DILLARD UNIVERSITY



2025 ANNUAL SECURITY AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT

Although this issue of the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report is being published in 2025, the calendar years for which the criminal activity and fire statistics are being reported is 2022 - 2024.

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*** Crime statistics contained in this year's report for years 2021, 2022 and 2023 were reviewed and updated for accuracy per the Department of Education Crime Reporting Guidelines. The updated statistics will also be posted on the Campus Safety and Security website***

Office of the President

DILLARD UNIVERSITY
2601 Gentilly Boulevard New Orleans, LA 70122

A Message from President Monique Guillory



The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, commonly known simply as "**The Clery Act**," is a federal statute mandating that universities participating in federal financial aid programs maintain and disclose campus crime statistics and provide security information.

As such an institution, Dillard University is fully committed to working with our campus police (DUPD), and the New Orleans Police and Sherriff's Departments to ensure the safety of our students while they are on and off our campus.

Despite being relatively safe within the iron fences of the campus, we recognize that there are times when students venture off campus, and we want them to be aware of their surroundings, and take safety precautions when venturing out.

We thank Chief Honora and her team for publishing this important resource, which contains information on crime statics, and safety tips. I encourage you to read this report, and keep it handy, as it also lists contact information on important resources available to you on our campus.

If you have any questions or concerns, please reach out to Chief Honora.

Sincerely,

Monique Guillory

President

A Message from Angela Gail Honora, Chief of Police



The Dillard University Police Department (DUPD) is committed to providing Dillard University with a safe environment conducive to the goals of education and research. Although reported crime at Dillard University is relatively low, it is important for students to remember that we are not immune from criminal activity. Therefore, we share many of the crime and safety issues that exist in any city. In partnership with the community, we work to prevent crime and solve problems that affect students, faculty, and staff. The safety and security of the University is the combined responsibility of the entire Dillard University community.

To maintain an effective working relationship with the community and to respond to its needs, the DUPD is organized into two twelve hour shifts that work 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Officers conduct visible patrols, respond to reports of crimes, address problems, and provide information and resources to the community. This information, which includes many practices, procedures, and safety tips for keeping you safe at Dillard University, delivered in several ways. It is published annually in the Annual Safety Report, which appears on the website (www.dillard.edu), and is discussed in safety talks that are conducted by police officers at student orientations, new employee orientations, and other gatherings. Community members interested in arranging a safety talk should contact the department for scheduling.

I encourage all students, faculty, staff and visitors to be aware of the resources offered from the department and innovative equipment being utilized daily.

Our officers are committed to initiating and maintaining close ties with the community. Feel free to stop by our headquarters adjacent to the Library to ask any questions about security issues that are important to you. Also, by taking the time to familiarize yourselves with our resources, you will be helping us to help you in the pursuit of a safe campus. Feel free to contact me with questions or suggestions.

Preparation of the Annual Security Report And Disclosure of Crime Statistics

The Dillard University Police Department prepares this report to comply with the *Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, formerly the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990.* Information and statistics are compiled from information maintained by the Dillard University Police Department, information provided by other University officials such as Student Affairs, Residence Life, Office of the Title IX Coordinator, Campus Security Authorities, and information provided by other law enforcement agencies.

This report provides statistics for the previous three years of select reported crimes that occurred on campus, in certain off-campus buildings or property owned, leased or controlled by Dillard University. This report also includes security policies and procedures and information on the basic rights guaranteed victims of sexual assault.

This report is provided to you as part of Dillard University's commitment to safety and security on campus. It contains information on a variety of security services and programs available to you as members of the university community and is intended to inform the University community of Dillard University's safety programs and security procedure. This publication is designed to provide an overview of the Dillard University Police Department, as well as information regarding other safety and security measures that have been instituted at Dillard University.

The University distributes a notice of the availability of this Annual Report by October 1 of each year. Anyone, including prospective students and employees, may obtain a paper copy of this report by contacting the Dillard University Police Department at (504) 816-5310 or by visiting http://www.dillard.edu/dupd.

THIS PUBLICATION IS AVAILABLE IN ALTERNATE FORMAT UPON REQUEST

This publication is required by the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act. It has been produced under the direction of the Vice Presidents for Student Success and Business and Finance, and through the efforts of the Dillard University Police Department. This document is intended to inform the University community of Dillard University's safety programs and security procedures.

DILLARD UNIVERSITY

POLICE

INTEGRITY ◊ COURAGE ◊ SERVICE ◊ RESPECT

The Dillard University Police Department (DUPD) is a fully commissioned, professional force of police officers. The Department is fully sanctioned by the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement. Dillard University police officers are trained and certified the same as City of New Orleans and Orleans Parish officers in the state of Louisiana and are commissioned by the Louisiana State Police Department in accordance with Louisiana Revised Statute 17:1805. Consequently, Dillard University police officers are prepared to provide a full range of law enforcement services in an environment that requires additional care and understanding of the uniqueness of an educational community. The officers are authorized to carry firearms and make arrests on property controlled by Dillard University and in accordance with Louisiana state law, and on any street adjacent to Dillard-owned property. In addition to this, the Dillard University Police Department is in the process of establishing a written mutual aid agreement with the New Orleans Police Department. This agreement will extend extra-jurisdictional authority to the Dillard University Police Department in other parts of the city in order to carry out investigations and perform other duties. The Department uses uniformed officers to patrol the campus 24 hours per day – on foot, in automobiles, and on bicycles. Using a well-established cooperative relationship with local law enforcement, area agencies regularly report to the Dillard University Police Department students who have been arrested for off campus offenses.

REPORTING CRIMES AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

Reporting to Police

We encourage all members of the University community to report all crimes and other emergencies to the Dillard University Police Department immediately. If you are a witness or victim of a crime, it is important to report the crime so you can get help and support. Also, by telling the police what you know, you may help them solve this and other crimes or prevent others from becoming victims in the future. You should talk to the police if you know about a crime that has been committed or might be committed, someone who was involved in committing a crime, someone who has threatened you or another person or threatened to commit a crime, or about any other activities you think may be criminal. Crimes that occur on university property should be reported to the DUPD. If you are certain that the location of the crime is university property, call the DUPD. If you are certain the location is off campus, call the New Orleans Police Department. If you are in doubt or circumstances require immediate police intervention, call 9-1-1 or any local agency, and responding officers will respond to you and make jurisdiction determination after everyone is safe.

For the purposes of ensuring that accurate and up-to-date crime and safety information is reported to all University constituencies, the DUPD works closely with the following campus departments – not only to obtain pertinent information – but, moreover, to ensure campus entities can direct inquiries about campus crime safety to the appropriate distribution point. These other University departments include but are not limited to: Office of the Dean of Students, Officer of Student Support Services, University Health and Wellness, University Housing, and the Office of the Title IX Coordinator.

We encourage University community members to report crimes promptly and to participate in and support crime prevention efforts. The University will be much safer when all community members participate in safety and security initiatives.

Reporting to Other Campus Security Authorities

While the University prefers that community members promptly report all crimes and other emergencies directly to the DUPD, we recognize that some may prefer to report to other individuals or University offices. The Clery Act recognizes certain University officials and offices as "Campus Security Authorities (CSA)." The Act defines these individuals as "officials of an institution who have significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline, campus judicial proceedings. CSAs are responsible for reporting crimes to the DUPD, including crimes where the victim chooses to remain anonymous. Reports filed with CSAs are counted and disclosed in the Annual Security Report.

Voluntary, Confidential Reporting

If you are the victim of a crime and do not wish to pursue action within the University or criminal justice system, we encourage you to make a confidential report to the Dillard University Title IX Coordinator,

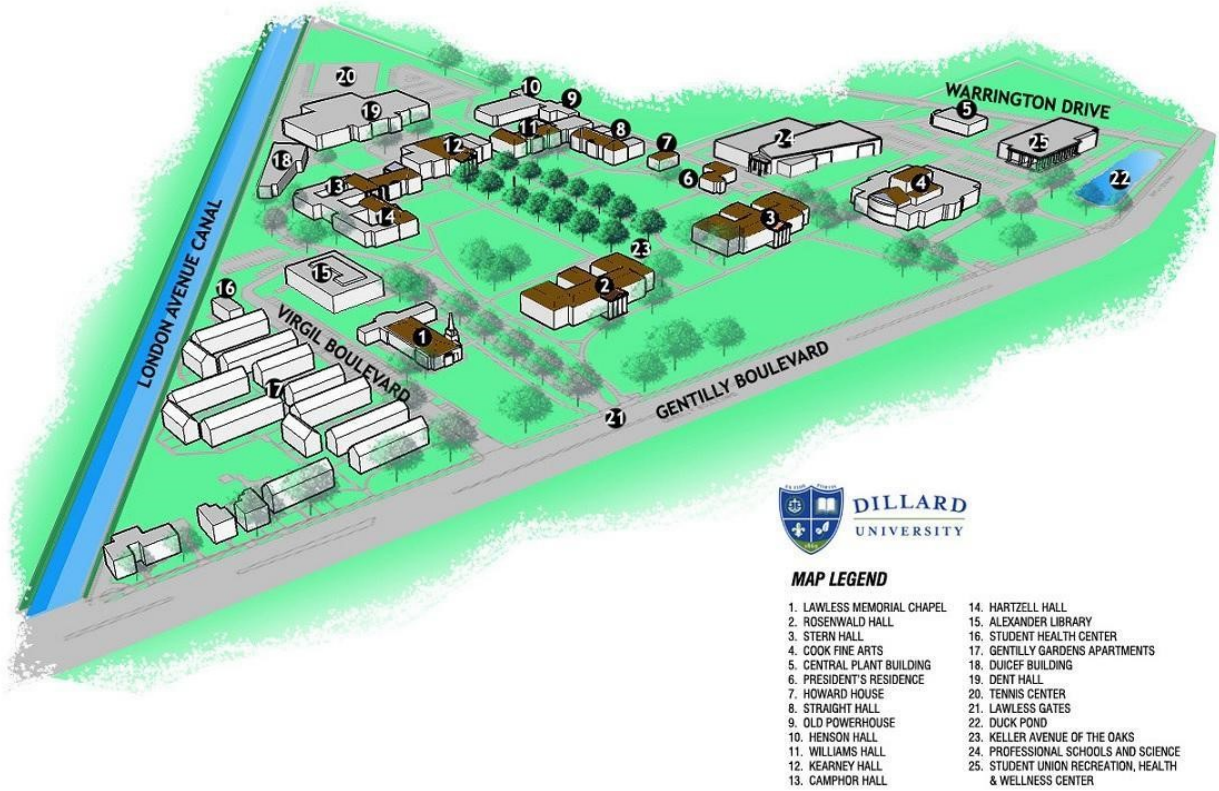
medical staff at the Dillard University Health & Wellness Center, mental health counselors (such as University Counseling Center and Employee Assistance Program), or pastoral counselors. The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with your wish to keep your personally identifying information confidential, while taking steps to ensure your safety, the safety of others and provide resources. The confidential reports allow the University to compile accurate records on the number and types of incidents occurring on campus. Confidential reports filed in this manner with the Dillard University Title IX Coordinator and University Health and Wellness are counted and disclosed in the Annual Security Report. Please note that, in some limited circumstances, the content of a confidential report may be disclosed in the course of a subsequent investigation. Details of reports (such as the name of the alleged victim) made to professional counselors or pastoral counselors are not disclosed in the Annual Security Report and will remain confidential unless the report pertains to an immediate threat to life. However, the event itself, without identifying information, may be included in the Annual Security Report.

CONTACT NUMBERS

University and Local Emergency Numbers:

Emergencies (calls are toll-free)	9-1-1
Non-emergency (but urgent)	4-9-1-1
Dillard University Police Department	(504) 816-5310
New Orleans Police Department	(504) 821-2222
New Orleans Fire Department	(504) 658-4700
New Orleans EMS	9-1-1
University Health & Wellness	(504) 816-4532
Student Counseling Center	(504) 816-4532
University Title IX Coordinator	(650) 383-4753 ext 133
University Chaplain Crisis Line	(504) 816-4673
University Employee Assistance Program	(866) 943-5787
University Housing Main Office	(504) 816-4028
University Housing After-Hours	(504) 388-6513
University Maintenance	(504) 816-4763
University Maintenance After-Hours	(504) 710-0679
University Sexual Trauma Awareness & Response (24 hr.)	(855) 435-STAR (7827)

CAMPUS MAP



UNIVERSITY SAFETY RESOURCES

Blue Light Phones If you are out and about on campus and need help – look for a "blue light." The blue light identifies the location of an emergency telephone. Simply press the Emergency phone button (no dialing necessary) to be connected directly to the DUPD emergency dispatcher. Note the location of the blue light telephones as you move about the campus. You may never need to use one but be aware of their locations.

Elevator Telephones Emergency telephones are located in the elevators in academic and residential campus buildings. Simply left the receiver or press the button to be connected to DUPD.

Emergency Pull Stations Pull stations are alarms located throughout the University Student Union and in numerous academic buildings. To summon help, you need only pull the handle to activate alarms, both locally and in the police station. Fire Alarm pull stations are red. Remember, false alarms can result in formal criminal charges, prosecution, and/or campus disciplinary proceedings.

TIMELY WARNINGS AND CRIME BULLETINS

Timely Warning In the event a selected crime occurs, or other situation arises, either on or off campus, that, in the judgment of the Chief of the Dillard University Police Department or his/her designee may pose a serious or continuing threat to members of the community, a campus wide "Timely Warning" will be issued.

Depending on the particular circumstances of the crime, especially in all situations that could pose an ***immediate threat to the community and individuals***, a timely warning will be issued through any one of the notification methods listed below.

Primary Notification/Delivery Methods

- E-mail
- Text Messages
- DU Alerts webpage
- DU Homepage www.dillard.edu
- Voice Phone Calls (Limited)
- Public Safety Mobile Phone App

Secondary Notification/Deliver Methods

Twitter -@DUPD_du1869

Crime Bulletins

If there is not an immediate threat to the community and individuals, the DUPD may still issue a "Crime Bulletin" at the appropriate time with regards to the incident and subsequent investigation to the campus community. Generally, these are situations where the incident is not exigent in nature and/or due to investigation a delay in releasing information is merited and does not compromise the safety of the campus community. Crime Bulletins are normally distributed to students, faculty, and staff via campus wide e-mail and other methods listed above.

Emergency Notification and Warning System

(e2Campus)

The objective of the emergency notification and warning system, e2Campus, is to provide timely notification and warning to all students, faculty, staff, and visitors of Dillard University of a threat, occurring or imminent that poses an immediate threat to their health, safety, or general welfare while on campus.

The e2Campus Alert System provides a mechanism for the University, without delay, to confirm an emergency or dangerous situation, take into account the safety of the campus community, and initiate immediate and appropriate notification and warning, unless the notification will, in the professional judgment

of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist victims or to contain, respond to, or otherwise, mitigate the emergency. The Chief of Police is responsible for activating this process.

This includes processes by which University officials will confirm that there is a significant emergency, determine whom to notify, determine the content of the notification, and initiate the notification system. The plan specifies the roles and responsibilities of persons or organizations on campus responsible for carrying out this process. An emergency drill, including a test of the sirens and the IRIS notification system is conducted at least once each semester.

CRIME STATISTICS

Crime statistics, provided in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, are for your information. These statistics are compiled and released annually by the DUPD. The totals represent the compilation of all designated Clery Act crimes reported to campus law enforcement officials, Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) and other law enforcement agencies. For Clery Act reporting purposes, CSAs are Dillard University officials who have significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student activities, student housing, student athletics, and student judicial and discipline proceedings.

CLERY DESIGNATED CRIME DEFINITIONS

Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter: *the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another and includes any death caused by injuries received in a fight, argument, quarrel, assault or commission of a crime.*

Negligent Manslaughter: *the killing of another person caused by the gross negligence of another which is the intentional failure to perform a manifest duty in a reckless disregard of the consequences as affecting the life or property of another.*

Sex offenses: *any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent and include:*

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

Fondling – *the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purposes of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.*

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

Statutory Rape – *sexual intercourse with a person who is under statutory age of consent.*

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

Aggravated Assault: *an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.*

Burglary: *the unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit another crime, usually a theft.*

Motor Vehicle Theft: *theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle including joy riding.*

Arson: *any 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.*

Domestic Violence: *includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.*

Dating Violence: *means violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.*

Stalking: *engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress.*

Liquor Law Violations: *the violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.*

Drug Law Violations: *the violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation or importation, of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs.*

Illegal Weapons Possession: *the violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives,*

incendiary devices or other deadly weapons. This classification encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature.

Hate Crime: *a criminal offense committed against a person or property which is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias.*

Bias: *a performed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, gender, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin or gender identity.*

Hate crimes are also counted when reported in conjunction with the following crimes:

> **Larceny –** *the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.*
>
> **Simple assault –** *an unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.*
>
> **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.*
>
> **Vandalism or destruction of property –** *to willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.*

CRIME STATISTICS LOCATION DEFINITIONS

On Campus Any building or property owned or controlled by the University within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the University in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the University's educational purposes. University residence halls are included with this definition. Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the areas described above that supports University purposes and that is owned by the University, but controlled by another person or entity, or is frequently used by students. For the purposes of the University's 2023 Clery report, the map reproduced above represents the University's campus and immediately adjacent public property.

Residence Halls/Facilities Residence facilities or students on campus is a subset of the On Campus category. Statistics from this category are repeated in the On Campus column. The University leases dormitory space from Southern University of New Orleans ("SUNO"). Statistics from the SUNO dormitories are included in the tables below.

Non-Campus Buildings or Property Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or any building or property (other than a branch campus) owned or controlled by the institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the

institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

Public Property All public property, including thoroughfares, streets and sidewalks that is within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

CRIME STATISTICS 2022-2024

CRIMES REPORTED TO DU POLICE 2022-2024. The following statistics are gathered from our records management system which reflects what is reported and/or generated by our agency and then reviewed to determine what sub-category to place the crime in.

The below charts are inclusive of statistics reported from the following sources:

- Dillard University Police Department
- Southern University at New Orleans Police Department

****During the three-year period covered in this report, there were not any crimes reported by DUPD or DUPD that were perpetrated as a result of bias, based upon an individual's race, gender, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability, or gender***

Primary Crimes	On Campus			Campus Housing			Non-Campus			Public Property			Arrests			Referrals			Total Crimes Reported		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Sex Offenses	On Campus			Campus Housing			Non-Campus			Public Property			Arrests			Referrals			Total Crimes Reported		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Rape	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcohol, Drug, Weapon Violations	On Campus			Campus Housing			Non-Campus			Public Property			Arrests			Referrals			Total Crimes Reported		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Liquor Law Violations	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Weapons Possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	3	2	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0
Hate Crimes	On Campus			Campus Housing			Non-Campus			Public Property			Arrests			Referrals			Total Crimes Reported		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Larceny	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VAWA Crimes	On Campus			Campus Housing			Non-Campus			Public Property			Arrests			Referrals			Total Crimes Reported		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2032	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Domestic Violence	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUNO Statistics Primary Crimes	On Campus			Campus Housing			Non-Campus			Public Property			Total Crimes Reported		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Sex Offenses	On Campus			Campus Housing			Non-Campus			Public Property			Total Crimes Reported		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Rape	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Fondling	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcohol, Drug, Weapon Violations	On Campus			Campus Housing			Non-Campus			Public Property			Total Crimes Reported		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Liquor Law Violations	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Weapons Possession	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Drug Abuse Violations	0	3	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5
Alcohol, Drug, Weapon Arrests	On Campus			Campus Housing			Non-Campus			Public Property			Total Crimes Reported		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2025	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Liquor Law Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Weapons Law Arrest	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Drug Law Arrest	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
VAWA Crimes	On Campus			Campus Housing			Non-Campus			Public Property			Total Crimes Reported		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Domestic Violence	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Dating Violence	3	4	4	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	4
Stalking	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0

Daily Crime & Fire Log

The DUPD maintains a combined Daily Crime & Fire Log of all incidents reported to them. The DUPD publishes an activity log every day, which is available to members of the press and public. This log identifies the type, locations, and time of each criminal incident reported. The most current sixty days of information is available in the lobby of the DUPD located on Virgil Boulevard adjacent to the Gentilly Gardens Apartments. Upon request, a copy of any maintained Daily Crime Log will be made available for viewing, within forty-eight hours of notice. The Dillard University Police and Fire Log are also available at www.dillard.edu.

Interim Assistance & Protection Orders

When the survivor requests assistance, the University will provide reasonably available interim measures after sexual misconduct and/or while a complaint is being reviewed and investigated to protect the safety of the reporting individuals, and the campus community, and to prevent retaliation. Examples of interim measures include:

- Issuing no contact orders between individuals involved
- Making temporary accommodations regarding work locations, residence hall Assignments, class or work schedules, or transportation; and providing counseling.

- The University will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the University to provide the accommodations or protective measures.

- You do not have to make a police report or a formal University complaint to get reasonably available interim measures, but you do need to let the University know what you need. The
- Victim Advocate or Counselor Program can help you request these accommodations.

- If a survivor wants to pursue an order of protection (protective order) through the legal assistance, the Victim Advocate or counselor Program can provide information on the process. If an individual violates an order of protection (or comparable protective/restraining order) on campus, the Dillard

University Police Department will assist with enforcement of the order when they are notified of the situation and the existence of the order is established.

CRIME PREVENTION INFORMATION

Protect Your Property

- Use a "discus" style padlock (not the "master lock" type) on all storage units. Check the unit periodically to make sure nothing has been disturbed.
- Don't lend your keys. Keys can be duplicated.
- Don't mark you key chain with your name, address or license number. Lost keys can lead to theft.

- Engrave or mark all valuable personal property with your name and driver's license number.
- Keep an inventory of items.
- Move valuable items out of easy sight of windows and doors.
- Lock your vehicle at all times.
- Copy all important papers and cards that you carry in your purse or wallet, including your driver's license. Keep the copies in a safe place – the information will be invaluable if they are lost or stolen.
- Copy your vehicle ID and tag number. If your vehicle is stolen, it cannot be entered into the nationwide law enforcement network without this information.

Inside Your Car

- Check the back seat before entering.
- Keep your vehicle doors locked at all times, even when driving in daylight, so no one can jump in at a red light.
- Keep enough gas in your tank for emergencies. Don't offer rides to anyone you do not know, even if he or she claims to be a student.
- Honk your horn – a good deterrent – if someone suspicious approaches your vehicle. Criminals don't like attention.
- Lift the hood, put on the flashers, and wait inside for help with the doors locked if your car breaks down. Ask people who stop to call the police or AAA for you. Don't accept a ride with anyone you do not know.

At Home

- Keep doors locked at all times, even if you are only away for a few moments. Do not "prop open" doors in the residence halls.
- Be assertive and demand that any unwanted person in your residence leave or leave yourself. Anyone who refuses to leave is a trespasser. If you live in a residence hall, call DUPD.
- Make sure hallways, entrances, garages, and grounds are well-lit. Leave porch lights on all night.

- When you expect to return after dark, leave an interior light on with shades drawn. If you live on campus, report any malfunctioning light.
- Know who is at your door before you open it. Campus staff should carry identification, and no solicitors are allowed on campus. If you live off campus, install a peephole in your front door.
- Make calls for strangers who want to use your phone. Don't open your door or let them in.
- List initials and last name only on your mailbox or door and in the telephone book.
- Get to know your neighbors. If you live off campus, join a neighborhood watch system and share information on suspicious circumstances.

Away From Home

- Walk or jog with a friend. Avoid jogging after dark. If you must, stay in well-lit areas;
- Walk midway between curbs and buildings and away from alleys and bushes.
- Don't stop for stranded motorists. You are of greater help to them by calling the police.
- Keep valuables in the trunk of your car, not on the seats.
- Park your car in well-lit areas.
- Remove all keys from your vehicle. Thieves look for keys. Walk with your keys in your hand.
- Tell someone where you are going and when you will return.
- Don't fight back if your purse or wallet is snatched. Turn it over to the thief rather than risk personal injury and call the police immediately.
- Be careful about when and where you patronize Automatic Teller Machines (ATM). Accessing ATM cash in remote location, particularly after nightfall, could expose you to risk of robbery and personal injury.
- Avoid working or studying alone in a public-access building at night.

If You Have a Disability

- Use reflective tape on wheelchairs or other mobility aids.
- Report any hazardous conditions to Disability Services at (504) 816-4370.
- Use designated sidewalks. If you have a visual impairment, be sure to get thorough orientation.
- If unsure about hazards, please ask. Remember to use your cane properly.

Play it Safe

Cyclists are reminded that in Louisiana, a bicycle is legally defined as a vehicle. Bicyclists have the same rights to the roadways and must obey the same traffic laws as other vehicles. At Dillard University, cyclists may legally ride on sidewalks, provided that pedestrians are given the right of way and that an audible signal is given before overtaking and passing pedestrians. Wear a helmet when riding – nearly 75% of all bicycle related deaths are the result of head injuries. A bicycle operated between sunset and sunrise must be equipped with a lamp on the front exhibiting a white light visible from 500 feet to the front and both a red reflector and a lamp on the rear exhibiting a red light visible from 600 feet to the rear. Observe all traffic laws that you would observe in a motor vehicle. Bicycles may not be parked where they impeded pedestrian or vehicular traffic. Do not park bikes on railings, stairwells, or handicap access ramps.

Residence Hall Safety

Residence hall exterior doors are locked at all times. To gain admittance, visitors must call their student-host to meet them. Students are urged not to allow entrance to anyone who is not their guest. Visitors are to be escorted at all times by their student-host, who is responsible for their actions and behavior. University Housing staff gives high priority to the security of residents. Resident assistants receive training in safeguarding security and monitor building safety measures on an ongoing basis. Student staff who work in the residence hall make periodic checks of floors and exterior doors, and report security-related matters to Facilities staff or to the police.

Each semester, campus police and Housing staff jointly present safety programs to all residents. In addition, fire evacuation drills will be conducted in every hall each semester. Fireworks, explosives, weapons, candles, incense, and flammable liquids are strictly prohibited in the residence halls, as are all devices using an open flame or open heating element. Falsely activating or tampering with fire safety equipment violates state law and creates dangers for the entire residential community in the case of real fire or emergency. For a review of all residence hall procedures, please refer to the Residential Life portal in MyDU.

In an Elevator

Press the alarm button if the elevator becomes impaired while in operation. Police will respond as quickly as possible. Remain inside until help arrives. Only trained elevator personnel are authorized to remove trapped occupants. No one else should attempt to release them or to force the elevator doors open.

Protect Yourself from Identity Theft

Identity theft is one of the fastest growing and most personally devastating crimes in the country. The Federal Trade Commission and the Consumer Sentinel Network reported in 2012 nearly 1.4 million fraud and identity theft complaints. What exactly is identity theft? It is the theft of your good name and credit that occurs when a criminal co-opts your name, Social Security number, credit card number or some other piece of personal information. Once "armed" with this information, identity thieves can open new credit accounts, obtain cellular phone service, or open a new checking account – all without your knowledge! You may not know this has happened for months – until you start getting bills about which you know nothing!

Here are some tips to help prevent this type of theft:

- Take your credit card receipts with you – never toss them in a public container.
- Do not allow your financial institution to print your social security number on your checks. Safeguard your credit, debit, and ATM card receipts.
- Do not carry extra credit cards, your Social Security card, birth certificate, or passport in your wallet or purse unless absolutely necessary.
- Reconcile your check and credit statements in a timely manner.

SAFETY & SECURITY INITIATIVES

Representatives from the student housing, facilities management and the DUPD meet on a monthly basis to discuss best practices, legislative updates, safety and security issues and Dillard University's expectations regarding overall safety and security measures for our students in these facilities.

Physical Security Analysis Campus police officers, who are state-certified crime prevention practitioners, regularly visit residence halls and other multiple-living units to inspect lighting, shrubbery and all entry points. Officers review security procedures followed up by making recommendations to appropriate administrators.

Alcohol & Drugs

Dillard University has established standards of conduct concerning the possession, sale, serving, and consumption of alcoholic beverages and drugs on the Dillard University campus and property. These policies and rules reflect a concern for the health and safety of the campus community and apply to University faculty, students, staff, visitors, and guests.

Unlawful possession, use or distribution of illegal drugs and alcohol is prohibited on Dillard University property and as part of any Dillard University sponsored activity. The use of tobacco is prohibited on all Dillard University property and inside University owned or leased vehicles. Dillard University will take action and can sanction or terminate employees for violating the policy, and students can be subject to disciplinary action. For the specific regulation, please refer to the ***Dillard University Student & Employee Handbooks.***

The State of Louisiana declares that it is unlawful for any person under 21 years of age to possess or consume alcoholic beverages. It is unlawful to sell, give, serve, or permit alcoholic beverages to be served to anyone under 21 years of age. Furthermore, servers can be held civilly liable for damage caused by underage drinkers to whom they provided alcoholic beverages.

It is unlawful to be under the influence of, use, possess, distribute, sell, offer, or agree to sell, or represent to sell narcotics, hallucinogens, dangerous drugs, or controlled substances, except as where permitted by prescription or law. The DUPD aggressively enforces Louisiana's impaired driving laws. Never drink and drive. Violations of these laws are dealt with both through the criminal courts and through the Officer of Student Affairs. Students found liable are subject not only to criminal prosecution but to administrative sanctions.

Programs and Treatment Referral

The Office of Health and Wellness located at the Student Union, provides many educational materials, books, pamphlets, and videos for students, faculty, and staff who are interested in or suffering from the effects of alcohol and/or substance abuse. This office also makes referrals to local programs, including counseling services.

Procedures the University Will Follow When a Crime of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking is Reported:

The University has procedures in place that serve to be sensitive to victims who report sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, including informing individuals about their right to file criminal charges; as well as the availability of counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, and other services on and/or off campus; as well as additional remedies to prevent contact between a complainant and an accused party, such as housing, academic, transportation and working accommodations, if reasonably available. Dillard University will make such accommodations, if the victim requests them and if they are reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to local law enforcement.

The Title IX Coordinator will collaborate and coordinate with the Dean of Students for student cases and the Director of Human Resources for employee cases.

Although the University strongly encourages members of its community to report violations of sexual assault, rape, stalking, dating violence and domestic violence, it is the victim's choice whether or not to make such a report, and victims have the right to decline involvement with the police. A student who would like to report one of these crimes has the right to pursue criminal charges through Public Safety and/or pursue disciplinary action through Dillard University. Public Safety Officers will work in cooperation with the District Attorney's Office to conduct a thorough investigation. They will also notify other necessary authorities and render personal assistance to the complainant. An independent investigation will also be conducted by the Dillard University Title IX Coordinator. To maintain the confidentiality of victims, no publicly available records such as Crime logs, Clery reports or UCR reports will contain any information that would serve to identify crime victims. Likewise, the University will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided to victims.

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT, SEXUAL/GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Sexual misconduct, including sexual harassment, sexual violence (rape, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking), and all other forms of sex discrimination (including, but not limited to, gender-based hostility/violence and sexual stereotyping) are violations of University policy and contrary to the University's values, which recognize the dignity and worth of each person. Sexual misconduct will not be tolerated by Dillard University, whether by faculty, staff, students, visitors, or others.

The University continues to actively and aggressively provide institution-wide programs and services to educate our students and university community on responsible conduct, the meaning of consent, how to properly report cases of sexual misconduct, and how to hold individuals accountable for their behavior.

If you experience sexual misconduct, Dillard University wants to assist you. Dillard University's policies prohibit retaliation for making complaints of sexual misconduct. You have rights and options.

SUPPORT SERVICES

Dillard University and the local community provide victim advocacy, medical services, mental health services, and counseling services – free of charge.

Confidential Support on Campus

Office of the Title IX Coordinator	(650) 383-4753 ext 133
Licensed Professional Counselor	(504) 816-4532
Campus Conduct Hotline (for employees)	(866) 943-5787
University Health and Wellness	(504) 816-4532

REPORTING OPTIONS

You have the right to file a complaint with the police and with other University Officials at Dillard University. Reports made to the police and reports made to other University Officials are a separate process, but you can pursue both paths simultaneously.

Victim Advocates are available to help you consider reporting options in a confidential setting. As a survivor, you have the right to:

- Report the crime to the police
- Receive assistance from the Title IX Coordinator in reporting the crime to the police
- Decline to notify the police
- Report the crime to University officials, whether or not you choose to notify the police

You may pursue both a criminal investigation with the police and/or a University Title IX complaint investigation, as different options are available through each process.

Reporting to Police Call 4-9-1-1 or (504) 816-4911. If you call 9-1-1, the New Orleans Police Department will notify members of the DUPD.

If you wish to pursue criminal action, you should contact the police as soon as possible and preserve any physical evidence.

- Try to remain calm and alert.
- Stay on the phone with the dispatcher as long as you are needed.
- Do not change your clothing.
- Do not clean your body or your clothes.
- Do not disturb or alter the crime scene.

The preservation of physical evidence may be critical for successful prosecution of the offender.

University Reporting There are many ways you can make a university report. You can make a sexual misconduct/gender-based violence complaint to the University by bringing the matter to the attention of any of the following (verbally or in writing):

- University's Title IX Coordinator, (650) 383-4753 ext.133;
- Dean of Students Office, (504) 816-4026;
- Office of Student Affairs, (504) 816-4734;
- Division for Student Success, (504) 816-4798;
- Office of Human Resources, (504) 816-4015;
- A student's school or college dean;
- An employee's immediate or higher-level supervisor, or
- Dillard University Campus Conduct Hotline, (866) 943-5787.

DEFINITIONS:

Rape: Louisiana R.S. 14:41 defines rape as the act or 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.

Sexual Battery: Louisiana R.S. 14:43.1 defines sexual battery as 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:

1. The offender acts without the consent of the victim. 2. The victim has not yet attained fifteen years of age and is at least three years younger than the offender. 3. The offender is seventeen years of age or older and any of the following exist:

a. The act is without the consent of the victim, and the victim is prevented from resisting the act because either of the following conditions exist:

i. The victim has paraplegia, quadriplegia, or is otherwise physically incapable of preventing the act due to physical disability.

ii. 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.

b. The act is without consent of the victim, and the victim is sixty-five years of age or older.

Consent: Simply put, "consent" is the willing and clear participation in a sexual act. Consent is a process of getting or giving permission for sexual intimacy. Consent can be withdrawn at any time. Consent requires several key elements, and if any of these are absent and a sex act occurs, it is a sexual assault. Consent is defined as the willing and clear participation in the sexual act. Inability to give consent includes but is not limited to situations where the individual is:

a. Under legal age;
b. Mentally defective;
c. Mentally incapacitated; or
d. Physically helpless.

The University has developed a detailed definition of "consent" in order to provide the campus community with clear guidance on how consent may be given and/or withdrawn. The University's definition of consent is reproduced below:

a. "Consent" is the permission one party or parties give(s) to another party or parties to engage in a specific sexual activity as defined in further detail below.

(1) *Basics of Consent*: Consent is demonstrated through mutually understandable words and/or actions that clearly indicate a willingness to engage in a specific sexual activity. Silence alone, without actions evidencing permission, does not demonstrate consent. While consent may be expressed by words or by actions, it is highly recommended that consent be expressed and obtained verbally. Non-verbal consent expressed through actions may lead to confusion and potential for misunderstandings, which can violate this policy. Consent to engage in sexual activity must exist from beginning to end of each instance of sexual activity. It is the responsibility of the initiator of any sexual activity to obtain their partner's consent.

(2) *Who can give consent*: Consent must be knowing and voluntary. To give consent, a person must be at least 17 years old. Consent cannot be obtained through "coercion" or from an individual whom the respondent knows or reasonably should know is "incapacitated".

Coercion is the use of express or implied threats, intimidation, or physical force which places an individual in reasonable fear of immediate harm or physical injury.

An individual is considered to be incapacitated if, by reason of mental or physical condition, the individual is manifestly unable to make a knowing and deliberate choice to engage in sexual activity. Individuals who are under the influence of alcohol can be incapacitated. Individuals who are asleep, unresponsive or unconscious are incapacitated. Among the factors the University will use to assess whether someone is incapacitated are: inability to communicate coherently, inability to dress/undress without assistance, inability to walk without assistance, slurred speech, loss of coordination, vomiting, or inability to perform other physical or cognitive tasks without assistance. The existence of any one of these factors will support a finding of incapacitation.

An individual's use of alcohol or drugs does not diminish that individual's responsibility to obtain consent if that individual is the one who initiates sexual activity.

(3) *Withdrawal of consent*: Consent to engage in sexual activity may be withdrawn by any person at any time. Once consent is withdrawn, the sexual activity must stop immediately. Consent is automatically withdrawn by a person who is no longer capable of giving consent per subsection (2) above.

(4) *Current and/or prior relationships and consent*: A current or previous consensual dating or sexual relationship does not imply consent or prevent finding someone responsible for the misconduct.

Domestic Violence (State of Louisiana): Louisiana R.S. 14:35.3 defines domestic abuse battery as the intentional use of force or violence committed by one household member or family member upon the person of another household member or family member.

Domestic Violence (City of New Orleans): New Orleans Ordinance 17271 MCS 54-525 defines domestic violence as the occurrence of one or more of the following acts by a family or household member, but does not include acts of self-defense.

1. Attempting to cause of causing physical harm to another family or household member;
2. Placing another family or household member in fear of physical arm;
3. Causing another family or household member to engage in involuntary sexual activity by force, threat of force, or duress; or,
4. Committing one or more of the following crimes against another family or household member: a. Arson, of any grade;
    b. Assault and battery, of any grade;
    c. Burglary, of any grade;
    d. Criminal damage to property;
    e. Homicide, of any grade;
    f. Kidnapping, of any grade;
    g. Sex offenses, of any grade;
    h. Any offense involving stolen property;
    i. Any weapon law violation;
    j. Disorderly conduct;
    k. Stalking; and
    l. Criminal trespass of property.

Family Member (State of Louisiana): means spouses, former spouses, parents, children, stepparents, stepchildren, foster parents, and foster children.

Household Member (State of Louisiana): any person of the opposite sex presently or formerly loving in the same residence with the offender as a spouse, whether married or not, or any child presently or formerly living in the same residence with the offender, or any child of the offender regardless of where the child resides.

Family or Household Member (City of New Orleans)

1. Adults or minors who are current or former spouses; 2. Adults or minors who live together or who have lived together; 3. Adults or minors who are dating or who have dated; 4. Adults or minors who are engaged in or who have engaged in any type of sexual act; 5. Adults or minors who are related by blood or adoption; 6. Adults or minors who are related or formerly related by marriage; or 7. Persons

who have a child in common; and, minor children of a person with whom the offender has been or is in a relationship that is described in subsections (1) through (6) above.

Stalking: Louisiana R.S. 14:40.2 defines stalking as the intentional and repeated following or harassing of another person that would cause a reasonable person to feel alarmed or to suffer emotional distress. Stalking shall include but not be limited to the intentional and repeated uninvited presence of the perpetrator at another person's home, workplace, school, or any place which would cause a reasonable person to be alarmed, or to suffer emotional distress as a result of verbal, written, or behaviorally implied threats of death, bodily injury, sexual assault, kidnapping, or any other statutory criminal act to himself or any member of his family or any person with whom he is acquainted.

Sexual Harassment: Sexual harassment falls into two general categories, quid pro quo harassment and hostile work/learning environment harassment:

- Quid Pro Quo Harassment is an unwelcomed sexual advance(s) or request(s) for sexual favors when:
- Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of employment or academic status; or Submission to, or rejection of, such conduct by an individual is used as a basis for employment or academic decisions affection him or her; or

- Hostile Work/Learning Environment: Such conduct, whether verbal or physical, that has the purpose or effect of being so severe or pervasive that it interferes with an individual's work or academic performance by creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive environment in which to work or learn. ***(Reference: Dillard University Employee Handbook & Student Conduct Code)***

Where to Go for Help

Any member of the university community may report sexual harassment to Human Resources. Staff is also available in the following offices to assist victims of sexual harassment: A student victim may report to the Dean of Students; a faculty or staff victim may report to Human Resources. Human Resources is responsible for advancing and monitoring the University's Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO), Affirmative Action (AA), Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) policies, procedures, programs and initiatives or the Title IX Coordinator.

Risk Reduction Statement

A. Provide information on risk reduction. Risk reduction means options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.

TITLE IX STATEMENT

"No person in the United States, shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal

financial assistance." Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, and its implementing regulation at 34 C.F.R. Part 106 (Title IX).

For more information, visit www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/tix_dis.html.

As part of its commitment to providing an educational environment free from discrimination and sexual harassment, Dillard University complies with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, which prohibits discrimination and sexual harassment based upon sex, pregnancy, gender identity or expression, in an institution's education programs and activities. Title IX prohibits sexual harassment, including sexual violence against students at Dillard University sponsored activities and programs whether occurring on campus or off-campus. Title IX also protects third parties, such as visiting student athletes, from sexual harassment or violence in the University's programs and activities and protects employees from sexual harassment, violence, and discrimination. Prohibited harassment includes acts of verbal, nonverbal or physical aggression, intimidation or hostility based on sex, even if those acts do not involve conduct of a sexual nature; sex-based harassment by those of the same sex; and discriminatory sex labeling. Dillard University will take prompt action to investigate and resolve reports of sexual harassment, discrimination, or sexual violence in accordance with Title IX.

All educational institutions receiving federal financial assistance must designate at least one employee to coordinate their efforts to comply with and carry out their responsibilities under Title IX. These designated employees are generally referred to as Title IX Coordinators.

The University's Title IX Coordinator is responsible for overseeing the development of sexual misconduct policies, ensuring compliance with Title IX and relevant federal and state regulations, and investigating Title IX complaints alleging student sexual misconduct. The Human Resources Director will oversee investigations of sexual misconduct by faculty, staff, or visitors. The Athletics Director will accept Title IX incident reports to forward to the Title IX Coordinator and will ensure athletics equity compliance. Acts of criminal sexual violence or misconduct can also be reported to the University's Police Department at (504) 816-4911 or in case of emergency, call 911. Questions regarding Title IX, as well as concerns about the complaints of non-compliance (including complaints of sexual harassment, sexual assault, sexual violence, or other sexual misconduct), should be directed to the Title IX Coordinator.

Title IX Coordinator: Ms. Kateeka Harris
Title IX **Coordinator**
Kharris2@dillard.edu (650) 383-4753

For Title IX compliance, all Dillard University employees, with the exception of mental health counselors, are considered "responsible employees." This includes some select undergraduate student employees such as resident assistants (RAs) and orientation team leaders (OTLs). Also considered responsible employees are campus police officers and public safety employees, student affairs staff, human resources staff, athletics and recreation staff, academic advisors, faculty, instructors, teaching assistants, student employees, if supervising other students, and individuals designated as Campus Security Authorities (CSA).

Under Title IX, a responsible employee must report incidents of sexual violence and/or sexual misconduct to the Title IX Coordinator. You are a responsible employee if the following: you have the authority to take action to redress sexual misconduct; you have been given the duty of reporting sexual violence or any other misconduct to the Title IX Coordinator; you represent an employee a student would reasonably believe has this authority or duty.

As a responsible employee you are required to advise a student and/or employee of your obligation to report the incident of sexual misconduct to the Title IX Coordinator to maximize the institution's ability to investigate and potentially address and eliminate sexual harassment/violence. The responsible employee should NOT attempt to determine if the harassment/violence actually did occur, or if a hostile environment is being created.

The information that should be reported includes all the relevant information that the individual has shared and that may be useful in the investigation. This includes names of the alleged perpetrator, the student/employee who experienced the alleged harassment/violence, any other student/employee involved, and the date, time, and location of the alleged incident. Responsible employees should inform student/employee that they are not confidential resources before a student/employee reveals something that he/she may want to keep confidential.

The University has individuals who serve as confidential resources and are located in the Office of Chaplain, Student Health Services, and Counseling Services to aid students involved in a sexual misconduct complaint. Faculty, staff, and visitors may contact Human Resources or the University's Police Department for additional information regarding confidential resources.

Retaliation against any person who initiates an inquiry or complaint or participates in the investigation of a complaint is prohibited. Such conduct will be further cause for disciplinary action.
Students, faculty, and staff should familiarize themselves with their rights under Title IX, the University discloses these rights in the Dignity Bill of Rights and is located on the University's website.

Complaints will be addressed following the University's discrimination complaint procedures, Equal Opportunity, Non-Discrimination, and Non-Retaliation Policy and Procedures and the Student Conduct Code. Some acts of sexual misconduct may also constitute violations of criminal law and require mandatory reporting to the Dillard University Police Department e.g., sexual battery, indecent exposure, sexual abuse, etc. In such instances, immediately contact the Dillard University Police Department at (504) 816-4911. Questions about the application of Title IX may also be directed to the Office for Civil Rights, US Department of Education.

Non-discrimination Statement

Dillard University does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, or age in its programs, activities, employment, and admissions. The following person has been designated to handle inquiries regarding the non-discrimination policies:

Kateeka Harris, Title IX Coordinator
kharris2@dillard.edu (650) 383-4753

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT RESOURCES

Sexual misconduct, including sexual harassment, sexual violence (rape, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence & stalking), and all other forms of sex discrimination are violations of University policy and contrary to the University's values, which recognize the dignity and worth of each person. They are also illegal. Sexual misconduct will not be tolerated by Dillard University, whether by faculty, staff, students, visitors, or others.

If you have experienced sexual misconduct, Dillard University wants to help. The University has policies and services available to support you.

Pertinent University Policies

- **Title IX Statement**: outlines Dillard University's Title IX obligations and identifies Dillard University's Title IX Coordinator.
- **Non-discrimination Policy:** prohibits sex discrimination (adverse treatment or the creation of a hostile work environment based on a person's sex). Sexual misconduct, sexual harassment, and sexual violence are all prohibited forms of sex discrimination.
- **Sexual Harassment Policy**: provides detailed guidance about the University's prohibition against sexual harassment, which includes sexual misconduct and sexual violence as prohibited conduct.

Confidential Support If you have experienced sexual misconduct, you may want to discuss your options on a completely confidential basis. While Dillard University handles sexual misconduct complaints sensitively and discreetly, many University employees including faculty and supervisors are required to report sexual misconduct to University administrators. If you are unsure whether someone can maintain complete confidentiality, ask them *before* you give details about your situation.

On Campus Complaint Resolution

Dillard University Police Department (504) 816-4911 or 4911 dupd.dispatch@dillard.edu Emergency response, crime reporting (including sexual violence), and investigation of crimes occurring on campus. The University encourages survivors to simultaneously pursue both a criminal investigation with the police and a University Title IX sexual misconduct complaint.

Title IX Coordinator (650) 383-4753 kharris2@dillard.edu Kateeka Harris

Oversight of University Title IX compliance (including sex discrimination, sexual harassment, and sexual violence supervision) and information about University policies and complaint procedures.

Dean of Students Office (504) 816-4026 Responsible for resolution of sexual misconduct complaints against students (including sexual violence and sexual harassment complaints).

Dillard University Campus Hotline (866) 943-5787 Anonymous discrimination and sexual misconduct (including sexual harassment & sexual violence) reporting hotline.

Additional On Campus Resources

Student Health and Wellness (504) 816-4532 Healthcare services for students.

Off Campus Resources

New Orleans Police Department (504) 822-1111 or 911 http://nola.gov/nopd Law enforcement authority for reporting and investigating crimes occurring off campus.

University Medical Center (504) 702-3000 www.umcno.org Emergency room services and SANE sexual assault exams for evidence collection ("rape kit").

Metropolitan Center for Women (888) 837-5400 www.mcwcgno.org 24/7 support, crisis intervention, and referral services for victims of sexual assault.

New Orleans Family Justice Center (504) 592-4005 www.nofjc.org 24/7 support, crisis intervention, and referral services for victims of sexual assault.

NOPD Victim Advocacy (504) 658-5300 24-hours victim advocate services including: on scene assistance (crime scene, hospital, etc.) crisis counseling, support during the legal process, and emergency legal assistance (obtaining protective orders).

National Domestic Violence Hotline (800) 799-7233 www.thehotline.org 24/7 support, crisis intervention, and referral service for victims of domestic violence.

What Can Bystanders Do to Prevent Sexual Violence?

Most people want to do something when they see the potential for sexual violence or victimization, but don't because of embarrassment (not wanting to make a scene), fear of retaliation, self-doubt, or because they assume someone else will do it for them. Don't let these fears prevent you from acting as a responsible member of your campus community.

You don't have to put yourself in danger or be a hero to help. Most situations leading to sexual violence have bystanders, people who notice the situation occurring and could take action to prevent it beforehand. Here are some simple steps you can take to prevent sexual violence by intervening before it happens.

THE THREE D' S

DISTRACT

Pretend to ignore the behavior so as not to tip off the offender but create an interruption that separates the target and the person who may be about to commit sexual violence (or keeps them from leaving together). When you have the target alone, ask if he or she is okay, feels safe, or needs help. Offer to call a cab to get the individual home safely.

- *Get the target out of the situation:* Ask her to go to the bathroom with you. Ask him for directions. Say "Hey, I need to talk to you for a minute" or "This party is stupid, let's go."
- *Become a third wheel:* Start a conversation with the couple and don't leave the target isolated with a potential attacker.
- *Get the potential attacker out of the situation:* If you see someone who is looking uncomfortable (frowning, looking tense) with the attention they are getting, tell the person making advances that his or her car has just been towed. Or you can step in and ask "What are you doing with my girlfriend/boyfriend" (even if you don't know the target). You can even "accidentally" spill your drink on the person to break up the situation.

DIRECT

- *Silent Stare:* Sometimes silence speaks louder than words. A disapproving stare can sometimes disrupt a problematic situation.
- *Show you care:* Approach the harasser as a friend in a caring and non-critical manner. Example: "As your friend I need to tell you that getting someone drunk to have sex isn't cool and could get you in big trouble. Don't do it."
- *Confront the individuals involved:* Express your concerns to the target or the person making advances. Let them know that you are acting in everybody's best interest. Some examples would be telling the target, "Let's find your friends so they can take you home," or "I'm not letting you go home with a stranger." Make sure both people get home safely.

DELEGATE

- *Engage allies:* Consider whether it is better to intervene alone or in a group. Reach out to other bystanders or the friends of the people involved. For example, get someone to find the target's friends and get them to check on him/her while you stay to keep an eye on the situation.
- *Call the authorities:* If things get out of hand or seem dangerous don't hesitate to call the police. You could also ask the bouncer or the host to intervene by saying, "I'm worried about that girl/guy, could you let the person talking to her/him know that she/he is too drunk to go home with."

You can make a difference in ending sexual violence.

Tips to Prevent Sexual Violence

To eliminate sexual violence in our community, we need to change our attitudes about these crimes and be clear about our own responsibility to ensure that we are engaging in consensual sexual activity with our partners. The tips below apply to everyone at Dillard University.

Step up!

- Don't blame victims of sexual violence. It is never a victim's fault that another person decided to commit a crime.
- Don't try to get someone drunk or high enough to agree to have sex with you. If your partner's judgment is significantly impaired by drug or alcohol use, their consent to sex is not valid (no matter what they say). On the flip side, do not accept drinks or drugs from people you do not know.

Talk about it!

- Don't make any assumptions about sex. Define your limits and make your intentions known to your sexual partners.
- You don't have a "right" to sexual activity with anyone. If you are interested in proceeding sexually, seek permission and **do not proceed** without an explicit "yes" from your partner.
- Respect boundaries set by your sexual partners. Consent to one type of sexual activity does not imply consent to any other types of sexual activity.
- Remember that past sexual activity with someone does not automatically give you permission for future sexual interactions with that person.
- Consent to sex can be withdrawn at any time, including in the middle of a sexual encounter. Good communication is a key.

Pay attention!

- If your partner becomes verbally or physically unresponsive, "frozen," passes-out, or falls asleep during sex, **STOP** sexual activity immediately. You need conscious and willing consent for sex to proceed.
- Take care of yourself. Do not depend on others to look out for you, but do look out for your friends.
- Be aware that excessive alcohol consumption is often associated with sexual violence. Remember that alcohol and drug use are **not** a green light for sex and never excuses engaging in nonconsensual sex with another person.
- Be aware of your surroundings and trust your instincts about dangerous situations. Avoid being alone or isolated with someone you do not trust.
- Leave with trusted friends. On the other hand, know that the fact that someone agrees to "go to your place" is **not** the same thing as consenting to any type of sexual activity with you.

Speak up!

- You have an obligation to your fellow Bleu Devils to intervene if you see a situation that you feel may lead to sexual victimization. Don't let anyone "get away" with sexual assault

- If someone is being sexually aggressive, possessive, or threatening, get help. Alert your friends, the authorities of the establishment, or the police (call 9-1-1).
- Most rapes are acquaintance rape (aka "date rapes"). Acquaintance rapes frequently involve men and women who conform to tradition, rigid gender roles. As a result, it is important to reexamine sexism in order to prevent rape.
- Boycott media and challenge assumptions that promote sexual violence.

Sexual Misconduct Reporting Obligations for Faculty and Staff

As an employee, you may be the first point of contact for a victim of sexual misconduct. You may also learn of possible sexual misconduct from a source other than the victim. Dillard University is subject to several reporting laws in this area.

What to Report

In the following situations you must report:

1. If you become aware that a *student* may be a victim of sexual misconduct.
2. If you become aware that an individual *under your supervision* may be a victim.
3. All incidents of sexual violence (rape, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking) must be reported to the Dillard University Police Department or the Title IX Office.

This includes incidents that you learn of firsthand (from the victim), second hand (from anyone else), by witnessing the event, and through other means (media coverage, social networking, or anonymous reports).

Where to Report

- The University Title IX Coordinator, Kateeka Harris, (650) 383-4753 or kharris2@dillard.edu.
- The Office of Human Resources, (504) 816-4015, if the alleged perpetrator is faculty, staff, visitor, or a contractor; or
- The Office of the Dean of Students, (504) 816-4026, if the alleged perpetrator is a student.
- The Dillard University Police Department, (504) 816-4911 or 4-9-1-1 on campus, if the incident involves sexual violence.

Failure to report in the circumstances described above can lead to disciplinary action for failure to report. When in doubt, err on the side of reporting any incident of sexually inappropriate conduct.

WHO IS A "SUPERVISOR" The term supervisor is construed broadly. It includes, but is not limited to: residence hall coordinators, teaching assistants, lab technicians, principal investigators, athletic coaches, academic advisors, and faculty when interacting in a faculty-student interaction. When in doubt – report.

CONFIDENTIALITY

Often a victim will ask you not to tell anyone about the sexual misconduct they disclose to you. Unless you are a "Confidential Source," a victim's request for confidentiality does not absolve you of your reporting duties to the university offices listed above. If possible, inform the victim that you have a reporting obligation before they reveal their concern to you.

If they reveal sexual misconduct to you before, you can counsel them about confidentiality, let them know that you have an obligation to report the incident to university administrators, but that the University handles complaints sensitively and discreetly. Information is kept on a "need to know" basis. They can request to proceed confidentially, and the University will carefully consider their request. Also, let them know that they are protected from any form of retaliation for reporting sexual misconduct.

CONFIDENTIAL SOURCES At Dillard University, confidential sources include: Mental health counselors (such as University Counseling Center and Employee Assistance Program staff members), medical staff at the Student Health & Wellness Center, and pastoral counselors. These employees are not subject to the sexual misconduct reporting obligations described above.

QUESTIONS ABOUT REPORTING? Call the Office of the Title IX Coordinator at (650) 383-4753 ext.133 *Incidents of sexual violence involving students or individuals under your supervision must also be reported to the Office of the Title IX Coordinator and Dean of Students. When reporting to the police, however, do not reveal the identity of the victim if they ask you not to.

UNIVERSITY STUDENT JUDICIAL ACTION The Office of Student Affairs within the Division for Student Success coordinates all judicial proceedings involving sexual misconduct of students.

The University will make every reasonable effort to ensure that the investigation and resolution of a report or complaint occurs in as timely and efficient a manner as possible. The University's investigation and resolution of a Complaint (not including an appeal, if applicable) generally will be completed within 60 calendar days of the receipt of the Complaint, absent extenuating circumstances. Throughout the investigation, the alleged victim and the Respondent will receive periodic status updates and notice of any timing extensions from the Title IX Coordinator or designee. Prior to the case being referred to the Office of Student Affairs, any party may request an extension of any deadline by providing the Office of Student Affairs or designee with a written request for an extension that includes reference to the duration of the proposed extension and the basis for the request. The Dean of Student Affairs or designee may modify any deadline as necessary and for good cause.

Students charged with violations of the Student Code of Conduct will be given adequate notice of the charges and allegations against them and be provided an opportunity to address these charges during a hearing. Victims of sexual misconduct may be asked to provide testimony at these proceedings. In cases where the alleged offender's conduct poses a threat to the University community, the University may choose to impose any of the following actions to ensure the safety of students and staff:

- Issuing no-contact orders to prevent any contact between the victim, the alleged perpetrator, witnesses, and/or third parties;

- Changing a victim's or an alleged offender's on-campus housing, if any, to a different on-campus location and providing assistance from University personnel in completing the relocation;
- Changing a victim's or an alleged offender's assigned dining facilities;
- Changing work arrangements or schedules;
- Changing academic schedules (such as moving the victim or the alleged perpetrator from one class section to another);
- Arranging for the victim to withdraw from or take an incomplete in a class without penalty;
- Providing academic support services (e.g., tutoring);
- Providing emotional and physical support services; and/or
- An interim action until a hearing can be convened to determine the facts of the case.

Both the alleged victim and the alleged offender are allowed to be accompanied by an advisor of their choice during the proceedings. An advisor is generally a silent participant in student hearings. For Title IX hearings, advisors shall be permitted to pose cross-examination questions to witnesses in accordance with procedures established by the University's Title IX policy. Respondents and Complainants will be informed of the final outcome of any campus disciplinary hearing. The standard of evidence used in conduct hearings is "Preponderance of the Evidence." Preponderance of the Evidence means that the evidence, as a whole, shows that the fact sought to be proved is more probable than not. Students found responsible for violations of sexual misconduct will be sanctioned according to the options outlined in the Student Code of Conduct. This can include suspension, dismissal, or expulsion from the University. University disciplinary proceedings may be held in instances involving sexual misconduct even when formal state charges are not brought. Complete information on the University judicial process can be found in the Student Code of Conduct in the Student Handbook.

Notifications: All first-level student disciplinary recommended decisions will be communicated in writing to the charged student and will include the findings of fact, determination of responsibility, sanctions (if applicable), and notice of appellate rights. Complainants will be notified of the status and outcome of the student conduct code process at the first hearing level and final outcome to the extent that the outcome directly relates to the complainant and the notification does not violate the privacy rights of the charged student. The appeals process is outlined in the Student Code of Conduct.

The written notice given to any **charged** student will include the following:

- Sufficient detail to prepare a defense (including source of information, alleged violation, and specific Student Code of Conduct charges).
- An invitation to attend an information session, during which the student may view all materials related to the case, receive instruction regarding the student conduct process and the student's rights, and confirm the forum in which the case will be heard.
- Notice of a formal hearing will occur at least five (5) class days prior to the hearing of the case. Informal hearings will be scheduled at the convenience of the charged student and the hearing body.

Notice given to Complainant: To attend an information session, during which time the complainant can view all materials related to the case and receive instruction regarding the disciplinary process and the

charged student's and complainant's rights. The University shall provide notice to the complainant of these rights at least five (5) class days prior to a student conduct hearing.

Sanctions: In light of the facts and circumstances of each case, the following sanctions, or combination of sanctions (with or without appropriate modifications) may be imposed upon any individual student found to have violated the Student Code of Conduct. Certain sanctions may result in a financial cost or fine to the student. If a student does not complete a sanction by the required deadline, a hold may be placed on the student's record. Decisions regarding falsification of admission or readmission information may be forwarded to the appropriate office for review of the application and appropriate action regarding admission.

1. Reprimand (written or verbal).
2. Service Hours – Completion of tasks under the supervision of a University department or outside agency.
3. Educational Activities – Attendance at educational programs, interviews with appropriate officials, planning and implementing educational programs, or other educational activities.
4. Counseling Assessment – Referral for assessment at a counseling center for alcohol/drug dependence, general mental health, or other counseling issues.
5. Restitution – Only in cases involving University property. Restitution must be submitted to the appropriate University department in a manner that is approved by that University department.
6. Conduct Probation – A period of time during which any further violations of the Student Code of Conduct may result in more serious sanctions being imposed. Some of the restrictions that may be placed on the student during the probationary period include but are not limited to: participation in student activities, representation of the University on athletic teams or in other leadership positions, entrance into University residence halls or other areas of campus, or contact with another specified person(s).
7. Disciplinary Probation – A period of time during which any further violation of the Student Code of Conduct puts the student's status with the university in jeopardy. If the student is found "responsible" for another violation of the Code during the period of Disciplinary Probation, serious consideration will be given to imposing a sanction of Suspension, Dismissal, or Expulsion from the University. Some of the restrictions that may be placed on the student during the probationary period include, but are not limited to, participation in University or student activities, representation of the University on athletic teams or in other leadership positions, entrance into University residence halls or other areas of campus.
8. Change in University Housing assignment.
9. Exclusion (either temporary or permanent) from University Housing.
10. Suspension – Separation from the University for a specified period, not to exceed two (2) years. This may include restricted access to campus and/or other specified activities.
11. Dismissal – Separation from the University for at least two years and up to seven years. Readmission is possible, but not guaranteed and will only be considered after the two-to-seven year time allotted from the effective date of the dismissal, based on meeting all readmission criteria and obtaining clearance from the Dean of Student Affairs or designee. This may include restricted access to campus and/or other specified activities.
12. Expulsion – Separation from the University without the possibility of readmission. This may include restricted access to campus and/or other specified activities.
13. Withholding of diplomas, transcripts, or other records.

14. Transcript Notations – a written notation indicating that student conduct action was taken. This sanction may be applied only in cases in which the student has been permanently separated (i.e., expelled) from the University.
15. Restrictions on contact with specified people.

Training: The Office of Student Affairs trains faculty and staff to adjudicate student conduct code cases. The training includes effective questioning techniques and how to appropriately adjudicate a case. Training includes requirements outlined for Title IX and Violence against Women Act (VAWA).

Sex Offender Registration – Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act

The Federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act requires colleges and universities to issue a statement advising the campus community where state law enforcement agency information concerning registered sex offenders/predators may be obtained. The act also requires registered sex offenders/predators to contact the appropriate state officials and provide notice of each higher education institution in that state at which the offender/predator is employed, carries on a vocation, volunteers or is a student. Specific information regarding convicted and released sexual offenders and predators in the community including those reported as being associated with a specific university/campus may be obtained by accessing the sexual offender registry link on the Louisiana State Police web page at: http://www.sheriffalerts.com/cap_main.php?office=54320

Notification of Missing Students

If a member of the University community has reason to believe that a student who resides in on-campus housing is missing, he or she should immediately notify the Dillard University Police Department at (504) 816-4911. The Dillard University Police Department will initiate an investigation. Dillard University Residence Life will notify the Dillard University Police Department within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing, unless the local law enforcement agency was the entity that made the determination that the student is missing.

After investigating the missing person's report, should the Dillard University Police Department determine that the student is missing, the DUPD shall, within 2 hours after receipt of the report, transmit the report for inclusion within the Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) databases. The information is also relayed to other local and surrounding law enforcement agencies. If the missing student is under the age of 18 and is not an emancipated individual, Dillard University is required to notify the student's parent or legal guardian immediately in addition to notifying any additional contact person designated by the student after DUPD has determined the student is missing.

In addition to registering an emergency contact, students residing in on-campus housing have the option to identify confidentially an individual to be contacted by Dillard University in the event the student is

determined to be missing. If a student has identified such an individual, Dillard University will notify that individual no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. Missing student contact information will be registered confidentially, and the information will be accessible only to authorized campus officials. Missing student contact information may not be disclosed, except to law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing person investigation. A student may register one or more individuals to be a contact strictly for missing person purposes. The contact person can be anyone. Students will be given this option if they have already identified a general emergency contact. A student emergency contact is also the missing person contact. Students are offered the option annually regardless of whether they chose to register a contact the previous year. If any students move into on-campus student housing mid-year, they are offered the option to register missing person contact information at that time as well. Any on-campus resident student may register missing person contact information by signing-in to their Housing portal and updating their missing person contact information.

CRITICAL INCIDENT RESPONSE

The DUPD trains for emergencies on campus whether based on natural occurrences or of a man-made origin. The following synopsis is provided for students, parents, and employees about Dillard University's ability to respond to such emergencies:

Prevention: The DUPD engages and participates in a number of prevention initiatives.

- Public Safety Meetings
- Continuous communication with the Dean of Students Affairs
- Daily Report Sharing with Dillard University Departments
- Adopt-A-COPP Initiative – Officers assigned to specific residence hall to increase rapport and communication between law enforcement and students.
- Welfare Checks on Students
- Training and Best Practices – Officers participate in more than 3 times the in-service training as required by Louisiana standards.
- Partnerships with Students Regarding Safety – DUPD regularly partners with student organizations for joint crime prevention programming/
- Emergency Management Team/Emergency Operations Center – Dillard University has a team from every department prepared to respond to and recover from emergencies.
- E2Campus Alert Notification System – Dillard University has multiple methods of delivery to communicate emergency warning, notification, and information.
- Mutual-Aid with the City of New Orleans (in addition to training conducted) – Jurisdictional crossover to enhance services to students off campus.

These represent a few of the many programs and initiatives either in place or under development at Dillard University. The police department practices a policy of continual analysis and improvement concerning prevention and response to critical incidents.

THE ACTIVE THREAT (SHOOTER)

Dillard University Police Officers receive realism-based training concerning the response to an "active threat". An "active threat" is an individual who is actively engaged in causing or threatening to cause death or great bodily injury to others, in a location containing a large number of victims or potential victims and is active/on-going upon the arrival of law enforcement.

When an Active Threat is in your vicinity, you must be prepared both mentally and physically to deal with the situation. If YOU are in the area of an Active Threat

RUN

- Have an escape route and plan in mind
- Leave your belongings behind
- Evacuate regardless of whether others agree to follow
- Help others escape, if possible
- Do not attempt to move the wounded
- Prevent others from entering an area where the active threat may be
- Keep your hands visible
- Call 911 when you are safe

HIDE

- Hide in an area out of the threat's view
- Lock door or block entry to your hiding place
- Silence your cell phone (including vibrate mode) and remain quiet
- Remain Quiet and out of sight (if possible)
- Turn off all lights in the location
- Improvise a way to secure all doors

FIGHT

- Fight as a last resort and only when your life is in imminent danger
- Attempt to incapacitate the threat
- Act with as much physical aggression as possible
- Improvise weapons or throw items at the active shooter
- Commit to your actions...your life depends on it

GET INFORMED! INFORMATION SOURCES IN AN EMERGENCY Dillard University Webpage – www.dillard.edu – Click on the emergency information icon or to go directly to the page to sign up for notifications.

WEAPONS ON CAMPUS

On-campus possession or use of firearms, antique firearms, explosives, destructive devices, or other weapons or dangerous articles or substances, including, but not limited to, non-lethal weapons such as pellet guns, bb guns, paintball markers, slingshots, crossbows, stun guns, Tasers, metallic knuckles, archery equipment, swords, sword canes, ornamental or decorative swords/daggers/knives, or any dangerous chemical or biological agent, is a violation of the Student Conduct Code and the Employee Handbook. This does not apply to any law enforcement officer who is a student.

Firearms and other weapons as defined in Louisiana R.S. 14:95.2 are prohibited by Louisiana law at all times on the Dillard University campus and at Dillard University-sponsored events, including athletic events, whether or not a person possesses a concealed weapons permit, except as follows:

- Firearms may be carried by police officers expressly authorized by law to carry firearms on school property.

Possession of firearms and other weapons on the Dillard University campus or at Dillard University-sponsored events, unless authorized by Louisiana law, is a felony and violators are subject to arrest and prosecution. **Dillard University Higher Education Opportunity Act (Public Law 110-315)**

2023 FIRE SAFETY ANNUAL COMPLIANCE REPORT ****Stats for 2022****

Overview

The Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA) specifies new campus safety requirements regarding fire safety issues for all Title IV institutions that maintain on-campus student housing facilities. These disclosures are a subset to the overall Annual Security report prepared by the institution. In summary, this act requires all college/university campuses nationwide to make public their fire safety information, statistics and all fire-related events to students and their families. This public disclosure is intended to inform current and prospective students of the fire safety programs and policies in place, and the institution's state of readiness to detect and respond appropriately to fire related emergencies.

General State of University owned/controlled student housing

Dillard University operates residence halls on-campus and one apartment style residence hall. All on-campus residence halls and apartments are protected throughout with complete supervised fire alarm systems, which are monitored 24 hours/day, seven days/week by a private company. In addition, all of the facilities are fully protected with integrated automatic sprinkler systems. All buildings contain portable fire extinguishers.

At Dillard University all Residence Hall staff receives comprehensive fire safety training at the beginning of each academic year. In addition, a quality control program that covers emergency and evacuation procedures is reviewed regularly with the occupants and staff of each respective residence hall. Finally, planned fire drills, coordinated with the University Police, EH&S Safety Personnel, General Housing and Residence Halls Staff are conducted at the beginning of each semester that a facility is to be occupied.

All fires should be reported to the Dillard University Police Department at (504) 816-4911. If it is an emergency dial 9-1-1.

Fire Safety in Residence Halls

During fire alarms, residents may not use elevators and should use the nearest stairway to leave the building. Evacuation drills, held at least once per semester, help familiarize residents with procedures to evacuate the building safely. Recommended evacuation routes are provided throughout the residence halls. Always leave the building when you hear the fire alarm. Do not tamper with fire equipment such as extinguishers, hoses, and alarm pull stations or disable or cover smoke detectors. Intentionally activating a false fire alarm is a violation of Louisiana R.S. 14:59 and the Dillard University Student Conduct Code and Employee Handbook. Anyone who activates a false alarm is subject to disciplinary action as well as criminal prosecution. At no time may anything be hung from sprinkler system pipes or sprinkler heads. Damage to this system could cause damage to personal belongings and to residence hall property. Candles, even for decorative purposes, are prohibited in all University residence halls.

Cooking and Appliances in Residence Halls

Due to fire safety and electrical concerns, appliances over 700 watts are not allowed for use in student rooms. Microwaves and cooking facilities are available throughout the halls in provided kitchen facilities. Microwaves, coffee makers and popcorn machines over 700 watts are not allowed in student rooms at any time. Other appliances with an open element, such as toasters or toaster ovens, may not be used in residence halls. George Foreman grills, hot pots, rice cookers and other “heated element” type cooking devices may only be used in the apartment style residence halls.

FIRE EQUIPMENT AND DRILL SUMMARY

Residential Facilities	Fire Alarm monitoring by DUPD	Full sprinkler system	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguishers	Evacuation Plan posted	Number of Drills held in each Hall
2024						
Camphor Hall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
Hartzell Hall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
Gentilly Garden	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
Straight Hall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
Williams Hall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
2023						
Camphor Hall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
Hartzell Hall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
Gentilly Garden	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
Straight Hall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
Williams Hall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
2022						
Camphor Hall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
Hartzell Hall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
Gentilly Garden	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
Straight Hall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
Williams Hall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4

This Data provided by Dillard's Facilities Management Dept. Alarms monitored by Freedom Alarm Service

All Resident Hall's fall under Dillard University's physical address 2601 Gentilly Blvd; New Orleans, LA 70122

Annual Fire Safety Report/Fire Statistics

Residential Facilities	Total fires in each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fires	Number of Injuries	Number of Deaths	Value of property Damage caused by Fire
2024						
Camphor Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hartzell Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gentilly Garden	0	0	0	0	0	0
Straight Hall	1	0	Incense burned trash can	0	0	0
Williams Hall	3	0	Washer/Dryer	0	0	$2200
2023						
Camphor Hall	1	0	Dryer	0	0	$720
Hartzell Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gentilly Garden	0	0	0	0	0	0
Straight Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0
Williams Hall	4	0	Washer/Dryer	0	0	$2880
2022						
Camphor Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hartzell Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gentilly Garden	0	0	0	0	0	0
Straight Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0
Williams Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0

All Resident Hall's fall under Dillard University's physical address 2601 Gentilly Blvd; New Orleans, LA 70122

Dillard University Drug & Alcohol Policy Revised 2018

Dillard University Drug and Alcohol Prevention Policy Introduction Dillard University recognizes that illegal or abusive use of alcohol and other drugs by members of the university community has a detrimental effect on the university's commitment to provide continual excellence in teaching, research and education. Misuse of drugs by students poses hazards both to the individual involved and to the community. Students share with faculty and staff the responsibility for creating attitudes conducive to eliminating the abuse of alcohol and other drugs within the university community. The Dillard University Approach Dillard University's approach to addressing substance abuse emphasizes:

- Promoting a healthy environment for our campus community.
- Maximizing opportunities for student development and academic success.
- Taking effective steps to create and maintain a drug-free workplace and educational environment for students, faculty and staff.
- Providing continuous access to prevention, health promotion and medical and behavioral healthcare services, along with referrals to off-campus treatment facilities as appropriate.
- Encouraging individuals who are experiencing problems associated with alcohol and other drugs to seek assessment and treatment.
- Engaging in ongoing self-assessment of university sanctions for the illegal manufacture, distribution, use or possession of drugs and the unlawful possession or use of alcohol.
- Compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989: Public Law 101-226 (Appendix A) and Executive Order12564, Public Law 100-71 and subsequent regulations including the Drug Free Workplace Act (Appendix B).

Standards of Conduct:

The following are excerpts from the Dillard University Code of Student Conduct regarding alcohol, drug, and tobacco on the campus.

Alcoholic Beverages Violation: The use, consumption, possession, purchase, sale and/or distribution of alcoholic beverages on University property, in cars or other vehicles, or at any University sponsored or affiliated activity is prohibited.

Alcoholic Beverages Intoxication: Appearing in public on University premises while intoxicated or under the influence of alcohol. Violating any other provision of the Code of Student Conduct while under the influence of alcohol. This includes any disorderly conduct regardless of whether such conduct results in injury to a person or property, as a result of intoxication is a violation.

Drugs/Drug Paraphernalia Violation: The consumption, possession, manufacturing, selling, purchasing, or passing of, any counterfeit, illegal, dangerous, or controlled drug, illegally obtained prescription medication, or other substance. This also includes the abuse of solvents, aerosols, or propellants; possession of drug paraphernalia (i.e., pipes, bongs, blunts, clips, scales, rolling papers, syringes, etc.) and diluted, late, missed, forged, or failed drug screens. The possession, distribution or use of medical marijuana that is legal in other states

but is illegal in Louisiana is also prohibited. The receipt or distribution of illegal drugs prescription drugs or drug paraphernalia via the mail or other delivery service are also prohibited.

Drug Intoxication: Appearing in public on University premises while intoxicated or under the influence of illegal drugs or the abuse of illegally obtained prescription drugs. Violating any other provision of the Code of Student Conduct while under the influence of an illegal or illegally obtained drug. This includes any disorderly conduct regardless of whether such conduct results in injury to a person or property, as a result of intoxication is a violation.

Smoking/Tobacco Use: Smoking and the use of tobacco products of any kind is prohibited at Dillard University and all University sponsored/affiliated events.

The following is an excerpt from the Dillard University Employee Handbook regarding drug and alcohol use.

Drug-Free Workplace

Dillard University adheres to the provisions of the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and The Drug Free Schools and Communities Act of Amendments of 1989. The unlawful manufacture, distribution or dispensing, possession, sale, processing or use of any controlled substance or alcohol by faculty or staff is prohibited while on school property or while on University business. Any employee or student who violates this policy will be subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination.

Adherence to this policy is a condition for continued employment as an employee. Any employee convicted of violation of a criminal drug statute, when the violation occurs in the workplace, must inform the University in writing within five calendar days after such conviction.

Any employee convicted of a violation of a criminal drug statute or involved in illegal use or abuse of any controlled substance, may, as a condition of continued employment or student enrollment, be required to satisfactorily complete a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a federal, state, local health, law enforcement or other appropriate agency.

Undiagnosed and untreated substance abuse problems, including addictions, do not excuse any employee's substandard performance. An employee's refusal to seek treatment after a violation of the Drug-Free Policy will not be tolerated and may be grounds for dismissal.

Contract and Grant Employee Requirements

The Federal Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1990 requires that University employees directly engaged in the performance of work on a federal or state contract or grant shall abide by this policy as a condition of employment.

Dillard University's department of Business and Finance must be notified within five calendar days if an employee working on a contract or grant supported by federal funds is convicted of any criminal drug statute violation occurring in the workplace or while on University business. The University is required to notify the federal contracting or granting agency within ten calendar days of receiving notice of such

conviction and to take appropriate corrective action or to require the employee to participate satisfactorily in available counseling, treatment and approved substance abuse or rehabilitation programs within thirty calendar days of having received notice of such conviction.

State and Federal Drug/Alcohol Regulations and Sanctions

Dillard University complies with and upholds all federal, state, and local laws that regulate or prohibit possession, use or distribution of alcoholic beverages or illicit drugs.

The following is a summary of certain Louisiana laws regarding the purchase, possession and use of alcoholic beverages:

It is unlawful to falsify a driver's license or other identification document in order to obtain or attempt to obtain any alcoholic beverages or to permit someone else to use one's driver's license or other identification document to obtain any alcoholic beverages.

It is unlawful for any person under 21 to purchase or publicly possess any alcoholic beverages. Public possession means possession of any alcoholic beverage on any "street highway or in any public place or any places to the public, including a club which is de facto open to the public."

It is unlawful for any person, other than a parent, spouse or legal guardian, to purchase on behalf of a person under 21 any alcoholic beverages.

It is unlawful to sell, possess or drink any alcoholic beverages to any person under 21.

The unauthorized possession, uses or distribution of controlled substances or illegal drugs is unlawful.

State Revised Statute 14:91.5 prohibits the purchase of alcoholic beverages by anyone under 21 years of age. Persons between 18 and 21 years of age may possess and consume alcohol in private residences and at private events which are not open to the public. Violators can be fined between $100 and $500 and/or be sentenced to between 30 days to six months in jail.

State Revised Statute 40:961 to 40:971 establishes penalties for the distribution and consumption of illicit drugs. Penalties range from a minimum of six months in jail and a $500 fine to a maximum of life imprisonment.

Public Law 101-226 (Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989) provides for a loss of Federal financial aid to higher education institutions that fail to comply with the guidelines here published.

The Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 prohibits all employees (faculty and staff) from the unlawful manufacture, distribution, sale, possession or use of any controlled substance in the workplace. Any employee convicted of a criminal drug statute violation occurring in the workplace must report the conviction to the University. A convicted employee may be terminated for not reporting the violation or failing to follow through with professional assistance to remediate the problem.

Health Risks Associated with the Use of Alcohol and Drugs

General Health Risks

Many well-documented risks are associated with alcohol and other drugs, affecting not only the individual user but also his/her family, friends and communities. Alcohol is frequently implicated in cases of sexual misconduct on campus, for example, and the misuse of other drugs is sometimes a factor in other violent behavior. Problems associated with alcohol and other drugs include impaired brain function; poor academic or job performance; relationship difficulties, including sexual dysfunction; a tendency to verbal and physical violence; financial distress; injuries or accidents; violations of the law such as driving under the influence; willfully destroying property; and death.

The following summaries describe some of the additional substance-specific risks associated with the use and misuse of alcohol and other substances.

Alcohol

For men, at-risk drinking is drinking more than four standard doses (or drinks) of alcohol a day and/or more than 14 drinks per week. For women, at-risk drinking is drinking more than three standard doses (or drinks) of alcohol a day and/or more than seven drinks a week. (One drink is equal to 12 oz. beer, 5 oz. wine or 1.5 oz. liquor.) While any alcohol use has the potential to contribute to problems (e.g., alcohol use impairs brain function and motor skills even when not legally drunk), studies show that certain "at-risk" drinking patterns are associated with an increased likelihood of negative outcomes.

At-risk drinking can cause poor performance in school or at work, accidents, injuries, arguments, legal problems (including DUI), strained relationships, undesirable or even dangerous sex, and verbal or physical violence, including the perpetration of sexual assault. At-risk drinking also contributes to sleep problems, prolonged intoxication a.k.a. hangovers, cancer, liver disease, stroke, depression, anxiety and Alcohol Use Disorder.

At-risk alcohol consumption is involved in the majority of violent acts on campuses, including sexual assault, vandalism, fights, and accidents involving cars, pedestrians and bicycles.

Although not necessarily obvious in the traditional college age (18-24) population, there is addiction among users.

Cannabis (marijuana, hashish)

THC, the active chemical in marijuana, is stored in the fat cells of the body, and depending on the amount used and duration of time, can stay in the body for anywhere from a few days to about two months. Marijuana use can impair or distort short-term memory and comprehension, alter the user's sense of time, and reduce coordination. Use may also result in a compromised immune system and an increased risk of lung cancer.

Cocaine (stimulants)

The immediate effects of cocaine use include dilated pupils and increased blood pressure, heart rate, and respiration rate followed by a crash when the drug wears off. Over the longer term, cocaine users often have nasal passage and nasal septum problems. There is a high rate of addiction among users.

Hallucinogens (LSD, mescaline, psilocybin)

Hallucinogens cause illusions and distortions of time and perception. The user may experience episodes of panic, confusion, suspicion, anxiety and loss of control. Flashbacks can occur even after use has stopped. PCP or phencyclidine has been shown to produce violent behaviors which can lead to injuries to the user or bystander.

Heroin (other opiates)

Heroin causes the body to experience diminished pain. If injected, it can result in blood vessel damage (and possibly the transmission of infections such as hepatitis and HIV if needles are shared). There is a high rate of addiction among users.

Tobacco (cigarettes, chew and other products)

Tobacco use has been proven not only to be addictive, but to have serious, well-documented health consequences. While many people, particularly students, look to smoking as a way of reducing stress, it should be noted that there is no comparison between the stress of facing emphysema or lung cancer and the stress of preparing for midterm exams. There is a high rate of addiction among users.

Helpful Resources

For further information regarding alcohol and drugs, screenings for alcohol/drug dependence disorders, or for help in dealing with alcohol and drug problems, please contact the local resources below. Many of these resources, including Dillard University Counseling Services and Student Health Services, provide services at no cost.

Dillard University Counseling Services
Stern Hall, First Floor
Brittney Leche, LPC/NCC
(504) 816-4839, bleche@dillard.edu

Dillard University Student Health Services
Student Union Building, Suite 172
(504) 816-4532

Alcoholics Anonymous
638 Papworth Avenue, Suite A, Metairie, LA
(504) 838-3399 www.aaneworleans.org

Bridge House, Inc.
4150 Earhart Boulevard, New Orleans, LA
(504) 522-4475
www.freerehabcenters.org

Bridge House and Grace House
1401 Delachaise Street, New Orleans, LA
(504) 899-2423
www.freerehabcenters.org

Covenant House New Orleans
611 North Rampart Street, New Orleans, LA
(504) 584-1108
www.freerehabcenters.org

New Orleans Drug Treatment Centers
201 St. Charles Avenue, Suite 114, New Orleans, LA
(504) 267-1580
neworleansdrugtreatmentcenters.com/

Odyssey House Louisiana
1125 North Tonti Street, New Orleans, LA
(504) 821-9211
www.freerehabcenters.org

Ochsner Addictive Behavior Unit
1514 Jefferson Highway, New Orleans, LA
(504) 842-3999
www.freerehabcenters.org

Salvation Army Adult Rehabilitation Center New Orleans
200 Jefferson Highway, New Orleans, LA
(504) 835-7130
www.freerehabcenters.org

Disciplinary Sanctions

Different disciplinary procedures are applicable to faculty, staff and students. Violations of the standards of conduct will be dealt with on a case-by-case basis with the imposition of discipline being appropriate to the severity of the violation. For each group comprising the University community, there are certain common sanctions that could be applied in an appropriate case. These common sanctions include letters of reprimand, probation and severance to ties with the University through the expulsion or termination. Normally, opportunity for referral to an appropriate rehabilitation program occurs and is usually associated with a first offense. Referral for prosecution will usually occur only for the most serious violations.

For Dillard University students, departures from acceptable conduct may lead to one or more of the following sanctions. There is no standard penalty that applies to violations of the *Code of Student Conduct*.

In determining the severity of sanctions or corrective actions hearing boards or hearing officers will consider the following:

1. The frequency, severity and/or nature of the offense.
2. History of past conduct.
3. Student's willingness to accept responsibility.
4. Previous institutional response to similar conduct.
5. The institution's interests.

The following sanctions, or other sanctions appropriate to the circumstances of a given case, may be imposed, singularly or in combination, for violation of the *Code of Student Conduct*.

Admonishment/Disciplinary Warning
A warning to the student to deter from any disciplinary matters without additional sanctions.

Community Restitution
Services provided by the student without pay for a specific amount of hours.

Counseling
In some instances, this requirement may be imposed when a student is found guilty of engaging in disruptive or uncivil behaviors. In such cases, the student may be required to provide evidence to the Dean of Students of attendance and completion of counseling by professional counseling services.

Drug Testing
Any student found in violation of the drug policy may be required some form of drug screening. This could be scheduled or random. Drug testing takes place at off-campus venues only and includes a cost that must be assumed by the student. If a student fails a drug screening or misses a scheduled drug screening, the missed/failed drug screen is viewed as a new incident and another conduct case is opened for that charged student.

Educational Program Participation

Students may be required to present or assist in developing, coordinating and evaluating special workshops or programs related to the nature of the offense that the student has committed. Students may also be required to participate in special workshops or programs to enhance their own knowledge and understanding of a particular topic related to the offense committed. Students may be required to participate in sensitivity training and/or alcohol and other drug awareness education programs. Additional academic requirements relating to scholarly work or research could also be assigned (e.g., research paper over infraction type).

Expulsion
Permanent separation from the University without the privilege of readmission. Any student expelled from the University may not attend University sponsored functions on- or off-campus, participate in student organizations, represent the University in any capacity or visit any campus facility without the written consent of authorized University officials.

Fine
A mandatory payment of money by the student made payable to Dillard University for violations of the *Code of Student Conduct* ranging from $50 to $500. Students found to have violated alcohol and drug regulations will be fined a $100 assessment fee for drugs and/or alcohol prevention programs.

Housing Probation
Official notice that should further violations of Residential Life or University policies occur during a specified probationary period will result in the student being immediately removed from University housing. Regular probationary meetings may also be imposed.

Housing Reassignment
Reassignment to another University housing facility. Residential Life personnel will decide on the reassignment details.

Housing Suspension
Removal from University housing for a specified period of time after which the student is eligible for return. Conditions for readmission to University housing may be specified. Under the sanction, a student is required to vacate University housing within 24 hours of notification of the action, though this deadline may be extended at the discretion of the Dean of Students. This sanction may be enforced with a trespass action if deemed necessary. Prior to reapplication for University housing, the student must gain permission from the Director of Housing and Residential Life (or designee). This sanction may include restrictions on visitation to specified buildings or all University housing during the suspension.

Housing Expulsion
The student's privilege to live in or visit any University owned or affiliated housing structure is revoked indefinitely. This sanction may be enforced with a trespass action if deemed necessary.

Loss of Privileges
The loss of privileges may range from:

Judicial Record Hold: If a student is accused of a violation of the *Code of Student Conduct* or if a student fails to meet the conditions of a judicial sanction, a judicial record may be placed on a student's MyDU account. With this hold in place, it will prevent the student from conducting University business to include ***delays in obtaining administrative services and benefits from the University*** (e.g., holding transcripts, delaying registration, graduation, etc.).

Loss of University Privileges and/or Restricted Access: A student who received this sanction shall be notified in writing as to the privileges that he/she has lost. The privileges may consist of removal from resident halls. This written notification shall indicate the time period for which the student has lost certain access, activities or privileges. In addition, as a result of a violation of the *Code of Student Conduct*, a student may also be required to cease and desist privileges in extracurricular activities such as dance, cheerleading, Greek life, sporting events, etc. The aforementioned list includes, but is not limited to, said activities.

Temporary or Permanent Separation of Parties: May result in change in classes, reassignment of residence, no contact orders, limiting geography where parties can go on campus with additional sanctions for violating orders.

Parental Notification
The University reserves the right to notify the parents/guardians of dependent students regarding any conduct situation, particularly alcohol and other drug violations. The University may also notify parents/guardians of non-dependent students who are under the age of 21 of alcohol and/or other drug violations. Parental notification may also be utilized discretionarily by administrators when permitted by FERPA or consent of the student.

Restitution
Reimbursement for damages to or misappropriation of University property belonging to another. Reimbursement may take the form of appropriate service to repair or otherwise compensate for damages.

University Probation
Probation constitutes a span of time when a student found responsible for violating the *Code of Student Conduct* will be monitored closely to ensure that he/she refrains from any further violations. Probation could include exclusion from extracurricular activities during the period of observation. Conditions of probation may include attendance at educational activities designed to redirect negative behavior. Violating the *Code of Student Conduct* during a probationary period could lead to a much more serious penalty including suspension or expulsion. Regular probationary meetings may also be imposed. While on University probation, the student is no longer in "good standing" with the institution.

Suspensions are recorded on the student's permanent record. While on University suspension, the student is no longer in "good standing" with the situation.