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Tulane is committed to and encourages a diverse and inclusive community that respects and values individual differences. In support of this commitment, Tulane University prohibits discrimination in its employment practices or educational programs/activities on the basis of race, color, sex, religion, national origin, age, disability, genetic information, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, pregnancy, marital status, military status, veteran status, or any other status or classification protected by federal, state or local law. Tulane University complies with applicable federal and state laws addressing discrimination, harassment and retaliation. Discrimination or harassment on the basis of any protected classification will not be tolerated.

Complaints of discrimination must be filed in accordance with the policies set forth below. Individuals must promptly report discrimination so that prompt and appropriate action can be taken.

Kathryn Fernandez, Executive Director of Campus Accessibility, is Tulane's designated Americans with Disabilities Act/Coordinator for Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and may be reached by email at kfernandez@tulane.edu, by phone at 504-247-1751, or in person at 200 Broadway Street, Suite 218. Meredith M. Smith, Assistant Provost for Title IX & Clery Compliance, is Tulane's Title IX Coordinator and may be contacted at 504-314-2160, by email at msmith76@tulane.edu, or in Suite G02, Lavin-Bernick Center, New Orleans, LA, 70118. The Office of Institutional Equity handles complaints of discrimination and harassment and can be contacted by telephone at (504) 862-8083. OIE's email address is oie@tulane.edu and its office is at 1515 Poydras Street.
Message from the Chief of Tulane Police

To the University Community –

On behalf of the members of the Tulane University Police Department (TUPD), I want to thank you for your interest in our annual Fire Safety and Security Report. We publish this report because it contains valuable information for our campus community. We also publish the report to comply with the provisions of the Clery Act. Campus safety, security, and compliance with the Clery Act should be a part of everyone’s responsibility at Tulane University. We encourage you to review the information we have made available to you in this brochure. You will find information about our organization including descriptions of certain services that we provide. You will also become familiar with our strong commitment to victims of crimes and the extensive services we make available to crime victims. Lastly, you will find important information about security policies and procedures on our campus, crime data, and crime prevention information. We join President Michael A. Fitts in the commitment to foster a secure and supportive environment at Tulane University. We are proud to be an integral part of Tulane University’s tradition of excellence. Campus safety and security is a collaborative effort at Tulane University. We partner with the many departments at the University that have a critical role in fostering campus safety. It has always been our goal to provide the highest quality of public safety services. The Tulane University Police Department is committed to making Tulane University a safe place to live, work, and study.

Sincerely,

Kirk Bouyelas
Chief of Tulane Police
PREPARATION OF THE ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT AND DISCLOSURE OF CRIME STATISTICS

The Clery Act Coordinator, in consultation with the Tulane University Police Department, prepares this report to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security and Crime Statistics Act using information maintained by the Tulane University Police Department, information provided by other University offices such as Division of Student Affairs, Office of the Provost, other Campus Security Authorities, and information provided by local law enforcement agencies surrounding the main campus.

This report provides statistics for the previous three years (2019, 2018, and 2017) regarding reported crimes that occurred on campus, in certain off-campus buildings or property owned, leased, or controlled by Tulane University. This report also includes institutional policies concerning campus security, such as policies regarding sexual assault, alcohol and other drugs. The statistical information in this report applies to the main university campus in uptown New Orleans, downtown health sciences campus, and other areas such as Elmwood, The Tulane National Primate Research Center, and Houston campuses. Additional information is available on our website—http://tulane.edu/police.

The University distributes a notice of the availability of this Annual Security and Fire Safety Report by October 1 of each year to every member of the University community, though the Department of Education set a deadline of December 31, 2020 for this year’s report due to the impact of COVID-19. Anyone, including prospective students and employees, may obtain a copy of this report by contacting TUPD at 504-865-5381 or by visiting https://publicsafety.tulane.edu/clery-act

REPORTING CRIMES AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

Tulane has a number of ways for campus community members and visitors to report crimes, serious incidents, and other emergencies to appropriate University officials. Regardless of how and where you decide to report these incidents, it is critical for the safety of the entire university community that you immediately report incidents to the TUPD to ensure an effective investigation and appropriate follow-up actions, including issuing a Crime Alert or emergency notification. Call TUPD at 504-865-5911 (or simply 55911 from a campus phone) uptown and 504-988-5555 (or simply 85555 from a campus phone) downtown. Stay on the line so the dispatcher can get the information needed. An officer will be dispatched quickly or the reporting party may be asked to come by the office located in the Collins C. Diboll Complex on the uptown campus and at 1430 Tulane Ave. on the downtown campus. TUPD is open 24 hours every day.

To report an emergency to the New Orleans Police Department, call 911. For other Tulane University campuses, see the separate sections at the end of this report for additional information, including calling 911 to report crimes.

All TUPD incidents involving students are forwarded to the Division of Student Affairs for review and potential action, as appropriate. TUPD investigators will investigate a report when it is deemed appropriate.

If assistance is required from the New Orleans Police Department (NOPD) or the New Orleans Fire Department (NOFD), TUPD will contact the appropriate unit. If a sexual assault or rape should occur, staff on the scene, including TUPD, will offer the victim a wide variety of services. TUPD has an Office of Support Services that has staff available to answer questions and assist victims in identifying and obtaining the necessary resources. Additionally, TUPD will notify the Student Affairs On-Call Professional, who is available 24/7 and available to provide additional support and resources for students.

Voluntary, Confidential, & Anonymous Reporting

We encourage university community members to report crimes promptly and to participate in and support crime prevention efforts. The University community will be much safer when all community members participate in safety and security initiatives.
If you are the victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the university system or the criminal justice system, you may still want to consider making a confidential report by visiting the TUPD website and filing a Silent Witness report. This form can be found at https://publicsafety.tulane.edu/submit-a-tip. You can also file an online report using the university’s online report form: tulane.edu/concerns. You can file a report on the details of the incident without revealing your identity. By policy, we do not attempt to trace the origin of the person who submits this form, unless such action is deemed necessary for public safety. The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with your wish to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to ensure the future safety of yourself and others. With such information, the university can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, employees and visitors; determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant; and alert the campus community to potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the institution.

TUPD sends a request each year to the Counseling and Psychological Services and the Student Health Center that encourages the counselors to inform the persons they are counseling of the procedures to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics, when they deem it appropriate.

Anyone may call the TUPD at 504-865-5911 (55911 from a campus phone) (Uptown Campus) and 504-988-5555 (85555 from a campus phone) (Downtown Campus) to report concerning information. Callers may remain anonymous.

**Reporting to University Police**

We encourage all members of the University community to report all crimes and other emergencies to TUPD and/or the New Orleans Police Department (NOPD) in a timely and accurate manner. TUPD has a dispatch center that is available by phone at 504-865-5911 (or simply 55911 from a campus phone) uptown and 504-988-5555 (or simply 85555 from a campus phone) downtown or in person twenty-four hours a day at the Collins C. Diboll Complex on the uptown campus and at 1430 Tulane Ave. on the downtown campus. Though there are many resources available, University Police should be notified of any crime, whether or not an investigation continues, to assure the University can assess any and all security concerns and inform the community if there is a significant threat to the University community.

**Emergency Phones**

There are 82 blue light emergency phones on the Tulane uptown campus and 3 on the downtown campus. These phones will dial directly to the Tulane University Police Department when activated. Keep this network of lights in sight as you walk across campus. All you need to do is pick up the phone handset, push the red button, or dial 55911 on some phones and you will be immediately connected to the Tulane University Police Department Dispatch Center.

Construction has forced the relocation of some of these phones. Some phones are currently being moved to locations that are more accessible. Many phones are also being upgraded to include mass notification capability.

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**FOR EMERGENCIES CALL TUPD**

UPTOWN  504-865-5911 (55911 from a campus phone)
DOWNTOWN  504-988-5555 (85555 from a campus phone)
Reporting to Other Campus Security Authorities

While the university prefers that community members promptly report all crimes and other emergencies directly to TUPD at 504-865-5911 (or simply 55911 from a campus phone) uptown and 504-988-5555 (or simply 85555 from a campus phone) downtown or 911, we also 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 “official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline and campus judicial proceedings. An official is defined as any person who has the authority and the duty to take action or respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution.”

While the University has identified several hundred CSAs at the University, we officially designate the following offices as places where campus community members should report crimes, though note that some personnel might be working at a distance from their physical offices during the COVID-19 pandemic:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OFFICIAL</th>
<th>CAMPUS ADDRESS</th>
<th>PHONE NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Meredith M. Smith, Assistant Provost and Title IX Coordinator (for sexual violence) | 6801 Freret Street
Joseph Merrick Jones Hall 308
New Orleans, LA 70118 | 504-865-5611 |
| Erica Woodley, Assistant VP of Student Affairs
Student Resources & Support Services, Dean of Students (Division of Student Affairs) | 6823 St. Charles Avenue
Lavin-Bernick Center G02
New Orleans, LA 70118 | 504-314-2160
After Hours: 504-920-9900 |
| Jason Chretien, Interim Associate Vice-President of Human Resources | 1555 Poydras St., Suite 964
New Orleans, LA 70112 | 504-247-1748 |
| Ruth Riley, Assistant Vice President, Employee Resolution & Equal Employment Opportunity | 1555 Poydras St., Suite 964
New Orleans, LA 70112 | 504-862-8083 |

Pastoral and Professional Counselors
According to the Clery Act, pastoral and professional counselors who are appropriately credentialed and hired by Tulane University to serve in a counseling role are not considered Campus Security Authorities when they are acting in the counseling role. As a matter of policy, the University encourages pastoral and professional counselors to notify those whom they are counseling of the voluntary, confidential reporting options available to them. TUPD sends a request each year to the Counseling and Psychological Services office and the Student Health Center that encourages the counselors to inform the persons they are counseling of the procedures to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics, when they deem it appropriate. Additionally, staff in these offices provide the Tulane written notice of rights and options from the Code of Student Conduct to anyone.
ABOUT THE TULANE UNIVERSITY POLICE

Role, Authority, and Training

The Tulane University Police Department includes full-time commissioned officers, trained at state-certified police academies and meet the requirements of the Louisiana Peace Officer Standards and Training. The Tulane University Police Department also is responsible for enforcing Louisiana state laws and New Orleans City ordinances. The Department reports to the Senior Vice-President & Chief Operating Officer.

Officers patrol the uptown and downtown campuses 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, along with the perimeter of the uptown and downtown campuses.

Tulane officers are commissioned police officers that are authorized to make arrests and exercise investigative powers by the State of Louisiana. Tulane police officers carry firearms and several other defensive weapons. Many of our officers are recruited from state and local law enforcement agencies. Many have extensive experience in campus law enforcement. Civilian and administrative staff and part-time student employees receive special training in security and safety issues to supplement the department.

TUPD officers are commissioned under the Louisiana State Law Revised Statute 17:1805 and have the same authority as municipal police officers in the State of Louisiana, being authorized to carry firearms and empowered to make arrests. All criminal incidents are investigated by the University Police on Tulane campuses. All crimes that occur on campus or on University property shall be reported to TUPD.

Safety, Our Priority

The Tulane community is a great place to live, study, and work. However, this does not mean that the campus community is immune from all of the other unfortunate circumstances that arise in other communities. With that in mind, Tulane University has taken progressive measures to create and maintain a reasonably safe environment on campus. Though the University is progressive with its policies, programs, and education, it is up to each one of us to live with a sense of awareness and use reasonable judgment when living, working, or visiting on campus.

With over 13,500 students, approximately 5,000 faculty and staff members on sizable uptown and downtown campuses with numerous buildings, Tulane is in many ways a small city inside the larger city that is New Orleans.

Tulane has instituted several measures to keep the campus and the surrounding neighborhood safer, including hiring a local security agency to patrol the area around campus at night. These officers supplement a cadre of Tulane University Police Department officers whose job is to patrol the campus and the perimeter of campus.

Throughout the year across the Tulane University campus, many programs and services from various and collaborating departments work to raise awareness of safety and security issues and best practices, and in doing so, help prevent many types of crime both on-campus and off. In essence, all security awareness programs also help prevent crime. The programs are constantly being augmented by new programs created by students and by university offices serving the student and employee populations. Some of these programs are listed in various sections of the Annual Fire Safety and Security Report.
TUPD provides and participates in a number of different safety and security programs and initiatives for the campus community. Some of these programs include:

**Residence Hall Community Liaison** – Officers are assigned to residence halls to form relationships with Residential Advisors and the Tulane community.

**National Night Out Against Crime** – TUPD officers attend neighborhood and community gatherings with New Orleans Police Department to promote community policing and networking between law enforcement agencies and neighbors.

**Safety Escorts** – An on-request officer safety escort for anyone on campus, from and to any campus location, provided by TUPD with a call to dispatch. Promoted through student and parent orientations, online and printed materials.

**Everbridge** – A smart phone app that can be used as a virtual escort to and from the various Tulane campuses. A valid Tulane email address is required to set up your profile.

**TUPD Information Bulletins** – E-mail, social media and web bulletins with information about crime, security or safety trends, advice, prevention strategies, or incidents that may not pose a serious or ongoing threat.


**New Employee Orientation** – Assembly of new university employees, receiving presentations including emergency response and alert program, campus crime alerts, mandatory or required reporting of crimes, escort services.

**Parent Orientations** – Representatives from various university departments present to parents of incoming students the safety, security and well-being resources available, including from TUPD.

**Business School Students Orientations** – Experts from TUPD, the Office of the Dean of Students, and other departments present to students in the Business School MFIN, MACCT, MGMT, and MME programs, on personal safety, property protection and crime prevention and reporting.

**Law School Students Orientations** – Experts from TUPD, the Office of the Dean of Students, and other departments present to students in the Law School 1 L’s and LLM’s programs, on personal safety, property protection and crime prevention and reporting.

**International Student Orientation** – Experts from TUPD present to international students on personal safety, property protection and crime prevention and reporting.

**TUPD Safety and Prevention Presentations** – TUPD police officers conduct in-person presentations on preventing and reporting crime including active-shooter response; crime prevention, bystander intervention, and police services. Promoted by e-mail, regular meetings with student and employee groups and upon request.

**Bait Bike Program** – Bicycles are outfitted with GPS and placed on campus as bait bikes and tracked via Communications if taken. Mandatory registration of all bikes on Tulane campus is provided through the Parking Services Division of Facilities Services Department. Promoted by print and online marketing, orientations.

Guns are not allowed on Tulane University property. By law, no guns are permitted within 1,000 feet of campus, except in constitutionally and statutorily protected areas and/or in possession of commissioned law enforcement officers. While this report covers crime on the Tulane campus and thus raise concerns about overall safety of the Tulane students and community members, it’s important to remember that statistically, college campuses nationwide are safer places to be than the world that surrounds them. In 2018, over six thousand schools reported 37,573 criminal offenses to the Department of Education and an additional 17,454 offenses of sexual violence. Compare this to the FBI’s reported 2018 crime statistics, where there were approximately 8.4 million criminal offenses nationwide. (Between Tulane’s commissioned officers, on and off-campus patrol, and targeted dispatch system, the university neighborhood is one of the most protected parts of the city.)
Working Relationship with Local, State, and Federal Law Enforcement Agencies

TUPD maintains a cooperative relationship with the Louisiana State Police, New Orleans Police Department, and surrounding police agencies. This includes inter-operative radio capability and a joint police records computer system, training programs, special events coordination, and investigation of serious incidents.

Tulane University Police Department participates in a Cooperative Endeavor Agreement that authorizes police officers and supervisors of the participating agencies to request mutual aid for incidents based upon a reasonable belief that such aid will enhance public and officer safety and efficiency. This agreement is with the City of New Orleans, and also allows for joint training and cooperation on other matters, such as pre-planned large-scale special events.

Tulane and the New Orleans Police Department (NOPD) work closely together to keep the campus neighborhood safe. The officers of TUPD and NOPD communicate regularly on the scene of incidents that occur in and around the campus area. Tulane police investigators work closely with the investigative staff at NOPD when incidents arise that require joint investigative efforts, resources, crime-related reports and exchanges of information, as deemed necessary.

Tulane officers patrol regularly in the uptown area bordered by Jefferson, South Claiborne, South Carrollton, and St. Charles Avenues. TUPD also works with Louisiana State Police when incidents arise that require collaboration. TUPD is a member of the Louisiana State Analytical and Fusion Exchange where intelligence and information is shared with other local and state agencies.

A daily crime log is kept of all incidents on campus. It is available for public review by visiting the TUPD headquarters in the Diboll Center or by going to the TUPD website at https://publicsafety.tulane.edu/daily-crime-log. Tulane also monitors incidents at its off-campus sites and records those offenses. Tulane police report and provide the New Orleans Police Department with pertinent records in cases of serious on-campus crime. NOPD accepts and processes evidence for serious crimes.

Crimes Involving Student Organizations at Off-Campus Locations

Tulane University relies on its close working relationships with local law enforcement agencies to receive information about incidents involving Tulane University students and recognized student organizations, on and off campus. In coordination with local law enforcement agencies, TUPD will actively investigate certain crimes occurring on or near campus. If TUPD learns of criminal activity involving students or student organizations, it will coordinate with the appropriate external law enforcement agency, and forward information about the situation to the Office of Student Conduct, as appropriate.

The University requires all recognized student organizations to abide by federal, state, and local laws, and University policies and procedures. The University may become involved in the off-campus conduct of recognized student organizations when such conduct is determined to affect university interest (as defined in the Tulane Code of Student Conduct, found in PDF form at https://conduct.tulane.edu/node/2476).

Tulane has several officially recognized student organizations that have privately owned housing facilities outside the boundaries of the uptown campus. If a community member calls NOPD to respond to one of these locations, NOPD will typically notify TUPD to respond jointly or they will notify TUPD after they have responded. However, NOPD does this out of courtesy and is not required to notify or involve TUPD when they respond to a call involving private property. Tulane does not have any recognized student organizations affiliated with any of the branch campuses.

TIMELY WARNING REPORTS

In an effort to provide timely notice to the campus community in the event of a Clery Act crime that may pose a serious or ongoing threat to members of the community, the University Police issues “Timely Warnings.” The University Police or the local police agency (for the Elmwood, TNPRC and Houston campuses) may issue Timely Warnings for the following crimes: arson, aggravated assault, criminal homicide, robbery, burglary, sexual assaults, and hate crimes. University Police will disseminate these warnings through a variety of mechanisms, including but not limited and other forms of media. Timely Warnings are posted via the crime alert listserv as soon as pertinent info collected. All students, faculty, and staff members receive timely warnings for all campuses via email.
In addition, when a serious crime happens on or near Tulane's uptown campus, parents, neighbors and others outside the campus can be made aware by subscribing to the Timely Warning listserv, a special email list used by TUPD. To subscribe, visit this web page: https://publicsafety.tulane.edu/crime-alerts.

The University will issue Timely Warnings when the following criteria are met: 1) a crime is committed; 2) the perpetrator has not been apprehended; and 3) there is a substantial risk to the physical safety of other members of the campus community because of this crime. Such crimes include, but are not limited to: 1) Clery Act crimes that are reported to any campus security authority or the local police; or 2) incident in which an on-going threat to the campus community exists. Additionally, the University Police may, in some circumstances, issue Timely Warnings when there is a pattern of crimes against persons or property.

The TUPD Chief of Police or designee reviews all reported crimes to determine if there is an ongoing threat to the community and the distribution of a Timely Warning is warranted. Timely Warnings may also be posted for other crime classifications, as deemed necessary. The Tulane Police Command Staff issues Timely Warnings under the authority of the Chief Operating Officer. For incidents involving off-campus crimes, the University may issue a Crime Alert if the crime occurred in a location used and frequented by the University population.
EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

Emergency Management at Tulane University

The University's Office of Emergency Management (OEM) is responsible for the Emergency Operations All Hazards Plan (EOAHP). This plan is designed to be an all-hazards disaster response and emergency management plan that complies with FEMA guidelines for Higher Education that includes planning, mitigation, response, and recovery actions.

Our priorities are:

- Life safety, infrastructure integrity, and environmental protection during an emergency and resumption of services following an event;
- Coordination with university departments to write, maintain, test, and exercise the EOAHP;
- Cooperation, Integration, and Mutual Aid with local, state, and federal planning, response, and public safety agencies, the private business community, and their EOAHPs.

A summary of the University’s emergency response procedures is located at https://emergencyprep.tulane.edu

Included at this web page is detailed information regarding the University’s emergency notification policy, including how to enroll in the emergency notification system to ensure you receive emergency notices on University and cellular telephones.

General information about the emergency response and evacuation procedures for Tulane is publicized each year as part of the institution’s Clery Act compliance efforts, and that information is available on the Emergency Preparedness and Response website. Detailed information about and updates to the Tulane EOAHP and Departmental Contingency and Continuity Plans are available at the Office of Emergency Management. University departments are responsible for developing contingency plans and continuity of operations plans for their staff and areas of responsibility.

Drills, Exercises and Training

Annually, the University conducts an emergency management exercise to test emergency procedures. The scenarios for these exercises change from year-to-year, and include several departments from across the campus. The exercises may include tabletop drills, emergency operations center exercises, or full-scale emergency response exercises. The University conducts after-action reviews of its emergency management exercises. The University also tests the emergency notification systems on campus.

In conjunction with at least one emergency management exercise each year, the University will notify the community of the exercise and remind the community of the University publicly available information regarding emergency response procedures, as explained here: https://emergencyprep.tulane.edu/emergency-communications-system.

Tulane police officers and supervisors have received training in incident command and responding to critical incidents on campus. When a serious incident occurs that causes an immediate threat to the campus, the first responders to the scene are usually TUPD, NOPD and the New Orleans Fire Department and/or New Orleans Emergency Medical Services; they typically respond and work together to manage the incident. Depending on the nature of the incident, other Tulane departments and other local or federal agencies could also be involved in responding to the incident.

The Offices of Environmental Health and Safety and Emergency Management Evacuation coordinates drills each semester for all residential facilities on both campuses. Thus, the emergency response and evacuation procedures are tested at least twice each year for each residential facility. Students learn the locations of the emergency exits in the buildings and are provided guidance about the direction they should travel when exiting each facility for a short-term building evacuation. TUPD does not tell residents in advance about the designated locations for long-term evacuations because those decisions are affected by time of day, location of the building being evacuated, the availability of the various designated emergency gathering locations on campus and other factors such as the location and nature of the threat. In both cases, TUPD and Housing and Residential Life staff on the scene will communicate information to students regarding the developing situation or any evacuation status changes.

The purpose of evacuation drills is to prepare building occupants for an organized evacuation in case of fire or other emergency. At Tulane, evacuation drills are used as a way to educate and train occupants on fire safety issues specific
to their building. During the drill, occupants “practice” drill procedures and familiarize themselves with the location of exits and the sound of the fire alarm. In addition to educating the occupants of each building about the evacuation procedures during the drills, the process also provides the University an opportunity to test the operation of fire alarm system components.

Evacuation drills are monitored by the TUPD, Fire and Life Safety, and the Housing and Residence Life Department (the downtown campus is monitored by Fire and Life Safety, HSCPD, and Facilities Services) to evaluate egress and behavioral patterns. Reports are prepared by participating departments that identify deficient equipment so that repairs can be made immediately. Recommendations for improvements are also submitted to the appropriate departments/offices for consideration.

Students receive information about evacuation and shelter-in-place procedures during their first floor meetings and during other educational sessions that they can participate in throughout the year. The resident advisors are trained in these procedures as well, and act as an ongoing resource for the students living in residential facilities.

EHS conducts numerous announced and unannounced drills and exercises each year and conducts follow-through activities designed for assessment and evaluation of emergency plans and capabilities. Tulane will publish a summary of its emergency response and evacuation procedures in conjunction with at least one drill or exercise each calendar year.

Additionally, Tulane has plans in place for evacuating students from the uptown and downtown campuses in the event they are threatened by severe weather. These plans supplement but do not replace the individual evacuation plan that each student is required to develop. In the event of an emergency requiring evacuation from campus, students may elect to self evacuate. Those students remaining on campus as of official closure time will be transported to a shelter a safe distance from campus, housed during the emergency and returned to campus when the campuses are reopened. The Office of Emergency Management maintains agreements for transportation and housing of students in the event of an emergency. To assist students with their own evacuation plans, Transportation Services operates a shuttle to Louis Armstrong International Airport from the uptown campus from the initial announcement of closure until the University is evacuated.

Evacuation plans for individual buildings in TNPRC and Elmwood are identical to the New Orleans plans. In Houston, the building is shared with other occupants and evacuation is conducted in accordance with the building owner’s plans. Since there are no resident students in the TNPRC, Elmwood, or Houston locations, there are no plans to evacuate students from the area in the case of severe weather.

Shelter-in-place procedures—what it means to “shelter-in-place”
If an incident occurs and the buildings or areas around you become unstable, or if the air outdoors becomes dangerous due to toxic or irritating substances, it is usually safer to stay indoors, because leaving the area may expose you to that danger. Thus, to “shelter-in-place” means to make a shelter of the building that you are in, and with a few adjustments this location can be made even safer and more comfortable until it is safe to go outside.

Basic “shelter-in-place” guidance
If an incident occurs and the building you are in is not damaged, stay inside, seeking an interior room until you are told it is safe to come out. If your building is damaged, take your personal belongings (purse, wallet, Tulane ID card, etc.) and follow the evacuation procedures for your building (close your door, proceed to the nearest exit and use the stairs instead of the elevators). Once you have evacuated, seek shelter at the nearest university building quickly. If police or fire department personnel are on the scene, follow their directions.

How you will know to “shelter-in-place”
A shelter-in-place notification may come from several sources, including the TUPD, Emergency Preparedness and Response, other university employees, the federal or local government, NOPD, or other authorities utilizing the University’s emergency communications tools. Tulane utilizes a mass notification system with text message and email capabilities, and has installed an emergency alert siren system on the uptown campus, which will be used to notify all persons on the campus when there is a need to take immediate shelter. Procedures will be immediately put in place to address sheltering for severe weather and sheltering during a campus lockdown.
How to “shelter–in-place”

No matter where you are, the basic steps of shelter-in-place will generally remain the same. Should the need ever arise; follow these steps, unless instructed otherwise by local emergency personnel:

- If you are inside, stay where you are. Collect any emergency shelter–in-place supplies and a telephone to be used in case of emergency.
- If you are outdoors, proceed into the closest building quickly or follow instructions from emergency personnel on the scene.
- Locate a room to shelter inside. It should be:
  - An interior room;
  - Above ground level; and
  - Without windows or with the least number of windows. If there is a large group of people inside a particular building, several rooms may be necessary.
- Shut and lock all windows (tighter seal) and close exterior doors.
- Turn off air conditioners, heaters, and fans.
- Close vents to ventilation systems as you are able. (University staff will turn off ventilation as quickly as possible.)
- Make a list of the people with you and ask someone (house staff, faculty, or other staff) to call the list in to TUPD so they know where you are sheltering. If only students are present, one of the students should call in the list.
- Turn on a radio or TV and listen for further instructions.
- Make yourself comfortable.

Emergency Notification

Tulane University is committed to ensuring the campus community receives timely, accurate, and useful information in the event of a significant emergency or dangerous situation on campus or in the local area that poses an immediate threat to the health and safety of campus community members. In the event of a serious incident that poses an immediate threat to members of the Tulane community, the University has various systems in place for communicating information quickly. Some or all of these methods of communication may be activated in the event of an immediate threat to the campus community. These methods of communication include network emails and emergency text messages that can be sent to a phone or PDA, or a voice recorded message that can be sent to a specific phone number (for more information about Tulane employees and students receiving alerts, and also periodic updates for parents, visit Tulane’s Emergency Communication Systems website at https://emergencyprep.tulane.edu/emergency-communications-system). In the event that individuals do not have Internet access during an emergency, Tulane also provides emergency information on the Tulane AlertLine (504-862-8080 or toll-free, 877-862-8080), a phone service that allows individuals to receive the same emergency information found on the emergency website in the form of a voicemail message.

The University will post updates during a critical incident on the Tulane emergency website at https://tulane.edu/emergency. Members of the larger community who are interested in receiving information about emergencies on campus should use the emergency website at https://tulane.edu/emergency and the AlertLine, 504-862-8080, for obtaining updates in the event of an emergency on campus. Tulane University performs a University-wide annual test of the system. The following procedures outline the process the University uses when issuing emergency notifications.

Procedures Used to Notify the Campus Community

In the event of a situation that poses an immediate threat to members of the campus community, the University has various systems in place for communicating information quickly. Some or all of these methods of communication may be activated in the event of emergency notification to all or a segment of campus community. These methods of communication include the University’s e-mail system, and verbal announcement within a building and public address system on police cars and emergency text messages that can be sent to a phone or PDA, or a voice recorded message that can be sent to a specific phone number (for more information about Tulane employees and students receiving alerts, and also periodic updates for parents, visit Tulane’s Emergency Communication Systems website at https://tulane.edu/emergency). In the event that individuals do not have Internet access during an emergency, Tulane also provides emergency information on the Tulane AlertLine (504-862-8080 or toll-free, 877-862-8080), a phone service
that allows individuals to receive the same emergency information found on the emergency website in the form of a voicemail message.

The University will post updates during a critical incident on the homepage. If the situation warrants, the University will establish a telephone call-in center to communicate with the University community during an emergency.

**Confirming the Existence of a Significant Emergency or Dangerous Situation and Initiating the Emergency Notification System**

The University Police and/or other campus first responders may become aware of a critical incident or other emergency that potentially affects the health and/or safety of the campus community. Generally, campus first responders become aware of these situations when they are reported to the Police Dispatch Recorder or upon discovery during patrol or other assignments. Members of the Tulane community are notified on an annual basis that they are required to notify the Tulane Police Department of any situation or incident on campus that involves a significant emergency or dangerous situation and that may involve an immediate or ongoing threat to the health and safety of students and/or employees on campus. TUPD has the responsibility of responding to, and summoning the necessary resources, to mitigate, investigate, and document situations that may cause a significant emergency or dangerous situation. In addition, TUPD has a responsibility to respond to such incidents to determine if the situation does in fact pose a threat to the community. If such a threat exists, the University will promptly notify the campus community or the appropriate segments of the community that may be affected by the situation.

Once first responders confirm that there is, in fact, an emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of some or all members of the campus community, first responders will notify supervisors in the University Police or other authorized University office to issue an emergency notification.

The University’s authorized representatives will immediately initiate all or some portions of the University’s emergency notification system. If, in the professional judgment of first responders, issuing a notification potentially compromises efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency, the University may elect to delay issuing an emergency notification. As soon as the condition that may compromise efforts is no longer present, the University will issue the emergency notification to the campus community.

**Determining the Appropriate Segment or Segments of the Campus Community to Receive an Emergency Notification**

University and/or local first responders on the scene of a critical incident or dangerous situation will assist those preparing the emergency notification with determining what segment or segments of the University community should receive the notification. Generally, campus community members in the immediate area of the dangerous situation (i.e. the building, adjacent buildings, or surrounding area) will receive the emergency notification first. The University may issue subsequent notifications to a wider group of community members. In addition to the emergency notification that may be issued via the University notification system, the University will also post applicable messages about the dangerous condition to ensure the rest of the campus is aware of the situation and the steps they should take to maintain personal and campus safety on the Tulane emergency website at http://emergency.tulane.edu. Members of the larger community who are interested in receiving information about emergencies on campus should use the emergency website at www.emergency.tulane.edu and the AlertLine, 504-862-8080, for obtaining updates in the event of an emergency on campus. If the emergency affects a significant portion of the entire campus, University officials will distribute the notification to the entire campus community.

**Determining the Contents of the Emergency Notification**

The Office of Emergency Management (OEM) and the University Communications Office receive information from various offices and departments on campus. If TUPD confirms that there is an emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of some or all members of the Tulane Community, Emergency Management, and University Communications will collaborate to determine the content of the message. The Office of Emergency Management will initiate the process using some or all of the systems described below to communicate the threat to the Tulane community or to the appropriate segment of the community, if the threat is limited to a particular building or segment of the population.
Upon confirming that an emergency or dangerous situation exists involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or staff on campus, an immediate notification will be disseminated to the campus community. OEPR and UCM will, without delay and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the judgment of the first responders (including, but not limited to: TUPD, NOPD, and/or the New Orleans Fire and Emergency Medical Services) compromise the efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

The University has developed a wide range of template messages addressing several different emergencies. The individual authorizing the alert will select the template message most appropriate to the on-going situation and modify it to address the specifics of the present incident. In those cases where there are no pre-determined template messages in the system, the individual authorizing the alert will develop a message to convey the appropriate information to the community. The goal is to ensure individuals are aware of the situation and that they know the steps to take to safeguard their personal and community safety.

Procedures for Disseminating Emergency Information to the Larger Community

The University will provide information to the larger community (parents, alums, New Orleans host community) through the University website and local media outlets and resources. When circumstances require, the office of communication will provide media releases and ensure the website is kept current.

Enrolling in the University’s Emergency Notification System

We encourage members of the campus community to enroll in the University’s alert system. For more information about Tulane employees and students receiving alerts, and periodic updates for parents, visit Tulane’s Emergency Communication Systems website at https://emergencyprep.tulane.edu/emergency-communications-system. We encourage University community members to regularly update their information at the same site.

SECURITY OF AND ACCESS TO UNIVERSITY FACILITIES

The uptown campus is open to the public, though during the COVID pandemic, public health restrictions may apply regarding access. The academic and administrative buildings are open to the public, i.e. faculty, staff and visitors, at a minimum, during normal business hours (Monday through Friday between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m.). The downtown campus is not open to the public and requires card access. Most facilities have individual hours, and the hours may vary at different times of the year. Access to some of these buildings is also controlled by card access after normal business hours and all of these buildings have varied levels of access. After business hours, buildings are secured by TUPD staff according to preset schedules, and re-entry into these buildings has to be cleared through the Tulane University Police Department or made by key or card access entry.

Most academic and administrative buildings do not have a TUPD staff member assigned to them. However, TUPD officers patrol the academic and administrative buildings on a regular basis. For information about the access protocol for a specific building, see the building manager, a department head, or contact TUPD. Access to individual classrooms and laboratories is limited to those enrolled in the courses meeting there. Likewise, access to most programs is limited to those enrolled in the program or otherwise authorized access.

Special Considerations for Residence Hall Access

We expect students to secure their individual residence hall rooms and report anything suspicious to the Tulane University Police Department and to the residence life staff. Many residence halls maintain a 24-hour exterior door-locking system; entrance into buildings is by key or card. Visitors must use security phones to call the person they are visiting and are allowed into the residence halls only when escorted by a resident. Other halls, including those for first-year students, have desk assistants hired by Housing and Residence Life who are on duty 24 hours a day, every day of the week; residents of those halls must show identification and sign in guests.

On the uptown campus, all residence halls operate under a computerized Access Control and Security Monitoring System. Identification cards are coded so that only students who are residents in a particular hall are authorized electronic access entry to that hall; the system denies entry to all unauthorized persons. When any exterior door is left ajar, an audible alarm is activated. Auxiliary Officers are responsible for checking and securing doors, when needed.
When a door is malfunctioning, personnel are summoned for immediate repair. Remember to lock your doors and windows. Most residence halls are equipped with locks and with crash bars to ensure a quick emergency exit.

Only residents and their invited guests are permitted in the living areas of the residence halls. It is the resident's responsibility to ensure that his/her guest(s) are aware of the University and residence hall policies. Guests are not provided with room keys or door access cards. All exterior doors are locked 24 hours a day. It is the responsibility of residents and staff members to challenge or report individuals who cannot be identified as residents or the guests of residents. When TUPD receives a report of an unescorted person in a residence hall, a police officer is dispatched to identify that person. TUPD has contracted security guards assigned to each residence hall between the hours of 6:00 pm and 6:00 am. TUPD officers supplement this coverage by providing roving patrols throughout each campus 24 hours a day and 7 days a week. During low-occupancy periods such as holidays and scheduled breaks, students are consolidated into designated buildings and gain access via the Universities electronic access control system.

**Security Considerations for the Maintenance of Campus Facilities**

Tulane University is committed to campus safety and security. At the University, locks and outdoors lighting are intended to promote safety and security. Sidewalks are designed to provide well-traveled, lighted routes from parking areas to buildings and from building to building. Sidewalks and building entrances are illuminated to provide well-traveled, lighted routes from parking areas to buildings and from building to building. Maps showing the best-lit and most traveled routes across campus are available by contacting TUPD.

Environmental Health & Safety, in conjunction with representatives from the University Police, conducts surveys of University property twice each year to evaluate campus lighting. At the University, there are over 2,700 walkway, parking lot, and roadway lights that provide illumination on campus.

The University also conducts a Campus Night Safety Walk. This event consists of a walk-through campus with staff from Facilities Services, Student Affairs, Risk Management, Emergency Preparedness, TUPD, and Student Government to identify areas in need of improved lighting, landscaping, and other modifications that could make campus travel safer. This event is sponsored by Student Affairs.

To help ensure the safety of the entire university community, outdoor lighting, door-locking systems, and landscaping around residence halls and throughout campus are maintained by the Tulane Facilities Services Department. Facilities and landscaping are maintained in a manner that minimizes hazardous conditions. TUPD regularly patrols the uptown and downtown campuses and reports malfunctioning lights and other unsafe physical conditions to the Facilities Services Department for correction. We encourage community members to promptly report any security concern, including concerns about locking mechanism, lighting, or landscaping. Reports can be made using the online report form at https://tulane.edu/concerns.

**TULANE UNIVERSITY’S RESPONSE TO SEXUAL AND GENDER VIOLENCE Policy Statement**

In compliance with federal law, Tulane has adopted policies and procedures to prevent and respond to incidents of sexual violence including sexual assault, intimate partner violence, and stalking. These guidelines apply to all students, faculty, staff, contractors, and visitors.

Tulane University does not discriminate on the basis of sex in its educational programs nor tolerate sexual violence, which is a type of sex discrimination. Other acts can also be forms of sex-based discrimination and are prohibited, whether gender-based or not, and include intimate partner violence, and stalking. Tulane University issues this statement of policy to inform the community of our comprehensive plan addressing sexual misconduct, educational programs and procedures that address sexual assault, intimate partner violence, and stalking, regardless of whether the incident occurs on or off campus, and regardless of how these events are reported to a University official.

The Tulane University All In website also provides additional and in depth information: allin.tulane.edu
Tulane University Definitions for Students
On August 14, 2020, new Title IX regulations from the Department of Education took effect, requiring Tulane to make changes to our policy definition and procedures with regards to sexual harassment (which includes sexual assault, dating/domestic violence, and stalking). During the 2020-21 academic year, the university had two procedures to resolve issues of sexual violence: one to address the Prohibited Conduct in our Code of Student Conduct and one to address conduct that met the definition of sexual harassment as stated in the Title IX federal regulations, which were codified in the Code in Appendix A. The follow definitions are from both procedures.

Title IX Federal Regulation Definition of Sexual Harassment/Violence
Sexual Harassment includes two distinct but overlapping definitions:
1. The May 2020 amendments to the Title IX regulations (34 C.F.R. part 106, hereafter “Federal Regulation Sexual Harassment”) define Sexual Harassment as conduct on the basis of sex that must satisfy one or more of the following:
   1. A Tulane employee conditions the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of Tulane on an individual’s participating in unwelcome sexual conduct; or
   2. Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to Tulane’s education program or activity; or
   3. Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking, as defined in Section III, Parts B, C, D, and E below. Student conduct that meets this definition must be resolved using the Title IX Grievance Procedures articulated in this Appendix in Part IX below.
2. In addition, consistent with Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the recognition that Sexual Harassment may also occur in a wider variety of contexts, Tulane also defines Sexual Harassment to include any unwelcome sexual advance, request for sexual favors, or other unwanted conduct of a sexual nature, whether verbal, non-verbal, graphic, physical, electronic, or otherwise (sexual harassment); or, any act of intimidation or hostility, whether verbal or non-verbal, graphic, physical, or otherwise based on sex or gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression, even if the acts do not involve conduct of a sexual nature (gender-based harassment); when one or more of the following conditions are present:
   a. Submission to or rejection of such conduct is either an explicit or implicit term or condition of, or is used as the basis for decisions affecting, an individual’s employment or advancement in employment, evaluation of academic work or advancement in an academic program, or basis for participation in any aspect of a Tulane program or activity (quid pro quo); or
   b. The conduct is sufficiently severe, pervasive, or persistent that it has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with, limiting or depriving an individual from participating in or benefiting from Tulane’s learning, working, or residential programs under both an objective and subjective standard (hostile environment). In evaluating whether a hostile environment exists, Tulane will evaluate the totality of known circumstances, including, but not limited to:
      i. the frequency, nature and severity of the conduct;
      ii. whether the conduct was physically threatening;
      iii. the effect of the conduct on the Complainant's mental or emotional state;
      iv. whether the conduct was directed at more than one person;
      v. whether the conduct arose in the context of other discriminatory conduct;
      vi. whether the conduct unreasonably interfered with the Complainant's educational or work performance and/or Tulane programs or activities;
      vii. whether the conduct implicates academic freedom or protected speech; and,
      viii. other relevant factors that may arise from consideration of the reported facts and circumstances.
Student conduct that did not meet the Title IX definition of Sexual Harassment but meets this second definition will be resolved using the procedures articulated in the Code in Part E. Investigation of Major Matters (non-Title IX).
B. Sexual Assault is having or attempting to have sexual contact with another individual without consent or where the individual cannot consent because of age or temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
1. Sexual contact includes:
1. sexual intercourse (anal, oral, or vaginal), including penetration with a body part (e.g., penis, finger, hand, or tongue) or an object, or requiring another to penetrate themselves with a body part or an object, however slight;
2. sexual touching of the private body parts, including, but not limited to, contact with the breasts, buttocks, groin, genitals, or other intimate part of an individual's body for the purpose of sexual gratification; and
3. attempts to commit sexual assault.

2. Consent
1. Consent is defined as being:
   1. informed (knowing);
   2. voluntary (freely given); and
   3. active (not passive), meaning that, through the demonstration of clear words or actions, a person has indicated permission to engage in mutually agreed-upon sexual activity.

2. Consent cannot be obtained by Force. Force includes: the use of physical violence, threats, intimidation, and/or coercion.
   1. Physical violence means that a person is exerting control over another person through the use of physical force. Examples of physical violence include hitting, punching, slapping, kicking, restraining, choking, and brandishing or using any weapon.
   2. Threats are words or actions that would compel a reasonable person to engage in unwanted sexual activity. Examples include threats to harm a person physically, to reveal private information to harm a person's reputation, or to cause a person academic or economic harm.
   3. Intimidation is an implied threat that menaces or causes reasonable fear in another person. A person's size, alone, does not constitute intimidation; however, a person's size may be used in a way that constitutes intimidation (e.g., blocking access to an exit).
   4. Coercion is the use of an unreasonable amount of pressure to gain sexual access. Coercion is more than an effort to persuade, entice, or attract another person to have sex. When a person makes clear a decision not to participate in a particular form of Sexual Contact or Sexual Intercourse, a decision to stop, or a decision not to go beyond a certain sexual interaction, continued pressure can be coercive. In evaluating whether coercion was used, the University will consider:
      a. the frequency of the application of the pressure,
      b. the intensity of the pressure,
      c. the degree of isolation of the person being pressured, and
      d. the duration of the pressure.

3. Consent cannot be gained by taking advantage of the incapacitation of another, where the person initiating sexual activity knew or reasonably should have known that the other was incapacitated. Incapacitation means that a person lacks the ability to make informed, rational judgments about whether or not to engage in sexual activity. A person who is incapacitated is unable, temporarily or permanently, to give Consent because of mental or physical helplessness, sleep, unconsciousness, or lack of awareness that sexual activity is taking place. A person may be incapacitated as a result of the consumption of alcohol or other drugs, or due to a temporary or permanent physical or mental health condition.

d. Being impaired by alcohol or other drugs is not a defense to not obtaining consent.

The statutory definition of sexual assault referenced by the Title IX regulations (34 C.F.R. part 106) also includes having or attempting to have sexual contact between persons who are related to each other within the degrees where marriage is prohibited by law.

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

4. Domestic Violence is a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed:
1. By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the Complainant;
2. By a person with whom the Complainant shares a child in common;
3. By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the Complainant as a spouse or intimate partner;
4. By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the Complainant under the domestic or family violence laws of Louisiana;
5. By any other person against an adult or youth Complainant who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of Louisiana.

To categorize an incident as Domestic Violence, the relationship between the Respondent and the Complainant must be more than just two people living together as roommates. The people cohabitating must be current or former spouses or have an intimate relationship.

5. Stalking is engaging in an intentional course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for the person's safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress.

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

Sexual Misconduct Prohibited by the Code of Student Conduct

Sexual Assault

Sexual Assault consists of (a) Sexual Contact and/or (b) Sexual Intercourse that occurs without (c) Affirmative Consent.

a. Sexual Contact is:
   • Any intentional sexual touching
   • However slight
   • With any object or body part (as described below)
   • Performed by a person upon another person

   Sexual Contact includes (i) intentional touching of the breasts, buttocks, groin or genitals, whether clothed or unclothed, or intentionally touching another with any of these body parts; and (ii) making another touch you or yourselves with or on any of these body parts.

b. Sexual Intercourse is:
   • Any penetration
   • However slight
   • With any object or body part (as described below)
   • Performed by a person upon another person

   Sexual Intercourse includes (i) vaginal penetration by a penis, object, tongue, or finger; (ii) anal penetration by a penis, object, tongue, or finger; and (iii) any contact, no matter how slight, between the mouth of one person and the genitalia of another person.

c. Affirmative Consent is:
   • Informed (knowing)
   • Voluntary (freely given)
   • Active (not passive), meaning that, through the demonstration of clear words or actions, a person has indicated permission to engage in mutually agreed-upon sexual activity

Affirmative Consent cannot be obtained by Force. Force includes (i) the use of physical violence, (ii) threats, (iii) intimidation, and/or (iv) coercion.

   i. Physical violence means that a person is exerting control over another person through the use of physical force. Examples of physical violence include hitting, punching, slapping, kicking, restraining, choking, and brandishing or
using any weapon.

ii. Threats are words or actions that would compel a reasonable person to engage in unwanted sexual activity. Examples include threats to harm a person physically, to reveal private information to harm a person’s reputation, or to cause a person academic or economic harm.

iii. Intimidation is an implied threat that menaces or causes reasonable fear in another person. A person’s size, alone, does not constitute intimidation; however, a person’s size may be used in a way that constitutes intimidation (e.g., blocking access to an exit).

iv. Coercion is the use of an unreasonable amount of pressure to gain sexual access. Coercion is more than an effort to persuade, entice, or attract another person to have sex. When a person makes clear a decision not to participate in a particular form of Sexual Contact or Sexual Intercourse, a decision to stop, or a decision not to go beyond a certain sexual interaction, continued pressure can be coercive. In evaluating whether coercion was used, the University will consider: (i) the frequency of the application of the pressure, (ii) the intensity of the pressure, (iii) the degree of isolation of the person being pressured, and (iv) the duration of the pressure.

Affirmative Consent cannot be gained by taking advantage of the incapacitation of another, where the person initiating sexual activity knew or reasonably should have known that the other was incapacitated. Incapacitation means that a person lacks the ability to make informed, rational judgments about whether or not to engage in sexual activity.

A person who is incapacitated is unable, temporarily or permanently, to give Affirmative Consent because of mental or physical helplessness, sleep, unconsciousness, or lack of awareness that sexual activity is taking place. A person may be incapacitated as a result of the consumption of alcohol or other drugs, or due to a temporary or permanent physical or mental health condition.

The University offers the following guidance on Affirmative Consent and assessing incapacitation:

A person who wants to engage in a specific sexual activity is responsible for obtaining Affirmative Consent for that activity. Lack of protest does not constitute Affirmative Consent. Lack of resistance does not constitute Affirmative Consent. Silence and/or passivity also do not constitute Affirmative Consent. Relying solely on non-verbal communication before or during sexual activity can lead to misunderstanding and may result in a violation of this Policy. It is important not to make assumptions about whether a potential partner is consenting. In order to avoid confusion or ambiguity, participants are encouraged to talk with one another before engaging in sexual activity. If confusion or ambiguity arises during sexual activity, participants are encouraged to stop and clarify a mutual willingness to continue that activity.

Affirmative Consent to one form of sexual activity does not, by itself, constitute Affirmative Consent to another form of sexual activity. For example, one should not presume that Affirmative Consent to oral-genital contact constitutes Affirmative Consent to vaginal or anal penetration. Affirmative Consent to sexual activity on a prior occasion does not, by itself, constitute Affirmative Consent to future sexual activity. In cases of prior relationships, the manner and nature of prior communications between the parties and the context of the relationship may have a bearing on the presence of Affirmative Consent.

Affirmative Consent may be withdrawn at any time. An individual who seeks to withdraw Affirmative Consent must communicate, through clear words or actions, a decision to cease the sexual activity. Once Affirmative Consent is withdrawn, the sexual activity must cease immediately.

In evaluating Affirmative Consent in cases of alleged incapacitation, the University asks two questions: (1) Did the person initiating sexual activity know that the other party was incapacitated? and if not, (2) Should a sober, reasonable person in the same situation have known that the other party was incapacitated? If the answer to either of these questions is “YES,” Affirmative Consent was absent and the conduct is likely a violation of this policy.

Incapacitation is a state beyond drunkenness or intoxication. A person is not necessarily incapacitated merely as a result of drinking or using drugs. The impact of alcohol and other drugs varies from person to person.

One is not expected to be a medical expert in assessing incapacitation. Although every individual may manifest signs
of incapacitation differently, typical signs include slurred or incomprehensible speech, unsteady gait, combativeness, emotional volatility, vomiting, or incontinence. A person who is incapacitated may not be able to understand some or all of the following questions: “Do you know where you are?”, “Do you know how you got here?”, “Do you know what is happening?”, “Do you know whom you are with?”.

One should be cautious before engaging in sexual contact or sexual intercourse when either party has been drinking alcohol or using other drugs. The introduction of alcohol or other drugs may create ambiguity for either party as to whether Affirmative Consent has been sought or given. If one has doubt about either party’s level of intoxication, the safe thing to do is to forego all sexual activity.

**Being impaired by alcohol or other drugs is no defense to any violation of this policy.**

**Sexual Exploitation**

Sexual Exploitation is purposely or knowingly doing any of the following:

- Causing the incapacitation of another person (through alcohol, drugs, or any other means) for the purpose of compromising that person’s ability to give Affirmative Consent to sexual activity;
- Allowing third parties to observe private sexual activity from a hidden location (e.g., closet) or through electronic means (e.g., Skype or live-streaming of images);
- Engaging in voyeurism (e.g., watching private sexual activity without the consent of the participants or viewing another person’s intimate parts (including genitalia, groin, breasts or buttocks) in a place where that person would have a reasonable expectation of privacy);
- Recording or photographing private sexual activity and/or a person’s intimate parts (including genitalia, gro infrims or buttocks) without consent;
- Disseminating or posting images of private sexual activity and/or a person’s intimate parts (including genitalia, groin, breasts or buttocks) without consent;
- Prostituting another person; or
- Exposing another person to a sexually transmitted infection or virus without the other’s knowledge.

**Intimate Partner Violence**

Intimate Partner Violence includes any act of violence or threatened act of violence that occurs between individuals who are involved or have been involved in a sexual, dating, spousal, domestic, or other intimate relationship. Intimate Partner Violence may include any form of prohibited conduct under this policy, including Sexual Assault, Stalking, and Physical Assault (as defined below).

Intimate Partner Violence includes “dating violence” and “domestic violence,” as defined by the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). Consistent with VAWA, the University will evaluate the existence of an intimate relationship based upon and individual’s statement and taking into consideration the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Physical assault is threatening or causing physical harm or engaging in other conduct that threatens or endangers the health or safety of any person. Physical assault will be addressed under this policy if it involves Sexual or Gender-Based Harassment, Intimate Partner Violence, or is part of a course of conduct under the Stalking definition.

**Stalking**

Stalking occurs when a person engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person under circumstances that would cause a reasonable person to fear bodily injury or to experience substantial emotional distress.

Course of conduct means two or more acts, including but not limited to acts in which a person directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about another person, or interferes with another person’s property. Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish.

Stalking includes “cyber-stalking,” a particular form of stalking in which a person uses electronic media, such as the internet, social networks, blogs, cell phones, texts, or other similar devices or forms of contact.
Sexual or Gender-Based Harassment

Sexual Harassment is any unwelcome sexual advance, request for sexual favors, or other unwanted conduct of a sexual nature, whether verbal, non-verbal, graphic, physical, or otherwise, when the conditions outlined in (a) and/or (b), below, are present. Harassment can be based on gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression, and may include acts of aggression, intimidation, or hostility, whether verbal or non-verbal, graphic, physical, or otherwise, even if the acts do not involve conduct of a sexual nature, when the conditions outlined in (a) and/or (b), below, are present.

a. Submission to or rejection of such conduct is made, either explicitly or implicitly, a term or condition of a person’s employment, academic standing, or participation in any University programs and/or activities or is used as the basis for University decisions affecting the individual (often referred to as “quid pro quo” harassment); or

b. Such conduct creates a hostile environment. A “hostile environment” exists when the conduct is sufficiently severe, persistent, or pervasive that it unreasonably interferes with, limits, or deprives an individual from participating in or benefiting from the University’s education or employment programs and/or activities. Conduct must be deemed severe, persistent, or pervasive from both a subjective and an objective perspective. In evaluating whether a hostile environment exists, the University will consider the totality of known circumstances, including, but not limited to:

   i. The frequency, nature and severity of the conduct;
   ii. Whether the conduct was physically threatening;
   iii. The effect of the conduct on the Complainant’s mental or emotional state;
   iv. Whether the conduct was directed at more than one person;
   v. Whether the conduct arose in the context of other discriminatory conduct;
   vi. Whether the conduct unreasonably interfered with the Complainant’s educational or work performance and/or University programs or activities; and
   vii. Whether the conduct implicates concerns related to academic freedom or protected speech, or is legitimate pedagogical design or delivery.

A hostile environment can be created by persistent or pervasive conduct or by a single or isolated incident, if sufficiently severe. The more severe the conduct, the less need there is to show a repetitive series of incidents to prove a hostile environment, particularly if the conduct is physical. A single incident of Sexual Assault, for example, may be sufficiently severe to constitute a hostile environment. In contrast, the perceived offensiveness of a single verbal or written expression, standing alone, is typically not sufficient to constitute a hostile environment.

Retaliation

Retaliation means any adverse action intentionally taken against a person for making a good faith report of prohibited conduct or participating in any proceeding under this policy. Retaliation includes intentionally threatening, intimidating, harassing, coercing or any other conduct that would discourage a reasonable person from engaging in activity protected under this policy. Retaliation may be present even where there is a finding of “no responsibility” on the allegations of prohibited conduct. Retaliation does not include good faith actions lawfully pursued in response to a report of prohibited conduct.

Tulane University Definition for Employees (Faculty, Staff, and Affiliates)

Sexual Harassment

1. a) Definition of Sexual Harassment - Sexual harassment is unwelcome behavior of a sexual nature by faculty, administrators, staff, students, and individuals affiliated with Tulane University by contract (including non-employees, such as vendors and independent contractors) or by anyone with whom one interacts in order to pursue educational or employment activities at the University. For the purposes of this policy, sexual harassment is defined as unwelcome advances, requests for special favors, and any other verbal, written, physical or other conduct of a sexual nature when:

   (i) Submission to such conduct is implicitly or explicitly made a condition of an individual’s participation in University programs, activities, employment, or educational status;
   (ii) Submission to or rejection of such conduct is used as a factor in employment or academic decisions; or
   (iii) Such conduct would be objectively regarded by a reasonable person as having the purpose or effect of interfering with an individual’s ability to learn or work or participate in University programs or activities by creating an inti-
dating, hostile, or offensive environment even if the person engaging in the conduct does not intend to interfere, intimidate, or be hostile or offensive.

2. b) Examples of Sexual Harassment - Sexual harassment may include, but is not limited to, the following:

   (i) Physical assaults of a sexual nature, such as rape, sexual battery, molestation, or attempts to commit these assaults; and intentional physical conduct that is sexual in nature such as touching, pinching, patting, grabbing, poking, or brushing against another individual’s body.

2. (ii) Any nonconsensual sexual behavior; lack of consent may result from, among other things, use of force, threats, or intimidation or advantage gained by use of the victim’s mental or physical incapacity, impairment, or helplessness of which the accused was aware or should have been aware. Offering or implying an employment-related reward (such as a promotion, raise, or different work assignment) or an education-related reward (such as a better grade, a letter of recommendation, favorable treatment in the classroom, assistance in obtaining employment, grants or fellowships, or admission to any educational program or activity) in exchange for sexual favors or submission to sexual conduct.

3. (iii) Threatening or taking a negative employment action (such as termination, demotion, denial of an employee benefit or privilege, or change in working conditions) or negative educational action (such as giving an unfair grade, withholding a letter of recommendation, or withholding assistance with any educational activity) or intentionally making the individual’s job or academic work more difficult because sexual advances were rejected.

4. (iv) Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for a romantic or sexual relationship to an individual who indicates or has indicated in any way that such conduct is unwelcome, propositions or other sexual comments, such as sexually-oriented gestures, noises, remarks, jokes, questions, or comments about a person’s sexuality or sexual experience.

Reporting An Incident

If a student, employee, or visitor has been the victim of an incident of sexual violence, including intimate partner violence, sexual assault, or stalking, they may immediately report it to the TUPD at 504-865-5911 if it occurred at the uptown campus and any instance that occurs at the downtown campus to TUPD at 504-988-5555. In the case of an emergency or ongoing threat if possible get to a safe location and please report the incident to local police by calling 911. TUPD officers will respond to campus incidents at locations with a campus affiliation. Examples of off-campus affiliate locations include fraternity and sorority houses, religious centers, and administrative buildings. The reasons for reporting to the TUPD are:

• To take action that may prevent further victimization, including issuing a Timely Warning to warn the campus community of a continuing threat to safety;
• To apprehend the assailant; and
• To have the incident recorded for purposes of reporting statistics about incidents that occurred on campus.

When the victim files a report with TUPD, they will be given the option of having a representative from Student Affairs and/or a friend present as a source of support and information. If the victim requires medical attention, the officers will summon an emergency medical service. The officers will also preserve evidence and conduct initial interviews. They will recommend a medical and rape examination to support the well being of the victim and to further collect evidence that may be needed for a criminal case. The victim will have the choice to consent to all or only certain parts of the medical and rape examination and evidence collection.

The victim and her or his supporter will be safely escorted to the hospital for the examination. If there is a reasonable suspicion that date rape drugs may have been administered, the officers will encourage the victim to share this concern with the SAFE, so that testing be part of the examination. The officers will include the New Orleans Police Department, the agency responsible for the area where the crime occurred, for a cooperative investigation. The police agencies have access to valuable forensic expertise and equipment to process on-the-scene evidence. The victim may decline this option. In the event that the victim chooses not to report the assault to NOPD, the evidence collected during the exam will be held for 30 days to give the victim extra time to make a decision regarding reporting.

Individuals may also report instances of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, or stalking to Tulane’s Title IX coordinator who is responsible for coordinating the institution’s compliance with Title IX. The Title IX coordinator can be reached...
at 504.865.5611, at msmith76@tulane.edu, or in person in 308 Joseph Merrick Jones Hall, New Orleans, LA 70118.

Individuals may also report instances of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, or stalking to Tulane’s Office of Student Resources and Support Services, which coordinates accommodations and resources for crime victims through its Office of Case Management and Victim Support Services. Through its Office of Student Conduct, investigates instances of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, or stalking in which the perpetrator may be a Tulane student. Incidents of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, or stalking can be reported to the Office of Student Resources and Support Services by contacting the on-call staff member at 504-920-9900 or by filing an online report at https://tulane.edu/concerns.

Employees may also report to Assistant Vice President, Employee Resolution and Equal Opportunity Employment, Ruth Riley at 504-862-8083 or at 1555 Poydras Street, Suite 964.

Tulane officials will assist victims in notifying law enforcement, including local police, if they elect to do so. Victims are also entitled to choose not to report to law enforcement. Students or employees, who report an incident of sexual violence, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, shall receive a written explanation of their rights and options. This written explanation identifies existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, and other services available for victims, both within the institution and in the community; and describes options for available assistance in; and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures. Tulane will make such accommodations or provide such protective measures if the victim requests them and if they are reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus police or local law enforcement.

See also this website for additional Tulane University resources and reporting options information: allin.tulane.edu.

Procedures Victims May Choose to Follow

If an incident of sexual assault, intimate partner violence, or stalking occurs, it is important to preserve evidence to aid in the possibility of a successful criminal prosecution or obtaining a protection order. The victim of a sexual assault should not wash, douche, use the toilet, or change clothing prior to a medical exam. Any clothing removed should be placed in a paper bag. Evidence of violence, such as bruises or other visible injuries, following an incident of domestic or dating violence should be documented including through the preservation of photographic evidence. Evidence of stalking including any communication, such as written notes, voice mail or other electronic communications should be saved and not altered in any way.

Evidence may be collected by trained Sexual Assault Forensic Exam nurses (SAFE nurses) within 120 hours (5 days) of the assault at the University Medical Center at 2001 Tulane Avenue New Orleans, LA 70112. TUPD can provide transportation and accompany a victim to the hospital for an examination and evidence collection. Student Resources & Support Services can also provide transportation and accompany a victim to the hospital for an examination and evidence collection. Once a victim has had evidence collected at the hospital, he/she will have 30 days to decide whether or not he/she would like that evidence shared with the police.

On & Off Campus Resources

Both the Tulane University and New Orleans community offer important resources to the victims of sexual violence including medical treatment, counseling and advocacy they may wish to utilize. The Office of Case Management and Victim Support Services in the Division of Student Affairs for students, and Employee Support Services in Work Force Management are available to assist any student or employee free of charge and will help them consider their options and navigate through any resources or recourse they elect to pursue. TUPD and the Division of Student Affairs’ Office of Case Management and Victim Support Services provide to the Tulane community support services and referrals to victims of crime, on and off campus. The staff works with all victims of violence, sexual assault, and harassment. Victim resource services are available upon request by contacting these offices.

Some of the victim services provided by these offices include referrals for medical, counseling, and legal assistance and emergency housing, as well as academic support. The Division of Student Affairs’ Office of Case Management and Victim Support Services is located in suite G02 in the Lavin-Bernick Center and can be reached 24/7 by calling 504-920-9900.
A victim need not make a formal report to law enforcement or Tulane University to access these resources that include the following.

See also this website for additional Tulane University resources: allin.tulane.edu

**On-Campus Resources**

- Office of Case Management and Victim Support Services in the Division of Student Affairs. Call 504-314-2160 during business hours and 504-920-9900 after hours. Coordinates support and resources for victims of crime and harassment, including sexual assault and harassment.
- TUPD Office of Support Services, call 504-865-5381 (uptown) and 504-988-5531 (downtown).
- Tulane Counseling and Psychological Services at 504-314-2277. Individual and group counseling services for students.
- The Line, Confidential 24/7 telephone counseling available for all members of the Tulane Community 504-264-6074
- Tulane Student Health Center. Call 504-865-5255.
- Sexual Aggression Peer Hotline and Education (SAPHE): 504-654-9543. Only operates during the fall and spring semesters.
- 24-hour on-call staff from Student Affairs at 504-920-9900.
- Office of Student Conduct at 504-865-5516, for investigations of students respondent of sexual harassment and sexual violence.
- Hazing Hotline at 504-862-3111.
- Tulane Office of Institutional Equity at 504-862-8083, for investigations of faculty and staff respondent of sexual harassment and sexual violence.
- Office of Housing and Residence Life at 504-865-5724, for students needing to relocate to or change on-campus housing.
- Title IX Coordinator for reporting sexual harassment and violence at 504-865-5611.

**Support Available Off-Campus**

These organizations assist with support and safe shelter for people experiencing aggression from a friend, relative or intimate partner (for the public).

- Metropolitan Center (504-837-5400).
- Family Justice Center (504-592-4005, 504-866-9554 hotline).
- National Sexual Assault Hotline (800-656-HOPE).
- Louisiana Domestic Violence Hot Line (888-411-1333).

**Other Support Available Off-Campus**

- Alcoholics Anonymous (504-838-3399).
- Horizon Health (888-293-6948). This free and confidential service offers resources and referrals, counseling and support, online information and interactive tools to Tulane employees and their families for health or personal issues. It is available 24 hours a day, year-round.

**Supportive Measures and Other Accommodations and Protective Measures**

Whether or not a student or employee reports to law enforcement and/or pursues any formal action, if they report an incident of sexual violence, Tulane University is committed to providing them as safe learning or working environment as possible. Upon request, Tulane University will make any reasonably available change to a victim’s academic, living, transportation, and or working situation. Students may contact the Office of Case Management and Victim Support Services at 504-314-2160, located in suite G02 in the Lavin-Bernick Center, for assistance, and employees may contact the Employee Assistance Program, whose information can be found here: https://hr.tulane.edu/wellness/employee-assistance-program.

If an incident is reported, university staff may assist them in obtaining a protection order from a criminal court. Tulane University is committed to ensuring that any such order is fully upheld on all institutionally owned and controlled property. Tulane University is also committed to protecting victims from any further harm, and Student Resources and Support Services may issue a temporary no-contact order pending the outcome of any conduct proceeding.
Victim Confidentiality

Tulane University recognizes the sensitive nature of sexual violence and is committed to protecting the privacy of any individual who reports an incident of sexual violence. Reports made to Tulane University officials will be kept confidential, and identifying information about the victim shall not be made public (except as otherwise required by the University’s Child Abuse/Neglect reporting policy and procedures). Neither TUPD nor the Division of Student Affairs (including the Office of Student Resources and Support Services and its Office of Case Management and Victim Support Services and Office of Student Conduct) will release a complainant’s name to the public or the press. Tulane University will disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the institution against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of this policy. For more information about the student conduct/adjudication process or to obtain a copy of the Code of Student Conduct, contact the Office of Student Conduct at 504-865-5516 or visit https://conduct.tulane.edu/.

Tulane University will not release names in the issuance of “Timely Warnings” or “Emergency Notifications”, nor in the “Daily Crime Log” each of which are required by the Clery Act, and any accommodation or protective measure will be confidential unless it interferes with the measure’s implementation, nor will Tulane University release any personally identifying information in any public recordkeeping.

Confidential resources for the reporting of sexual assault within the university are Counseling and Psychological Services, the Student Health Center and the Sexual Aggression Peer Hotline and Education (SAPHE) phone line, and The Line (24/7 telephone counseling). Conversations with these resources will not be shared with anyone else except in rare, extreme circumstances.

Private resources within the university for the reporting of sexual assault include TUPD, the Office of Student Resources and Support Services (including the Office of Student Conduct and the Office of Case Management and Victim Support Services), the Office of Institutional Equity, and the Workforce Management Office. Conversations with these groups are kept as confidential as possible, but information about incidents of sexual assault is shared with key staff members so that the university can offer resources and accommodations and take action if necessary for reasons of safety. In planning any response, the wishes of the victim are given full consideration by the University. Contacting one of these private resources will initiate an internal investigation by the university.

Sexual Assault Prevention/Education Programs

Tulane University is committed to increasing the awareness of and preventing sexual violence. All incoming students and new employees are provided with programming opportunities and strategies intended to prevent rape, acquaintance rape, sexual assault, intimate partner violence, and stalking before it occurs through the changing of social norms and other approaches; that includes a clear statement that Tulane University prohibits such acts, their definitions, the definition of consent, options for bystander intervention, information about risk reduction, and our policies and procedures for responding to these incidents. Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns are also offered throughout the year. These programs include, but are not limited to:

- One Wave Bystander Intervention Workshop for all Tulane students
- Alcohol Wise and Consent & Respect by 3rd Millennium, Online Education for all incoming undergraduate students
- Rape Aggression Defense (RAD), for any member of the Tulane Community
- Live Well at Tulane Workshop for all incoming students
- The Hook Up Workshop for all incoming students, followed by small group discussion on sexual violence issues
- Tulane University Peer Health Education (TUPHE) Workshops, as requested in residence halls, Fraternities and Sororities, TIDES Classes or Student Organizations
- Sexual Aggression Peer Hotline and Education (SAPHE) workshops on practicing consent, understanding sexual violence, and supporting survivors of sexual violence.
• Compliance trainings for high risk groups, Presentations by Title IX Coordinator, Student Conduct, and/or the Office of Institutional Equity
• Online and/or in person training for faculty and staff on the topic of sexual assault and sexual harassment.
• Online training for parents/families on the topic of sexual assault and sexual harassment.
• Shifting the Paradigm, an annual event in the fall to share institutional data on sexual violence and promote the education and prevention of such incidents on campus.
• Undergraduate Student Government Town Hall on Sexual Violence Prevention and Response for all students.
• Take Back the Night – Tulane, Loyola, Xavier, and Dillard University students, faculty and friends join New Orleans community members to raise awareness of sexual violence through the annual Take Back the Night walking event.
event begins with powerful stories from survivors of sexual violence and abuse and continues with a candle-lit, chant-filled march from Loyola’s campus to Tulane.

- Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM) events to increase awareness of sexual violence prevention and response resources for the whole Tulane community.
- Sexual Violence Prevention and Response Guide for Faculty to facilitate curriculum integration of prevention initiatives
- The Well for Health Promotion sexual violence prevention healthy workshop series, sex communication (consent-based) workshop series, and sexual health workshop series available to any member of the campus community by request
- Financial Literacy Workshop Series offered annually to prevent and respond to instance of power-based violence that include financial abuse.
- Mentality Mondays provide weekly programming focused on developing healthy masculinity and inviting male-identified populations into sexual violence prevention work.

Tulane engages in wide-ranging educational programming to identify and prevent sexual assault, sexual violence, sexual harassment, intimate partner violence, and stalking. Educational programming opportunities consist of primary prevention and awareness program and ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns for the campus community that:

1. Identifies sexual assault, sexual violence, sexual harassment, intimate partner violence and stalking as prohibited conduct;
2. Defines what behavior constitutes intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and stalking under the Tulane Code of Student Conduct & Louisiana State Law;
3. Defines what behavior and actions constitute consent to sexual activity under the Tulane Code of Student Conduct and Louisiana State Law;
4. Provides safe and positive options for bystander intervention that may be carried out by an individual to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, or stalking against a person other than the bystander.

For comprehensive information on Tulane’s educational programming around the prevention of sexual violence, including the university’s prevention plan, please visit [https://allin.tulane.edu/prevention](https://allin.tulane.edu/prevention)

**One Wave—Bystander Intervention**

One Wave is a comprehensive approach to the primary prevention of violence that capitalizes on the power of peer and cultural influence across all levels of the socio ecological model. Informed by social change theory the model targets all community members as potential bystanders and seeks to engage them through awareness, education, and skills practice, in proactive behaviors that establish intolerance of violence as the norm, as well as reactive interventions in high risk situations – resulting in the ultimate reduction of violence. Specifically, the program initially targets influential individuals from across community sub groups (faculty, staff, students). The goal is for these groups to engage in a basic education program that will equip them to integrate moments of prevention within existing relationships, spheres of influence, and daily activities – both person and professional. By doing so, new norm will be introduced and those within their sphere of influence will be significantly influenced to move from passive agreement that violence is wrong to active intervention. One aims to mobilize a campus culture of safety and a community of engaged and proactive bystanders that do not tolerate any form of violence. One wave will create a culture shift and re-set the norm to: 1) violence will not be tolerated, and 2) everyone is expected to do their part. One Wave is an opportunity for everyone in our community to play their part to reduce harm on our campus by creating moments of safety and reducing moments of harm. No one has to do everything, but everyone has to do something.

**University Disciplinary Procedures in Sexual and Gender Violence Incidents**

*On-Campus Investigation & Adjudication*

Tulane’s response to sexual harassment, sexual assault, intimate partner violence, and stalking incidents may involve a number of individuals and agencies (e.g. TUPD, the Title IX Coordinator, the Office of Institutional Equity, Tulane’s
Sexual Misconduct Response Team, the Office of Case Management & Victim Support Services, the Office of Student Conduct etc). In all cases, only those individuals with a need to know are involved in the university’s response. For cases involving campus community members as respondents, there is a timely, campus-based investigation that takes place. If the respondent is a student, the Tulane University Code of Student Conduct guides this process under the leadership of the Office of Student Conduct. If the respondent is a faculty or staff member or university contractor, the investigation process is led by the Office of Institutional Equity applying the University’s Equal Opportunity & Anti-Discrimination Policies.

However, some cases have conduct that also meets the definition of sexual harassment proscribed by the Department of Education in the Title IX federal regulations. In these circumstances, the case must be resolved using the Title IX federal regulation procedures that are in Appendix A of the Code of Student Conduct (for student respondents) and Appendix B of the University’s Equal Opportunity & Anti-Discrimination Policies.

Investigators in each office receive annual training on sexual misconduct and Title IX investigations and related issues. Tulane has a multi-disciplinary Sexual Misconduct Response Team, which is chaired by the Title IX Coordinator and includes representatives from TUPD, Case Management & Victim Support Services, the Office of Institutional Equity, and the Office of Student Conduct.

Title IX Federal Regulation Sexual Harassment (Students and Faculty/Staff)

The University Sexual Misconduct Response and Title IX Coordinator or designee will be responsible for determining whether the reported conduct falls within Federal Regulation Sexual Harassment jurisdiction as defined by the Title IX regulations (34 C.F.R. part 106). If so, Tulane may move forward with a Formal Complaint process as described in the previous section. If not, Tulane may be required to dismiss any Formal Complaint. The University Sexual Misconduct Response and Title IX Coordinator will evaluate reasonably available information to make the following determinations:

1. Did the reported conduct occur within Tulane’s Education Program or Activity? This must be answered in three parts:
   a. Does Tulane have substantial control over the Respondent? And,
   b. Does Tulane have substantial control over the context in which the conduct is reported to have occurred; or did the conduct occur in a building owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by Tulane? And,
   c. Is the Complainant currently participating or attempting to participate in a Tulane Education Program or Activity?

2. Did the reported conduct occur in the United States?

3. Would the facts set forth by the report, if substantiated, constitute a violation of Sexual Harassment as defined by the Title IX regulations (34 C.F.R. part 106) and in Section III of this Appendix?

Based on the answers to these questions, the University Sexual Misconduct Response and Title IX Coordinator will make a determination about scope and process. This is a threshold determination regarding scope and jurisdiction, which will determine appropriate next steps as follows:

- If the answer to these three questions is yes, and a Formal Complaint is filed, then Tulane will follow the formal Grievance Procedure required by the Title IX regulations (34 C.F.R. part 106) for Sexual Harassment matters. The Title IX Grievance Process includes, among other measures, a hearing with cross-examination by each parties’ advisors. The hearing will allow the participants to simultaneously see and hear each other but may be conducted remotely through videoconferencing technology.

- If the answer to any of these three questions is no, and a Formal Complaint has been filed, then Tulane must dismiss the allegations in the Formal Complaint related to Sexual Harassment as defined in the Title IX regulations in Section III of the Appendix, while also retaining the discretion to proceed according to processes outlined in other Tulane policies (such as the Code of Student Conduct, for investigation and adjudication of Sexual Misconduct other than Federal Regulation Sexual Harassment; or the Equal Opportunity Policies, for investigation and adjudication of sex discrimination that implicates Title VII).
The University Sexual Misconduct Response and Title IX Coordinator or designee will provide written notice of the determination as to scope and jurisdiction to the Complainant, refer that individual to the appropriate resources, including local law enforcement resources as applicable, and provide reasonably available Supportive Measures.

In the event a Respondent is charged with a violation of an applicable conduct code that is related to the report of Sexual Harassment, Student Conduct may also investigate and resolve the related conduct charge through the Title IX Grievance Procedure jointly (i.e., if there is an allegation of conduct that violates Title VI and Title XI) or separate the two and use their prescribed individual processes but without sharing information between the two systems. If the Respondent is charged with a violation of the Code that is unrelated to the alleged violation of Federal Regulation Sexual Harassment, Student Conduct shall coordinate its investigation and resolution as appropriate with any such investigation or resolution under the Code.

**Appeals of the Dismissal of Formal Complaints**

If a Complainant or Respondent would like to appeal the University Sexual Misconduct Response and Title IX Coordinator’s decision to dismiss a Formal Complaint, they may submit an appeal to the Senior Vice President for Academic Affairs and Provost or their designee within one week of receiving the dismissal. The other party will be notified about the filing of the appeal and will then have one week to provide information for consideration of the appeal. The Provost will return a decision on the appeal within one week of receiving all information, notifying both parties simultaneously of the outcome.

**Title IX Grievance Procedure: Investigation, Hearing, Outcomes, Appeal**

The investigation of Federal Regulation Sexual Harassment matters is dictated by the May 2020 Amendments to the Title IX Federal Regulations (34 C.F.R. part 106) and rests on the process described in the Code as well as the additional procedural requirements outlined here. The University is committed to providing a prompt and impartial investigation and adjudication of all Formal Complaints alleging violations of this policy. During the Grievance Process, both parties (Complainant and Respondent) have equal rights to participate.

**Presumptions of Good Faith and Non-Responsibility**

The University presumes that reports of prohibited conduct are made in good faith. A finding that the alleged behavior does not constitute a violation of this policy or that there is insufficient evidence to establish that the alleged conduct occurred as reported does not mean that the report was made in bad faith. Further, Tulane makes no determinations as to the outcome of an allegation until the completion of an investigation; this includes a presumption that the Respondent is not responsible for the alleged conduct until a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process.

In all proceedings under this policy, including at the hearing, the complainant, the respondent, and the witnesses and other individuals sharing information are expected to provide truthful information.

**Advisors**

Throughout the Grievance Process, each party may have an Advisor of their choice; parties may change their advisor at any time during the Grievance Process. An Advisor is an individual chosen by a Complainant or a Respondent to provide guidance during the grievance process. An advisor may be a member or non-member of the University community and may be an attorney.

The role of the advisor is narrow in scope: the Advisor may attend any interview or meeting connected with the Grievance Process, but the Advisor may not actively participate in interviews and may not serve as a proxy for the party, including in communications to the University. The Advisor may attend the hearing and may conduct cross-examination of the other party and any witnesses at the hearing; otherwise, the Advisor may not actively participate in the hearing.

If a party does not have an Advisor present at the hearing to conduct cross examination, the University will provide without fee or charge to that party an advisor selected by the University (who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney) to conduct cross-examination of the other party and/or any witnesses.
Any individual who serves as an advisor is expected to make themselves available for meetings and interviews throughout the investigation process, as well as the hearing, as scheduled by the University. The University (including any official acting on behalf of the University such as an investigator or a hearing panelist) has the right at all times to determine what constitutes appropriate behavior on the part of an advisor and to take appropriate steps to ensure compliance with this policy.

**Procedural Review**
A Procedural Review is an informational meeting where the Director of Student Conduct or member of OIE overviews Tulane’s investigation and adjudication procedures.

A Procedural Review can happen before or after a Formal Complaint has been filed. Having a Procedural Review does not initiate the conduct process unless a Complainant expressly states they want to initiate that process; in Title IX matters, the conduct process cannot be initiated without a signed Formal Complaint. While a Complainant can file a Formal Complaint without having a Procedural Review first, it is strongly encouraged. Complainants will be given the information to file a Formal Complaint following their Procedural Review. If a Formal Complaint is filed before a Procedural Review, one will be scheduled promptly. Respondents will be contacted for a Procedural Review following the notice of investigation.

Procedural Reviews are available for all conduct cases, not just Federal Regulation Sexual Harassment, and for Complainants and Respondents. During the Procedural Review, parties will learn about the conduct investigation process in detail, including all rights, privileges and responsibilities. Parties will also learn review the available Supportive Measures in place to help students navigate this process. Parties will also learn details about communication and timeline. Parties will receive a written summary of the meeting for their reference. Advisors may also join students in this meeting.

**Informal Resolution Process**
Subject to the consent of the parties and the approval of the University Sexual Misconduct Response and Title IX Coordinator, the University permits informal resolution processes in cases in which a formal complaint has been filed with the University Sexual Misconduct Response and Title IX Coordinator. Subject to approval by the University Sexual Misconduct Response and Title IX Coordinator, the informal resolution process is available in matters involving a student complainant and a student respondent as well as in matters involving a faculty/staff complainant and a faculty/staff respondent; the informal resolution process is not available in matters involving a student and an employee.

The informal resolution process is a voluntary, remedies-based process designed to provide parties with an option to resolve disputes with other students in a forum that is separate and distinct from the University’s formal grievance processes under the Federal Regulation Sexual Harassment policy. The purpose of the informal resolution process is to address the conduct which has been reported by the complainant and place the parties in a position to pursue their academic and non-academic interests in a safe, respectful, and productive educational and working environment. Under this process, there will be no disciplinary action taken against a respondent, and the resolution will not appear on the respondent’s disciplinary record.

The University may facilitate the informal resolution process prior to conducting a hearing. Before the informal resolution process is used, both parties must provide voluntary, written consent to the informal resolution process and must receive written notice disclosing: the allegations, the requirements of the informal resolution process (including the circumstances under which it precludes the parties from resuming a formal complaint arising from the same allegations), and any outcomes resulting from participating in the informal resolution process (including the records that will be maintained or could be shared). At any time prior to agreeing to a resolution, any party has the right to withdraw from the informal resolution process and resume the Federal Regulation Sexual Harassment grievance process with respect to the formal complaint.

The University will not require as a condition of enrollment or continuing enrollment, or employment or continuing employment, or enjoyment of any other right, waiver of the right to an investigation and adjudication of formal complaints of Federal Regulation Sexual Harassment. Similarly, the University will not require, encourage, or discourage the parties from participating in the informal resolution process.
Investigation
Following the receipt and review of the formal complaint by the University Sexual Misconduct Response and Title IX Coordinator, and it being determined that the matter properly falls under this Federal Regulation Sexual Harassment policy, the parties will be informed in writing of the initiation of the investigation. The written information shall include:

- The identities of the parties, if known.
- A concise summary of the alleged conduct at issue (including when and where it occurred, if known).
- Notice of the allegations potentially constituting Federal Regulation Sexual Harassment.
- A statement that the respondent is presumed not responsible and that a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process.
- A statement informing the parties that they may have an advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney.
- A statement informing the parties that they may request to inspect and review evidence.
- A statement informing the parties that knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting false information during the grievance process may constitute a violation of University policy.
- Information regarding the applicable grievance procedures, including the informal resolution process.

If, during the investigation, additional information is disclosed that may also constitute prohibited conduct under this policy, the Respondent and Complainant will be informed in writing that such additional information will be included in the grievance process.

This investigation process will continue forward as explained absent the parties agreeing to use an informal resolution.

Collection of Evidence
The investigators will collect information from each party. While the complainant and the respondent are not restricted from gathering and presenting relevant evidence, the investigators are responsible for gathering relevant evidence to the extent reasonably possible. However, each party will be given an equal opportunity to suggest witnesses; provide other relevant information, such as documents, communications, photographs, and other evidence; and suggest questions to be posed to the other party or witnesses. Parties and witnesses are expected to provide all available relevant evidence to the investigators during the investigation. If a party or witness fails to provide available relevant evidence during the investigation, such evidence may, at the discretion of the Hearing Chair, be excluded from consideration at the hearing. While parties are not restricted from presenting information attesting to the parties’ character, such evidence generally is not considered relevant.

Investigators will draft a complete investigative report, outlining material facts (those in dispute and not in dispute); collecting all Respondent, Complainant, and relevant witness and impact statements; asking any needed follow up questions; and collecting and organizing all relevant evidence. The investigator will evaluate all relevant evidence – including both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence. This report will be reviewed by the Director of Student Conduct and the University Sexual Misconduct Response and Title IX Coordinator for compliance and consistency purposes.

Credibility determinations will not be based on a person’s status as a Complainant, Respondent, or witness.

Relevance of Evidence
Tulane will objectively evaluate all relevant evidence (inculpatory and exculpatory) but retains discretion with respect to how persuasive the hearing chair finds particular evidence to be. Relevant evidence is of consequence to the matter at hand, tending to make a fact more or less probable than it would be without the evidence. Additionally, the Hearing Chair cannot rely on statements of a party or witness who has not submitted to cross-examination at the live hearing.

As previously discussed in the Code, there are protections similar to “rape shield” protections in criminal laws which deem questions and evidence about a complainant’s prior sexual history to be irrelevant with two limited exceptions:

1) if offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the alleged sexual harassment; or
2) if the question or evidence concerns sexual behavior between the complainant and the respondent and is offered to prove consent.

**Hearing Process**

The report will then be turned over to a separate Hearing Chair for the Federal Regulation Sexual Harassment Grievance Procedures for adjudication. Please note that the assignment of the Hearing Chair is in Tulane’s sole discretion, and the Hearing Chair may include (but is not required to be) an outside attorney who is not an employee of Tulane. The Hearing Chair may gather additional information, including speaking with any identified party.

The Hearing Chair will then preside over a live hearing, in which advisors of both the Respondent and Complainant may cross-examine any individual that has made a statement or provided evidence, including any and all witnesses, the Respondent or the Complainant. Each party must be represented by an advisor. If the Complainant or Respondent does not have an advisor, the University will provide one. If the student’s chosen advisor does not appear, the University will appoint an advisor to provide cross-examination of the evidence on the student’s behalf. The Hearing Chair will determine if a question or evidence is relevant or admissible. The Hearing Chair may question witnesses, the Respondent and Complainant. At no time will advisors answer on behalf of their students.

The Hearing Chair will have absolute discretion with respect to administering the hearing. The Hearing Chair will decide whether evidence and witnesses are relevant or irrelevant, with the understanding that the introduction of relevant evidence and witnesses will always be permitted. The Hearing Chair will be responsible for maintaining an orderly, fair, and respectful hearing and will have broad authority to respond to disruptive or harassing behaviors, including adjourning the hearing or excluding the offending individual, including a party, witness, or advisor.

While the hearing is not intended to be a repeat of the investigation, the parties will be provided with an equal opportunity for their advisors to conduct cross-examination of the other party and/or of relevant witnesses. A typical hearing may include brief opening remarks by the Hearing Chair; questions posed by the Hearing Chair to one or both of the parties; questions posed by the Hearing Chair to any relevant witnesses; and cross-examination by either party’s advisor of the other party and relevant witnesses.

The parties’ advisors will have the opportunity to cross examine the other party (and witnesses, if any). Such cross examination must be conducted directly, orally, and in real time by the party’s advisor and never by a party personally. Only relevant cross examination questions may be asked of a party or witness. Before a party or witness answers a cross-examination question that has been posed by a party’s advisor, the Hearing Chair must first determine whether the question is relevant and explain any decision to exclude a question as not relevant.

If the complainant, the respondent, or a witness informs the University that they will not attend the hearing (or will refuse to be cross-examined), the hearing may proceed, as determined by the University Sexual Misconduct Response and Title IX Coordinator. The Hearing Panel may not, however: (a) rely on any statement or information provided by that non-participating individual in reaching a determination regarding responsibility; or (b) draw any adverse inference in reaching a determination regarding responsibility based solely on the individual’s absence from the hearing (or their refusal to be cross-examined).

Other University administrators may attend the hearing at the request of or with the prior approval of the Hearing Chair, but the parties will be notified in advance of anyone else who will be in attendance.

The Hearing Chair will make a finding of responsible or not responsible for all charges and provide a rationale for each finding. The Hearing Chair will make an independent decision based on a thorough review of all relevant evidence collected. The Hearing Chair shall write a written determination, which will contain: (1) the allegations potentially constituting Federal Regulation Sexual Harassment; (2) a description of the procedural steps taken from the receipt of the formal complaint through the determination (including any notifications to the parties, interviews with parties and witnesses, site visits (if any), methods used to gather other information, and the hearing); (3) findings of fact supporting the determination; (4) conclusions regarding the application of this policy to the facts; (5) a statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, including a determination regarding responsibility (i.e., whether a policy violation occurred), any disciplinary sanctions imposed by the Sanction Officer if there has been a finding of responsibility, and
whether any remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to the University's education program or activity or working environment will be implemented; and (6) relevant appeal information for the parties.

If there is a finding of responsibility, the Hearing Chair will consider the scope of the case, impact on students and community and prior history when assigning sanctions. The Hearing Chair will also decide if remedies are appropriate in order to restore or preserve equal access to their education at Tulane. Such remedies may include the same individualized services described as “Supportive Measures;” however, unlike Supportive Measures, remedies need not be non-disciplinary or non-punitive and need not avoid burdening the Respondent. All sanctions must be approved by the Director of Student Conduct and remedies approved by the University Sexual Misconduct Response and Title IX Coordinator. Upon completion, cases will be turned over to the Office of Student Conduct and the Title IX office and any other appropriate administrators for sanction and remedy implementation.

A Respondent in these cases may acknowledge responsibility at any time and accept sanctions imposed by the Office of Student Conduct. A Complainant may withdraw the complaint at any time. Either of these occurrences would cease any investigation.

Sanctions for a finding of responsibility for these cases ranges from a warning to expulsion and may also include a variety of educational sanctions. Supportive Measures cannot be used as sanctions.

Appeal

The process for appeal is articulated along with the process for all other appeals of the conduct process as explained in applicable policies.

All Other Sexual Misconduct Involving Student Respondents

The Tulane University Code of Student Conduct (the Code) describes the procedures followed when a violation is reported to the Office of Student Conduct. These reports are often received through the University's online reporting system https://tulane.edu/concerns, filed by Resident Advisors, TUPD Officers, general members of the Tulane Community, or non-affiliates.

The Tulane University Code of Student Conduct outlines the process and the rights of both the complainant (the person bringing the complaint) and the respondent (the student alleged to have violated the Code). Student victims have the right to participate as a complainant, to participate as a witness or not to participate at all. In cases in which a student victim requests that no action be taken, the University's Sexual Misconduct Response Team reviews the case to assess the ongoing risk to the campus community. Interim measures may be imposed at this time.

In cases that move forward, the Office of Student Conduct uses an investigative model to process the complaint in a fair, impartial and unbiased manner. In each case a neutral investigator is assigned to do the investigation. These individuals are typically staff members from the Office of Student Conduct. The investigator meets with involved parties, including witnesses, to prepare an investigation report.

The investigation report is sent to both parties simultaneously for comment and review to ensure that relevant information has been gathered and considered. The investigator will make a determination of responsibility and then decide, if the respondent is found responsible, what the appropriate sanction is and issues that via report. In all proceedings, the preponderance of the evidence is the appropriate evidentiary standard.

At the conclusion of the formal process, both parties will be notified of the outcome in writing, simultaneously. Both parties will also be informed of the process for appealing that finding. Each party has the right to appeal the finding and sanction to a hearing board consisting of three faculty and/or staff members who have received Title IX training. Any change in finding will be sent to both parties simultaneously.

All Other Faculty & Staff Sexual Misconduct

The Tulane University Equal Opportunity & Anti-Discrimination Policies (EO Policies) describes the procedures followed when an allegation of sexual harassment, sexual assault, intimate partner violence, and stalking committed by an employee is reported. The Office of Institutional Equity (OIE) investigates reports against staff with respect to whether a policy violation occurred. Regarding complaints made against faculty, the Office of Institutional Equity works with
the relevant school grievance committee to investigate reports of sexual harassment, sexual assault, intimate partner violence, and stalking, involving faculty and make factual findings. A preponderance of the evidence standard is applied with respect to whether a policy violation occurred. This process is described in more detail in https://equity.tulane.edu/file-complaint.

**Burden of Proof & Standard of Evidence**
In all campus disciplinary proceedings, the standard of proof that is applied is a preponderance of the evidence (i.e., more likely than not that the allegation or allegations occurred). The rules of evidence that apply in a court of law do not apply during campus disciplinary proceedings.

**Possible Sanctions**
Following the determination of responsibility or violation, the University has a range of sanctions available for consideration. The variety of sanction differs on the basis of the individual’s status at Tulane. Below are sanctions that may be considered in cases when the respondent has been found responsible or in-violation of the University Policy, this list is

**Students**
- Expulsion from the University
- Term-specified Suspension from the University
- Deferred Suspension from the university
- Administrative Directives for No Contact
- Restriction from portions of campus
- Change in housing assignment
- Change in course assignment
- Mandated Psychological Evaluation and/or Counseling
- Mandated Education

**Faculty/Staff**
- Employee termination from the University
- Unpaid suspension
- Restrictions from all or portions of campus
- Change in working facility
- Mandated education
- Written reprimand in personnel file
- Removal from classroom teaching
- Tenure revocation
- Withhold salary increase (from one to several years)
- Removal of endowed chair
- Removal of emeritus status
- Removal of graduate school status
- Termination of research project funding
- Removal from administrative position

**Additional Information on Disciplinary Proceedings**
Disciplinary proceedings will be prompt, fair and impartial. Proceedings will be completed within reasonably prompt timeframes. If an extension is needed for good cause, the complainant and the respondent will receive written notice explaining the delay and the reason for the delay.

The disciplinary proceedings will be conducted in a manner that is consistent to Tulane’s policy and transparent to the complainant and respondent. Timely notices of meetings will be given at which the respondent or respondent, or both, may be present. Tulane will provide timely and equal access to the complainant, the respondent, and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during the informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings.

The disciplinary proceedings will be conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the complainant or the respondent.
For purposes of this policy, an advisor means any individual who provides the complainant or respondent support, guidance, or advice. A proceeding under this policy means all activities related to a non-criminal resolution of a disciplinary complaint, including, but not limited to, fact-finding investigations, formal or informal meetings, and hearings. Proceeding does not include communications and meetings between officials and victims concerning supportive measures, accommodations, or protective measures to be provided to a victim.

Results means any initial, interim, and final decision by any official or entity authorized to resolve disciplinary matters within Tulane University. The result includes any sanctions imposed by Tulane University. Notwithstanding section 444 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1232g), commonly referred to as the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), the result must also include the rationale for the result and the sanctions.

Compliance with the above policy and procedures does not constitute a violation of FERPA.

The institution will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence (as that term is defined in section 16 of title 18, United States Code), or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by such institution against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of this paragraph.

Prohibition on Retaliation
Tulane University prohibits any retaliation, intimidation, threat, coercion, or otherwise discriminate act by any university official, employee, staff or faculty member, or student against any individual for exercising their rights or responsibilities under this policy.

Sex Offender Registration – Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act
Members of the public may request community notification flyers for information concerning sexually violent predators in a particular community by visiting the chief of law enforcement officer in that community. A listing of registered sex offenders is available on the state of Louisiana’s website for registered sex offenders at http://www.lsp.org/socpr/default.html. The links to the sex offenders’ registries for Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas are on the Tulane University Police Department website at http://tulane.edu/police.

CAMPUS SECURITY POLICIES, CRIME PREVENTION & SAFETY AWARENESS PROGRAMS
Missing Student Notification Policy and Procedures
The Clery Act requires institutions that maintain on campus housing facilities to establish a missing student notification policy and related procedures (20 USC 1092 (j) Section 488 of the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008). When it is determined that a residential student is missing from the University, staff at Tulane University, in collaboration with local law enforcement, will be guided by this Missing Student Notification Policy and related procedures.

Provisions
It will be made clear to all students annually, that each residential student of the University has the option to designate an individual to be contacted by Tulane University administration no later than 24 hours after the time that Tulane University determines the student is missing. Tulane University provides each student with the means and opportunity to register their confidential Missing Student contact information by logging into the Gibson on-line portal and filling out the Address and Contact Information form. This information is only accessible to University employees who are authorized campus officials and this information will not be disclosed to others with the exception to law enforcement personnel in the furtherance of a missing student investigation;

In accordance with the Tulane University’s Missing Student Policy, it should be noted that Tulane University notifies each student who is under 18 years of age (and not an emancipated individual), that Tulane University is required to contact the student’s parents or guardian in addition to the person identified as the missing student contact person. This contact will be made no later than 24 hours after the time that the student is determined to be missing;

In accordance with Tulane University procedures, it should be noted that Tulane University will inform each residential student that Tulane University will notify the appropriate local law enforcement agency, when a student has gone missing, unless the local law enforcement agency was the entity that made the determination that the student was missing. This
notification will be made no later than 24 hours after the time that the student is determined missing, and;

If the campus law enforcement personnel have been notified that a student has gone missing, and makes a determination that a student who is the subject of a missing person report has been missing for more than 24 hours, Tulane University staff will initiate emergency contact procedures as outlined in Tulane University’s policy and protocol.

Tulane University’s missing student investigative procedures include following:

- Include communication procedures for official notification of appropriate individuals at Tulane University that a student has been missing for more than 24 hours.
- Require an official Missing Person Report relating to a University residential student to be referred immediately to the University police
- If through investigation of an official report, the University police determines a student has been missing for more than 24 hours, they will:
  - Notify the local police.
  - Contact those individuals provided by the student, as their missing student contact person.
  - If a student is under 18 years of age, and not an emancipated individual, immediately contact the custodial parent(s) or legal guardian(s) of the student, in addition to the student’s missing student contact person.

**Daily Crime and Fire Log**

TUPD maintains a combined Daily Crime and Fire Log of all crime and fire incidents reported to the Department. TUPD publishes the Daily Crime and Fire Log, Monday – Friday, when the University is open. The log is available 24 hours per day to members of public. This log identifies the type, location, and time of each criminal incident reported to University Police. The Hullabaloo student newspaper and local media can contact University Police to acquire information from this log. The most current 60 days of information is available in the lobby of the Police Department located at the Diboll Center or at the TUPD website [https://publicsafety.tulane.edu/daily-crime-log](https://publicsafety.tulane.edu/daily-crime-log). Upon request, a copy of any maintained Daily Crime and Fire Log will be made available for viewing.

**Crime Prevention and Safety Awareness Programs**

In an effort to promote safety awareness, the TUPD maintains a strong working relationship with the community. This relationship includes offering a variety of safety and security programs and services and crime prevention programming. TUPD Crime Prevention and Victim Resources officers maintain regular communication with the Division of Student Affairs that includes the Office of Student Resources and Support Services, Housing and Residential Life and Campus Health, to share information and strategies in the best interests of students and the community.

Below are some of the programs and services offered at Tulane University

**Alcohol Wise and Consent & Respect by 3rd Millennium**

This is a mandatory, online training and test for incoming students addressing alcohol and substance use risks and sexual assault, intimate partner violence and stalking. The course identifies these offenses as prohibited conduct, defines what behavior constitutes sexual assault, intimate partner violence, and stalking under state and federal law, defines what behavior and actions constitute consent to sexual activity under the state law and Tulane University Student Conduct Code and provides information on safe and positive options for bystander intervention and risk reduction approaches and strategies. This program is sponsored by The Well for Health Promotion, a department within Campus Health, and is mandatory for incoming students.

**Carnival Kickoff**

Carnival Kickoff is an annual collaboration among campus partners to provide a large outreach event to promote safety during Mardi Gras. The program includes information on responsible drinking, protective factors, harm reduction strategies, transportation during Mardi Gras, residence hall policy, and alcohol policy. This program is sponsored by the The Well for Health Promotion.

**Mardi Gras Safety**

The Mardi Gras Safety program provides Tulane students with the information and skills necessary for promoting safer choices during Mardi Gras and other festivals. This program provides tips for safe transportation during Mardi Gras,
deliver concrete steps students can take to intervene to prevent violence, offer harm reduction strategies to reduce negative consequences related to alcohol misuse, explain how to respond to alcohol overdose or a medical emergency. This program is sponsored by The Well for Health Promotion.

**Shifting the Paradigm**

During the annual Shifting the Paradigm event, Tulane University is invited to assemble for an honest conversation about the impact of sexual violence on our community. The event will feature data from various departments; a presidential address on the topic, and a keynote.

**Sexual Assault Awareness Month**

Every April, Tulane honors Sexual Assault Awareness Month with a variety of events that focus on violence prevention and aim to create a safer Tulane. This is sponsored by Tulane’s Sexual Violence Prevention and Education Coalition

**One Wave**

One Wave is Tulane’s bystander intervention initiative. We offer social marketing, 60 minute trainings and 4 hour trainings to faculty, staff and students so they are prepared to intervene to prevent harm in high risk situations.

**Living Well at TU & The Hook Up**

On the first Sunday of School all the incoming and transfer students are mandated to attend 2 hours of programming related to consent, alcohol and bystander intervention through these two programs.

**TULANE UNIVERSITY POLICIES GOVERNING ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS**

Tulane University is committed to cultivating an environment that focuses on learning, service to the community, and personal development. The Tulane Alcohol and Drug policy is intended to further the mission of the university. Tulane University recognizes that each member of our community is responsible for their actions. At the same time, the health and well-being of our community is a shared responsibility. Each year excessive alcohol and drug use impacts college students, as well as college communities and families.

**Alcohol-Related Health Impacts (NIAA, 2014)**

Nearly 88,000 people (approximately 62,000 men and 26,000 women) die from alcohol-related causes annually, making it the third leading preventable cause of death in the United States.

**Consequences of Underage Alcohol Use:**

Research indicates that alcohol use during the teenage years could interfere with normal adolescent brain development and increase the risk of developing an Alcohol Use Disorder. In addition, underage drinking contributes to a range of acute consequences, including injuries, sexual assaults, and even deaths.

**Prevalence of Alcohol Use:**

- **Prevalence of Drinking:** In 2012, 60.3 percent of college students ages 18–22 drank alcohol in the past month compared with 51.9 percent of same-age peers not in college.
- **Prevalence of Binge Drinking:** 40.1 percent of college students ages 18–22 engaged in binge drinking (5 or more drinks on one occasion) in the past month compared with 35 percent of same-age peers not in college.
- **Prevalence of Heavy Drinking:** 14.4 percent of college students ages 18–22 engaged in heavy drinking (5 or more drinks on one occasion or 5 or more occasions per month) in the past month compared with 10.7 percent of same-age peers not in college.

**Consequences—Researchers estimate that each year:**

- 1,825 college students between the ages of 18 and 24 die from alcohol-related unintentional injuries, including motor vehicle crashes.
- 696,000 students between the ages of 18 and 24 are assaulted by another student who has been drinking.
- 97,000 students between the ages of 18 and 24 report experiencing alcohol-related sexual assault or date rape.
- Roughly 20 percent of college students meet the criteria for an Alcohol Use Disorder.
- About 1 in 4 college students report academic consequences from drinking, including missing class, falling behind in class, doing poorly on exams or papers, and receiving lower grades overall.
**Policy**

Tulane University adheres to the provisions of the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, Part 86. The University annually distributes to students, staff, and faculty information that includes the University Alcohol and Drug Policies, counseling and assistance programs, University and legal sanctions, health risks, and uses and effects of controlled substances.

Tulane University encourages moderation in the use of alcohol for members of the community who are of legal age and choose to drink. The University believes that choosing not to drink is as socially acceptable as choosing to drink.

This policy and all related policies and protocols can be found online at https://campushealth.tulane.edu/alcohol/policies-rules-response.


**Scope**

This policy applies to all Tulane students, Recognized Student Organizations and groups, faculty, and staff regardless of the school or campus of which they are a member. This policy applies at all University Sponsored or Related Events, whether on or off-campus, and on all Tulane University campus locations, including Uptown, Downtown, the Primate Center, Health Sciences Center, Hebert Center, Elmwood, Maple Street, University affiliated housing, and the Houston, TX. Campus. This policy does not apply to informal, off-campus events; the University uses a reasonable person standard to determine if an event should be covered by this policy.

**Definitions**

1. **Administrative Permission:** Provost, Deans, Executive Directors, and Vice Presidents, have the authority and responsibility to govern the use of alcohol in areas they control, both indoors and out, and to approve or disapprove of plans for alcohol to be served at University sponsored or related events. Administrative Permission for the service of alcohol at University sponsored or related events may only be granted if that University sponsored or related events will comply with Tulane’s Alcohol and Drug Policy and the event is designed to ensure that only legal age individuals will have access to alcohol at such events.

2. **Common Source:** A common source of alcohol is considered to be the equivalent of more than one 12-pack (12 12-ounce bottles or cans) of beer or malt liquor, more than 1.5 liters of wine, more than 750ml of liquor, or any combination of alcoholic beverages with a total amount that exceeds the maximum allowed quantities listed above. Kegs, vats, party balls, beer balls, and boxed wine are also considered common sources.

3. **University Recognized Student Organization:** A University recognized student organization is any group of students that has a defined structure and purpose and is recognized by either an academic or administrative university department or a university student government organization.

4. **Third Party Vendor:** A third-party vendor is an individual or entity that is properly licensed by the appropriate local and state authority to serve alcohol that is contracted for the purpose of serving alcohol at any University sponsored or related event, whether on or off-campus, and at any event at which alcohol will be served on University property.

5. **Sober Event Monitor:** A Sober Event Monitor maintains a safe social environment for all persons in attendance at social events. All Sober Event Monitors should have completed the current University required training, comply with the Tulane University Alcohol and Drug Policy and related protocols, and must be at least 21 years of age.

6. **Event Host:** An Event Host is defined as the organization, department, or individual sponsoring the event. All hosts should comply with the Tulane University Alcohol and Drug Policy and related protocols.

7. **University Sponsored or Related Events:** For purposes of this policy, a University sponsored or related event is an event that will be attended by students and that meets one or more of the following criteria: (1) is registered with the University; (2) is affiliated with a University department, unit, organization, or activities that relate to the education, research, and community service missions of the University or to the goals or objectives of the department, unit or organization of affiliation; or (3) that is hosted by a University recognized student organization, University department, or unit. For alcohol to be served at a University sponsored or related event, administrative permission must be obtained.
Louisiana State Law

Tulane 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:

1. It is unlawful to falsify a driver’s license or other identification document 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 or attempt to obtain any alcoholic beverages or for the purpose of entering a premise licensed to sell alcohol. La. Rev. Stat. §333.

2. It is unlawful for any person under 21 to purchase or publicly possess any alcoholic beverages. La. Rev. Stat. §14.93.12. Public possession means “possession of any alcoholic beverage for any reason, including consumption, on any street, highway, or waterway or in any public place or any place open to the public, including a club which is de facto open to the public.” La. Rev. Stat. §14.93.10.


5. It is unlawful for a person under 21 to drive under the influence when the operator’s blood alcohol concentration is .02 percent or more. La. Rev. Stat. §14.98.6.

6. It is unlawful to operate a vehicle while intoxicated when the operator’s blood alcohol concentration is .08 percent or more when 21 years of age or older. La. Rev. Stat. §14.98.

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

Tulane University Campus Standards

In addition to Louisiana law, Tulane’s policies regarding the possession and use of alcohol are:

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

In addition to Louisiana law, Tulane’s policies regarding the possession and use of alcohol are:

1. Individuals under 21 years of age may not consume, be served, possess, or be provided alcohol anywhere on campus, at University Sponsored or Related Events, or in any manner inconsistent with Louisiana law.

2. Alcohol may only be served at University Sponsored or Related Events, whether on or off campus, with Administrative Permission. The vendor serving alcohol at the event is responsible for identifying those individuals at the event who can legally consume alcohol. Service shall not be provided to any individual without clear evidence of legal age.

3. Faculty, Staff, and Students of any age and their guests may not possess open containers of alcohol or consume alcohol related beverages in public areas (such as lobbies, hallways, stairwells, balconies, walkways, patios/picnic areas, lounges or quads) except at a University Sponsored or Related Event that received Administrative Permission that specifically provides that open containers will be permitted.

4. Drinking games and devices intended to accelerate the consumption of alcohol (including but not limited to funnels or beer bongs) are not permitted on Tulane property or at any University Sponsored or Related Events, including Tailgating or athletic events. Common Sources are not permitted.

5. The service of alcohol on University Property or within University facilities must comply with the Exclusive Sponsorship and Nonexclusive Provider Agreement Contract.

6. The University forbids the purchase, sale, and delivery of alcoholic beverages without Administrative Permission.

7. Students are prohibited from the unlawful manufacture, distribution, sale, possession, or use of controlled substances both on and off campus. Faculty and staff are prohibited from the unlawful manufacture, distribution, sale, possession, or use of controlled substances in the workplace.

8. All Tulane staff and faculty are also subject to the alcohol and other drug policies contained in this and their respective employee guidelines.
9. Students may not brew or distil alcoholic beverages in the residence halls.

10. Publications of any type and in any media, including the Hullabaloo, and New Wave, and other newspapers, pamphlets, flyers, websites, etc., that receive some or all their funding from University sources (including student activity fee) must not accept or contain commercial advertising or other materials regarding alcohol. Alcohol manufacturers, distributors or drinking establishments may not advertise in or on university property, including but not limited to residence halls, recreation centers, kiosks or academic buildings. Similarly, University-Recognized Student Organizations shall not promote alcoholic beverage manufacturers, distributors or drinking establishments other than to announce a university event location.

11. University funds may not be used for any portion of an event at which alcohol may be served to or consumed by minors or to purchase alcohol for any event hosted by an undergraduate Student Organization. Use of University funds for alcohol must be consistent with University procurement guidelines.

   a. If a Recognized Undergraduate Student Organization cosponsors an event with a graduate or professional Recognized Student Organization, or if undergraduates are invited or present at an event, the policies governing undergraduate events must be followed.

Medical Amnesty Protocol (MAP)

Tulane University has the obligation to follow-up with any student involved in an alcohol and drug related medical emergency. The potential for student conduct action by the University against the student in need of medical attention and/or the student reporting the incident may act as a barrier to students getting the medical attention they need. In order to remove this barrier and increase the likelihood that students will get any required medical attention, the University has developed a Medical Amnesty Program.

The Medical Amnesty Program (MAP) represents the University’s commitment to increasing the likelihood that community members will call Tulane Emergency Medical Services (TEMS) or New Orleans Emergency Medical Services when TEMS is not on duty, for medical assistance when faced with an alcohol or other drug-related emergency. Every student, as a part of the Tulane University community, has a responsibility for care. In alcohol or drug-related incidents, the primary concern of the University is the well-being, health, and safety of students. The following offices collaborate to implement the MAP: Tulane University Police Department (TUPD), TEMS, Student Health Center, Office of Student Conduct, Office of Fraternity and Sorority Programs, Office of Student Programs, and Department of Housing and Residence Life.

Enforcement

All University employees and students are responsible for adhering to the Alcohol and Drug Policy. Faculty and staff members who violate this policy shall be referred to the appropriate unit administrator. Students and University-recognized student organizations shall be referred to the Vice President for Student Affairs, Graduate or Professional School dean, or designated representative, for disciplinary action. The University President and designees are the ultimate authority responsible for enforcing this policy.

If Tulane University learns that a student or University-recognized student organization has violated this policy, the student or University-recognized student organization shall be referred to the Vice President for Student Affairs for disciplinary action.

The University will impose sanctions for violations of state and federal laws as well for violations of regulations contained in student and employee codes and handbooks. Violators may be punished by expulsion, termination of employment, and referral for prosecution. University sanctions will depend upon the past record of the violator and the severity of the violation. Failure to complete a designated rehabilitation program may be cause to terminate an employee or exclude a student from the University. In addition, for students, mandatory sanctions for violating the alcohol and drug policy may include completion of the Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students program, parental notification, or other administrative referrals.

Policy and Procedure Review

This policy and procedure will be reviewed annually by the Healthy Tulane Coalition, led by the Division of Student
Affairs. Specific responsibility for completing revisions and associated outreach will be maintained by the Director of the Well for Health Promotion, Campus Health, Division of Student Affairs, Office of Environmental Health and Safety, Office of Student Conduct, student government organizations (ASB, USG, and GASPA), TUPD and Workforce Management Organization.

References:

Resources for Students
Students may contact the Office of Student Resources & Support Services for private assistance in securing off-campus referrals for substance abuse treatment. For strictly confidential resources, students may contact any of the Campus Health Units.

Student Resources & Support Services 504-314-2160 504-920-9900 (24/7) Lavin-Bernick Center G02

Student Health Center 504-865-5255 Student Health Center Building

Confidential Resources
Counseling & Psychological Service 504-314-2277 Science & Engineering Lab Complex

Resources for Faculty and Staff
Employees may contact Employee Support Services for mostly confidential referrals for substance abuse treatment, and may contact Optum, Tulane’s Employee Assistance Program for confidential support.

Employee Support Services, Work Force Management Organization 504-865-8083 1555 Poydras Street, Suite 964 New Orleans, LA 70112

Optum Employee Assistance Program 1-866-248-4096

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Education Programs
Tulane University provides a number of drug and alcohol abuse education programs including:

DEA Drug Take Back Day
TUPD monitors stations on each campus to collect prescription medications that are then picked up and disposed of by the Drug Enforcement Administration. This program is sponsored by DEA and TUPD.

Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students (BASICS)
Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students (BASICS) is an individually administered prevention program for college students who drink alcohol and are at risk for alcohol-related problems. Following a harm reduction approach, BASICS aims to motivate students to reduce alcohol use in order to decrease the negative consequences of drinking. Students are mandated to the program for violating the alcohol policy or receiving medical care from an alcohol overdose, or students can self-refer. This program is sponsored by the Well for Health Promotion.

Workshops
The Well for Health Promotion offers a variety of workshops for first years, Greek students and graduate students that focus on harm reduction and alcohol poisoning prevention.
E-Check Up to To Go

The Alcohol eCHECKUP TO GO for Colleges & Universities is a personalized, evidence-based, online prevention intervention. With regard to substance use, the personal feedback, used in conjunction with counseling, or as a stand-alone intervention, includes information that has been shown to be particularly motivating to high school and college-aged young adults:

- Quantity and Frequency of Use
- Amount Consumed
- Normative Comparisons
- Physical Health Information
- Amount and Percent of Income Spent
- Negative Consequences Feedback
- Explanation, Advice, and Local Referral Information
ANNUAL DISCLOSURE OF CRIME STATISTICS

Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (20 USC § 1092(f)) requires colleges and universities across the United States to disclose information about crime on and around their campuses. The University Police maintains a close relationship with all police departments where Tulane University owns or control property ensure that crimes reported directly to these police departments that involve the University are brought to the attention of the University Police.

The University Police collects the crime statistics disclosed in the charts through a number of methods. Police dispatchers and officers enter all reports of crime incidents made directly to the department through an integrated computer aided-dispatch systems/records management system. After an officer enters the report in the system, a department administrator reviews the report to ensure it is appropriately classified in the correct crime category. The Department periodically examines the data to ensure that all reported crimes are recorded in accordance with the crime definitions outlined in the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook and the FBI National Incident-Based Reporting System Handbook (sex offenses only). In addition to the crime data that the University Police maintains, the statistics below also include crimes that are reported to various campus security authorities, as defined in this report. The statistics reported here generally reflect the number of criminal incidents reported to the various authorities. The statistics reported for the subcategories on liquor laws, drug laws, and weapons offenses represented the number of people arrested or referred to campus judicial authorities for respective violations, not the number of offenses documented.

Definitions of Reportable Crimes

**Murder/Manslaughter** – defined as the willful killing of one human being by another.

**Negligent Manslaughter** – is defined as the killing of another person through gross negligence.

**Forcible sex offenses** – is defined as 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. Including: forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, forcible fondling.

**Non-forcible sex offense** – unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse, including, incest and statutory rape.

**Robbery** – is defined as taking or attempting to take anything of value from the car, 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** – is defined as 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** – is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

**Motor Vehicle Theft** – is the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

**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.

**Hate Crimes** – includes all of the crimes listed above that manifest evidence that the victim was chosen based on one of the categories of bias listed below, plus the following crimes:

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

(i) By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;

(ii) By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;

(iii) By a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;

(iv) By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred, or

(v) By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

**Dating Violence** – Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.
Stalking – Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to –

(i) Fear for the person’s safety or the safety of others; or
(ii) Suffer substantial emotional distress.

Larceny/Theft – includes, pocket picking, purse snatching, shoplifting, theft from building, theft from motor vehicle, theft of motor vehicle parts or accessories, and all other larceny.

Simple Assault – an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration or loss of consciousness.

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.

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism or Property (except Arson) – 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.

Categories of Prejudice:

Race – A preformed negative attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics genetically transmitted by descent and heredity which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind.

Gender – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons because those persons are male or female.

Gender Identity – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons because of the gender identity by those persons.

Religion – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being.

Sexual Orientation – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their sexual attraction toward, and responsiveness to, members of their own sex or members of the opposite sex.

Ethnicity/national origin – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons of the same race or national origins who share common or similar traits, languages, customs, and traditions.

National Origin – A preformed negative opinion about a group of persons based upon them being from a particular country or part of the world.

Disability – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments/ challenges, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age, or illness.
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### TULANE UPTOWN

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### HATE CRIME STATISTICS UPTOWN

Hate Crime statistics are crimes where the offender was motivated to commit the offense because of a bias against the victim based on race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, ethnicity, national origin or disability.

There were no (0) hate crimes reported on the Uptown campus in 2017.

There was one (1) hate crime – **Aggravated Assault based on sexual orientation** (On Campus) – reported on the Uptown Campus in 2018.

There was one (1) hate crime – **Criminal damage to property based on religion** (On Campus (Student Housing)) – reported on the Uptown Campus in 2019.
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### HATE CRIME STATISTICS DOWNTOWN

Hate Crime statistics are crimes where the offender was motivated to commit the offense because of a bias against the victim based on race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, ethnicity, national origin or disability.

There were no (0) hate crimes reported on the DMD campus for calendar years 2017 and 2018.

There was one (1) hate crime – *Criminal damage to property based on religion* (On Campus) – reported on the Downtown Campus in 2019.
THE TULANE UNIVERSITY ELMWOOD CAMPUS
The Elmwood Campus was opened in August 1997 in Jefferson Parish, Louisiana. The Elmwood Campus, located at 800 E. Commerce Road, Ste. 100, offers BA, BS, MLA, MPS and Associates degrees, as well as post-baccalaureate courses and certificates of completion. For more information on these programs, visit http://www.scs.tulane.edu. More than 81 faculty and staff work at the Elmwood Campus with about 1,275 enrolled students.

The 800 E. Commerce Road facility is owned by Tulane University. It is a three-story building with 20,000 square feet per floor. The third floor is currently unoccupied. Various operations offices occupy the second floor. The School of Continuing Studies occupies 80 percent of the first floor. The School of Continuing Studies has five computer labs, ten classrooms, and nine administrative offices. The remaining space is a common space used as a lobby, waiting, and break areas. The Elmwood Campus does not have any on-campus residence facilities.

Law Enforcement
Tulane University does not have police personnel on site at this location. Any crime that occurs at this location should be reported to the Jefferson Parish Sheriff’s Office (911). Tulane University Elmwood Campus administration maintains a working relationship with state and local agencies responsible for emergency services and law enforcement. The Tulane University Elmwood Campus has an on-site unarmed security guard service located in/on the Elmwood Campus. The security service hours are Monday–Thursday, 4 p.m.–9 p.m. and on Saturday, 8:30 a.m.–2 p.m. The security guard service is available only during the academic semesters. The security guard has a dedicated desk and walks the interior and exterior campus throughout the shift.

Reporting Crimes and Other Emergencies
If an incident of a criminal act or a crime in progress or an emergency arises, call 911 immediately, and the Jefferson Parish Sheriff’s Office will respond.

Access to the Campus
The Tulane University Elmwood Campus building and grounds are available to students, staff, faculty, and their guests or to university guests or contractors with reason to enter for activities that are officially approved. Access to the building is also controlled by card access, allowing certain faculty and staff members entrance after hours. Students do not have access to the building after hours.

Hours of operation each semester are:
Monday–Thursday: 9 a.m.–9 p.m.
Friday: 9 a.m.–5 p.m.
Saturday: 9 a.m.–1:30 p.m.
Sunday: Closed
When classes are not in session:
Monday–Thursday: 9 a.m.–5:30 p.m. Friday: 9 a.m.–5 p.m.
Saturday–Sunday: Closed
Holiday hours or schedule changes will be posted at the building in advance.

Maintenance of the Campus
The facility and landscaping are maintained to minimize conditions that might pose a danger. Malfunctioning lights and other unsafe conditions should be reported to the building manager at 504-862-8692. The building manager’s office is located on the second floor of the building.

Tulane University Elmwood Campus Community Education
While no crime prevention programs are offered at this campus, students, faculty, and staff are encouraged to contact the University Police Department (504-865-5381) for information about existing programs offered at Tulane University Uptown Campus. Crime Alerts are posted in the event of a serious incident that may pose a threat to the campus community and are posted on the Student Information Bulletin Board in Suite 100. Printed copies of the Crime Log are maintained in the director’s office located in Suite 100 and are available during normal business hours.
Fire Evacuation Procedures
The fire alarms alert you to a potential hazard—please heed their warning. Use the nearest fire exit to leave the building immediately. Familiarize yourself with the exits in the building.

Summary
The policy of the Tulane University Elmwood Campus is to provide easy access to authorized individuals. That access must be consistent with your safety, and the security of your property and that of the university. Questions, suggestions, or problems regarding these matters should be directed to 504-865-5333.

All other security-related policies and procedures described in the main university campus (uptown New Orleans) Annual Security Report apply to this campus. The information from those sections is not repeated here because it applies to all Tulane University students, including those taking classes at the Elmwood Campus.

The Elmwood campus is a non-campus property of the main campus and its stats are included with the main campus’ statistics.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offense</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>On Campus</th>
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<th>Noncampus Building or Property</th>
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### HATE CRIME STATISTICS ELMWOOD

Hate Crime statistics are crimes where the offender was motivated to commit the offense because of a bias against the victim based on race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, ethnicity, national origin or disability.

There were no reported Hate Crimes for the years 2017, 2018, or 2019.
THE TULANE NATIONAL PRIMATE RESEARCH CENTER
The Tulane National Primate Research Center (TNPRC) is situated on 500 acres of land in Covington, Louisiana, approximately forty miles north of New Orleans on the north shore of Lake Pontchartrain. TNPRC opened in 1964 as the Delta Regional Primate Center. Today, the Tulane center is part of a network of seven national primate centers spread across the country, each of which is largely funded by the National Institutes of Health. The centers provide facilities and support for scientists who wish to do work on nonhuman primates.

The center operates as its own entity within Tulane University, but it is affiliated with Tulane's health science schools, including the medical school. It has become a premier infectious disease research facility and one of the largest employers in St. Tammany Parish with over three hundred employees and an economic impact estimated at $70.1 million a year.

The Tulane National Primate Center is comprised of four divisions: Comparative Pathology, Microbiology, Immunology, and Veterinary Medicine. Tulane National Primate Research Center also offers training and educational opportunities ranging from summer undergraduate fellowships through postdoctoral training as well as research opportunities for visiting scientists. The opportunities for veterinary students and veterinarians interested in a research career are particularly diverse and include short-term clinical externships and summer fellowships for veterinary students, laboratory animal medicine and pathology residency programs, and an NIH-funded T32 Institutional Training Program in Experimental Medicine and Pathology. The latter two programs are collaborations with the Louisiana State University School of Veterinary Medicine (LSU SVM). In addition, the TNPRC and LSU SVM are partners in an NIH-funded Center of Biomedical Research Excellence (COBRE) program which provides additional mentored research training to facilitate the academic development and independent funding of junior faculty. Also, the Graduate Program in Biomedical Sciences (BMS) is an interdisciplinary, interdepartmental and intercampus program comprised of faculty actively engaged in biomedical research. The participants are from the Tulane School of Medicine, School of Science and Engineering, School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, and the TNPRC.

Law Enforcement
Tulane University has TUPD officers onsite 24/7 at the TNPRC.

Reporting Crimes and Other Emergencies
If an incident of a criminal act or a crime in progress or an emergency arises, call 911 immediately and the Covington Police Department will respond.

Access to the Campus
The TNPRC buildings and grounds are available to employees and students of the Center as well as any invited guests or contractors with reason to enter for activities that are officially approved. Access to the building is controlled via individual keys and individual alarm system pass codes that provide the staff entrance after hours. Students do not have access to the building after hours.

Holiday hours or schedule changes will be posted at the building in advance.

Maintenance of the Campus
The facility and landscaping are maintained to minimize conditions that might pose a danger. Malfunctioning lights and other unsafe conditions should be reported to the Center at 985.892.2040.

TNPRC Campus Community Education
There are Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) and Active Shooter Training programs offered at this campus. Crime Alerts are posted in the event of a serious incident that may pose a threat to the campus community and distributed to community members through text and email alerts.

Fire Evacuation Procedures
The fire alarms alert you to a potential hazard—please heed their warning. Use the nearest fire exit to leave the building immediately. Familiarize yourself with the exits in the building.
Summary
The policy of the Tulane National Primate Research Center is to provide easy access to authorized individuals. That access must be consistent with your safety, and the security of your property and that of the university. Questions, suggestions, or problems regarding these matters should be directed to the Center’s director, Jay Rappaport, PhD, at 985.871.6201. All other security-related policies and procedures described in the main university campus (uptown New Orleans) Annual Security report apply to this campus. The information from those sections is not repeated here because it applies to all university students, including those taking classes at the TNPRC Campus.
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### The Tulane National Primate Research Center

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**Hate Crime Statistics The Tulane National Primate Research Center**

Hate Crime statistics are crimes where the offender was motivated to commit the offense because of a bias against the victim based on race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, ethnicity, national origin or disability.

There were no reported Hate Crimes for the years 2017, 2018, or 2019.
ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY REPORT

The Higher Education Opportunity Act enacted on August 14, 2008, requires institutions that maintain on-campus student housing facilities to publish an annual fire safety report that contains information about campus fire safety practices and standards of the institution. The following report details all information required by this act for Tulane University.

For information on fire statistics, please see the table, Fires in Residential Facilities – 2019, which is included in this report. This data has been reported as per Campus, Residential Facilities, Total Fires In Each Building, Date of Notification, Date of Incident, Time of Incident, Cause of Fire, Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility, Number of Deaths Related to a Fire, and Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire.

A description of the fire safety systems in each residential facility defined as on-campus student housing facility can be found in the table, Fire Safety Amenities in Residential Facilities – 2019 which is included in this report. The data has been listed by Campus, Residential Facilities, Fire Alarm Monitoring Done by TUPD, Partial Sprinkler System, Full Sprinkler System, Smoke Detection, Fire Extinguishers, Evacuation Plans Posted and Number of Fire Drills Held. TUPD refers to the Tulane University Police Department.

The number of regular, mandatory, supervised fire drills held in 2017, 2018 and 2019 are noted by campus and building name for each residential facility in the table, Fire Safety Amenities in Residential Facilities - 2019. This data can be found under the columns labeled, “Number of Fire Drills Held (in 2017, 2018 and 2019).”

Policies or rules on portable electrical appliances in the residential facilities have been developed by Housing and Residence Life (HRL) applicable for the uptown campus and distributed under HRL Community Living Standards. Students may have the following electrical appliances in their rooms: computer, telephone, hot pot or coffee maker, camera, alarm clock, study lamp (no halogen), iron with auto shut-off, can opener, stereo and television, and university provided microwave and refrigerator. The use of non-approved appliances in residential communities' rooms is prohibited. These include but are not limited to the following electrical appliances: halogen lamps, octopus lamps, open coil heaters and cooking elements, satellite dishes, grills, hot plate, deep fat fryer, electric griddle, toaster oven, non university provided microwaves and refrigerators, non university installed A/C units, and ceiling fans.

Hoverboards (i.e. electronic skateboards) are prohibited inside university facilities, buildings, or on university shuttles as indicated by the Office of Insurance and Risk Management.

As of August 2014, the University has become completely tobacco and smoke free, eliminating all tobacco use on university property. Tobacco use is prohibited in all campus buildings and outside areas. The Tulane University Police Department (TUPD) is responsible for the enforcement of this policy, which can be found at https://campushealth.tulane.edu/policies/tobacco-smoke-free-campus-policy. HRL is responsible for enforcing and implementing sanctions to occupants in residence halls to include dormitories and other student residential facilities such as apartments.

With regards to the policy on open flames in student housing facilities, the HRL Community Living Standards prohibit any open flame source or flammable liquid, candles, incense, kerosene lamps, hookahs, and grills inside these locations. Propane gas or tanks are prohibited in the residence halls as per university policy and as per the Louisiana Office of the State Fire Marshal.

Procedures for student housing evacuation in the case of a fire can be found in the HRL Community Living Standards, Emergency Evacuation and Response Procedures – HRL and in the Emergency Action Plans (EAPs). The EAPs have been developed for each building by the Office of Environmental Health and Safety (OEHS). Students should exit a building as soon as a fire alarm sounds. They are to use the nearest exit, report to the designated assembly area outside the building, and remain at least 100 feet from the building. They must not go back into the building until TUPD has indicated the “All Clear” signal. In the case of inclement weather, occupants will be moved indoors. All exits are to remain unobstructed at all times. Occupants must not use the elevators for emergency evacuation. Resident Advisors and other staff members will assist with evacuation.

In the event of a fire, employees and students should also follow the procedures in the Emergency Action Plan (EAP) as developed for each building. They must evacuate their area using the nearest exit and go to the designated assembly area...
on the exterior of the building. Employees are to report to their supervisor or Departmental Safety Representative (DSR) to confirm that they have safely evacuated the building. Students are to report to their class instructors, supervisors, or Resident Advisers to confirm evacuation. All must remain at least 100 feet from the building. They may reenter the building only after the “All Clear” has been given by Tulane Police. They should not use the elevators for evacuation.

The policies on fire safety education and training programs provided to faculty, staff and students are included as follows: Each semester New and Returning Resident Advisors must attend the HRL Fire Academy. This is an award-winning program required of Resident Advisors and HRL staff to include several training elements. These include a presentation from the New Orleans Fire Department (NOFD), hands on training on the use of portable fire extinguishers, and evacuating through the New Orleans Fire Department Fire Safety House. New Resident Advisors and HRL staff members must attend all elements of this program. Returning staff must attend only the NOFD presentation and fire extinguisher training, but they are invited to attend all portions if they choose to do so. At the time of the HRL Fire Academy, participants are given literature from the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) on the use of fire extinguishers at Tulane University. Also, each student in the residential facilities at the start of the semester receives fire safety material to include a building guide, list of assembly areas, and other fire safety information developed by Tulane University.

At the Deming Apartments, fire safety information in the form of NFPA pamphlets and other information developed by OEHS are distributed to the tenants. This includes displays in the hallways with fire safety material. A meeting is held each year with the tenants at which time fire safety information is reviewed.

Fire drills are conducted throughout the semester as required by the Louisiana Office of the State Fire Marshal and these are critiqued. Areas for improvement are discussed at the end of each drill with the students and staff who participate in the drills.

Each October OEHS distributes fire safety pamphlets from the NFPA and operates Fire Safety Exhibition booths on the campuses during Fire Prevention Week (FPW). This also includes training on the use of portable fire extinguishers for faculty, staff, students, and visitors.

Each department including HRL is required to select a Departmental Safety Representative (DSR). That person serves as a representative for their department and as liaison with OEHS. These representatives must attend meetings, coordinate inspections of their work areas, and coordinate safety training. Such training involves fire safety.

Also, training on the use of portable fire extinguishers is available to the DSRs. Such training is mandatory annually for staff of TUPD and Facilities Management and Campus Development (FMCD).

Through HRL, fire safety sanction meetings are held as needed with students who violate fire safety rules.

To report a fire, each person must contact the designated number for emergency response by Tulane University Police. For further information, please see the EAPs written by OEHS for each building. These are available at the OEHS website.

Portable fire extinguishers have been installed in all of the TUPD vehicles. These extinguishers are available to Police Officers who serve as First Responders to all fire emergencies. They now have an extinguisher readily available for their use. Also, all TUPD Officers receive annual hands on training on how to use a portable fire extinguisher.

The following are Plans for Future Improvement in Fire Safety in the residential facilities which are being considered and/or have been initiated: Fire Packs are being developed by the Fire and Safety Workgroup with the assistance of FMCD, HRL, TUPD, and OEHS. These will be placed in each of the residential facilities to include all dormitories and apartments. These will provide building information to the fire department upon their arrival in the case of a fire in a residential facility.

The Fire Log which includes data for fires in the on-campus student housing facilities can be viewed via the internet at http://tulane.edu/police/uptown/reports/fire_log.cfm is maintained by TUPD. Entries or an addition to an entry to the log will be made by TUPD within two business days of receipt of the information on fires in the on-campus student housing facilities.
# Fire Safety Amenities in Residential Facilities 2019

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<th>Campus</th>
<th>Residential Facilities</th>
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<th>Full Sprinkler System</th>
<th>Smoke Detection</th>
<th>Fire Extinguishers</th>
<th>Evacuation Plans Posted</th>
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<th>Number of Fire Drills Held in 2018</th>
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<tr>
<td>Uptown</td>
<td>Paterson House</td>
<td>2400 Weinmann Road</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uptown</td>
<td>Phelps House</td>
<td>33 Mcalister Drive</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<td>Uptown</td>
<td>Sharp Hall</td>
<td>230 Weinmann Road</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uptown</td>
<td>Wall Residential College</td>
<td>250 Weinmann Road</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uptown</td>
<td>Warren</td>
<td>57 Newcomb Place</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uptown</td>
<td>Weatherhead Hall</td>
<td>65 Newcomb Place</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uptown</td>
<td>Willow Residences</td>
<td>120-160 Janet Yulman Way</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>TUHSC</td>
<td>Deming Apts</td>
<td>204 S. Saratoga Street</td>
<td>X1</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Notes:
Residential facilities refer to on-campus student housing facilities. N=16
TUPD refers to the Tulane University Police Department.
A full sprinkler system is one with sprinkler heads throughout the building.
The fire drills noted for these years are regular, mandatory, supervised fire drills. Non-regular or unscheduled fire drills are not included in this data.
X1. This fire alarm is monitored continuously by an outside central station.
X2. This fire alarm is monitored by a security officer at the front desk, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
X3. As a partial sprinkler system, there is one sprinkler head in those apartment windows which are located opposite an outside stairs.
X4. As a partial sprinkler system, there are sprinkler heads in the open first floor garage protecting the exit access which leads to the outside exit.
X5. Residence hall - opened for occupancy in August 2011.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Incident</th>
<th>Time of Incident</th>
<th>Campus</th>
<th>Building</th>
<th>Room</th>
<th>Fire Dept Response</th>
<th>Injuries</th>
<th>On-Campus Student Housing Facility</th>
<th>Dollar Lost for TU (USD)</th>
<th>Reported by</th>
<th>Type of fire</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12/9/19</td>
<td>5:28:00 PM</td>
<td>Uptown</td>
<td>Paterson House</td>
<td>not listed</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>TUPD</td>
<td>Unintentional cooking</td>
<td>Unintentional cooking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/13/19</td>
<td>11:06:00 AM</td>
<td>Downtown</td>
<td>Murphy Building</td>
<td>not listed</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>TUPD</td>
<td>Fire Alarm/Criminal Mischief</td>
<td>Fire Alarm/Criminal Mischief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/13/19</td>
<td>1:30:00 AM</td>
<td>Uptown</td>
<td>Butler Hall</td>
<td>not listed</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
<td>TUPD</td>
<td>Arson</td>
<td>Student used cigarette lighter to burn sign by Room 313.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3/23/19</td>
<td>12:24:00 AM</td>
<td>Uptown</td>
<td>Weatherhead</td>
<td>Room 313</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
<td>TUPD</td>
<td>Aggravated Arson</td>
<td>Student used lighter to burn name tag on door.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

Tulane University Police Department (Uptown)
504-865-5911 (emergency)
504-865-5381 (non-emergency)

Tulane University Police Department (Downtown)
504-988-5555 (emergency)
504-865-5381 (non-emergency)

New Orleans Police Department
911

Covington Police Department
911

Human Resources
504-865-5280

Student Resources & Support Services
504-314-2160

Title IX & Clery Coordinator
504-865-5611

Office of Institutional Equity
504-862-8083