Parties and their advisors are encouraged but not required to be present. Pre-hearing conferences may be conducted in person, via video technology, or a hybrid approach depending on the wishes of the parties and the hearing panel chair.

This conference shall be conducted at least two business days prior to a scheduled hearing panel. Pre-hearing conferences are not recorded.

The purpose of the pre-hearing conference shall be to:

- Identify the panelists and address any objections to members of the hearing panel;
- Address evidentiary issues or questions to be posed at the hearing (e.g., numbers of witnesses, use of documents, relevance of evidence, expected length of hearing, etc.);
- Ensure parties have advisors available to conduct cross-examination and that the advisor is familiar with the hearing process under this policy; and
- Provide a forum to address any questions related to the hearing panel process and procedures.

Hearing Panel

The Sexual Misconduct hearing panel is appointed by the Title IX Coordinator and shall consist of one chair and two other individuals trained in adjudication of Sexual Misconduct allegations.

Hearing panel chairs and members are typically selected from the trained Resolution Process Pool or from the trained group of Administrative Law Judges, but the Title IX Coordinator may go outside of that group as long as the individuals have received appropriate training. The hearing panel shall afford each party an opportunity to present evidence and for their advisor to question opposing parties and witnesses.

Hearings may be conducted in person, via video technology, or via a hybrid approach depending on the wishes of the parties and the hearing panel chair. LSU typically utilizes Zoom technology to hold hearings via video technology for ease of scheduling, availability safety, and recording purposes. Either party may request an in-person hearing. The hearing panel chair will hear from both parties at the pre-hearing conference before deciding by which form the hearing will take place, considering all factors relevant to safety, witness and party availability, and technology needs and availability.

Advisors in Hearings

Each party is permitted to have an advisor of their choice present with them throughout the hearing and any process leading up to the hearing. The advisor may not answer questions on behalf of their advisee, and their role in the hearing is limited to cross-examining the other party and the witnesses, and to consulting with their advisee throughout the hearing as needed. If a party does not have an advisor at the hearing, one will be provided by LSU, typically selected from the Resolution Process Pool, at no cost to the party. The advisor is the only person who may conduct cross-examination on behalf of a complainant or respondent. An advisor will be appointed even in situations where a party elects not to participate in the hearing. Parties will not be limited in their choice of advisor.

Presentation of Evidence

The hearing panel chair will oversee and manage the procedure and order for presentation of evidence. The hearing will be recorded, and the recording or transcript will be made available for the parties for review. No unauthorized recordings are permitted.

At the beginning of the hearing, the Investigator will present a summary of the final investigation report and the relevant evidence and will be subject to questioning by the Decision-Makers and the parties' advisors. The Investigator will be present for the entire hearing but not for deliberations, and the panel and the parties may ask clarifying questions of the Investigator throughout the hearing, as deemed appropriate by the chair. Neither the parties (nor their advisors) nor the Decision-Makers may ask the Investigator their opinions on credibility, recommended findings, or determinations.

Once the Investigator has presented their report and relevant evidence and has been questioned by the panel and the parties' advisors, witnesses will provide relevant information in turn. Typically, the complainant will present first, followed by an order determined by the hearing panel chair. Absent extraordinary circumstances, all evidence presented by the parties must have been submitted to the Investigator prior to the hearing.

At the conclusion of each party's or witness's presentation of evidence, the members of the hearing panel will be allowed to ask questions, followed by cross-examination by the parties' advisors. Cross-examination must be conducted directly, orally, and in real-time by the party's advisor and never by a party personally. The parties must be able to see and hear each other, as well as the witnesses, while each is giving testimony and answering questions.

Only questions relevant to determining whether the applicable policies have been violated or the credibility of a witness will be allowed. The hearing panel chair will have sole authority to determine whether evidence presented or a question in cross-examination is relevant and whether it will be permitted. The hearing panel chair must explain any decision to exclude evidence or a question as not relevant. Questions or evidence about a Complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant, unless: (1) offered to prove someone other than the respondent committed the conduct alleged in the complaint; or (2) it concerns specific incidents of the complainant's prior sexual behavior with respondent and is offered to prove consent. Only evidence submitted to cross-examination may be considered by the hearing panel to determine responsibility. The parties and witnesses must be willing to submit to cross-examination and answer all relevant questions posed by the parties' advisors.

At the conclusion of the hearing, the parties may provide the chair with a written, sealed impact statement for the panel to consider only during the sanctioning phase of deliberations, if the respondent is found in violation.

Failure to Appear/Answer

If a witness or party does not attend the hearing or if the witness or party refuses to answer a relevant question posed by the parties' advisors, then the hearing panel may not rely on any statement made by the non-answering party in making its decision. Relatedly, the hearing panel cannot draw an inference about the determination regarding responsibility based solely on a party's or witness's absence from the hearing or refusal to answer questions.

Deliberations

The hearing panel will deliberate in closed session with only panelists present. Deliberations are not recorded. The hearing panel is to apply the preponderance of the evidence standard when determining responsibility. A simple majority vote is required to determine a finding. To find a respondent responsible under the preponderance of the evidence standard, the evidence must show the charge is more likely supported than not. If the respondent is found in violation for one or more of the allegations, the panel will then shift to determining the appropriate sanctions.

Determining Sanctions

During sanctioning deliberations, the hearing panel may consider the previously submitted impact statements in determining the appropriate sanction. LSU's sanctioning guidelines as well as the prior conduct history of the Respondent and any power differential between the Respondent and the Complainant must be considered when determining an appropriate sanction along with the nature, severity, pervasiveness, and predation of the violation(s).

In cases where the Respondent is an employee, the panel may also consult with HRM to ensure the sanction is consistent with employment-related laws, regulations, and policies.

The hearing panel will simultaneously notify the parties and their advisors in writing of the outcome of the hearing and any sanction imposed. The hearing panel will prepare and provide to the Title IX Coordinator, typically within five business days of the hearing, a written determination letter, which must include:

- Identification of the findings of violation of the sex- or gender-based harassment and discrimination policy, as well as any other concurrent or ancillary policies;
- A description of the procedural steps taken from receipt of the Formal Complaint through determination, including any notifications to the parties, interviews with parties and witnesses, evidence gathered and hearings held;
- Findings of fact supporting the determination;
- Conclusions regarding the application of the policy to the facts;
- The rationale for each finding;
- A statement explaining the sanction for each policy violation; and
- Whether additional remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access will be provided to the complainant.

The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for effective implementation of any sanctions and sharing of outcomes. The written determination prepared by the hearing panel chair shall be shared electronically by the Title IX Coordinator with the parties and advisors, typically within three business days of receipt from the hearing panel.

The determination regarding responsibility and sanctions becomes final either:

- If appealed, the date written notice is provided to the parties of the appeal result; or
- If not appealed, the date on which an appeal would no longer be considered timely.

Possible Corrective Actions

Students found responsible for violating this policy may expect the range of sanctions to include, but not be limited to warning, disciplinary probation, deferred suspension, suspension, expulsion, psychological assessment, counseling, social restrictions, limited presence on campus, and/or revocation of admission or degree. Additional sanctions may also be imposed when appropriate.

An employee found responsible for violating this policy may expect the range of sanctions to include but not be limited to suspension, administrative leave, demotion, psychological assessment, counseling, restricted presence on campus, and/or termination of employment.

Both the Complainant and Respondent will be informed in writing of any corrective action or disciplinary process. With limited exceptions, such as imminent risk to the safety of others, sanctions from a Formal Hearing are not implemented until the conclusion of the appeals process.

Counseling Resources and Services

Resources are also available off campus, since some survivors may not want to go to the Mental Health Service in the Student Health Center, may need assistance after hours, or may not hold status as a student. All contact numbers are listed below.

Mental Health Service—LSU

Mental Health Service provides individual and group counseling. Visits to a counselor are free for students who are full-time or have paid the student health fee.

Mental Health Service: 225-578-8774

The PHONE LSU (24/7) Crisis and Emotional Support: 225-924-LSU1 (225-924-5781)

STAR 24-hour Crisis Hotline: 855-435-7827

STAR Capital Area Office: 225-615-7093

IRIS Domestic Violence Center

IRIS provides crisis hotline, safety planning, safe housing, and/or protective order assistance for women in abusive relationships.

IRIS Hotline (24/7): 225-389-3001

Statewide Hotline: 1-225-541-9706

The Butterfly Society

The Butterfly Society provides safety planning, advocacy, referrals, and support groups for individuals impacted by abusive relationships and domestic violence.

The Butterfly Society: 225-347-7725

Capital Area Family Justice Center

Capital Area Family Justice Center provides support to survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, and human trafficking with in-depth, professionally supported, comprehensive services from multidisciplinary agencies.

Capital Area Family Justice Center: 225-239-7880

After-hours Counseling Services and 24-hour Hotlines

- **Sexual Trauma Awareness and Response (STAR) 24/7 Crisis Hotline:** 1-855-435-STAR (7287)
- **IRIS Domestic Violence Hotline (24/7):** 225-389-3001
- **The Phone:** 225-924-LSU1 (225-924-5781)
- **National Suicide Prevention Lifeline:** 1-800-273-825

- **Trevor Lifeline Crisis Support for LGBTQ+ Community (24/7):** 1-866-488-7386
- **988 Lifeline** provides 24/7, free, and confidential support for people in distress, preventions, and crisis resources. Text or call 988.
- **Louisiana State Domestic Violence Hotline (24/7):** 1-888-411-1333

Student Advocacy & Accountability (SAA)

Specific actions of students may be adjudicated through SAA under the Code of Student Conduct. Student Advocacy & Accountability (225-578-4307) is available to advise victims of their rights under the Code of Student Conduct. Even if the student chooses not to pursue university accountability action, the student is encouraged to meet with a staff member in Student Advocacy & Accountability. In any campus accountability action, the reporting party and the charged student are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present during the proceedings.

Student Services

Students are provided educational and support programs in the area of sexual assault as well as counseling, mental health, and support services for the victims of interpersonal violence, including sexual assault. Educational, counseling, and support programs are available through the Student Health Center and the Department of Residential Life. Through the Lighthouse Program, assistance is available to students, offering options for or assistance in changing academic and living situations because of the threat of or having been a victim of sexual assault. Personnel in Student Advocacy & Accountability, Student Health Center, and Residential Life are available to help victims identify their options following an assault and to notify the proper law enforcement authorities, including university police.

Prevention, Education, and Awareness Programming

The Office of Civil Rights & Title IX, under the direction of the Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Training and Prevention, coordinates the university's prevention programming efforts. The below trainings are core trainings for the campus community with follow-up trainings facilitated based on the need of the requesting organization. Additional programming is conducted throughout the year including programming specifically aimed at preventing dating and domestic violence in the month of October, programming aimed at preventing stalking during the month of January, and programming aimed at preventing sexual violence during the month of April.

- **Title IX and Power-Based Violence Awareness for Faculty/Staff:** This training provides a foundational understanding and awareness of the Title IX office at LSU, policies, processes, and how to identify discriminatory behaviors. It provides an understanding of the term "power-based violence" and why it is used. This training also provides participants resources to support survivors of harm. Participants leave with a better understanding of their mandatory reporting responsibilities and how to support those who might be experiencing harm.
- **Title IX and Power-Based Violence Awareness for Students:** This training provides a foundational understanding and awareness of the Title IX office at LSU, policies, processes, and how to identify discriminatory behaviors. It provides an understanding of the term "power-based violence" and why it is used. Students will walk away with an understanding of the mandatory reporting process but also with options to report confidentially. Resources and supportive options are also identified in this training
- **Tips for Healthy Relationships:** This training promotes the idea that humans are relational and are always in relationship with others and that we can all strive to be healthier in those relationships. It identifies characteristics of healthy and unhealthy relationships, teaches how to recognize the signs of both, and provides support and resources for those in need of help. This training also discusses how to set personal boundaries, how to engage in healthy communication, respect for others, and consent.
- **Tigers Get Consent:** This training provides students with the necessary information to understand what consent looks like and how it is obtained. The focus of the training is affirmative consent so those initiating sexual behavior can be sure their partner is clearly indicating a desire to engage in sexual behavior. Some trainings will explore the intersection of drugs and alcohol in relation to consent and how consent may vary across cultural backgrounds.
- **Bystander Intervention:** Bringing in the Bystander is LSU's first nationally recognized evidence-based bystander program. It focuses on training students, faculty, staff, and campus partners on the importance of being an active pro-social bystander who intervenes to positively impact a potentially harmful situation. It also teaches that anyone can intervene using strategies that are most comfortable for the person intervening.

WEAPONS

LSU is a firearm-free zone. The use of weapons by university police personnel is governed by state law and departmental regulation. LSU enforces all provisions of the state Criminal Code including those prohibiting possession of firearms within a firearms free zone as provided at R.S.14:95.2. As it relates to universities, R.S.14:95.2 prohibits the carrying of a firearm by a student or non-student on university property and is defined as the intentional possession of any firearm on one's person, on a university campus, within 1,000 feet of a university campus, or on a school bus. The penalty upon conviction is imprisonment at hard labor for not more than five years. The statute does not apply to:

- A federal law enforcement officer or a Louisiana-commissioned state or local Post Certified law enforcement officer who is authorized to carry a firearm.
- A school official or employee acting during the normal course of his employment or a student acting under the direction of such school official or employee.
- Any person having the written permission of the principal or as provided in R.S.17:3361.1.
- The possession of a firearm occurring within 1,000 feet of school property and entirely on private property or entirely within a private residence.
- Any constitutionally protected activity that cannot be regulated by the state, such as a firearm contained entirely within a motor vehicle.
- Any student carrying a firearm to or from a class, in which he is duly enrolled, that requires the use of the firearm in the class.
- A student enrolled or participating in an activity requiring the use of a firearm including but not limited to any ROTC function under the authorization of a university.
- A student who possesses a firearm in his dormitory room or while going to or from his vehicle or any other person with permission of the administration.
- Any person who has a valid concealed handgun permit issued pursuant to R.S.40:1379.1 or 1379.3 and who carries a concealed handgun within 1,000 feet of any school campus.

In addition to such criminal penalties as may be imposed, the unlawful use, possession, or carrying of a firearm or dangerous weapon within LSU facilities and premises by an employee shall be cause for termination of employment. Further, otherwise legal possession or use of a firearm by an employee in a manner which reasonably endangers the safety of others shall be cause for disciplinary action by LSU.

ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

SALES OR USE OF ILLEGAL DRUGS

LSU complies with all federal and state laws prohibiting the use, possession, and sale of illegal drugs. The university is a drug-free zone under Louisiana law and will not shield any student, employee, or visitor from action by civil authorities.

SALES OR USE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

LSU complies with all federal and state laws regulating the sale and use of alcohol. The university neither condones nor shields from prosecution any individual found in violation of the Louisiana Alcoholic Beverage Control laws. The university does authorize alcoholic beverages on campus for sanctioned events complying with state law. These events are governed by the LSU Policy Statement 78 at lsu.edu/policies/ps/ps_78.pdf.

LOUISIANA REVISED STATUTES (LRS) AND ALCOHOL:

LRS 14:93.10 Definitions

For purposes of LRS. 14:93.10 through 93.14, the following definitions shall apply:

- “Alcoholic beverage” means beer, distilled spirits, and wine containing one-half of one percent or more of alcohol by volume. Beer includes but is not limited to ale, lager, porter, stout, sake, and other similar fermented beverages brewed or produced from malt wholly or in part or from any substitute therefor. Distilled spirits include alcohol, ethanol, or spirits or wine in any form, including all dilutions and mixtures thereof from whatever process produced.

- II. “Public possession” means the possession of any alcoholic beverage for any reason, including consumption, on any street, highway, or waterway or in any public place or any place open to the public, including a club which is de facto open to the public. “Public possession” does not include the following:
 - A. The possession or consumption of any alcoholic beverage:
 - 1. For an established religious purpose
 - 2. When a person under twenty-one years of age is accompanied by a parent, spouse, or legal guardian twenty-one years of age or older
 - 3. For medical purposes when purchased as an over-the-counter medication or when prescribed or administered by a licensed physician, pharmacist, dentist, nurse, hospital, or medical institution
 - 4. In a private residence, which shall include a residential dwelling and up to twenty contiguous acres, on which the dwelling is located, owned by the same person who owns the dwelling
 - B. The sale, handling, transport, or service in dispensing of any alcoholic beverage pursuant to lawful ownership of an establishment or to lawful employment of a person under twenty-one years of age by a duly licensed manufacturer, wholesaler, or retailer of beverage alcohol.
- III. (3) “Purchase” means acquisition by the payment of money or other consideration. Purchase does not include such acquisition for medical purposes either when purchased as over the counter medication or when prescribed or administered by a licensed physician, pharmacist, dentist, nurse, hospital, or medical institution.

Acts 1995, No. 639, §1; Acts 1996, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 78, §1; Acts 2011, No. 264, §1; Acts 2015, No. 212, §1.

LRS 93.11 Unlawful sales to persons under twenty-one

- I. Unlawful sales to persons under twenty-one is the selling or otherwise delivering for value of any alcoholic beverage to any person under twenty-one years of age unless such person is the lawful owner or lawful employee of an establishment to which the sale is being made and is accepting such delivery pursuant to such ownership or employment. Lack of knowledge of the person’s age shall not be a defense.
- II. Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned for not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or both.

Acts 1995, No. 639, §1; Acts 1996, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 78, §1; Acts 2006, No. 570, §1.

LRS 14:93.12

Purchase and public possession of alcoholic beverages; exceptions; penalties

- I. It is unlawful for any person under twenty-one years of age to purchase or have public possession of any alcoholic beverage.
 - A. Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars.
 - B. Any person apprehended while violating the provisions of this Section shall be issued a citation by the apprehending law enforcement officer, which shall be paid in the same manner as provided for the offenders of local traffic violations. A citation issued by a law enforcement officer for such violation shall not be included on the person’s criminal history record.
 - C. In addition to the penalties provided in Paragraph (1) of this Subsection, the driver’s license of any person violating the provisions of this Section may be suspended upon conviction, plea of guilty, or nolo contendere for a period of one hundred eighty days. Upon conviction, plea of guilty, or nolo contendere, the court shall surrender the driver’s license to the Department of Public Safety and Corrections for suspension in accordance with the provisions of this Section. Upon first conviction, the court may issue an order which authorizes the department to issue a restricted driver’s license upon a demonstration to the court that a hardship would result from being unable to drive to school or work. Such restrictions shall be determined by the court.

Acts 1995, No. 639, §1; Acts 1996, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 78, §1; Acts 2005, No. 165, §1; Acts

LRS 93.13

Unlawful purchase of alcoholic beverages by persons on behalf of persons under twenty-one

- I. It is unlawful for any person, other than a parent, spouse, or legal guardian, as specified in LRS 14:93.10(2) (a) (ii), to purchase on behalf of a person under twenty-one years of age any alcoholic beverage.
 - A. Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than thirty days, or both.
 - B. In addition to the penalties provided in Paragraph (I) of this Subsection, the driver's license of any person violating the provisions of this Section may be suspended upon conviction, plea of guilty, or nolo contendere for a period of one hundred eighty days. Upon conviction, plea of guilty, or nolo contendere, the court shall surrender the driver's license to the Department of Public Safety and Corrections for suspension in accordance with the provisions of this Section. Upon first conviction, the court may issue an order which authorizes the department to issue a restricted driver's license upon a demonstration to the court that suspension of his driving privileges will deprive him or his family of the necessities of life or prevent him from earning a livelihood. Such restrictions shall be determined by the court.

Acts 1995, No. 639, §1; Acts 1996, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 78, §1; Acts 2005, No. 165, §1.

LRS 14:333

Misrepresentation of age to obtain alcoholic beverages or gain entry to licensed premises prohibited

- I. It is unlawful for any person under the age of twenty-one years to present or offer to any person having a license or permit to sell alcoholic beverages, under Title 26 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, or to his agent or employee any written, printed, or photostatic evidence of age and identity which is false, fraudulent, or not actually his own for the purpose of obtaining or purchasing alcoholic beverages or attempting to enter the licensed premises.
- II. Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be punishable by one or more of the following:
 - A. A fine of not more than two hundred dollars.
 - B. An appropriate amount of community service not to exceed thirty hours.
 - C. Suspension of the violator's driver's license for ninety days.
- III. As used in this Section, "licensed premises" means an establishment licensed under Title 26 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950 where the sale of alcoholic beverages constitutes its main business.

LRS 14:98 through 14:98.8 Operating a vehicle while intoxicated

Operating a vehicle while intoxicated:

- I. I. The crime of operating a vehicle while intoxicated is the operating of any motor vehicle, aircraft, watercraft, vessel, or other means of conveyance when any of the following conditions exist:
 - A. The operator is under the influence of alcoholic beverages.
 - B. The operator's blood alcohol concentration is 0.08 percent or more by weight based on grams of alcohol per one hundred cubic centimeters of blood.
 - C. The operator is under the influence of any controlled dangerous substance listed in Schedule I, II, III, IV, or V as set forth in LRS 40:964.
 1. The operator is under the influence of a combination of alcohol and one or more drugs that are not controlled dangerous substances and that are legally obtainable with or without a prescription.
 2. It shall be an affirmative defense to any charge under this Subparagraph that the label on the container of the prescription drug or the manufacturer's package of the drug does not contain a warning against combining the medication with alcohol.
 3. The operator is under the influence of one or more drugs that are not controlled dangerous substances and that are legally obtainable with or without a prescription.

4. It shall be an affirmative defense to any charge under this Subparagraph that the operator did not knowingly consume quantities of the drug or drugs that substantially exceed the dosage prescribed by the physician or the dosage recommended by the manufacturer of the drug.

- II. A valid driver's license shall not be an element of the offense, and the lack thereof shall not be a defense to a prosecution for operating a vehicle while intoxicated.

*Penalties for DWI in Louisiana vary based on number of offenses, age of operator, other factors, and level of intoxication. The range of penalties is a fine not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two hundred fifty dollars and imprisoned for not less than ten days nor more than three months up to five thousand dollars and imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not less than ten years nor more than thirty years.

THE DRUG FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT:

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) of 1989—also known as the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Act—requires institutions of higher education to establish policies that address unlawful possession, use, or distribution of alcohol and illicit drugs. The DFSCA also requires the establishment of a drug and alcohol prevention program.

LEGAL SANCTIONS UNDER LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL LAW FOR THE UNLAWFUL POSSESSION, USE, OR DISTRIBUTION OF ILLICIT DRUGS AND ALCOHOL:

Legal Sanctions:

Various federal and state laws and regulations apply to employees and students of LSU including the Federal Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988, the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Acts Amendments of 1989 (Public Law 101-226), and Revised Statutes of the State of Louisiana.

Federal Sanctions:

- 21 U. S. C. 841 makes it a crime (a) to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, or possess with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, a controlled substance; or (b) to create, distribute, or dispense, or possess with intent to distribute or dispense, a counterfeit substance.
- The Controlled Substances Act places all substances which are in some manner regulated into one of five schedules. The CSA provides penalties for unlawful manufacturing, distribution, and dispensing of controlled substances.
- The U. S. Code establishes and authorizes the U. S. Attorney General to revise as needed, classifications of controlled substances. Schedule I is comprised essentially of “street drugs” and Schedule V is comprised of drugs with a “low potential for abuse” when compared with drugs in schedules I-IV. Examples of Schedule I drugs are heroin and marijuana. PCP, for example, is a Schedule II drug. Amphetamine is a Schedule III drug, while Barbitol is a Schedule IV drug. An example of a Schedule V drug would be a prescription medication with not more than 200 mg of codeine per 100 grams.
- The penalties are determined by the schedule of the drug or other substance and sometimes are specified by drug name, as in the case of marijuana.
- Penalties for first offenses include a fine up to \$10 million and/or a prison term up to life but no less than 1 year.
- For the Drug Enforcement Agency's complete list of Federal Trafficking Penalties for Schedules I-V and Marijuana, please visit: [dea.gov](https://www.dea.gov)

Louisiana State Statutes:

*Penalties for subsequent violations of the above-described provisions are progressively more severe than the initial convictions. Penalties, laws, and statutes may change without notice. This list is not intended to be comprehensive. For a complete list of drug and alcohol related offenses, please contact the appropriate agency.

It is unlawful in Louisiana to produce, manufacture, distribute, dispense, or possess illegal drugs. The most common illegal drugs on college campuses are marijuana, opium derivatives, hallucinogens, depressants, cocaine, cocaine derivatives, methamphetamines, and amphetamines. The Criminal Code of Louisiana carries specific penalties for the possession and use of illegal drugs. **LRS 40:891.3**, Violation of Uniform Controlled Dangerous.

Substances Law:

Drug Free Zone, states that any person who violates a provision of the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Law (**LRS 40:966-970**) while on any property used for school purposes by any school, within two thousand feet of any such property, or while on a school bus, shall, upon conviction, be punished by the imposition of the maximum fine and be imprisoned for not more than one and one-half times the longest term of imprisonment authorized by the applicable provisions of **LRS 40:966 through 970** of the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Law.

Louisiana State Sanctions:

- **Possession of Amphetamine or Methamphetamine:** The offender shall be imprisoned with or without hard labor for not more than five years and, in addition, may be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than five thousand dollars.
- **Possession of Phencyclidine:** The offender shall be sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labor for not less than five nor more than twenty years and may be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than five thousand dollars, or both.
- **Possession of Marijuana or Synthetic Cannabinoids:** The offender shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, imprisoned in the parish jail for not more than six months, or both. On a second conviction the offender shall be fined not less than two hundred fifty dollars, nor more than two thousand dollars, imprisoned with or without hard labor for not more than five years, or both.
- **Possession of Cocaine or of a Mixture or Substance Containing a Detectable Amount of Cocaine or of its Analogues:** The offender shall be sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment with hard labor of not less than five years, nor more than thirty years, and to pay a fine of not less than fifty thousand dollars, nor more than one hundred fifty thousand dollars.
- **Possession of a Classified Controlled Dangerous Substance, Unless Such Substance was Obtained Directly or Pursuant to a Valid Prescription or Order from a Practitioner:** The offender shall be imprisoned with or without hard labor for not more than five years and, in addition, may be required to pay a fine of not more than five thousand dollars.

Additional guidelines, including federal legal sanctions for violations of drug and alcohol laws, are also available in the Office of Office of Student Life and the Office of Human Resources.

Controlled Dangerous Substances, Schedule I – IV (LRS 40:981.3)

It is unlawful to possess, sell, distribute, or manufacture those drugs listed in the relevant Louisiana statute(s). These drugs include but are not limited to marijuana; cocaine; “crack” cocaine; methamphetamines; heroine; “rush” LSD; and prescription drugs without a valid prescription from a licensed physician. Individuals found guilty of a drug violation are subject to a fine of not less than \$500, imprisonment at hard labor for up to 30 years, or if found selling illegal drugs on campus, imprisonment at hard labor for up to 45 years.

The Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 (“Act”)

It is a U.S. federal legislation that tries to reduce drug use within organizations that have contracts with the federal government. The Workplace Act directly affects federal contractors as well as organizations that receive grants from the federal government. The Act requires organizations and companies to agree to run a drug-free workplace before entering a contract or grant program with the U.S. government. The Act established formal guidelines for federal contractors and those who receive federal grants. The Act requires organizations to post antidrug-use policies within the workplace and provide employee awareness training on drug use policies. All covered contractors and grantees must maintain a drug-free workplace. However, the specific components necessary to meet the requirements of the Act vary based on the type of organization.

The university will impose sanctions for violation of standards of conduct set forth in Policy Statement 78 – Serving, Possessing & Consuming of Alcoholic Beverages: lsu.edu/policies/ps/ps_78.pdf.

PREVENTION AND SUPPORT RESOURCES

STUDENT HEALTH CENTER

Mental Health Service

- Screens all new clients for alcohol and substance use at brief screening walk-in appointments, initial consult appointments, and as needed thereafter
- Provides specific consultation and treatment for AOD abuse issues
- Provides community treatment resources for clients needing inpatient/IOP

Wellness & Student Support

- Conducts the American College Health Association National College Health Assessment Survey and CORE Institute Alcohol and Other Drug Survey to monitor trends
- Administers Vector Solutions course which includes alcohol, other drugs, and sexual violence prevention modules: mandated completion for all incoming students.
- Conducts educational AOD presentations and outreach with student athletes, classes, first-year students, residence halls, greek life, and other clubs and organizations
- Conducts wellness coaching: students are able to self-refer or are referred by Student Health Center providers to engage in risk reduction conversations of drug/alcohol use; students who violate the LSU Code of Student Conduct are referred for individual or group educational sessions or to the TEAM (Tiger Education on Alcohol/Other Drug Matters) Class

LSU's Psychological Services Center

- Screens all new clients for alcohol and substance misuse and/or disorders routinely
- Provides community treatment resources for clients needing inpatient/IOP
- Provides psychological services for clients with AOD misuse/disorders, including brief motivation enhancement interventions and/or cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT)

LSU Police Department

- **Alcohol and Drug Enforcement:** Participates in targeted enforcement based on known or probable alcohol or drug abuse: Alcohol and drug enforcement teams during home football events; randomly announced DWI traffic checkpoints; provides or supports physical security at all registered university events where alcohol is served; participates in the Juvenile and Underage Drinking Enforcement Task Force (JUDE); and police personnel are trained on the state law (RS 40:978.1) for first responders and how to administer Naloxone (NARCAN)
- **Student Orientation Sessions:** Presents community safety information to include drug and alcohol awareness and enforcement initiatives to all participating first year undergraduate, graduate, transfer, and international students
- **Campus/Community Outreach:** Coordinates Public Safety Day with campus and community agencies; participates and hosts positive interactive opportunities to promote prevention of drug and alcohol abuse
- **Staff Training:** Presents drug and alcohol awareness, recognition, and response training to university employees; participates in annual in-service training specific to drug and alcohol awareness, recognition, and response

Human Resource Management

- Provision of supervisor and employee consults for issues of substance abuse
- Provision of referral for counseling and treatment regarding AOD issues
- Employees who work in safety and security sensitive positions on campus are subject to pre-employment and random drug screening.
- University policy on Misuse of Alcohol and Drugs PS 67 provides guidance and policy on substance abuse at LSU.

Student Advocacy & Accountability (SAA)

- Holds meetings with students concerning AOD policies, enforcement, and awareness
- Promotes/applies LSU's Amnesty Policy to increase students seeking assistance in AOD related situations and calling 911 when a fellow student may need medical attention
- Regularly reviews and updates of the LSU Code of Student Conduct to include AOD policies and sanctions for students at the university
- Consistent monitoring and intervention when appropriate to address a variety of student behavioral issues to include AOD behaviors through the Communicate Assess Refer Educate (CARE) Team
- Facilitates student referrals for AOD policies and upon completion of the university accountability process

Campus Life

- Provides risk management training for any event registered where alcohol will be served; Policy Statement (PS) 78 is reviewed; tips and strategies on managing risk before, during, and after the event are discussed; this process is followed for any registered student organization who registers an event where alcohol will be served
- Hosts substance-free, late night alternative events on campus

Greek Life

- Requires every fraternity/sorority member to electronically review university policies and acknowledge they have done so once per year
- Trains new chapter presidents, social chairmen, and risk management chairmen on AOD-related topics; educates and enforces LSU PS-78, which indicates the prohibition of all hard alcohol at any/all student organization events

Student Government

- Student Government Student Entertainment hosts an annual event, “Groovin’,” which includes wellness activities and an alcohol-free concert/event.
- Student Government hosted a Silent Disco, which was a Welcome Week signature event. This event provided students a safe alcohol-free experience.

The Collegiate Recovery Community of LSU (CRCLSU)

- CRCLSU is designed to create an environment in which all undergraduate and graduate students can interact socially and be of maximum service to Louisiana State University and the local, state, and national communities. The students must be willing to support those in recovery, be in recovery themselves, or have the desire to recover.

Residential Life

- Nightly building rounds and emergency on-call response provides a means to support and hold students accountable who are using alcohol and other drugs.
- A summarized version of [The Living on Campus Handbook](#) is distributed in hard copy form to all first-year students when they move into their communities.
- Residential Education Staff present programs on alcohol and other drugs throughout the year in residential communities
- Residential Life staff are trained on how to administer Naloxone (NARCAN). Medical boxes containing Naloxone (NARCAN) are installed near community’s service desks and/or near classrooms/elevators within buildings.

LSU Athletics

LSU Athletics has a comprehensive, educational substance use and abuse program that is mandated for all student-athletes. These educational components are a part of the on-boarding process of all student-athletes and are reinforced throughout the year through numerous efforts:

- **Student-Athlete Handbook:** The student-athlete handbook is issued annually and walks the reader through the drug testing policy and treatment program details. The information also highlights the NCAA drug testing program as well as associated penalties for infractions.
- **Informational Handouts and Pamphlets:** Drug testing policy information is disseminated to the student-athletes during the on-boarding of new student athletes in the summer as well as an additional time in August prior to the start of the fall season.
- **Professional Speakers:** Professional educators are contracted to host educational and informational forums with the student-athletes on a variety of topics related to their overall health and wellness. Some of these topics are related to the dangers and hazards of alcohol and drug use/misuse.

SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY INFORMATION

The Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections, through the Division of Probation and Parole, supervises approximately 2,200 people convicted of sex offenses in communities across Louisiana. However, this is only a fraction of the individuals required to register and notify within the state.

The Office of State Police, Bureau of Criminal Identification and Information (the Bureau) is charged with maintaining a central registry of sex offenders and child predators. Information on the purpose and history of the program, registration and notification requirements, and a search for a person registered as a sex offender or child predator can be found on the State Police website:

[Louisiana State Police - State Sex Offender and Child Predator Registry.](#)

SAFETY PROGRAMS

Continual efforts are made to inform the LSU community of matters that affect their personal safety and well-being. Regular reports regarding current problems and reported crimes are published on the LSU Police website, lsu.edu/police, and department social media accounts. The LSU Police Department, in conjunction with the Department of Residential Life and the Division of Student Affairs, offers programs on personal safety, security of property, crisis intervention, and crime prevention. Students and parents are also provided with public safety information during orientation programs.

LSU SHIELD

The LSU Shield mobile app is a free tool designed to improve the safety and security of the LSU community and is available to everyone—students, faculty, staff, and visitors. Available since September 2014, the LSU Shield Mobile Safety App can be downloaded for iOS and Android smartphones. If on LSU property, the user can push one button in the app and is routed to LSU Police directly to include the user's location and profile data and gives LSU Police a GPS location of the device. Off-campus calls are routed to 911.

Features

Your personal information is not communicated to LSU Police until the user initiates a request for service using one of the features within the app.

- **Emergency call:** Summon emergency services by phone with the slide of a button
- **File a Report:** Submit non-emergency reports, including photo and video; two-way chat with LSU Police; submit tips anonymously
- **FriendWatch:** Instantly notify emergency contacts of your safety and location utilizing this feature. The safety beacon allows your emergency contacts to monitor your location (only while utilizing this feature).
- **Emergency Resources:** Numerous resources available in the event of an emergency
- **Campus Transit:** TransLoc app
- **Request a Safe Transport:** Campus Transit runs until midnight seven days a week. If you need a ride and do not feel safe walking, you may contact LSU Police at 225-578-3231 for a safe transport anywhere on campus.
- **Request Motorist Assistance**
- **Campus Parking Lots:** Utilize this feature to locate parking lots on the LSU campus.

More information about the app can be found by visiting lsu.edu/police/safety/shield.

RESIDENTIAL LIFE COMMUNITIES CHECK-INS

This program began as a way for LSU Police to meet with Resident Assistants (RAs) and discuss any concerns specific to their hall. With this program, officers are able to focus on those concerns and develop a long-term solution.

Adopt-A-Hall: Is a safety initiative partnership between Res Life and LSU Police. It pairs residential communities with a dedicated officer to increase interaction with students, humanizing the badge, hosting educational and safety programs, and community outreach opportunities.

The Tiger Patrol Team conducts focused nighttime patrols in Residential Life Communities and parking areas.

COMMUNITY PRESENTATION PROGRAMS

These programs offer educational value as well as creating an environment for interactive audience participation. Below is a list of commonly presented programs; however, LSU PD may modify or create a specific program to fit your needs:

- Safety and security presentations
- Active threat response
- Bomb threat response
- Situational awareness
- Alcohol awareness/education
- LSU Shield App demonstration
- Installation/demonstration of computer panic buttons

LSU Police partners with the Pre-Scholar's Academy, LSU freshmen instructors, and different groups to give these presentations to incoming students to help them stay safe at all times and be in the know.

FALL PUBLIC SAFETY DAY

Public Safety Day is an annual event hosted by the LSU Police Department on the Wednesday prior to the first home football game. This event takes place on Tower Drive, just outside of the LSU Student Union between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. It includes interactive booths, women's and men's self-defense demonstrations, impaired driving simulations, bicycle and pedestrian safety, K9 demonstrations, and much more. LSUPD partners with other LSU Departments, as well as law enforcement agencies and safety partners, to educate the LSU community on being safe and providing the necessary resources needed to stay safe at LSU.

SAFETY AND SECURITY COMMITTEE MEETINGS

The purpose of this committee is to have scheduled, deliberate conversations for information sharing about crime trends and how to further safety initiatives brought forth by the university community. Members of this committee include but are not limited to LSUPD, Parking & Transportation, Athletics, Student Government, Academic Affairs, Residential Life, Human Resource Management, Facility Services, and Dean of Students. This committee will assist with information and idea-sharing that will elevate and cement the concept of safety being a shared responsibility.

EQUALIZER SELF-DEFENSE PROGRAM

The Equalizer Self-defense Program (ESP) is a free self-defense program for both men and women. Everyone who attends is given a situational awareness presentation. Women and men are taught the course separately. Men are only taught the situational presentation and the first block of instruction. The self-defense portion teaches tactics to increase the odds of surviving and escaping a physical attack. These tactics stem from SSGT Defensive Tactics, which is a defensive tactics program used by law enforcement agencies. For further information and class times, please call LSUPD at 225-578-3231 or email at LSUPD@lsu.edu.

CAMPUS TRANSIT

Students, faculty, and staff who need a ride can call 225-578-5555 and provide the information requested, and a van or minibus will be dispatched.

Campus Transit is available on demand. On-demand rides are scheduled from within the TransLoc Rider app. When you're viewing the LSU TransLoc service, an icon will appear in the bottom left corner of the map. When the "On Demand" icon is blue, on-demand service is available, and clicking the icon will allow you to schedule an on-demand ride. When the icon is gray, on-demand service is unavailable (in other words, it's out of service). Clicking this icon will display information about the on-demand service. In the event of "On Demand" being out of service, please call 225-578-5555.

Campus Transit service provides door-to-door service seven days a week, 5 p.m. to midnight, to and from any location on campus.

A ride may be requested by following these instructions:

- I. Click the "Request a Ride" button.
- II. Enter the address where you would like to be picked up. There are multiple ways to input an address:
 - A. Type the address into the search bar.
 - B. Click the "My Addresses" drop down, and select the address from the list. If you do not have any saved addresses, you can add them to the system.
 - C. Move the pin on the map by dragging the map on the screen. The green pin's location is where you will be picked up.
- III. Enter the address where you would like to be dropped-off. There are multiple ways to input an address:
 - A. Type the address into the search bar.

B. Click the “My Addresses” drop down, and select the address from the list. If you do not have any saved addresses, you can add them to the system.

C. Move the pin on the map by dragging the map on the screen. The red pin’s location is where you will be picked up.

IV. Select the number of passengers for the ride. If it’s just you, click “Just Me.”

Upon completion of these steps, the ride has been scheduled. You can view the ride by clicking “View Ride” from the same page.

CRIMESTOPPERS

LSU works in conjunction with the Baton Rouge Crime Stoppers (which serves the community as an informant interaction system), whereby the public is invited and encouraged to provide valuable information that might lead to the arrest and possible conviction of criminals. Participants who call the Baton Rouge CrimeStoppers hotline at 225-344-7867 remain anonymous.

SAFETY TIPS

Safety is a shared responsibility. As members of the campus community, everyone should help to make the campus a safer place. Using some simple safety precautions will greatly reduce your chance of becoming a victim of crime.

Know your location at all times.

One simple piece of information you should always have is your location. If there is an emergency, responders will ask for your location or address, so have this information readily available.

Protect yourself at home, in your apartment, in your residence hall, and in your room.

- Lock your door, even when you intend to return home shortly or even if you are just going down the hall. It takes a thief 10 seconds or less to enter an open room and steal your property.
- Take extra time to ensure your windows and doors are locked, especially when you are alone or at night.
- Do not leave messages on your door indicating you are away and when you will return. Do not let strangers enter dormitory or premises.
- Do not leave valuables in plain sight. Record the serial number of your valuables or engrave a unique identification number on the item.
- Do not prop open outer doors.
- If someone asks to use your phone for an emergency call, offer to telephone for them instead of allowing them access.
- Do not put your address on your key ring.
- Know your neighbors.
- Do not leave keys in hiding places. Thieves will find them. Carry your keys or make sure anyone who truly needs them has their own copy.
- Open a savings or checking account instead of keeping money in your room.
- Keep automatic teller machine cards in a safe place, and keep your PIN secret.

Protect yourself while walking.

- Download the LSU Shield app on your mobile device.
- Store emergency numbers in your mobile phone.
- Avoid walking alone at night unless absolutely necessary.
- Stay on well-lit, commonly traveled routes.
- Avoid shortcuts and dark, isolated areas.
- Walk purposefully, know where you are going, and project a confident image.
- Avoid potentially dangerous situations.
- If you feel threatened, cross the street, locate an emergency phone, or enter a store or place of business even if you have just left it.
- Have your keys ready in hand when approaching your vehicle or door and not buried in a purse or in your pocket.
- When possible, only use ATMs during the day.
- Instead of carrying large sums of cash, use a charge card. Some charge cards insure property purchased with those cards against loss, theft, or damage.
- If you find yourself in immediate danger, call 911, try to stay calm, and get away at first opportunity.

Protect your automobile or bicycle.

- Always lock your car. Never leave the windows down while it is unattended. You would be surprised to learn how many automobile breaks involve cars left unlocked. Never leave your key fob in your vehicle.
- Do not leave tempting valuables or property visible inside the car. Lock these items in the trunk.
- Lock bikes to bike racks with hardened-alloy locks and chains or u-shaped locks to prevent thefts.

Protect yourself when driving.

- Look into your car before getting in. Lock doors and roll up windows once inside for protection.
- Never pick up strangers.
- Drive to a police or fire station or open place of business if you feel you are being followed.
- Do not stop to help occupants of stopped or disabled vehicles. Continue driving to the nearest phone and call assistance for them.

Protect yourself when using rideshare.

- Call and wait for your driver inside. Avoid spending unnecessary time outside alone with your phone in your hand. Wait indoors until the app shows your driver is arriving.
- Confirm the name of the driver and make of the vehicle. Most rideshare mobile apps offer passengers details such as the driver's name, photo, and vehicle type. Before getting inside the vehicle, ask the driver, "Who are you here for?"
- Check the driver's rating on your mobile ridesharing app. If you are uncomfortable with potential driver's rating, cancel the ride and call for another. Share your trip details with friends or family. Uber users can tap "Share status" to share driver's name, photo, license plate, and location with family or friends. Lyft users can tap the "Send ETA," icon which will send a text message to family or friends. If your ride hailing service doesn't offer a status or ETA share option, snap a picture of the vehicle license plate, and send it to a family member or a friend.
- Be a backseat rider. If you're riding alone, sit in the backseat. This ensures you can safely exit on either side of the vehicle to avoid moving traffic and gives you and your driver some personal space.
- Protect your personal information. There is no need to share your phone number or contact information with your driver.
- Follow along in your own maps app. Open up your own maps tool, enter your destination, and follow along, noting any odd route shifts.
- Travel in groups when possible. There's safety in numbers. Try riding with a friend or consider using the carpool option that some ride-hailing services offer such as Uber Pool or Lyft Line.
- If you sense that you're in trouble, call 911. If you're able, get out of and away from the vehicle, and go to the nearest open business or public area. If a threat seems imminent and people are close by, yell, blow a whistle, or make a commotion in any way you can to attract attention. Report all crimes (actual, attempted or suspected) to the police.

DAILY CRIME LOG

The Clery Act requires schools to publish a daily crime log ("DCL"), listing all crimes reported to a campus police or security unit that are alleged to have occurred within the policy/security unit's patrol and response area. LSU's crime log is available online at lsu.edu/police/crime-information/daily.php and contains the date an incident was reported to LSUPD, the date the incident allegedly occurred, the type of incident reported, the general location of the incident, and the incident disposition (or status) to the extent it can be ascertained. Pursuant to the Clery Act, crime log entries are made within forty-eight (48) hours of an incident being reported to LSUPD. Incident dispositions are updated within two (2) days of LSUPD receiving information indicating a change in disposition status, provided such information is received within sixty (60) days of an incident being recorded on the DCL.

CRIME STATISTICS

Crime statistics included in this report are gathered from a variety of resources, including campus and local law enforcement agencies and other individuals determined to be campus security authorities (“CSAs”) pursuant to the Clery Act to whom crime may be reported⁶. All statistics included in this report are anonymous as to the parties involved in any incident giving rise to a statistic and are provided in aggregate format based on the location of the incident as reported to the university pursuant to geographical classifications contained in the Clery Act. It is important to remember that while any person may share crime related information to a person who is a campus security authority, the university encourages all to report any potential emergency incident directly to the LSU Police so law enforcement may determine whether to issue emergency communications to the university community regarding the matter.

CLERY CRIMES AND DEFINITIONS

Aggravated assault means 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. Simple assaults are excluded.

Arson means willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.⁷

Burglary means the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

Drug abuse violation means violation of 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).

Fondling means 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 his/her age and/or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

Hate crime means a criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator’s bias against the victim.

*For Clery reporting purposes, these criminal offenses are only reportable when motivated by hate and/or bias:

***Larceny:** The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

***Vandalism:** 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.

***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.

***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.

Incest means non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

Liquor law violation means violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned⁸.

Motor vehicle theft means the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle⁹. This years stats reflect electric scooters.

⁶ Under the Clery Act, a campus security authority is: (1) a person who works in the campus police or security unit; (2) an individual who serves in a security capacity but is not employed by the campus police or security unit; (3) any person or office whom or which the university may designate as a CSA in the annual security report; and (4) an university official who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities. Pastoral and professional counselors are not CSAs under the law; therefore, while those functions may choose to anonymously report information to the LSU Police for statistical purposes, they are not required or asked to do so.

⁷ Note that only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set are classified as arsons. Arson is therefore the only Clery Act offense that must be investigated before it can be disclosed. If other Clery Act offenses were committed during the arson incident, the most serious is counted in addition to the arson.

⁸ Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.

⁹ A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. Motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment are specifically excluded from this category.

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter means willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Negligent manslaughter means the killing of another person through gross negligence.

Rape 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 without the consent of the victim.

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

Sex Offenses is a Clery Act category that includes four defined sex offenses for which crime statistics must be collected on Clery geography: rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape.

Statutory rape means on-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Weapons possession means violation of laws or ordinances dealing with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Clery Geography

On-campus means buildings or property owned or controlled by the university, within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area, and used by the university for or in support of its educational purposes, including residence halls. This includes buildings or properties owned by the university but controlled by an outside entity that supports the university's mission and is frequently used by students, such as a retailer or food vendor.

Residence hall means any residence hall located on campus.

Non-campus building or property means any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the university or any building or property that is owned or controlled by the university that is used for or in support of its educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the contiguous geographic area of the rest of the campus.

Public property means all public property (i.e., property owned or operated by a governmental entity other than LSU), including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities that are within or adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

Statistics Calculation

The information provided in this report is derived from incidents reported to LSUPD, other campus security authorities, and local law enforcement having jurisdiction over LSU's Clery geography. Not all local law enforcement responded to the university's request for statistics to comply with Clery's annual reporting requirements. The statistics in each chart below include all reported crimes, not just those crimes determined to have occurred. Some of the statistics reflected in this report may relate to incidents involving parties unaffiliated with the university.

Campus Security Authorities

Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) are: (1) A campus police department or a campus security department of an institution; (2) Any individual or individuals who have responsibility for campus security but who do not constitute a campus police department or a campus security department (e.g., an individual who is responsible for monitoring the entrance into institutional property); (3) Any individual or organization specified in an institution's statement of campus security policy as an individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses; (4) An official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including but not limited to student housing, student discipline, and campus judicial proceedings.

Note that pastoral and professional counselors are not CSAs under the Clery Act and thus are not required to report crimes to LSUPD. The university does not have possibilities intended to encourage people working in these positions to report crime allegations disclosed to them to LSUPD.

CRIMES REPORTED

NOTE: The “On Campus” category includes numbers from the “Residential Facilities” category.

Criminal Offenses—On Campus	2024	2023	2022
a. Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
c. Sex Offenses - Forcible	39	24	21
d. Sex Offenses - Non-Forcible	0	0	0
» incest	0	0	0
» Statutory rape	0	0	0
e. Fondling	5	6	2
f. Robbery	1	2	3
g. Aggravated Assault	17	13	4
h. Burglary	46	53	62
i. Motor Vehicle Theft	121	68	24
j. Arson	0	0	1
k. Dating Violence	30	20	11
l. Domestic Violence	4	1	4
m. Stalking	45	33	31
n. Unfounded	4	4	5

*Motor vehicles include any self-propelled vehicle that runs on land (not rails). For the purposes of counting Motor Vehicle Thefts, a self-propelled vehicle is considered any vehicle with a motor that can start moving on its own without a kick, push, or other assistance. If the vehicle in question is self-propelling, which includes electric scooters, then you should consider it a motor vehicle for Clery Act purposes.

Criminal Offenses—Residential Facilities	2024	2023	2022
a. Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
c. Sex Offenses - Forcible	18	12	10
d. Sex Offenses - Non-Forcible	0	0	0
» incest	0	0	0
» Statutory rape	0	0	0
e. Fondling	3	1	0
e. Robbery	0	0	0
f. Aggravated Assault	1	2	0
g. Burglary	13	22	25
h. Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
i. Arson	0	0	0

Criminal Offenses—Residential Facilities	2024	2023	2022
j. Dating Violence	19	12	9
k. Domestic Violence	0	0	1
l. Stalking	11	14	13
m. Unfounded	0	0	1

Criminal Offenses—Non-Campus	2024	2023	2022
a. Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
c. Sex Offenses - Forcible	0	0	0
d. Sex Offenses - Non-Forcible	0	0	0
» incest	0	0	0
» Statutory rape	0	0	0
e. Fondling	1	0	0
f. Robbery	0	0	0
g. Aggravated Assault	1	0	0
h. Burglary	1	5	3
i. Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	1
j. Arson	0	0	0
k. Dating Violence	0	0	0
l. Domestic Violence	0	0	0
m. Stalking	0	0	0
n. Unfounded	0	0	0

Criminal Offenses—Public Property	2024	2023	2022
a. Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
c. Sex Offenses - Forcible	0	0	0
d. Sex Offenses - Non-Forcible	0	0	0
» incest	0	0	0
» Statutory rape	0	0	0
e. Fondling	0	0	0
f. Robbery	0	0	0
g. Aggravated Assault	3	2	1

Criminal Offenses—Public Property	2024	2023	2022
h. Burglary	0	0	0
i. Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
j. Arson	0	0	0
k. Dating Violence	0	0	0
l. Domestic Violence	0	0	0
m. Stalking	0	1	1
n. Unfounded	0	0	0

ARRESTS

Arrests—On Campus	2024	2023	2022
Liquor Law	31	59	1
Drug Law	29	54	34
Weapons Law	12	14	11

Arrests—Residential Facilities	2024	2023	2022
Liquor Law*	0	0	0
Drug Law	8	6	3
Weapons Law	2	0	1

Arrests—Non-Campus	2024	2023	2022
Liquor Law*	0	0	0
Drug Law	0	1	0
Weapons Law	0	0	0

Arrests—Public Property	2024	2023	2022
Liquor Law*	4	2	0
Drug Law	6	10	3
Weapons Law	4	6	1

*Liquor law violations, specifically unlawful possession, are dependent upon Louisiana state law, which may differ from other states, thus resulting in numbers that may seem inconsistent with other institutions of similar size. See LRS 14:93.10, more specifically parts (2)(ii) and (2)(iv). Numbers of policy violations related to the same may be requested from Student Advocacy & Accountability by calling 225-578-4307.

DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS

Disciplinary Referrals—On Campus (Does not include incidents which involved arrests)	2024	2023	2022
Liquor Law*	0	0	0
Drug Law	0	0	0
Weapons Law	0	0	0

Disciplinary Referrals—Residential Facilities (Does not include incidents which involved arrests)	2024	2023	2022
Liquor Law*	0	0	0
Drug Law	0	0	0
Weapons Law	0	0	0

Disciplinary Referrals—Non-Campus (Does not include incidents which involved arrests)	2024	2023	2022
Liquor Law*	0	0	0
Drug Law	0	0	0
Weapons Law	0	0	0

Disciplinary Referrals—Public Property (Does not include incidents which involved arrests)	2024	2023	2022
Liquor Law*	0	0	0
Drug Law	0	0	0
Weapons Law	0	0	0

*Liquor law violations, specifically unlawful possession, are dependent upon Louisiana state law, which may differ from other states, thus resulting in numbers that may seem inconsistent with other institutions of similar size. See LRS 14:93.10, more specifically parts (2)(ii) and (2)(iv). Numbers of policy violations related to the same may be requested from Student Advocacy & Accountability by calling 225-578-4307.

HATE OFFENSES

Hate Offenses—On Campus	2024	2023	2022
a. Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
c. Sex Offenses—Forcible	0	0	0
d. Sex Offenses—Non-Forcible	0	0	0
e. Fondling	0	0	0
f. Robbery	0	0	0
g. Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
h. Burglary	0	0	0
i. Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
j. Arson	0	0	0
k. Dating Violence	0	0	0
l. Domestic Violence	0	0	0
m. Stalking	0	0	0
n. Any other crime involving bodily injury	0	0	0
o. Larceny/Theft	0	0	0
p. Simple Assault	2	0	0
q. Intimidation	3	4	2
r. Destruction/Damage Vandalism	1	0	0

Hate Offenses—Residential Facilities	2024	2023	2022
a. Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
c. Sex Offenses—Forcible	0	0	0
d. Sex Offenses—Non-Forcible	0	0	0
e. Fondling	0	0	0
f. Robbery	0	0	0
g. Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
h. Burglary	0	0	0
i. Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
j. Arson	0	0	0
k. Dating Violence	0	0	0
l. Domestic Violence	0	0	0
m. Stalking	0	0	0

Hate Offenses—Residential Facilities	2024	2023	2022
n. Any other crime involving bodily injury	0	0	0
o. Larceny/Theft	0	0	0
p. Simple Assault	0	0	0
q. Intimidation	0	0	0
r. Destruction/Damage Vandalism	0	0	0

Hate Offenses—Public Property	2024	2023	2022
a. Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
c. Sex Offenses—Forcible	0	0	0
d. Sex Offenses—Non-Forcible	0	0	0
e. Fondling	0	0	0
f. Robbery	0	0	0
g. Aggravated Assault	0	1	0
h. Burglary	0	0	0
i. Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
j. Arson	0	0	0
k. Dating Violence	0	0	0
l. Domestic Violence	0	0	0
m. Stalking	0	0	0
n. Any other crime involving bodily injury	0	0	0
o. Larceny/Theft	0	0	0
p. Simple Assault	0	0	0
q. Intimidation	0	1	0
r. Destruction/Damage Vandalism	0	0	0

Hate Offenses–Non-Campus	2024	2023	2022
a. Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
c. Sex Offenses–Forcible	0	0	0
d. Sex Offenses–Non-Forcible	0	0	0
e. Fondling	0	0	0
f. Robbery	0	0	0
g. Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
h. Burglary	0	0	0
i. Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
j. Arson	0	0	0
k. Dating Violence	0	0	0
l. Domestic Violence	0	0	0
m. Stalking	0	0	0
n. Any other crime involving bodily injury	0	0	0
o. Larceny/Theft	0	0	0
p. Simple Assault	0	0	0
q. Intimidation	0	0	0
r. Destruction/Damage Vandalism	0	0	0

FIRE SAFETY REPORT

OVERVIEW

In accordance with the Higher Education Opportunity Act amendments to the Clery Act, institutions with on-campus student housing facilities must annually publish a fire safety report that provides information on campus fire safety practices and standards. LSU is committed to complying with the Clery Act's fire safety requirements and National Fire Protection Association fire protection standards. These standards are available from the Office of Planning, Design & Construction (PDC) at lsu.edu/pdc/ and from the Office of Environmental Health & Safety (EHS) at lsu.edu/ehs/.

FIRE SAFETY INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT

The Louisiana State Fire Marshal's Office (lasfm.louisiana.gov/) enforces fire protection requirements through building inspections conducted every year. Correction of any conditions noted during these inspections is completed through the Office of Planning, Design & Construction.

DISTRIBUTION OF FIRE SAFETY INFORMATION

Students living in Residential Life facilities receive the Living on Campus Handbook (lsu.edu/housing/files/23.24.loc.handbook.07.19.2023.pdf), which contains safety tips and information on Residential Life policies and procedures. EHS staff is available to accommodate any request for individual training to specific groups, units, or departments.

ANNUAL STATISTICS AND FIRE LOG

The LSU Police Department maintains fire statistics included in this report. The statistics indicate the number of fires reported to have occurred in residential facilities, the cause of each fire (intentional, unintentional, or undetermined), the number of injuries and deaths related to each fire, and the value of any property damage caused by each fire. For purposes of including fire related statistics in this report, any fire should be reported to LSUPD by emailing lsupd@lsu.edu.

LSUPD's Daily Crime Log includes information regarding fires reported to the university, including the date the fire was reported, the nature of each fire reported, the date and time the fire occurred, and the general location of each fire. All fire incidents are recorded on the log within two business days from the date on which an incident is reported to the university. All crime and fire log information is publicly available at lsu.edu/police/crime-information/daily.php.

RESIDENTIAL LIFE POLICIES

Residents and guests are responsible for becoming familiar with and adhering to policies outlined within the LSU Code of Student Conduct, the Living on Campus Handbook, the housing contract, and Residential Life and LSU policies outlined on the LSU website. The information below is also contained in the Residential Life Living on Campus Handbook issued to all residents and available at hall desks and online at lsu.edu/lochandbook.

LSU is Tobacco Free: The use of tobacco and tobacco products is prohibited on campus. All halls and apartments are tobacco free. Use of any tobacco product or electronic cigarette is not permitted inside any residence hall and apartment rooms, lobbies, hallways, bathrooms, or any other area inside or around the building.

The following Residential Life policies relate to fire safety:

APPLIANCES

Residents who are uncertain if an appliance or electronic is allowed on-campus should contact Residential Life (housing@lsu.edu) regarding the item prior to bringing it to campus. Small appliances and electronics may be present within on-campus communities under the following conditions:

- Appliance does not have an exposed heating element or flame
- Appliance does not create/emit grease
- Appliance does not override the room/apartment's electrical outlet

- Appliance does not interfere with LSU's eduroam Wi-Fi signal
- Appliance does not need to be professionally installed and/or replace an appliance provided by the Department of Residential Life

The following items are allowed in Residential Life communities as long as they are properly cleaned and stored:

- Beverage and coffee maker with an automatic shut-off
- Microwave under 800 watts and less than one cubic foot Refrigerator up to 5 cubic feet in size with a running wattage of less than 150 watts
- Slow cooker with automatic shut-off
- Rice cooker

Items need to be cleaned in the vicinity of either a kitchen sink or a non-bathroom sink. Food particles, such as noodles, rice, and grease must be disposed of in the garbage and not in a sink.

The following items are not allowed in Residential Life communities unless provided by the Department of Residential Life:

- | | |
|---|--|
| • Air conditioning units/portable air units | PCs and workstations) over 800 watts. |
| • Air fryers | • Ice makers |
| • Candles, incense, and candle/wax warmers | • Space heaters |
| • Ceiling fans | • Toasters, toaster ovens, convection toaster ovens (Allowed in apartment kitchen areas only; not allowed in res halls at all.) |
| • Dishwashers | • Waffle irons and hot plates with automatic shutoff (Allowed in apartment kitchen areas only; not allowed in res halls at all.) |
| • Electronic indoor grills with automatic shutoff (Allowed in apartment kitchen areas only; not allowed in res halls at all.) | • Washers and dryers |
| • Electronic skateboards, including self-balancing boards/scooters, which utilize a lithium-ion battery source | • Wireless Internet routers or personal switches |
| • Halogen lamps, light bulbs | • Wireless printers, televisions or gaming consoles with wireless enabled |
| • High-performance personal computers (such as gaming | |

COOKING

Students are authorized to cook in the following campus areas:

- **Residence Halls:** Personal rooms with microwaves, kitchenettes, and grilling areas (see Grills and Grilling section)
- **Apartments:** Apartment kitchen, personal rooms with microwaves, and grilling areas (see Grills and Grilling section)

For fire safety reasons, all cooking with grease-laden vapors, such as frying, is not allowed in on-campus residential areas. Residents are responsible for maintaining the appearance and cleanliness of the cooking areas.

GRILLS AND GRILLING

Grills are required to be used at least 25 feet away from Residential Life buildings/structures. Charcoal grills may be stored within a resident's room or apartment only if it has been properly cleaned and cooled down. Storage of flammable items, including but not limited to, charcoal, lighter fluid, and propane tanks, are not permitted within or near Residential Life communities at any time.

HIGH-WATTAGE DEVICES EXTENSION CORDS

Refrigerators, microwaves, and approved high-performance personal computers must be plugged directly into a wall outlet; power strips and extension cords cannot be used for these appliances. To prevent electrical overloads, residents should avoid running multiple high-wattage devices simultaneously.

All appliances and electronics must be in good condition with special attention given to seals, electrical cords, and plugs

Only power strips with built-in circuit breakers (UL-listed, 15-amp rating) may be used

Extension cords are allowed but may not be used for high-wattage devices.

- All extension cords must have the UL label approval, have a minimum conductor size of 16 AWG copper, and be three-pronged (three-conductor).
- There is a limit of one extension cord per electrical outlet.
- Extension cords may not be plugged into one another.
- Residents may not run cords under rugs or mattresses, over sinks, through doorways, or through windows.

FLAMMABLE ITEMS

Items with an open flame, heating source, and/or flammable items, such as lighters, charcoal, and lighter fluid, are not allowed within 25 feet from Residential Life communities.

CANDLES AND INCENSE

Candles, incense, and candle/wax warmers are not permitted in Residential Life communities. Battery-operated candles, potpourri, oil scented reed diffusers, room sprays, and scented electrical plug-ins are permitted within Residential Life communities.

FIRE ALARM STANDARDS

- Activation of the protective system shall occur by any or all the following means but not limited thereto:
 - » Manual fire alarm initiation
 - » Automatic heat detection
 - » Automatic smoke detection
 - » Extinguishing system operations
- Each manual fire alarm station on a system shall be accessible, unobstructed, visible, and of the same general type.
- The general evacuation alarm shall operate throughout the entire building.
- Audible alarm-indicating devices shall be of such character and so distributed as to be effectively heard above the ambient noise level obtained under normal conditions of occupancy.
- The fire alarm and heat/smoke detection system are tested periodically, and the results of the test are recorded.

PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHER STANDARDS

- Portable fire extinguishers are chosen based on the class of fire that might be expected to occur in a location. Class of fire refers to the nature of the fuel involved as follows:
 - » Class A: Fires involving ordinary combustible materials such as wood, cloth, rubber, and many plastics
 - » Class B: Fires involving flammable or combustible liquids, flammable gases, and similar material
 - » Class C: Fires involving electrical energy
 - » Class D: Fires involving certain combustible metals such as magnesium, titanium, sodium, potassium, etc.
 - » NOTE: The fire class shall be designated on the extinguisher itself.
- Extinguishers mounted in cabinets, wall recesses, or brackets must be placed in such a manner that the operating instructions must face outward. Extinguishers must not be obstructed or obscured from view, and cabinets housing extinguishers shall not be locked.
- Extinguishers must be periodically checked and/or maintained, tagged, and dated.
- In general, fire extinguishers must be mounted such that travel distance to an extinguisher does not exceed 75 feet.

RESPONSE TO FIRES AND FIRE ALARMS

All residents and guests are required to evacuate a building when a fire alarm or evacuation alarm sounds, emergency flashing lights

have been activated, or when instructed to do so by LSU staff members or emergency personnel.

If there is threat of a fire or a potential fire in any campus:

- Try to remain calm, and **DO NOT ENTER AN AREA THAT MAY BE DANGEROUS.**
- Pull the fire alarm, and begin evacuation of the building in accordance with the fire plan.
 - » Call LSU Police (911 or 578-3231). Persons confined to a wheelchair or crutches should not attempt to evacuate the building using the wheelchair or crutches unless they are located on the first floor and have ramped or level access to the designated assembly area. Otherwise, proceed to the nearest fire exit and wait for emergency personnel assistance to a safe area outside of the building.
 - » Visually impaired residents should take the hand of a fellow resident and follow them out of the building to their designated assembly area.

AFTER THE ALARM/FIRE

- Residents are not allowed back into the building until directed by LSU Police or the fire department.
- Staff must file an incident report regarding the fire by no later than 8:00 a.m. the following morning.

Tips for Evacuating Residence Halls

- Turn on light and open draperies. This allows the fire department to check the rooms from the outside for smoke. Also, no lights in an area may indicate trouble in that area.
- Close windows. By reducing drafts in the building, the spread of smoke and fire will be slowed.
- Touch inside of your door to test for heat. If warm, do not open. If the air in the hall is hot enough to heat through the door, one breath of this air could kill you.
- If you are trapped in your room by fire, keep the door and windows closed tightly and stand in full view in the window until help arrives.
- Open door only if not warm. Brace yourself against the door and crack it slightly open to check the incoming air at the top of the door with your hand. The pressure from superheated air is usually strong enough to force open the door. The door may not have had time to become heated.
- Exit immediately. Lock the door and walk away from the building by your assigned route. Do not talk. Listen for directions. Dress properly for the weather. Do not use elevators as an emergency exit.
 - » Persons confined to a wheelchair or crutches should not attempt to evacuate the building using the wheelchair or crutches, unless they are located on the first floor and have ramped or level access to the designated assembly area. Otherwise, proceed to the nearest fire exit and wait for assistance from emergency personnel.
 - » Communicate with others during evacuation that additional assistance is required for evacuation. Direct communication with the fire department may be achieved by calling 911. Be sure to identify each person requiring assistance, the building name, and the floor location of the emergency exit where you are waiting.
 - » Visually impaired residents should take the hand of a fellow resident and exit the building to the designated assembly area.
- Carry a towel with you. If dense heat is encountered, the towel can be used to protect your face, hair, and back of your neck.
- When you leave the building, move to your assigned meeting area, which will be at least 100 feet away from the building. This will allow fire-fighting equipment to move freely in this area.
- Do not return to your room or re-enter the building. Wait for instructions. You may re-enter the building when all clear is sounded.

Evacuation Meeting Locations

The following locations will be used in the case of an evacuation, such as a fire alarm. Please find the nearest exit and stand at your Residential Life community's assigned meeting area and wait for further instructions. If weather or other circumstances are not favorable for assembly outside, residents and staff will go to the indoor location listed. When a fire alarm or evacuation alarm is activated, you are required to immediately evacuate the building.

Apartments	Outdoor Location	Indoor Location
East Campus Apartments	ECA parking lot or green space behind Evangeline Hall	ECA Activity Center
Nicholson Gateway: Bayou Hall	Gateway North parking lot or green space between Gulf and Delta Halls	Marsh Hall
Nicholson Gateway: Canal Hall	Green space between Gulf and Oxbow Halls	Riverbend Hall
Nicholson Gateway: Delta Hall	Gateway North parking lot or green space between Gulf and Oxbow Halls	Oxbow Hall
Nicholson Gateway: Gulf Hall	Green space between Gulf and Oxbow Halls	Delta Hall
Nicholson Gateway: Marsh Hall	Gateway North parking lot or green space between Gulf and Delta Halls	Bayou Hall
Nicholson Gateway: Oxbow Hall	Green space between Gulf and Oxbow Halls	Delta Hall
Nicholson Gateway: Riverbend Hall	Gateway Central parking lot or green space between Matherne's Market and Torchy's Tacos	Canal Hall
West Campus Apartments	WCA north parking lot or green space between Cedar Hall and The 5	WCA Activity Center/Broussard Hall
Residence Halls	Outdoor Location	Indoor Location
Acadian Hall	Field south of Acadian Hall	Blake Hall
Annie Boyd Hall	Green space between Louise Garig Hall and Highland Road	Laville Hall
Azalea Hall	Greenhouse District Courtyard	Camellia Hall Lobby
Blake Hall	Field south of Acadian Hall	Acadian Hall
Broussard Hall	Pentagon Courtyard	WCA Activity Center
Camellia Hall	Greenhouse District Courtyard	Azalea Hall Lobby
Cedar Hall	Green space between Cedar Hall and The 5	Spruce Hall
Cypress Hall	Green space between Cedar Hall and The 5	Spruce Hall
East Laville Hall	Laville Courtyard or green space near French House	Blake Hall
Evangeline Hall	ECA Parking Lot or green space between Louise Garig Hall and Highland Road	East Laville Lobby
Herget Hall	Herget Hall Parking Lot or Greenhouse District Courtyard	Miller Hall
Highland Hall	ECA Parking Lot or green space between Louise Garig Hall and Highland Road	Evangeline Hall

Residence Halls	Outdoor Location	Indoor Location
Louise Garig Hall	Green space between Louise Garig Hall and Highland Road	Evangeline Hall
McVoy Hall	Parking lot west of McVoy Hall or field south of Acadian Hall	Blake Hall
Miller Hall	Miller Hall Parking Lot or Greenhouse District Courtyard	Herget Hall
Pentagon Halls	Residential College Complex Courtyard or green space between Cedar Hall and The 5	Broussard Hall
Residential College - East	Residential College Complex Courtyard	Broussard Hall
Residential College - North	Residential College Complex Courtyard	Broussard Hall
Residential College - South	Residential College Complex Courtyard	Broussard Hall
Residential College - West	Residential College Complex Courtyard	Broussard Hall
Spruce Hall	Green space between Cedar Hall and The 5	Cypress Hall
West Laville	Laville Courtyard or green space near French House	Acadian Hall

FIRE, SAFETY, LIFE CODE INFORMATION

Safety equipment including sprinklers, smoke detectors, heat sensors, fire exit signs, fire extinguishers, pull stations, hoses, alarm bells, and any other safety equipment is necessary to safeguard residents. Activating, handling, using, or interfering with any fire or safety equipment for any reason other than an emergency is prohibited.

The university monitors compliance with local, state, and federal codes through building inspections to determine whether fire safety updates are required. At the time of publication of this report, it had been determined that no immediate updates were required.

Residential Life communities are equipped with fire safety equipment including smoke detectors and/or heat sensors that activate the central fire alarm system, and most are installed with automatic fire sprinkler systems. Only Edward Gay Apartments aren't on a central fire alarm/sprinkler system and do not have card access at the front door to the apartment. In the communities, emergency exits are equipped with alarms that sound whenever opened.

RESIDENTIAL LIFE FIRE SAFETY EQUIPMENT

Residential Life Facility	Onsite Fire Alarm Monitoring	Full Automatic Sprinkler System*	Automatic Fire Alarm System (with strobes and horns)	Automatic Fire Alarm System (with horns)	Audible Directional Assist	Smoke Detectors (single station)	Heat Smoke Detectors (addressable by sounder base)	Fire Extinguishers	Posted Evacuation Signs	Fire Drills Each Academic Semester
Acadian	x	x	x				x	x	x	2
ADPI	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	1
Annie Boyd	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	2
API	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	1
APA	x					x		x		2
Azalea	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	2
Beauregard	x	x	x			x		x	x	2
Blake	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	2
Broussard	x	x	x				x	x	x	2
Camelia	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	2
Cedar	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	2
Cypress	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	2
East Laville	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	2
E Campus Apt	x	x	x			x		x		1
Herget	x	x	x				x	x	x	2
Highland	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	2
Jackson	x	x	x				x	x	x	2
Lakeshore House		x	x				x	x	x	0
LeJeune	x	x	x			x		x	x	2
Louise Garig	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	0
McVoy	x	x	x					x	x	0
Miller	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	2
Spruce	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	2
RC1 South	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	2
RC3 North	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	2
RC4 East	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	2
RC2 West	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	2
Taylor	x	x	x				x	x	x	2
W Campus Apts	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	2
Bayou	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	2
Marsh	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	2
Delta	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	2
Gulf	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	2
Oxbow	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	2
Canal	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	2
Riverbend	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	2
West Laville	x	x	x			x		x	x	2

* Sprinklers in common areas and individual rooms

GREEK HOUSE FIRE SAFETY EQUIPMENT

Greek House	Fire Alarm Monitored Off-Site	Partial ¹ Sprinkler System	Full ² Sprinkler System	Smoke Detectors	Fire Extinguishers	Posted Evacuation Signs	Fire Drills Per Academic Year
Acacia	x	x		P	x	x	2
Delta Chi	x		x	C	x	x	2
Alpha Phi	x		x	C	x	x	2
Alpha Delta Pi	x		x	C	x	x	2
Alpha Phi Alpha	x		x	C	x	x	2
Chi Omega	x		x	C	x	x	2
Delta Delta Delta	x		x	C	x	x	2
Delta Gamma	x		x	C	x	x	2
Delta Kappa Epsilon	x		x	P	x	x	2
Alpha Gamma Rho	x	x		P	x	x	2
Delta Zeta	x		x	C	x	x	2
Kappa Alpha	x		x	P	x	x	2
Kappa Alpha Theta	x		x	C	x	x	4
Kappa Delta	x		x	C	x	x	2
Kappa Kappa Gamma	x		x	C	x	x	2
Kappa Sigma	x		x	C	x	x	2
Lambda Chi Alpha	x		x	P	x	x	2
Phi Beta Phi	x		x	C	x	x	2
Phi Gamma Delta	x		x	C	x	x	2
Phi Kappa Psi	x		x	C	x	x	2

¹ Sprinklers in common areas only

² Sprinklers in common areas and in individual rooms

P=Partial

C=Complete

Greek House	Fire Alarm Monitored Off-Site	Partial ¹ Sprinkler System	Full ² Sprinkler System	Smoke Detectors	Fire Extinguishers	Posted Evacuation Signs	Fire Drills Per Academic Year
Phi Mu	x		x	C	x	x	2
Pi Beta Phi	x		x	C	x	x	2
Pi Kappa Alpha	x	x		C	x	x	2
Pi Kappa Phi	x		x	P	x	x	2
Sigma Alpha Mu	x	x		P	x	x	2
Sigma Alpha Epsilon	x			P	x	x	2
Sigma Chi	x			P	x	x	2
Sigma Nu	x	x		C	x	x	2
Sigma Phi Epsilon	x		x	C	x	x	2
Tau Kappa Epsilon	x			C	x	x	2
Theta Xi	x			P	x	x	2
Zeta Tau Alpha	x		x	C	x	x	2

¹ Sprinklers in common areas only

² Sprinklers in common areas and in individual rooms

P=Partial

C=Complete

RESIDENTIAL LIFE FIRE STATISTICS

Residential Life Facility	Total Number of Fires	Fire Number	Date of Fire	Time of Fire	Cause	Injuries Requiring Medical Treatment	Deaths	Property Damage Value
Acadian	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Annie Boyd	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Azalea	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Beauregard	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Blake	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Broussard	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Camellia	2	24-0818016	08/18/2024	9:03 pm	Room 4126: Bag of popcorn caught fire in microwave.	0	0	0
		24-1005011	10/05/2024	12:24 pm	Fire in north stairwell caused by electric scooter.	0	0	\$1,000-\$9,999
Cedar	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Cypress	1	24-0116005	01/16/2024	10:39 am	3rd Floor: Bagel caught fire in a resident microwave.	0	0	0
East Laville	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
East Campus Apts	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Evangeline	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Herget	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Highland	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Jackson	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
LeJeune	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Louise Garig	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
McVoy	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Miller	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Spruce	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Residential College South	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Residential College North	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Residential College East	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Residential College West	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Taylor	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
West Campus Apts	1	24-0829020	08/29/2024	4:02 pm	Room 107: Plastic lid was left on an item cooking in oven which started a small fire.	0	0	0
Bayou	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Marsh	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Delta	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Residential Life Facility	Total Number of Fires	Fire Number	Date of Fire	Time of Fire	Cause	Injuries Requiring Medical Treatment	Deaths	Property Damage Value
Gulf	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Oxbow	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Canal	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Riverbend	1	24-0828024	08/28/2024	6:46 pm	Air fryer overheated and melted.	0	0	0
West Laville	1	24-0224001	02/24/2024	10:38 pm	Room 407: Match dropped in a trash can after lighting a candle.	n/a	n/a	\$1,000-\$9,999

GREEK HOUSES FIRE STATISTICS

Residential Life Facility	Total Number of Fires	Fire Number	Date of Fire	Time of Fire	Cause	Injuries Requiring Medical Treatment	Deaths	Property Damage Value
Acacia	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Delta Chi	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Alpha Phi Alpha	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chi Omega	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Delta Delta Delta	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Delta Gamma	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Delta Kappa Epsilon	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Alpha Gamma Rho	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Delta Zeta	1	24-0208009	02/08/2025	2:40 pm	Towels in dryer caught fire. Dryer was full of lint.	0	0	0
Kappa Alpha	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Kappa Alpha Theta	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Kappa Delta	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Kappa Kappa Gamma	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Kappa Sigma	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Lambda Chi Alpha	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Phi Beta Phi	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Phi Delta Theta	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Phi Gamma Delta	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Phi Kappa Psi	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Phi Mu	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Pi Beta Phi	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Pi Kappa Alpha	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Pi Kappa Phi	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sigma Alpha Mu	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sigma Alpha Epsilon	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sigma Chi	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sigma Nu	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sigma Phi Epsilon	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Tau Kappa Epsilon	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Theta Xi	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Zeta Tau Alpha	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

