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Annual Security and Fire Safety Report for 2025

University of Louisiana

at

Lafayette

This information is provided in compliance with federal law, known as the Clery Act

Introduction

The University of Louisiana at Lafayette prepares this report in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act. This report includes statistics for the previous three years concerning reported crimes that occurred on campus; in certain off-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by the University of Louisiana at Lafayette; and on public property within, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from, the campus. The report also includes institutional policies on campus security, such as policies concerning alcohol and drug use, crime prevention, the reporting of crimes, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking and other matters.

The full text of this report is available online at http://police.louisiana.edu/jeanne-clery-act/annual-reports. This report is prepared in cooperation with local law enforcement agencies and the Vice President for Student Affairs. These entities provide updated information on their educational efforts and programs to comply with the Act.

Campus crime, arrest, and referral statistics include those reported to the University of Louisiana at Lafayette police, designated campus security officials as defined under the Act, and local law enforcement agencies.
Each year, an email notification is sent to all enrolled students, faculty, and staff. The email provides information on how to access the Annual Security Report online. Copies of this report may also be obtained at the University of Louisiana at Lafayette Police Department (Bittle Hall) located at 210 Hebrard Blvd, Lafayette, LA

All phone numbers use the area code (337) unless otherwise noted.

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LETTER FROM THE CHIEF OF POLICE

The safety and well-being of the students, faculty, staff, and visitors are a priority here at the University of Louisiana at Lafayette. Through the assistance of several other University departments, every effort is made to better serve the University community and provide a safe environment in which the mission of the University may be attained. However, a truly safe campus can only be achieved through the cooperation of all students, faculty, and staff. This guide is a part of our effort to ensure this collaborative endeavor is successful. We hope you will read it carefully and use this information to help foster a safe environment for yourself and others on the University campus.

Tim Hanks
Chief of Police

In compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Crime Statistics Act, a copy of this Annual Security report is available on line at:
http://police.louisiana.edu/jeanne-clery-act/annual-reports.

A hard copy may be obtained by contacting the Division of Public Safety at 337.482.6447.

ABOUT THE POLICE DEPARTMENT AND PUBLIC SAFETY

ROLE, AUTHORITY, AND TRAINING

Mission Statement

"We Solve Problems"

Values: Trustworthiness, Respect, Responsibility, Fairness, Caring, and Citizenship

Objectives: Proactive Crime Prevention - Smart Policing - Intelligence Led Policing - Community Involvement - Excellence in Investigation and Follow-up.

Authority and Role

The UL Lafayette Police Department is a team of professionals working to provide a safe environment in which the educational mission of the University can be fully realized. The UL Lafayette Police Department is service-oriented and tailored to meet the needs of a large progressive institution. The department provides police services such as police patrol, taking of crime/offense reports, criminal investigations, traffic supervision, emergency first aid, the maintenance of public order, and other related services. The department's ability to function as an independent law enforcement agency enables it to provide assistance while still maintaining the autonomy of the University.

The UL Lafayette Police Department provides a 24-hour-a-day patrol protection to the campus and its satellite facilities. Officers are vested with full law enforcement powers and responsibilities of any law enforcement officer of the state on property owned or operated by the University, including adjacent streets. Title 17 Section 1805 (A) of the Louisiana Revised Statutes grants police powers to University officers. In addition, this law grants officers the authorization to carry concealed weapons, powers of arrest on and off campus, jurisdictional boundaries, and authorization for the investigation of crimes occurring within ones jurisdiction to include the entire state. Officers must successfully complete a minimum of 360 hours of basic law enforcement training at a Louisiana Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST) approved academy. In addition, officers also receive advanced training in areas of criminal investigation, firearms, OWI detection, defense tactics, legal updates, narcotics, forensics, etc.

The UL Lafayette Police Department has a working relationship with all local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies. The department is part of a parish-wide emergency preparedness response team and responds when requested by other agencies. Additionally, the UL Lafayette Police Department is a member of the FBI JJTF (Joint Terrorism Task Force).

The University also uses a private contract security guard service for access control at the University's residence halls during nighttime hours. Daytime hours are staffed by student workers managed by the Office of Housing and Residential Life Department. Additionally, there are Resident Assistants (RAs) assigned to each residence hall. An Area Coordinator, a professional staff person, is assigned to each residence hall area. They live on-site. These persons serve as additional "eyes and ears" for reporting.

Reporting Crimes or Emergencies

The UL Lafayette Police Department is located at 210 Hebrard Blvd. (**Bittle Hall)** on the UL Lafayette Campus. The department is open 24 hours a day and is staffed by commissioned police officers. Students have 24 hour access to emergency phone lines to UL Lafayette Police Department as well as 911. **If you are the victim of a crime, involved in an emergency, a witness to an incident, learn of something suspicious, and/or in need of assistance, contact the UL Lafayette Police Department on an on-campus phone by dialing:**

- **2-6447 or 911**
- **To contact the UL Lafayette Police Department on an off-campus line dial 482-6447 (long distance code is "337").**
- **911**

Emergency Phones

The University has approximately 64 Emergency Blue Light phones throughout campus. These phones automatically ring in the UL Lafayette Police Department communications area.

Accurate and Prompt Reporting

Community members, students, faculty, staff and guests are encouraged to report all crimes and public safety related incidents to the UL Lafayette Police Department in a timely manner and, when applicable, also to the Title IX Coordinator at (337) 482-1463. Reporting in a timely manner allows for the police department to assess the complaint for the purpose of making timely warnings reports and the annual statistical disclosure of the complaint. Failure to report as soon as practical hinders our ability to review for timely warnings.

The UL Lafayette Police Department and, when applicable, Title IX Office will investigate all complaints. A person wishing to file a report with the UL Lafayette PD has the right to file a report with local law enforcement agencies, to wit: Lafayette Police Department, Lafayette Parish Sheriff's Office, Iberia Parish Sheriff's Office, St. Martin Parish Sheriff's Office and/or Acadia Parish Sheriff's Office depending on the jurisdiction.

Any Code of Student Conduct violations will be forwarded to the Office of Student Rights and Responsibilities for review. Any employee matters will be forwarded to Human Resources for review. When appropriate, an incident will be referred to the Title IX Office for review.

Off-Campus Crime & Student Organizations

If local law enforcement is contacted about criminal activity occurring off-campus involving UL Lafayette students, that agency may notify UL Lafayette PD. However, there is no official policy requiring such notification. Students in these cases may be subject to arrest by the local law enforcement agency and University disciplinary proceedings through the Office of Student Life and Conduct.

UL Lafayette does have an official recognized student organization that has housing facilities "off campus." There are several recognized student organizations that occupy privately owned houses within the south campus area (Fraternity and Sorority Row). The houses are located on university property. If LPD is called

by a citizen to respond, LPD will typically notify UL Lafayette PD to respond with them or they will notify UL Lafayette PD to respond as the primary agency. This is part of the existing Memorandum of Understanding.

Limited Voluntary Confidential Reporting

If you are the victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the University system or the criminal justice system, you may still consider making a confidential report. 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 dangers. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the institution, and when they involve allegations of sexual harassment (including sexual violence) are made available to the University's Title IX Coordinator. Reporting procedures applicable to allegations of sexual assault are further discussed later in this brochure.

The UL Lafayette Police Department encourages anyone who is the victim or witness to any crime to promptly report the incident to the police. Because police reports are public records under state law, the UL Lafayette Police Department cannot hold reports of crime in confidence. Furthermore, the police department is obligated to report the name of the victim and perpetrator to the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator can generally accept confidential reports. There may be some instances in which the Title IX Coordinator may not be able to ensure confidentiality. The University has an obligation to evaluate the confidentiality request in the context of its responsibility to provide a safe and nondiscriminatory environment for all community members.

Confidential reports of crime may also be made to the UL Lafayette TIPS Hotline at 482-TIPS. The TIPS line is monitored by the UL Lafayette PD communications officer. The TIPS line should not be used to report emergencies. For emergencies dial 911 or (337) 482-6447. Additionally, TIPS can be reported on line at http://police.louisiana.edu.

Confidential Crime Reporting and Counselors

As a result of the 1998 amendments to 20 U.S.C. Section 1092 (f), clarification was given to people considered to be campus security authorities. Campus "Pastoral Counselors" and Campus "Professional Counselors," when acting as such are not considered to be a campus security authority and are not required to report crimes for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics. As a matter of policy, they are encouraged, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform persons being counseled of the procedures to report crimes on a voluntary basis for inclusion into the annual crime statistics.

Counselors are defined as:

Pastoral Counselor
An employee of an institution who is associated with a religious order or denomination, recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling and who is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor.

Professional Counselor
An employee of an institution whose official responsibilities include providing psychological counseling to members of the institution's community and who is functioning within the scope of his or her license or certification.

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

The University recognizes that laws and rules are necessary for society to function and supports the enforcement of law by governmental agencies and rules by officials of the University. All persons on the campus are subject to these laws and rules at all times. All law enforcement agencies are expected to check in with the UL Lafayette Police Department when on campus to investigate further an investigation they are working on for their respective jurisdiction. **Additionally, all law enforcement agencies with concurrent jurisdiction recognize that the UL Lafayette Police Department is the primary law enforcement unit to handle any crime that occurs on the campus.**

The UL Lafayette Police Department enjoys an especially good relationship with the Lafayette Police Department and the Lafayette Parish Sheriff's Office as well as with the St. Martin Parish Sheriff's Office (Cade Farm), Acadia Parish Sheriff's Office and the Iberia Parish Sheriff's Office (New Iberia Research Center). The primary agency designation exists and is described in a "memorandum of understanding" (MOU) between UL Lafayette Police Department and the aforementioned agencies. **UL Lafayette Police is responsible for all crimes occurring on the campus to include our public property areas for reporting of Clery and FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR).** Any Clery crime coming to the attention of another agency shall be turned over to the agency with primary jurisdiction on the campus to include the University's public property areas, to wit: UL Lafayette Police Department. In addition, the University requests the Lafayette Police Department provides annually, UCR statistics for the areas surrounding the campus in a one mile radius. The UL Lafayette Police Department also receives a daily call for service report from the Lafayette Police Department that includes a one mile radius surrounding the campus. This aids the department in generating timely notifications to the University community concerning crimes that occur within the City of Lafayette within a one mile radius of the campus.

Each agency notifies each other in the event of a major crime via telephone, two way radio or in person. In addition, the UL Lafayette Police Department and the Lafayette Police Department participate in an additional MOU that governs a partnership between both agencies titled "CUSP" City and University Safety Program whereby each agency assigns an officer to a single patrol vehicle to provide patrol, safety programs, intelligence gathering and operational support for the areas surrounding the campus where students reside and/or socialize, but not on the campus.

Timely Warnings
Notifying the UL Lafayette Community about Reported Crimes

In the event that a situation arises, either on or off campus, that, in the judgment of the Chief of Police or designee, ***constitutes an ongoing or continuing threat***, a campus wide "timely warning" will be issued. The warning(s) are generally written and distributed through the university e-mail system to students, faculty and staff. The message will be drafted by police department's Public Information Officer or designee and sent to the University's Communication and Marketing Office for dissemination. During after hours, the Communication and Marketing Office is responsible for maintaining an on-call person 24/7 to assist in the timely warning dissemination. Updates to the UL Lafayette community about any particular case resulting in a Security and Safety alert may be distributed via blast email, may be posted on the UL Lafayette Police website, or may be shared with the media, including and specifically The Vermilion Newspaper. Safety and Security alerts may be posted in campus buildings on the monitors in various locations. These alerts are usually distributed for the following Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR)/National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) classifications: arson, criminal homicide, and robbery. Incidents of aggravated assault and sex offenses are considered on a case-by case basis, depending on the facts of the case and whether there is a continuing danger to the campus community. For example, if an assault occurs between two students who have a disagreement, there may be no on-going threat to other UL Lafayette community members and a Safety and Security Alert would not be distributed. The Chief of Police or designee reviews all reports to determine if there is an on-going threat to the community and if the distribution of a Safety and Security alert is warranted. Safety and Security Alerts may also be issued for other crime classifications, as deemed necessary.

A daily crime and fire log is available for review 24 hours a day on the UL Lafayette PD website at http://police.louisiana.edu/jeanne-clery-act/crime-fire-log or at the UL Lafayette Police Department located at 210 Hebrard Blvd, Lafayette, Louisiana from 7:30 am to 5:00 pm Monday through Thursday and 7:30 am to 12:30 pm on Fridays, excluding holidays. The information in the crime log typically includes the case number, classification, date reported, date occurred, time occurred, general location, and disposition of each reported crime.

Incidents reported to UL Lafayette PD that fall into one of the required reporting classifications will be disclosed as a statistic in this annual brochure published by the UL Lafayette PD.

Depending on the particular circumstances of the crime, especially in all situations that could pose an immediate threat to the community and individuals, the UL Lafayette Police Department may also post the warning on the police department's website at: http://www.police.louisiana.edu, providing the University community with more immediate notification. Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should report the circumstances immediately to the UL Lafayette Police Department, by phone (337.482.6447) or in person at the police department located at 210 Hebrard Blvd, Lafayette, Louisiana.

Additionally, the Chief of Police or designee, may issue an immediate Emergency Notification System warning concerning an imminent threat to public safety. This Emergency Notification System alert uses the following modes of communication: land line telephone, cell phone, text messages, RSS feeds on monitors throughout the campus, University on campus computer screens, website alert, and could include face to face notification as well as public address systems such as bull horns and police unit pa.

Access to Campus Facilities

The UL Lafayette campus is open to the public even though some portions of the campus are surrounded by fencing such as residence halls and athletic facilities. The campus has multiple city streets that are either contiguous to the University property and/or traverse through the campus. The police department is **located** at 210 Hebrard Blvd. **Bittle Hall** and is open 24/7/365. Other Academic buildings are typically secured after the end of evening courses, typically 9:00 pm. Custodial staff remains working through 12 midnight in most buildings. Schedules of buildings fluctuate dependent upon the nature of the academic work and the semester. Dupre Library typically closes at 6:00 pm during the summer, 12 midnight during the fall and spring semester, and may remain open all night during the week leading up to final exams. The residence halls are restricted to residents and their approved guests, and other approved members of the University community. Each resident has an access control card (Cajun Card) to allow entry into the buildings. Additionally, a private contract guard service staffs each main entry to the residence halls from 12 midnight to 8:00 am during times of occupancy. The Housing department maintains a student worker during all other times of occupancy. Special arrangements are made for private contract guard service in residence halls during summer sessions when camps are in session and residence halls are in use. Residents are cautioned against allowing entry to strangers or any unauthorized persons into the residence halls and are urged to require individuals seeking entry to use their access control cards. UL Lafayette Police officers regularly patrol the residence halls either on foot or bike. Resident Assistants, House Directors, and Area Coordinators also enforce security measures in the halls and work with residents to achieve a community respectful of individual and group rights and responsibilities. These staff and UL Lafayette Police officers also conduct periodic educational sessions on prevention of various crimes including crimes against property and persons- specifically sexual assault and acquaintance rape.

Maintenance of Campus Facilities

Facilities and landscaping are maintained in a manner that minimizes hazardous conditions. UL Lafayette PD regularly patrols campus and reports malfunctioning lights and other unsafe conditions to Facilities Management for correction. Facilities Management does periodic lighting surveys at night. UL Lafayette PD does this twice annually and sends a report to Facilities Management to address new lighting concerns in addition to lights that are malfunctioning. Other members of the University community are helpful when they report equipment problems to UL Lafayette PD or to Facilities Management. Additionally, unsafe conditions can be reported via the web at http://police.louisiana.edu.

University Emergency Preparedness

The University of Louisiana at Lafayette primarily resides within the City and Parish of Lafayette, Louisiana. As such, the University must abide by and is protected for emergencies by the policies and regulations set forth in the City and Parish of Lafayette, Louisiana – Lafayette Parish Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness (Laf.OHSEP).

However, the University must be prepared for specific emergencies that may occur within the campus. The Division of Public Safety members attend Laf.OHSEP meetings and receive specialized training on emergency preparedness. University administrators , police supervisory and line personnel have received training in Incident Command and Responding to Critical Incidents on Campus. The Incident Command System (ICS) is utilized when responding to incidents and police officers work with other Public Safety units, UL Lafayette departments, and local Police agencies to manage, mitigate, and recover from incidents. Additional preparations have been previously adopted by the police department. These documents are called Procedural Orders and exist for situations such as fires, proximity threats, terrorism, bomb emergencies and threats, suspicious packages, unusual occurrences, disasters, civil disturbances, mass arrests, etc. These Procedural Orders and other police department policies are updated regularly. Additionally, designated areas of operation outside of public safety are responsible for developing contingency plans and continuity of operations plans for their staff and areas of responsibility. These plans are termed functional annexes.

The University conducts numerous emergency exercises each year, such as table top exercises, field exercises, and tests of the emergency notification systems on campus. These tests are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution.

General information about the emergency response and evacuation procedures for UL Lafayette is publicized each year as part of the University's Clery Act compliance efforts, and is available at the UL Lafayette Police Department and the Division of Public Safety website http://police.louisiana.edu/staying-safe/campus-wide-evacuation. Functional Annexes are maintained by each department and updates are mandated annually with the updated documents housed with the Office of Environmental Health & Safety.

All Hazard Emergency Operations Plan

1.2
Purpose

The University of Louisiana Lafayette (UL Lafayette) Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) establishes University policies, methodology, responsibilities and operations designed to effectively and efficiently leverage the human capital and resources of the University.

The primary objectives of the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) are:

- protect health and safety of people in the threatened or impacted area
- contain and control emergency incidents
- minimize damage to University property, facilities, research , and the environment
- minimize disruption of University activities and operations
- resume normal University activities and operations in a timely manner

1.2
Scope

The UL Lafayette EOP provides the framework for the coordination and delivery of preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation assistance to students, visitors, and employees threatened or impacted by a large scale emergency or disaster situation affecting UL Lafayette.
The EOP was developed and is maintained through collaboration with University stakeholders as well as public, private, non-government, and volunteers with assigned responsibilities and recognized in the plan.

The EOP takes an all-hazards approach to natural and human caused incidents that include but are not limited to those listed in section 2.2. It is scalable by design to afford maximum flexibility to University officials, decision-makers, and local and state partners.

This plan addresses preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation activities, it is at all times activated and relevant. Activities and tasks, including those assigned in the functional annexes that are part of this EOP, needed in response to an incident will be activated and directed by the University President, Emergency Management Executive Group (EMEG) or appropriate individual(s) as designated in succession of authority. The EOP is applicable to all departments, agencies or organizations that provide assistance or conduct operations in the context of actual or potential incidents that may impact the UL Lafayette.

Notification to the UL Lafayette Community about an Immediate Threat

Emergency Notification Systems

The Police Department and the Communications and Marketing receive information from various offices/departments on campus, such as the police department, environmental health and safety/emergency management and physical security systems. If one of these units 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 UL Lafayette Community, the UL Lafayette Police Department will collaborate to determine the content of the message and will use some or all of the systems described below to communicate the threat to the UL Lafayette community or to the appropriate segment of the community, if the threat is limited to a particular building or segment of the population/campus. The Police Department 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: UL Lafayette PD, LPD, LPSO, LFD), compromise the efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

In the event of a serious incident that poses an immediate threat to members of the UL Lafayette 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 UL Lafayette campus community. These methods of communication include UL Lafayette ENS, a system that provides email, phone and text message alerts to members of the UL Lafayette community. Students, staff, and faculty are automatically signed up for email alerts through their official UL Lafayette email address. To add/modify your email address or mobile phone number to this service, you must log onto to u-link at http://ulink.louisiana.edu and click on u-link then click on ENS tab. Currently, this service is only available to UL Lafayette community members. Students and employees may enter up to three phone numbers and 2 email addresses for their respective emergency notification system profile. Students are encouraged to include their parents/loved ones in their profile. The ENS system is tied into the social media pages including Facebook at: https://www.facebook.com/officialullafayette and Twitter at: https://twitter.com/ULLafayette.

ENS alerts may also be received directly on your computer as the alerts will take over the main website page and the message will scroll on the monitor of each University computer.

Updates will be communicated via the same systems. Individuals can call into the ENS advisory information phone number (337) 482-2222 for updates. Members of the community at large who are interested in receiving information about emergencies on campus should use the website, social media or call the information line at (337) 482-2222.

The UL Lafayette community members are encouraged to notify the UL Lafayette PD of any situation or incident on campus that involves a significant emergency or dangerous situation that may involve an immediate or ongoing threat to the health and safety of students, faculty, staff, or visitors on campus. UL Lafayette PD has the responsibility of responding to, and summoning the necessary resources, to mitigate, investigate, and document any situation that may cause a significant emergency or dangerous situation. In addition, UL Lafayette PD has a responsibility to respond to such incidents to determine if the situation does in fact, pose a threat to the community. If so, federal law requires that the institution notify the campus community or the appropriate segments of the community that may be affected by the situation.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Testing Procedures

Summary of the Emergency Response Plan

The University's All Hazards Emergency Operations Plan includes information about Incident Teams; University operating status parameters; incident priorities and performance expectations; shelter-in-place and evacuation guidelines; and local contingency and continuity planning requirements. University departments are responsible for developing contingency plans and continuity of operations plans for their staff and areas of responsibility. The University conducts numerous emergency response exercises each year, such as table top exercises, field exercises, and tests of the emergency notification systems on campus. These tests are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution.

UL Lafayette 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 UL Lafayette PD, Lafayette PD, Lafayette Fire and Lafayette HAZMAT, and they typically respond and work together to manage the incident. Depending on the nature of the incident, other UL Lafayette departments and other local, state, or federal agencies could also be involved in responding to the incident.

General information about the emergency response and evacuation procedures for UL Lafayette is publicized each year as part of the institution's Clery Act compliance efforts, and that information is available on the UL Lafayette PD website. Detailed information and updates to the UL Lafayette All Hazards Emergency Operations Plan and associated Functional Annexes which include departmental Contingency and Continuity Plans are available at: http://safety.louisiana.edu/sites/safety/files/Sec13%20UNIVERSITY%20EMERGENCY%20PREPAREDNESS%209th%20edition.pdf

Summary of Emergency Evacuation Procedures
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 in an interior room until you are told it is safe to come out. If your building is damaged, take your personal belongings (purse, wallet, UL LAFAYETTE Cajun 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 UL LAFAYETTE PD, Housing Staff members, other University employees, the state government, Lafayette PD, Lafayette Parish Sheriff's Office, or other authorities utilizing the University's emergency communications tools.

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:

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. Shut and lock all windows (tighter seal) and close exterior doors.
4. Turn off air conditioners, heaters, and fans.
5. Close vents to ventilation systems as you are able. (University staff will turn off the ventilation as quickly as possible.)
6. Make a list of the people with you and ask someone (House Staff, faculty, or other staff) to call the list in to UL Lafayette PD so they know where you are sheltering. If only students are present, one of the students should call in the list.
7. Turn on a radio or TV and listen for further instructions.
8. Make yourself comfortable.

Campus Wide Evacuation

If you are directed to evacuate the entire campus, you should leave the main campus area and do not return until directed to do so. It is important to evacuate by foot, bicycle, and/or vehicle as soon as possible based on your individual circumstance. There will be traffic congestion and it is important to avoid major intersections and leave the outlying areas of the University community. The Division of Public Safety has a traffic evacuation plan that involves area law enforcement agencies; however, remember that the University would be the 17th largest city in the state if it were classified as a city. The mass evacuation of the campus will adversely impact traffic in the Lafayette area. You should decide on your own the appropriate method for leaving the campus depending on your location and your circumstances. Simply walking on foot may be the best option if traffic congestion is a concern. You can expect limited cell phone coverage during this type of incident. The University will continue to use its Emergency Notification System, social media to disseminate information concerning the incident and the evacuation. In addition, during an emergency and when practical, local media coverage will be used to assist in the dissemination of information.

Residence hall students should stay tuned to the information sources for direction should a campus wide evacuation or partial evacuation of residence halls take place. The Housing Department will be involved in relocation housing in the event of a protracted incident.

Faculty and staff essential personnel will be directed by the Division of Public Safety to assist in the evacuation process and/or management of the incident where appropriate. There will typically be a designated staging area, to be determined and communicated, for essential personnel to be briefed on the situation and incident objectives.

BYSTANDER INTERVENTION AND RISK REDUCTION

Be a Good Bystander

The University of Louisiana at Lafayette encourages all community members to educate themselves about interpersonal violence and share this info with friends. Confront friends who make excuses for other peoples abusive behavior, speak up against racist, sexist, and homophobic jokes or remarks. A good is bystander someone who models pro-social behaviors and intervenes when a potentially dangerous situation occurs.

To combat sexual assault on campus, the most powerful tool is your conveying your concern. The best way bystanders can assist in creating an empowering climate free of interpersonal violence is to diffuse the problem behaviors before they escalate.

Often people don't intervene because they may assume the situation isn't a problem, or feel it is none of their business. They may assume that someone else will do something, or believe that other people weren't bothered by the problem. In some cases, a person might feel their personal safety is at risk.

When people do intervene in a situation, they often say that it was the right thing to do, and that they would want someone to intervene if the roles were reversed.

Bystander Intervention Keys

• Notice the Incident. Bystanders first must notice the incident taking place. Obviously, if they don't take note of the situation there is no reason to help.

• Interpret Incident as Emergency. Bystanders also need to evaluate the situation and determine whether it is an emergency, or at least one in which someone needs assistance. Again, if people do not interpret a situation as one in which someone needs assistance, then there is no need to provide help

• Assume Responsibility. Another decision bystanders make is whether they should assume responsibility for giving help. One repeated finding in research studies on helping is that a bystander is less likely to help if there are other bystanders present. When other bystanders are present responsibility for helping is diffused. If a lone bystander is present he or she is more likely to assume responsibility.

• Attempt to Help. Whether this is to help the person leave the situation, confront a behavior, diffuse a situation, or call for other support/security.

How to Recognize Sexual Assault:

What is Consent?

Consent to engage in sexual activity must exist from beginning to end of each instance of sexual activity. Consent is demonstrated through mutually understandable words and/or actions that clearly indicate a willingness to engage in a specific sexual activity. Silence alone, without actions evidencing permission, does not demonstrate Consent. Consent must be knowing and voluntary. To give Consent, a person must be of legal age. Assent does not constitute Consent if obtained through Coercion or from an individual whom the Alleged Offender [here, Respondent] knows or reasonably should know is Incapacitated. The responsibility of obtaining Consent rests with the

person initiating sexual activity. Use of alcohol or drugs does not diminish one's responsibility to obtain Consent. Consent to engage in sexual activity may be withdrawn by any person at any time. Once withdrawal of Consent has been expressed, the sexual activity must cease. Consent is automatically withdrawn by a person who is no longer capable of giving Consent. A current or previous consensual dating or sexual relationship between the Parties does not itself imply Consent or preclude a finding of responsibility.

Note: Consent is a voluntary agreement to engage in sexual activity. Consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not imply Consent to engage in sexual activity with another. Coercion, force, or threat of either invalidates Consent.

Incapacitation: An individual is considered to be incapacitated if, by reason of mental or physical condition, the individual is manifestly unable to make a knowing and deliberate choice to engage in sexual activity. Being drunk or intoxicated can lead to Incapacitation; however, someone who is drunk or intoxicated is not necessarily incapacitated, as Incapacitation is a state beyond drunkenness or intoxication. Individuals who are asleep, unresponsive or unconscious are incapacitated. Other indicators that an individual may be Incapacitated include, but are not limited to, inability to communicate coherently, inability to dress/undress without assistance, inability to walk without assistance, slurred speech, loss of coordination, vomiting, or inability to perform other physical or cognitive tasks without assistance.

Voluntary (freely given): Consent must be voluntary; it cannot be obtained by coercion or force. Even if someone did not physically resist an attacker, that doesn't mean they gave consent. Some survivors don't resist for fear physical resistance might make their attackers more violent. Research also indicates that some rape victims may experience "tonic immobility" during the rape. In other words, they are literally paralyzed by fear.

Only Active (not passive): Consent must be active. If someone were unconscious, asleep, incapacitated or incoherent by drugs or alcohol, then they couldn't consent. Indeed, even if someone did not remember being sexually assaulted, it doesn't mean it didn't happen.

Informed: If someone consented to one intimate act, it does not imply that they have consented to others. Consent must be informed, which means you and your partner know what you are consenting to beforehand. Always ask before increasing the level of intimacy.

Clear: If someone didn't say no, it doesn't mean they consented. Remember, consent must be active and involve clear words or actions. Always get clear affirmation. Never assume consent.

Engaged Permission: Just because you have consented to something in the past, doesn't imply that you consent to it in the future. Similarly, being in a relationship with someone doesn't mean you or your partner have consented to sexual activity. Always ask for permission to engage in mutually agreed upon sexual activity.

The Bystander Intervention Playbook

The College of William and Mary put together a playbook of advice for bystander intervention. These tips may be useful.

• Defensive Split Step in and separate two people. Let them know your concerns and reasons for intervening. Be a friend and let them know you are acting in their best interest. Make sure each person makes it home safely
• Pick and Roll Use a distraction to redirect the focus somewhere else: "Hey, I need to talk to you." or "Hey, this party is lame. Let's go somewhere else."
• The Option Evaluate the situation and people involved to determine your best move. You could directly intervene yourself, or alert friends of each person to come in and help. If the person reacts badly, try a different approach.
• Full Court Press Recruit the help of friends of both people to step in as a group.
• Fumblerooski Divert the attention of one person away from the other person. Have someone standing by to redirect the other person's focus (see Pick and Roll). Commit a party foul (i.e. spilling your drink) if you need to.

Active Bystander Intervention takes a number of forms:

• Talking to a friend to ensure he or she is doing okay, Ask directly, "Do you need a ride?"
• Have a buddy system, and let your friends know if you're worried about them
• Making up an excuse to help the friend get away from someone
• Calling the police (911)
• Recommending to a bartender or party host that someone has had too much to drink
• Pointing out someone's disrespectful behavior in a safe and respectful manner that tends to de-escalate the situation
• Removing a friend from a risky situation quickly

Risk Reduction

With no intent to victim-blame and recognizing that only rapists are responsible for rape, the following are some strategies to reduce one's risk of sexual assault or harassment (taken from Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network, www.rainn.org):

1. Be aware of your surroundings. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way to get out of a bad situation.

2. Try to avoid isolated areas. It is more difficult to get help if no one is around.

3. Walk with purpose. Even if you don't know where you are going, act like you do.

4. Trust your instincts. If a situation or location feels unsafe or uncomfortable, it probably isn't the best place to be.

5. Try not to load yourself down with packages or bags as this can make you appear more vulnerable.

6. Make sure your cell phone is with you and charged and that you have cab money.

7. Don't allow yourself to be isolated with someone you don't trust or someone you don't know.

8. Avoid putting music headphones in both ears so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.

9. When you go to a social gathering, go with a group of friends. Arrive together, check in with each other throughout the evening, and leave together. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way out of a bad situation.

10. Trust your instincts. If you feel unsafe in any situation, go with your gut. If you see something suspicious, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.).

11. Don't leave your drink unattended while talking, dancing, using the restroom, or making a phone call. If you've left your drink alone, just get a new one.

12. Don't accept drinks from people you don't know or trust. If you choose to accept a drink, go with the person to the bar to order it, watch it being poured, and carry it yourself. At parties, don't drink from the punch bowls or other large, common open containers.

13. Watch out for your friends, and vice versa. If a friend seems out of it, is way too intoxicated for the amount of alcohol they've had, or is acting out of character, get him or her to a safe place immediately.

14. If you suspect you or a friend has been drugged, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.). Be explicit with doctors so they can give you the correct tests (you will need a urine test and possibly others).

15. If you need to get out of an uncomfortable or scary situation here are some things that you can try:

a. Remember that being in this situation is not your fault. You did not do anything wrong, it is the person who is making you uncomfortable that is to blame.

b. Be true to yourself. Don't feel obligated to do anything you don't want to do. "I don't want to" is always a good enough reason. Do what feels right to you and what you are comfortable with.

c. Have a code word with your friends or family so that if you don't feel comfortable you can call them and communicate your discomfort without the person you are with knowing. Your friends or family can then come to get you or make up an excuse for you to leave.

d. Lie. If you don't want to hurt the person's feelings it is better to lie and make up a reason to leave than to stay and be uncomfortable, scared, or worse. Some excuses you could use are: needing to take care of a friend or family member, not feeling well, having somewhere else that you need to be, etc.

16. Try to think of an escape route. How would you try to get out of the room? Where are the doors? Windows? Are there people around who might be able to help you? Is there an emergency phone nearby?

17. If you and/or the other person have been drinking, you can say that you would rather wait until you both have your full judgment before doing anything you may regret later.

National Sexual Assault Hotline | 1.800.656.HOPE(4673) | Free. Confidential. 24/7.

Education Programs

The UL Lafayette Police Department provides various programs and systems designed to enhance the safety and well-being of the University community. Campus security and fire safety procedures are discussed at new student orientation and residence hall orientation at the beginning of each semester. The UL Lafayette PD, Environmental Health and Safety, Student Affairs, including Student Rights and Responsibilities, Housing, Residence Hall staff, Student Health Services and Counseling and Testing participate in forums and programs in residence halls to address students and to explain University security, public safety, and fire safety measures and procedures at UL Lafayette. Members of the police department conduct crime prevention and general security and safety awareness presentations scheduled by the police department as well as when requested by various community groups, including students and employees of the University. During these presentations, the following information is typically provided: crime prevention tips, statistics on crime at UL Lafayette, fire safety information, information regarding security procedures and practices, including encouraging participants to be responsible for their own security/safety and for the security/safety for others on campus, such as bystander training. In addition, UL Lafayette PD sets up demonstrations with the Mobile Operations Center and crime prevention awareness displays at various locations throughout the year. This provides for one-on-one interaction to answer questions and enter into a dialogue concerning safety and security. New employee orientation includes the distribution of this very document. The UL Lafayette PD also periodically sponsors a women's self-defense class and will provide said class to any organization requesting.

During the 2019 year, UL Lafayette PD conducted events and presentations and staffed crime prevention tables. UL Lafayette PD also participates in Student Affairs programs. The Student Affairs areas conducted programs including information regarding alcohol education, fire safety, personal safety, and crime prevention for the UL Lafayette community. Environmental Health and Safety participated in and/or conducted educational programs for students and employees. Presentation were conducted for Resident Assistants (RAs), Student Orientation staff (SOS), as well as several sections of University 100 (UNIV 100)on the following topics:

- Campus Security Authority
- Bystander Intervention
- Risk Reduction
- Run, Hide, Fight

Blue Light Emergency System

The UL Lafayette Police Department operates emergency telephones installed at various locations throughout the campus. The Code Blue Stations are easily recognizable by a tall blue pole with a light at the top or attached to a building with the signature blue light located on top of the device. When the user pushes the easily accessible emergency button, the phone automatically dials the number and direct contact is made with the UL Lafayette Police Department. A blue strobe light is activated and an officer is dispatched to the location. The Code Blue System provides the opportunity for immediate contact with police officers. Our hope is that the system provides a feeling of security to all who walk the University campus.

482-2 TIP: Crime Stoppers Tips Line

The UL Lafayette Police Department operates an anonymous Crime Stoppers Tips Line to assist the department and the community in the prevention and solving of crime. Members of the community are encouraged to report any information regarding crimes that may or have occurred by dialing **482-2TIP or 2-2TIP** and follow the instructions given. All callers will remain anonymous.

On-Call Response Team

In addition to on-duty police officers, the University has an on-call response team consisting of the Vice President of Student Affairs, Dean of Students, Chief of Police, Student Affairs staff, Counseling and Testing staff, and additional police personnel. In most cases, this team can be assembled from initial contact. In cases of facility problems, there are standby personnel available for call-out by the UL Lafayette Police Department.

Escort Van Service

The Office of Transportation Services provides an evening on campus escort service using shuttles which are available 7 days a week to students, staff, faculty and visitors who request it by calling (337) 262-1740. Escorts are provided to and from campus within the main campus and campus south areas from 7 pm to 12 midnight weekdays and 12 noon to 12 midnight on weekends.

Self Defense Program

This program is offered to all members of the UL Lafayette Community. The program teaches basic self-defense skills and techniques. The programs assist participants in gaining confidence in their own abilities, as well as making them more aware of their surroundings.

Operation Safeguard

The UL Lafayette PD promotes Operation Safeguard program, engraving serial numbers or owner's recognized numbers on items of value, and makes engravers available upon request at no charge.

Physical Security Systems

The Division of Public Safety maintains a campus wide system that records over 500 cameras, controls over 100 access control points, and has separate burglar/intrusion alarms, duress alarms, and fire alarm systems.

Other areas of Education can be found on the UL Lafayette PD Website:

How to respond when an active shooter is in your vicinity

- **Information Guide** **(PDF)**

Information about the Jeanne Clery Act
http://police.louisiana.edu/jeanne-clery-act
http://www2.ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/campus.html

Reference Guide for Emergencies

- http://police.louisiana.edu/sites/police/files/ULEmergencyProcedureGuide-pt1.pdf

Additionally, video presentations on Recognizing and Preventing Violence on Campus, Intimate Partner Violence and Stalking- The Impact on the Workplace, and Safe Travel are presented.

See Something, Say Something Campaign

Crime Statistics

The information below provides context for the crime statistics reported as part of compliance with the Clery Act.

The procedures for preparing the annual disclosure of crime statistics include reporting statistics to the University community obtained from the following sources: the UL Lafayette Police Department, the request from Lafayette PD, Lafayette Parish Sheriff's Office, Iberia Parish Sheriff's Office, St. Martin Parish Sheriff's Office, Acadia Parish Sheriff's Office, and non-police officials (as defined below). For statistical purposes, crime statistics reported to any of these sources are recorded in the calendar year the crime was reported.

A written request for statistical information is made on an annual basis to all Campus Security Authorities (as defined by federal law) and to all University Deans, Directors, and Department Heads. Statistical information is requested and provided to UL Lafayette PD by the Student Health Center Director and Title IX Coordinator.

All statistics are gathered, compiled, and reported to the University via this report, entitled "Annual Security and Fire Safety Report" which is published by UL Lafayette PD. UL Lafayette PD submits the annual crime statistics published in this brochure to the Department of Education (ED). The statistical information gathered by the Department of Education is available to the public through the ED website.

UL Lafayette PD sends an email to every enrolled student and current employee on an annual basis. The email includes a brief summary of the contents of this report. The email also includes the address for the UL Lafayette PD website where the "Annual Security and Fire Safety Report" brochure can be found online

(**http://police.louisiana.edu/jeanne-clery-act/annual-reports**) and a physical copy may be obtained by making a request to the UL Lafayette PD.

The statistics in this brochure are published in accordance with the standards and guidelines used by the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook and relevant federal law (the Clery Act).

The number of victims involved in a particular incident is indicated in the statistics column for the following crime classifications: Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter, Forcible and Non-Forcible Sex Offenses, and Aggravated Assault. For example, if an aggravated assault occurs and there are three victims, this would be counted as three aggravated assaults in the crime statistics chart.

The number reflected in the statistics for the following crime categories includes one offense per distinct operation: Robbery, Burglary, Larceny, Vandalism, and Arson. For example, if five students are walking across campus together and they are robbed, this would count as one instance of robbery in the crime statistics chart.

In cases of Motor Vehicle Theft, each vehicle stolen is counted as a statistic.

In cases involving Liquor Law, Drug Law, and Illegal Weapons violations, each person who was arrested is indicated in the arrest statistics.

The statistics captured under the "Referred for Disciplinary Action" section for Liquor Law, Drug Law, and Illegal Weapons violations indicates the number of people referred to the Office of Student Rights and Responsibilities for disciplinary action for violations of those specific laws. Being "found responsible" for a violation includes a referral that resulted in a student being charged by the Office of Student Rights and Responsibilities and a record of the action being kept on file.

The statistics in the Hate Crime charts are separated by category of prejudice. The numbers for most of the specific crime categories are part of the overall statistics reported each year. The only exceptions to this are the addition of Simple Assault, Intimidation, and any other crime that involves bodily injury that is not already included in the required reporting categories. If a Hate Crime occurs where there is an incident involving Intimidation, Vandalism, Larceny, Simple Assault, or other bodily injury, the law requires that the statistic be reported as a hate crime even though there is no requirement to report the crime classification in any other area of the compliance document. Note: A hate or bias related crime is not a separate, distinct crime, but is the commission of a criminal offense which was motivated by the offender's bias. For example, a subject assaults a victim, this is a crime. If the facts of the case indicate that the offender was motivated to commit the offense because of his/her bias, against the victim's race, sexual orientation, gender, religion, ethnicity, or disability, the assault is then also classified as a hate/bias crime.

Statistics for "Residential Facilities" are also counted in the "On Campus" crime category. The law requires institutions to break out the number of "On Campus" crimes that occur in residential facilities.

Statistics under the heading of "Referred for Disciplinary Action" include those individuals referred to the Office of Student Rights and Responsibilities for disciplinary action. The numbers include incidents that are reported to via UL Lafayette PD referrals and referrals provided directly to the Office of Student Rights and Responsibilities from other members of the UL Lafayette community.

Illegal Drugs & Weapons Policy

The entire campus is considered a "Drug Free Zone" and a "Gun Free Zone" as outlined in Title 40 Section 981.3 and Title 14 Section 95.2 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes.

The University does not condone the possession, use, and/or distribution of marijuana, LSD, or other hallucinogenic substances, narcotics, or drug paraphernalia by anyone. Any individual known to be in possession, using, or distributing such drugs is subject to University disciplinary action, arrest, imprisonment, or can be fined according to state law.

The University prohibits the use or possession of firearms while on campus. Anyone in violation is subject to disciplinary action and/or arrest according to state law.

Alcoholic Beverages
Drug & Alcohol Abuse Policy/Programs

The University of Louisiana at Lafayette seeks to encourage and sustain an academic environment that both respects individual freedom and promotes the health, safety, and welfare of all members of the community. In keeping with these objectives, the University has established a policy and guidelines governing the possession, sale, and consumption of alcoholic beverages on the University campus, and conforming to the laws of Louisiana. The University is committed to promoting the health and safety of its campus community through a program of alcohol education and the implementation of a relevant policy. A copy of this policy may be obtained by going to http://counselingandtesting.louisiana.edu/content/slidde/alcohol-and-drugs/campus-alcohol-drug-policy.

The University affirms its adherence to the following principles:

- The misuse and/or abuse of alcoholic beverages and related behavior, such as disorderly conduct, illness due to excessive consumption of alcohol, and destruction of property, pose a danger to an individual member of the University community and to the community at large.
- The promotion of alcoholic beverage consumption as the primary focus of on-or-off campus activities is inappropriate because it invites members of the University community to violate the University regulations and state law.
- Consumption of alcoholic beverages should only be by persons of legal age and by personal choice.
- Those that choose to consume alcoholic beverages should do so responsibly and in moderation.
- Consumption of alcoholic beverages should not be the main focus of an event or the only means of refreshment at an event.
- The responsibility for proper consumption of alcoholic beverages and for compliance with state law rests with each individual member of the University community.
- The University will contact by one and/or letter of underage students who violate the Alcohol Policy.
- The University does not condone the violations of laws proscribing possession, use, or sale of alcoholic beverages and possession, use, sale, manufacture, or distribution of illegal drugs. Members of the UL Lafayette community should know that violations of the laws concerning illegal drugs may lead to disciplinary action, which may include eviction from residence halls, revocation of other privileges, or suspension or expulsion from the University. Disciplinary action may be taken in order to protect the interests of the University and the rights and safety of others.

Abuse of alcohol and drugs can have a dramatic impact on the professional, academic and family life. The University, therefore, encourages members of the community who may be experiencing difficulty with

drugs or alcohol to contact the UL Lafayette Counseling and Testing Center at 220 Hebrard Blvd., OK Allen Hall-Saucier Wellness Center (337) 482.6480.

ALCOHOL, ILLEGAL DRUGS, AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE EDUCATION

The information in this section is in accordance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989.

The University of Louisiana at Lafayette is concerned about your health and safety. Abuse of alcohol and controlled substances can seriously impair your health and your ability to work and study. It can cause you to endanger the safety and well-being of others.

The university promotes an environment that rejects substance abuse as an acceptable life style, informs you about resources for preventing or treating substance abuse, and helps you make healthy decisions about alcohol and other drugs. You should familiarize yourself with the university's standard of conduct and disciplinary actions taken against students or employees who violate that standard (all outlined below).

Educational programming consists of primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and new employees, as well as ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns for students and employees that:

Prevention of substance abuse is sought in several ways by:

• promoting accurate information on drug use

• encouraging healthy use of leisure time through recreation and other activities

• enhancing skills for dealing with stress, and

• working through campus leaders and influencers to establish a healthy environment.

Effects of Alcohol

Alcohol consumption results in various marked behavioral changes. Even low doses significantly impair one's judgment and coordination. Alcohol consumption increases the likelihood of aggressive acts such as abuse; results in marked impairments in higher mental functions responsible for learning and remembering information; and can lead to respiratory distress and DEATH.

Repeated alcohol use can lead to dependence. Sudden cessation of alcohol can result in withdrawal symptoms such as anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions which can be life-threatening. Long-term alcohol use can lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain, liver, and digestive system.

Warning signs of a substance dependence disorder include the following:

- Developing a tolerance: needing increased amounts of the drug or alcohol to reach desired effects;
- Emotional changes: becoming more irritable, moody, fatigued;
- Sleep disturbances: either a decreased need for sleep or difficulty with insomnia;
- Changes in eating behaviors;
- Loss of interest in previously enjoyed activities in favor of spending more time consuming alcohol and/or drugs;
- Missing classes and not turning assignments in;
- Neglecting personal hygiene;
- Hanging out with a new and different group of friends;
- Using any excuse to consume alcohol and/or drugs;
- Conversations centering on being high and/or drunk;
- Inability to stop using once started;
- Inability to cut back or quit using;
- Becoming secretive about their usage or using in secret.

The above is just a partial list of substance dependence warning signs. An individual can have any combination of the above warning signs as well as having additional warning signs that are not on the list. If you notice these warning signs in yourself or in another person, please know that help is available. For further information regarding alcohol and drugs, screenings for alcohol/drug dependence disorders, or for help in dealing with alcohol and drug use problems, please contact the UL Lafayette Counseling & Testing Center at **337.482.6480** and set up an appointment to speak with a counselor. The Center offers an unlimited number of sessions **free of charge** to all students, faculty, and staff of the University.

HOW DRUG USE AFFECTS YOUR HEALTH

Adverse health effects can range from nausea and anxiety to coma and death. There are risks associated with the chronic use of all psychoactive drugs, including alcohol. A pregnant woman who uses alcohol, cigarettes, or other drugs exposes her fetus to serious risks, including miscarriage, low birth weight, and brain damage.

Substance abuse may involve controlled substances, illegal drugs, and alcohol—all of which pose a health risk. When drugs are used in combination with each other, their negative effects on the mind and body are often multiplied beyond the effects of the same drugs taken on their own.

Alcohol is the drug most frequently abused on college campuses and in our society. Even small amounts of alcohol significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car, increasing your chances of having an accident. Consumption of alcohol may be a factor in the incidence of aggressive crimes, including acquaintance sexual assault and domestic abuse. Moderate to large amounts of alcohol severely impair your ability to learn and remember information. Because alcohol is a depressant, very large amounts can cause respiratory and cardiac failure, resulting in death.

Marijuana impairs short-term memory and comprehension. It can cause confusion, anxiety, and for some, lung damage, and abnormalities of the hormonal and reproductive system. Hours after the feeling of getting high fades, the effects of the drug on coordination and judgment remain, heightening the risk of driving or performing other complex tasks. Cannabis, a fat-soluble substance, may remain in the body for weeks, and overuse can cause paranoia, panic attacks, or psychiatric problems.

Club Drugs refers to a wide variety of drugs including MDMA (Ecstasy), GHB, rohypnol, ketamine, methamphetamine, and LSD, and are often used at raves, dance clubs, and bars. No club drug is safe due to variations in purity, potency, and concentration, and they can cause serious health problems or death. They have even more serious consequences when mixed with alcohol.

Depressants such as barbiturates, Valium and other benzodiazepines, Quaaludes, and other depressants cause disorientation, slurred speech, and other behaviors associated with drunkenness. The effects of an overdose of depressants range from shallow breathing, clammy skin, dilated pupils, and weak and rapid pulse to coma and death.

Hallucinogens such as LSD, MDA, PCP (angel dust), mescaline, and peyote can cause powerful distortions in perception and thinking. Intense and unpredictable emotional reactions can trigger panic attacks or psychotic reaction. An overdose of hallucinogens can cause heart failure, lung failure, coma, and death.

Narcotics like heroin, codeine, morphine, methadone, and opium cause such negative effects as anxiety, mood swings, nausea, confusion, constipation, and respiratory depression. Overdose may lead to convulsions, coma, and death. The risk of being infected with HIV/AIDS or other diseases increases significantly if you inject drugs and share needles, and there is a high likelihood of developing a physical and psychological dependence on these drugs.

Stimulants – cocaine, amphetamines, and others – can cause agitation, loss of appetite, irregular heartbeat, chronic sleeplessness, and hallucinations. Cocaine and crack cocaine are extremely dangerous and psychologically and physically addictive. An overdose can result in seizures and death.

Tobacco, with its active ingredient nicotine, increases your heart rate and raises your blood pressure. The tar in cigarette smoke is a major cause of cancer and other respiratory problems. Carbon monoxide in cigarette smoke can promote arteriosclerosis, and long-term effects of smoking include emphysema, chronic bronchitis, heart disease, and lung cancer.

DRUG USE BY STUDENTS AND EMPLOYEES

The university is committed to maintaining a drug- and alcohol-free environment for its students and employees, in compliance with applicable federal and state laws. Students or employees who violate federal or state laws concerning the possession, use, or sale of drugs or alcohol are subject to criminal prosecution, as University Police actively enforce these laws; those who violate university policies may also be subject to institutional sanctions.

No one under the age of 21 may store, possess, or consume alcoholic beverages on any property under the control of the University of Louisiana at Lafayette. Persons of legal drinking age—21 years of age or older—may possess or consume alcoholic beverages only in areas or at functions specifically designated or approved for such use.

The unlawful or unauthorized possession, use, distribution, dispensation, sale, or manufacture of controlled substances or alcohol is prohibited on university property or as part of any university activity. Students will also be subject to disciplinary action for violations of the alcohol or drug policy that occur off campus or on private property. Employees or students who violate the policy may be disciplined in accordance with university policies, statutes, rules, regulations, employment contracts, and labor agreements, up to and including dismissal and referral for prosecution. The university may contact the parents of students under the age of 21 for violations of the Student Code.

DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS OF UNIVERSITY EMPLOYEES

Employees are subject to disciplinary action – including discharge – for unauthorized consumption of alcohol on institutional time or property; inability to perform satisfactorily their assigned duties as a result of consuming alcohol; illegal or excessive use of drugs, narcotics, or intoxicants; or unauthorized sale or distribution of drugs, narcotics, or intoxicants.

If you have a problem with controlled substances or alcohol, please seek professional advice and treatment. You may seek confidential help with your problem or obtain a list of counseling and assistance programs by calling Counseling and Testing at 337.482.6480. In some cases, your supervisor may direct you to request this information.

VIOLATION OF THE DRUG POLICY BY UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Students who illegally possess, use, distribute, sell, or manufacture drugs are subject to disciplinary action and may be dismissed from the university. For more information about the university's drug policy, refer to the Student Code

The university provides educational programs and counseling to students who are substance abusers or who are affected by the substance abuse of others. For confidential help with these problems, contact the Counseling Center at 337.482.6480 or the Office of the Dean of Students at 337.482.6267

DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE: FEDERAL LAWS

Under federal sentencing guidelines, federal courts can sentence simple-possession first offenders to one year in prison and a $100,000 fine. Penalties for subsequent convictions are

significantly greater [21 U.S.C. 844(a)]. A sentence of life imprisonment can result from a conviction for possession of a controlled substance that results in death or bodily injury. Possession of more than five grams of cocaine can trigger an intent-to-distribute penalty of 10 to 16 years in prison [U.S.S.G.S. 2D2.1(b)(1)].

Relevant State and Federal Laws

Intoxication

RS 14:15 Intoxication

The fact of an intoxicated or drugged condition of the offender at the time of the commission of the crime is immaterial, except as follows:

(1) Where the production of the intoxicated or drugged condition has been involuntary, and the circumstances indicate this condition is the direct cause of the commission of the crime, the offender is exempt from criminal responsibility.

(2) Where the circumstances indicate that an intoxicated or drugged condition has precluded the presence of a specific criminal intent or of special knowledge required in a particular crime, this fact constitutes a defense to a prosecution for that crime.

Underage Drinking

Purchase and public possession of alcoholic beverages; exceptions; penalties

RS 14:93.12 Purchase and public possession of alcoholic beverages; exceptions; penalties

A. It is unlawful for any person under twenty-one years of age to purchase or have public possession of any alcoholic beverage.

B. (1) Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

Penalty	1st Offense
Fine	No more than $100
Jail	Not more than 6 months, or both Fine & jail
License Suspension	may be suspended upon conviction, plea of guilty, or nolo contendere for a period of 180 days

(2) Any person apprehended while violating the provisions of this Section shall be issued a citation by the apprehending law enforcement officer, which shall be paid in the same manner as provided for the offenders of local traffic violations.

(3) In addition to the penalties provided in Paragraph (1) of this Subsection, the driver's license of any person violating the provisions of this Section may be suspended upon conviction, plea of guilty, or nolo contendere for a period of one hundred eighty days. Upon conviction, plea of guilty, or nolo contendere, the court shall surrender the driver's license to the Department of Public Safety and Corrections for suspension in accordance with the provisions of this Section. Upon first conviction, the court may issue an order which authorizes the department to issue a restricted driver's license upon a demonstration to the court that a hardship would result from being unable to drive to school or work. Such restrictions shall be determined by the court.

Selling or Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Penalty	1st Offense
Fine	No more than $500

Jail	Not more than 30 days, or both Fine & jail
License Suspension	may be suspended upon conviction, plea of guilty, or nolo contendere for a period of 180 days.

RS 14:93.13 Unlawful purchase of alcoholic beverages by persons on behalf of persons under twenty-one

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

A. It is unlawful for any person, other than a parent, spouse, or legal guardian, as specified in R.S. 14:93.10(2)(a)(ii), to purchase on behalf of a person under twenty-one years of age any alcoholic beverage.

B.(1) Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than thirty days, or both.

(2) In addition to the penalties provided in Paragraph (1) of this Subsection, the driver's license of any person violating the provisions of this Section may be suspended upon conviction, plea of guilty, or nolo contendere for a period of one hundred eighty days. Upon conviction, plea of guilty, or nolo contendere, the court shall surrender the driver's license to the Department of Public Safety and Corrections for suspension in accordance with the provisions of this Section. Upon first conviction, the court may issue an order which authorizes the department to issue a restricted driver's license upon a demonstration to the court that suspension of his driving privileges will deprive him or his family of the necessities of life or prevent him from earning a livelihood. Such restrictions shall be determined by the court.

Alcoholic beverage vaporizer; prohibitions

RS 14:93.15 Alcoholic beverage vaporizer; prohibitions

A. It is unlawful for any person to sell, deliver, give away, purchase, possess, or use an alcoholic beverage vaporizer.

B. This Section shall not apply to any other vaporizer device used for purposes other than vaporizing alcoholic beverages.

C. Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both. Acts 2006, No. 147, §1.

Disturbing the peace by intoxication

It is illegal to appear in any public place manifestly under the influence of alcohol to the degree that you may endanger yourself or other persons or property, or annoy others in your vicinity. Disturbing the peace by intoxication is a crime when a person appears in any public place manifestly under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance to the degree that he may endanger himself or other persons or property, or annoy persons in his vicinity. Public drunkenness also leads to other behaviors and important health concerns. Often, public drunkenness contributes to many criminal mischiefs and disorderly conducts on campus. People must be responsible for their own actions and know their limits and tolerance levels before consuming alcohol.

Penalty	1st Offense
Fine	not more than $100
Jail	not more than 90 days, or both.

RS 14:103 Disturbing the peace

§103. Disturbing the peace

A. Disturbing the peace is the doing of any of the following in such manner as would foreseeably disturb or alarm the public:

(1) Engaging in a fistic encounter; or

(2) Addressing any offensive, derisive, or annoying words to any other person who is lawfully in any street, or other public place; or call him by any offensive or derisive name, or make any noise or exclamation in his presence and hearing with the intent to deride, offend, or annoy him, or to prevent him from pursuing his lawful business, occupation, or duty; or

(3) Appearing in an intoxicated condition; or

(4) Engaging in any act in a violent and tumultuous manner by any three or more persons; or

(5) Holding of an unlawful assembly; or

(6) Interruption of any lawful assembly of people; or…

B.(1) Whoever commits the crime of disturbing the peace shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than ninety days, or both…

False I.D.

Penalty	1st Offense
Fine	Not more than $200
Community Service	Up to 32 hours
License Suspension	90 days

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

§333. Misrepresentation of age to obtain alcoholic beverages or gain entry to licensed premises prohibited; penalties

A. It is unlawful for any person under the age of twenty-one years to present or offer to any person having a license or permit to sell alcoholic beverages, under Title 26 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, or to his agent or employee any written, printed, or photostatic evidence of age and identity which is false, fraudulent, or not actually his own for the purpose of obtaining or purchasing alcoholic beverages or attempting to enter the licensed premises.

B. Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be punishable by one or more of the following:

(1) A fine of not more than two hundred dollars.

(2) An appropriate amount of community service not to exceed thirty hours.

(3) Suspension of the violator's driver's license for ninety days.

C. As used in this Section, "licensed premises" means an establishment licensed under Title 26 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950 where the sale of alcoholic beverages constitutes its main business.

Open Container Law

Possession of alcoholic beverages in motor vehicles

RS 32:300. Possession of alcoholic beverages in motor vehicles

A. It shall be unlawful for the operator of a motor vehicle or the passenger in or on a motor vehicle, while the motor vehicle is operated on a public highway or right-of-way, to possess an open alcoholic beverage container, or to consume an alcoholic beverage, in the passenger area of a motor vehicle.

B. For purposes of this Section, the following words have the following meanings ascribed to them:

(1) "Alcoholic beverage" means any of the following:

(a) Beer, ale, porter, stout, and other similar fermented beverages, including sake or similar products, of any name or description containing one-half of one percent or more of alcohol by volume, brewed or produced from malt, wholly or in part, or from any substitute therefor.

(b) Wine of not less than one-half of one percent of alcohol by volume.

(c) Distilled spirits which is that substance known as ethyl alcohol, ethanol, or spirits of wine in any form, including all dilutions and mixtures thereof from whatever source or by whatever process produced.

(2) "Motor vehicle" means a vehicle driven or drawn by mechanical power and manufactured primarily for use on public highways, but does not include a vehicle operated exclusively on a rail or rails.

(3)(a) "Open alcoholic beverage container" means any bottle, can, or other receptacle that contains any amount of alcoholic beverage and to which any of the following is applicable:

(i) It is open or has a broken seal.

(ii) Its contents have been partially removed.

(b) "Open alcoholic beverage container" shall not mean any bottle, can, or other receptacle that contains a frozen alcoholic beverage unless the lid is removed, a straw protrudes therefrom, or the contents of the receptacle have been partially removed.

(4) "Passenger area" means the area designed to seat the driver and passengers while the motor vehicle is in operation and any area that is readily accessible to the driver or a passenger while in their seating positions, including the glove compartment. It shall not mean a locked glove compartment or behind the last upright seat, or any area not normally occupied by the driver or a passenger in a motor vehicle that is not equipped with a trunk.

(5) "Public highway or right-of-way" means the entire width between and immediately adjacent to the boundary lines of publicly maintained highways or roads when any part thereof is open to the use of the public.

C. Notwithstanding R.S. 32:391 and 411, whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall not be taken into custody by the arresting officer, but instead shall be required either to deposit his driver's license with the arresting officer or give his written promise to appear. Furthermore, a violation of the provisions of this Section shall not be included in the records kept by the commissioner required in R.S. 32:393.1.

D. (1) Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars. Court costs shall be assessed in addition to the fine authorized by this Subsection.

(2) For purposes of enforcement, the observance of a glass, cup, or other container that, on its face, does not indicate that the container contains an alcoholic beverage, shall not, absent other circumstances, constitute probable cause for a law enforcement officer to stop and question a person.

E. This Section shall preempt the authority of a municipal or parish governing authority to enact any code or ordinance regulating the possession of alcoholic beverages in motor vehicles. However, the local governing authority of a local governmental subdivision with a population of over fifty thousand as of the most recent federal decennial census may enact a code or ordinance that does not conflict with the substantive provisions of this Section, and such local code or ordinance may provide for the imposition and collection of fines and court costs for violations thereof for amounts in excess of the amounts provided in this Section. The preemption contained in this Subsection is solely for the purpose of providing for a uniform open container prohibition in motor vehicles throughout the state, and nothing in this Section shall be construed to further preempt the authority of a local government to provide for any other type of alcohol beverage regulation within its jurisdiction.

F. The provisions of this Section shall not apply to the following persons or in the following areas:

(1) Any person operating or occupying a motor vehicle who, as a condition of his employment and while acting in the course and scope of such employment, is required to carry open alcoholic beverage containers, provided that the operator or passenger does not consume the alcoholic beverages.

(2) Any paid fare passenger on a common or contract carrier vehicle, as defined in R.S. 45:162.

(3) Any paid fare passenger on a public carrier vehicle, as defined in R.S. 45:200.2.

(4) Any passenger in a courtesy vehicle which is operated as a courtesy vehicle.

(5) Any passenger of a self-contained motor home which is in excess of twenty-one feet in length.

(6) Possession of an open container of alcoholic beverage in the trunk of a motor vehicle.

(7) If the motor vehicle is not equipped with a trunk, possession of an open container or alcoholic beverages in any of the following areas:

(a) In a locked glove or utility compartment.

(b) In an area of the vehicle not normally occupied by, and not readily accessible, to the driver or passengers.

(8) Passengers and krewe members riding on a parade float.

(9) Any passenger in a privately owned limousine the driver of which possesses a Class D commercial driver's license.

In Louisiana, the illegal level for DUI is .08 percent Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) and .02 percent BAC for minors.

Drivers with any amount of a Schedule I, II, III, or IV controlled substance not medically prescribed may not drive, operate, or be in actual physical control of a vehicle.

Penalty	1st Offense	2nd Offense
Fine	not less than $300 nor more than $1000	not less than $750 nor more than $1000
Jail	2 days–6 months	not less than 30 days nor more than 6 months
License Suspension	90 days	6 months
Other	Perform no less than 32 hours of court-approved community service activities	Participate in a court-approved substance abuse program

	Participate in a court-approved substance abuse program Participate in court-approved driver improvement program	Participate in a court-approved driver improvement program Ignition interlock device

Operating a vehicle while intoxicated

RS 14:98 Operating a vehicle while intoxicated

A.(1) The crime of operating a vehicle while intoxicated is the operating of any motor vehicle, aircraft, watercraft, vessel, or other means of conveyance when any of the following conditions exist:

(a) The operator is under the influence of alcoholic beverages.

(b) The operator's blood alcohol concentration is 0.08 percent or more by weight based on grams of alcohol per one hundred cubic centimeters of blood.

(c) The operator is under the influence of any controlled dangerous substance listed in Schedule I, II, III, IV, or V as set forth in R.S. 40:964.

(d)(i) The operator is under the influence of a combination of alcohol and one or more drugs that are not controlled dangerous substances and that are legally obtainable with or without a prescription.

(ii) It shall be an affirmative defense to any charge under this Subparagraph that the label on the container of the prescription drug or the manufacturer's package of the drug does not contain a warning against combining the medication with alcohol.

(e)(i) The operator is under the influence of one or more drugs that are not controlled dangerous substances and that are legally obtainable with or without a prescription.

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

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

B.(1) This Subsection shall be cited as the "Child Endangerment Law".

(2) When the state proves, in addition to the elements of the crime as set forth in Subsection A of this Section, that a minor child twelve years of age or younger was a passenger in the motor vehicle, aircraft, watercraft, vessel, or other means of motorized conveyance at the time of the commission of the offense:

(a) Except as provided in Subparagraphs (b) and (c) of this Paragraph, the execution of the minimum mandatory sentence provided by R.S. 14:98.1 or 98.2, as appropriate, shall not be suspended.

(b) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, if imprisonment is imposed pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 14:98.3, the execution of the minimum mandatory sentence shall not be suspended.

(c) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, if imprisonment is imposed pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 14:98.4, the execution of the minimum mandatory sentence shall not be suspended.

C.(1) For purposes of determining whether a defendant has a prior conviction for a violation of this Section, a conviction under any of the following shall constitute a prior conviction:

(a) R.S. 14:32.1, vehicular homicide.

(b) R.S. 14:32.8, third degree feticide.

(c) R.S. 14:39.1, vehicular negligent injuring.

(d) R.S. 14:39.2, first degree vehicular negligent injuring.

(e) A law of any state or an ordinance of a municipality, town, or similar political subdivision of another state that prohibits the operation of any motor vehicle, aircraft, watercraft, vessel, or other means of conveyance while intoxicated, while impaired, or while under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or any controlled dangerous substance.

(2) The determination under this Subsection shall be made by the court as a matter of law.

(3) For purposes of this Section, a prior conviction shall not include a conviction for an offense under this Section, a conviction for an offense under R.S. 14:39.1, or a conviction under the laws of any state or an ordinance of a municipality, town, or similar political subdivision of another state which prohibits the operation of any motor vehicle, aircraft, watercraft, vessel, or other means of conveyance while intoxicated, while impaired, or while under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or any controlled dangerous substance if committed more than ten years prior to the commission of the crime for which the defendant is being tried, and such conviction shall not be considered in the assessment of penalties in this Section. However, periods of time during which the offender was awaiting trial, under an order of attachment for failure to appear, or on probation or parole for an offense described in this Paragraph, or periods of time during which an offender was incarcerated in a penal institution in this or any other state for any offense, including an offense described in Paragraph (1) of this Subsection, shall be excluded in computing the ten-year period.

D.(1) On a conviction of a first offense violation of the provisions of this Section, notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the offender shall be sentenced under the provisions of R.S. 14:98.1.

(2)(a) Except as provided by Subparagraph (b) of this Paragraph, on a conviction of a second offense violation of the provisions of this Section, notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary and regardless of whether the second offense occurred before or after the first conviction, the offender shall be sentenced under the provisions of R.S. 14:98.2.

(b) If the conviction of a second offense violation of the provisions of this Section when the first offense was for the crime of vehicular homicide in violation of R.S. 14:32.1, third degree feticide in violation of R.S. 14:32.8, or first degree vehicular negligent injuring in violation of R.S. 14:39.2, the offender shall be sentenced under the provisions of R.S. 14:98.2(D).

(3) On a conviction of a third offense violation of the provisions of this Section, notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary and regardless of whether the offense occurred before or after an earlier conviction, the offender shall be sentenced under the provisions of R.S. 14:98.3.

(4) On a conviction of a fourth or subsequent offense violation of the provisions of this Section, notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary and regardless of whether the fourth or subsequent offense occurred before or after an earlier conviction, the offender shall be sentenced under the provisions of R.S. 14:98.4.

E. The legislature hereby finds and declares that conviction of a third or subsequent offense of operating while intoxicated is presumptive evidence of the existence of a substance abuse disorder that poses a serious threat to the health and safety of the public. Further,

the legislature finds that there are successful treatment methods available for treatment of addictive disorders.

F.(1) On a third or subsequent conviction of operating while intoxicated pursuant to this Section, in addition to any other sentence, the court shall order, upon motion of the prosecuting district attorney, that the vehicle being operated by the offender at the time of the offense be seized and impounded, and be sold at auction in the same manner and under the same conditions as executions of writs of seizure and sale as provided in Book V, Title II, Chapter 4 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(2) The vehicle shall be exempt from sale if it was stolen, or if the driver of the vehicle at the time of the violation was not the owner and the owner did not know that the driver was operating the vehicle while intoxicated. If this exemption is applicable, the vehicle shall not be released from impoundment until such time as towing and storage fees have been paid. In addition, the vehicle shall be exempt from sale if all towing and storage fees are paid by a valid lienholder.

(3) If the district attorney elects to forfeit the vehicle, he shall file a written motion at least five days prior to sentencing, stating his intention to forfeit the vehicle. When the district attorney elects to forfeit the vehicle, the court shall order it forfeited.

(4) The proceeds of the sale shall first be used to pay court costs and towing and storage costs, and the remainder shall be allocated as follows:

(a) Sixty percent of the funds shall go to the arresting agency.

(b) Twenty percent of the funds shall go to the prosecuting district attorney.

(c) Twenty percent of the funds shall go to the Louisiana Property and Casualty Insurance Commission for its use in studying ways to reduce drunk driving and insurance rates.

G. (1) If an offender placed on probation for a conviction of a violation of this Section fails to complete the required substance abuse treatment, or fails to participate in a driver improvement program, or violates any other condition of probation, including conditions of home incarceration, his probation may be revoked, and he may be ordered to serve the balance of the sentence of imprisonment, without credit for time served under home incarceration.

(2) If the offender is found to be in violation of both the terms of his release for good behavior by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, committee on parole, and in violation of his probation by the court, then the remaining balance of his diminution of sentence shall be served first, with the previously suspended sentence imposed by the court to run consecutively thereafter.

Underage driving under the influence

RS 14:98.1 Operating while intoxicated; first offense; penalties

A.(1) Except as modified by the provisions of Paragraphs (2) and (3) of this Subsection, on a conviction of a first offense violation of R.S. 14:98, the offender shall be fined not less than three hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned for not less than ten days nor more than six months. Imposition or execution of sentence under this Paragraph shall not be suspended unless the offender is placed on probation with the minimum conditions that he complete all of the following:

(a) Serve forty-eight hours in jail, which shall not be suspended, or in lieu thereof, perform no less than thirty-two hours of court-approved community service activities, at least half of which shall consist of participation in a litter abatement or collection program.

(b) Participate in a court-approved substance abuse program, which may include an assessment by a licensed clinician to determine if the offender has a diagnosis of substance

abuse disorder. Nothing herein shall prohibit the court from modifying the portions of the program as may be applicable and appropriate to an individual offender as shown by the assessment.

(c) Participate in a court-approved driver improvement program.

(d) Except as provided by Subparagraph (3)(c) of this Subsection, the court may order that the offender not operate a motor vehicle during the period of probation, or such shorter time as set by the court, unless any vehicle, while being operated by the offender, is equipped with a functioning ignition interlock device in compliance with the requirements of R.S. 14:98.5(C) and R.S. 32:378.2.

(2) If the offender had a blood alcohol concentration of 0.15 percent or more but less than 0.20 percent by weight based on grams of alcohol per one hundred cubic centimeters of blood, at least forty-eight hours of the sentence imposed pursuant to Paragraph (1) of this Subsection shall be served without the benefit of parole, probation, or suspension of sentence, and is to be served in addition to any sentence of imprisonment imposed pursuant to Subparagraph (1)(a) of this Subsection, provided that the total period of imprisonment upon conviction of the offense, including imprisonment for default in payment of a fine or costs, shall not exceed six months.

(3)(a) If the offender had a blood alcohol concentration of 0.20 percent or more by weight based on grams of alcohol per one hundred cubic centimeters of blood, the offender shall be fined not less than seven hundred fifty dollars nor more than one thousand dollars and at least forty-eight hours of the sentence imposed pursuant to Paragraph (1) of this Subsection shall be served without the benefit of parole, probation, or suspension of sentence, and is to be served in addition to any sentence of imprisonment imposed pursuant to Subparagraph (1)(a) of this Subsection, provided that the total period of imprisonment upon conviction of the offense, including imprisonment for default in payment of a fine or costs, shall not exceed six months.

(b) In addition to any penalties imposed under this Section, upon conviction of a first offense, if the offender had a blood alcohol concentration of 0.20 percent or more by weight based on grams of alcohol per one hundred cubic centimeters of blood, the driver's license of the offender shall be suspended for two years.

(c) The court shall require that the offender not operate a motor vehicle during the period of probation unless any vehicle, while being operated by the offender, is equipped with a functioning ignition interlock device in compliance with the requirements of R.S. 14:98.5(C) and R.S. 32:378.2. The ignition interlock device shall remain installed and operative on his vehicle during the first twelve-month period of suspension of his driver's license following the date of conviction.

B. Nothing in this Section shall prohibit a court from sentencing an offender to serve any portion of the sentence under home incarceration pursuant to R.S. 14:98.5, either in lieu of, or in addition to, a term of imprisonment if otherwise allowed under the provisions of Code of Criminal Procedure Article 894.2 and R.S. 14:98.5(B).

C. An offender may apply for a restricted driver's license to be in effect during the entire period of suspension upon proof to the Department of Public Safety and Corrections that his motor vehicle has been equipped with a functioning ignition interlock device in compliance with the requirements of R.S. 32:378.2.

Operating while intoxicated; second offense

RS 14:98.2 Unlawful refusal to submit to chemical tests; arrests for driving while intoxicated

§98.2. Operating while intoxicated; second offense; penalties

A.(1) Except as modified by the provisions of Paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) of this Subsection, or as provided by Subsection D of this Section, on a conviction of a second offense violation of R.S. 14:98, regardless of whether the second offense occurred before or after the first conviction, the offender shall be fined not less than seven hundred fifty dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned for not less than thirty days nor more than six months. At least forty-eight hours of the sentence imposed shall be served without benefit of parole, probation, or suspension of sentence. Imposition or execution of the remainder of sentence shall not be suspended unless the offender is placed on probation with the minimum conditions that he complete all of the following:

(a) Serve at least fifteen days in jail, without benefit of parole, probation, or suspension of sentence, or in lieu thereof, perform two hundred forty hours of court-approved community service activities, at least half of which shall consist of participation in a litter abatement or collection program. If imprisonment is imposed under this Subparagraph, the sentence is to be served in addition to the sentence of imprisonment imposed pursuant to Paragraph (1) of this Subsection, provided that the total period of imprisonment upon conviction of the offense, including imprisonment for default in payment of a fine or costs, shall not exceed six months.

(b) Participate in a court-approved substance abuse program, which may include an assessment by a licensed clinician to determine if the offender has a diagnosis of substance abuse disorder. Nothing in this Section shall prohibit the court from modifying the portions of the program as may be applicable and appropriate to an individual offender as shown by the assessment.

(c) Participate in a court-approved driver improvement program.

(d) Except as the period of time may be increased in accordance with Subparagraph (3)(c) of this Subsection, the court shall order that the offender not operate a motor vehicle during the period of probation unless any vehicle, while being operated by the offender, is equipped with a functioning ignition interlock device in compliance with the requirements of R.S. 14:98.5(C), R.S. 15:306, and R.S. 32:378.2, which requirement shall remain in effect for a period of not less than six months from the date of conviction. In addition, the device shall remain installed and operative during any period that the offender's driver's license is suspended under law and for any additional period as determined by the court.

(2) If the offender had a blood alcohol concentration of 0.15 percent or more but less than 0.20 percent by weight based on grams of alcohol per one hundred cubic centimeters of blood, at least ninety-six hours of the sentence imposed pursuant to Paragraph (1) of this Subsection shall be served without the benefit of parole, probation, or suspension of sentence.

(3)(a) If the offender had a blood alcohol concentration of 0.20 percent or more by weight based on grams of alcohol per one hundred cubic centimeters of blood, the offender shall be fined one thousand dollars and at least ninety-six hours of the sentence imposed pursuant to Paragraph (1) of this Subsection shall be served without the benefit of parole, probation, or suspension of sentence.

(b) In addition to any penalties imposed under this Section, upon conviction of a second offense violation of R.S. 14:98, if the offender had a blood alcohol concentration of 0.20 percent or more by weight based on grams of alcohol per one hundred cubic centimeters of blood, the driver's license of the offender shall be suspended for four years.

(c) The court shall require that the offender not operate a motor vehicle during the period of probation unless any vehicle, while being operated by the offender, is equipped with a functioning ignition interlock device in compliance with the requirements of R.S. 14:98.5(C), R.S. 15:306, and R.S. 32:378.2. The ignition interlock device shall remain installed and operative on his vehicle during the first three years of the four-year period of the suspension of his driver's license.

(4) If the arrest for the second offense occurs within one year of the commission of the first offense, at least thirty days of the sentence imposed pursuant to Paragraph (1) of this Subsection shall be served without benefit of parole, probation, or suspension of sentence. In addition, if the offender had a blood alcohol concentration of 0.20 percent or more by weight based on grams of alcohol per one hundred cubic centimeters of blood, he shall be fined one thousand dollars and also be subject to the provisions of Subparagraphs (3)(b) and (c) of this Subsection.

B. Nothing in this Section shall prohibit a court from sentencing an offender to serve any portion of the sentence under home incarceration pursuant to R.S. 14:98.5, either in lieu of, or in addition to, a term of imprisonment if otherwise allowed under the provisions of Code of Criminal Procedure Article 894.2 and R.S. 14:98.5(B).

C. An offender may apply for a restricted driver's license to be in effect during the entire period of suspension upon proof to the Department of Public Safety and Corrections that his motor vehicle has been equipped with a functioning ignition interlock device in compliance with the requirements of R.S. 32:378.2.

D. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, on a conviction of a second offense violation of R.S. 14:98, and regardless of whether the second offense occurred before or after the first conviction, when the first offense was for the crime of vehicular homicide in violation of R.S. 14:32.1, third degree feticide in violation of R.S. 14:32.8, or first degree vehicular negligent injuring in violation of R.S. 14:39.2, the offender shall be fined two thousand dollars and imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not less than one year nor more than five years. At least six months of the sentence of imprisonment imposed shall be without benefit of parole, probation, or suspension of sentence except in compliance with R.S. 14:98.5(B)(1), the mandatory minimum sentence cannot be served on home incarceration.

(1) Imposition or execution of the remainder of the sentence shall not be suspended unless the offender is placed on probation with the minimum conditions that he complete all of the following:

(a) Perform two hundred forty hours of court-approved community service activities, at least one-half of which shall consist of participation in a litter abatement or collection program.

(b) Participate in a court-approved substance abuse program, which may include an assessment by a licensed clinician to determine if the offender has a diagnosis of substance abuse disorder. Nothing in this Section shall prohibit the court from modifying the portions of the program as may be applicable and appropriate to an individual offender as shown by the assessment.

(c) Participate in a court-approved driver improvement program.

(2) In accordance with the provisions of R.S. 14:98.5(B), any offender placed on probation pursuant to the provisions of this Subsection shall be placed in a home incarceration program approved by the division of probation and parole for a period of time not less than six months and not more than the remainder of the sentence of imprisonment.

(3) Except as the period of time may be increased in accordance with Subparagraph (A)(3)(b) and (c) of this Section, in addition to any penalties imposed under this Section, the court shall order that the offender not operate a motor vehicle during the period of probation unless any vehicle, while being operated by the offender, is equipped with a functioning ignition interlock device in compliance with the requirements of R.S. 14:98.5(C), R.S. 15:306, and R.S. 32:378.2, which requirement shall remain in effect for a period of not less than six months from the date of conviction. In addition, the device shall remain installed and operative during any period that the offender's driver's license is suspended under law and for any additional period as determined by the court.

Underage operating while intoxicated

RS 14:98.6 Underage operating while intoxicated

A. The crime of underage operating a vehicle while intoxicated is the operating of any motor vehicle, aircraft, watercraft, vessel, or other means of conveyance when the operator's blood alcohol concentration is 0.02 percent or more by weight based on grams of alcohol per one hundred cubic centimeters of blood, if the operator is under the age of twenty-one.

Penalty	1st Offense	2nd Offense
Fine	not less than $100 nor more than $250	not less than $250 nor more than $500
Jail	10 days–3 months	not less than 30 days nor more than 6 months
License Suspension	90 days	
Other	Perform no less than 32 hours of court-approved community service activities Participate in a court-approved substance abuse program Participate in court-approved driver improvement program	Participate in a court-approved substance abuse program Participate in a court-approved driver improvement program Ignition interlock device

B. Any underage person whose blood alcohol concentration is found to be in violation of R.S. 14:98(A)(1)(b) shall be charged under the provisions of that Subparagraph rather than under this Section.

C.(1) On a first conviction, the offender shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two hundred fifty dollars, and imprisoned for not less than ten days nor more than three months. Imposition or execution of sentence shall not be suspended unless the offender is placed on probation with the minimum conditions that he:

(a) Perform thirty-two hours of court-approved community service activities, at least half of which shall consist of participation in a litter abatement or collection program.

(b) Participate in a court-approved substance abuse and driver improvement program.

(2) On a second or subsequent conviction, regardless of whether the second offense occurred before or after the first conviction, the offender shall be fined not less than two hundred fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for not less than thirty days nor more than six months. Imposition or execution of sentence under this Paragraph shall not be suspended unless the offender is placed on probation with the minimum conditions that he:

(a) Serve forty-eight hours in jail without benefit of parole, probation, or suspension of sentence, or in lieu thereof, perform no less than eighty hours of court-approved community

service activities, at least half of which shall consist of participation in a litter abatement or collection program.

(b) Participate in a court-approved substance abuse program.

(c) Participate in a court-approved driver improvement program.

(3) Nothing in this Section shall prohibit a court from sentencing an offender to serve any portion of the sentence under home incarceration either in lieu of, or in addition to, a term of imprisonment if otherwise allowed under the provisions of Code of Criminal Procedure Article 894.2 and R.S. 14:98.5(B).

(4) The court may require that the offender not operate a motor vehicle during the period of probation unless any vehicle, while being operated by the offender, is equipped with a functioning ignition interlock device in accordance with R.S. 14:98.5(C).

D. Court programs regarding substance abuse as provided for by Subsection C of this Section shall include a screening procedure to determine the portions of the program that may be applicable and appropriate for individual offenders.

Refusal to submit to chemical tests; arrests for driving while intoxicated

Penalty	1st offense
Fine	not less than $300 nor more than $1000
Jail	not less than 10 days nor more than 6 months.

Unlawful refusal to submit to chemical tests; arrests for driving while intoxicated

RS 14:98.7 Unlawful refusal to submit to chemical tests; arrests for driving while intoxicated

A. No person under arrest for a violation of R.S. 14:98, or 98.6, or any other law or ordinance that prohibits operating a vehicle while intoxicated, may refuse to submit to a chemical test when requested to do so by a law enforcement officer if he has refused to submit to such test on two previous and separate occasions of any such violation.

B.(1) Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be fined not less than three hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned for not less than ten days nor more than six months.

(2) Imposition or execution of sentence shall not be suspended unless one of the following occurs:

(a) The offender is placed on probation with the minimum conditions that he serve two days in jail and participate in a court-approved substance abuse program and participate in a court-approved driver improvement program.

(b) The offender is placed on probation with the minimum conditions that he perform thirty-two hours of court-approved community service activities, at least half of which shall consist of participation in a litter abatement or collection program, participate in a court-approved substance abuse program, and participate in a court-approved driver improvement program. An offender who participates in a litter abatement or collection program pursuant to this Subparagraph shall have no cause of action for damages against the entity conducting the program or supervising his participation therein, as provided by R.S. 14:98.5(D).

Louisiana Medical Amnesty Law

Alcohol consumption; emergency assistance and cooperation; immunity

RS 14:403.9 Alcohol consumption; emergency assistance and cooperation; immunity

A. A peace officer shall not take a person into custody based solely on the commission of an offense involving alcohol described in Subsection B of this Section if the peace officer, after making a reasonable determination and considering the facts and surrounding circumstances, reasonably believes that all of the following apply:

(1) The law enforcement officer has contact with the person because the person acting in good faith requested emergency medical assistance for an individual who reasonably appeared to be in need of medical assistance due to alcohol consumption and the person did not illegally provide alcohol to the individual.

(2) The person:

(a) Provided his full name and any other relevant information requested by the peace officer.

(b) Remained at the scene with the individual who reasonably appeared to be in need of medical assistance due to alcohol consumption until emergency medical assistance arrived.

(c) Cooperated with emergency medical assistance personnel and peace officers at the scene.

B. A person who meets the criteria of Subsection A of this Section shall be immune from criminal prosecution for any offense related solely to the possession and consumption of alcohol.

C. A person shall not initiate or maintain an action against a peace officer or the employing state agency or political subdivision based on the officer's compliance or failure to comply with this Section.

D. For the purposes of this Section, "peace officer" shall have the same meaning as defined in R.S. 14:112.1.

Schedules of controlled dangerous substances

RS 40:963 Schedules of controlled dangerous substances

There are established five schedules of controlled substances, to be known as Schedules I, II, III, IV, and V. Such schedules shall initially consist of the substances listed in R.S. 40:964. In determining that a substance is to be added to these schedules, the secretary of the Department of Health and Hospitals shall find the following:

A. As to Schedule I:

(1) The drug or other substance has a high potential for abuse.

(2) The drug or other substance has no currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States, and

(3) There is a lack of accepted safety for use of the drug or other substance under medical supervision.

B. As to Schedule II:

(1) The drug or other substance has a high potential for abuse.

(2) The drug or other substance has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States or a currently accepted medical use with severe restrictions, and

(3) Abuse of the drug or other substances may lead to severe psychological or physical dependence.

C. As to Schedule III:

(1) The drug or other substance has a potential for abuse less than the drugs or other substances listed in Schedules I and II.

(2) The drug or other substance has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States, and

(3) Abuse of the drug or other substance may lead to moderate or low physical dependence or high psychological dependence.

D. As to Schedule IV:

(1) The drug or other substance has a low potential for abuse relative to the drugs or other substances listed in Schedule III.

(2) The drug or other substance has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States, and

(3) Abuse of the drug or other substance may lead to limited physical dependence or psychological dependence relative to the drugs or other substances listed in Schedule III.

E. As to Schedule V:

(1) The drug or other substance has a low potential for abuse relative to the drugs or other substances listed in Schedule IV.

(2) The drug or other substance has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States, and

(3) Abuse of the drug or other substance may lead to limited physical dependence or psychological dependence relative to the drugs or other substances listed in Schedule

Controlled Substances Act (CSA)

The CSA places all substances that are regulated under existing federal law into one of five schedules. The place is based on the substance's medical use, potential for abuse, and safety or dependence ability. Below is a description of the five schedules and examples of drugs in each schedule. The list is not comprehensive.

Schedule	Characteristics	Examples
Schedule I	•high potential for abuse •no currently accepted medical use in US •lack of accepted safety for use under medical super vision	•Heroin •Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid (GHB) •LSD •Marijuana •MDMA (Ecstasy) •Mescaline (peyote) •Psilcybin/Psilocyn (mushrooms) •Tetrahydrocannabinols (THC)
Schedule II	•high potential for abuse •currently accepted for medical use or with severe restrictions in US •abuse may lead to severe psychological or physical dependence	•Adderall® •Amphetamine •Cocaine •Methadone •Methamphetamine •Morphine •Oxycodone •Phencyclidine (PCP) •Ritalin®

Schedule III	•less potential for abuse than drugs in Schedules I and II •currently accepted for medical use in US •abuse may lead to moderate or low physical dependence or high psychological dependence	•Anabolic Steroids •Codeine compounds •Some barbiturates •Ketamine
Schedule IV	•low potential for abuse compared to drugs in Schedule III •currently accepted medical use in US •abuse may lead to limited physical dependence or psychological dependence	•Ativan® •Rohypnol® (not manufactured or legally marketed in the US) •Valium® •Xanax®
Schedule V	•low potential for abuse compared to drugs in Schedule IV •currently accepted medical use in US •abuse may lead to limited physical dependence or psychological dependence	•Cough medicines with codeine

Source: U.S. Department of Justice. (2011). Drugs of Abuse. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Retrieved from http://www.justice.gov/.

Penalty for distribution or possession with intent to distribute narcotic drugs listed in Schedule I; possession of marijuana, possession of synthetic cannabinoids, possession of heroin

RS 40:966 Penalty for distribution or possession with intent to distribute narcotic drugs listed in Schedule I; possession of marijuana, possession of synthetic cannabinoids, possession of heroin

A. Manufacture; distribution. Except as authorized by this Part, it shall be unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally:

(1) To produce, manufacture, distribute or dispense or possess with intent to produce, manufacture, distribute, or dispense, a controlled dangerous substance or controlled substance analogue classified in Schedule I;

(2) To create, distribute, or possess with intent to distribute, a counterfeit controlled dangerous substance classified in Schedule I.

B. Penalties for violation of Subsection A of this Section. Any person who violates Subsection A of this Section with respect to:

(1) Except as otherwise provided in Paragraph (4) of this Subsection, a substance classified in Schedule I that is a narcotic drug (all substances in Schedule I preceded by an asterisk "*"), upon conviction shall be sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for not less than ten nor more than fifty years, at least ten years of which shall be served without benefit of probation or suspension of sentence, and may, in addition, be required to pay a fine of not more than fifty thousand dollars.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in Paragraph (3) of this Subsection, any other controlled dangerous substance classified in Schedule I, shall upon conviction be sentenced to a term of imprisonment at hard labor for not less than five years nor more than thirty years, at least five years of which shall be served without benefit of parole, probation, or suspension of sentence, and pay a fine of not more than fifty thousand dollars.

(3) A substance classified in Schedule I which is marijuana, tetrahydrocannabinols, or chemical derivatives of tetrahydrocannabinols, or synthetic cannabinoids shall upon conviction be sentenced to a term of imprisonment at hard labor for not less than five nor more than thirty years, and pay a fine of not more than fifty thousand dollars.

(4)(a) A substance classified in Schedule I that is the narcotic drug heroin or a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of heroin or of its analogues upon conviction of a first offense shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment at hard labor for not less than ten nor more than fifty years, at least ten years of which shall be served without benefit of probation or suspension of sentence, and may, in addition, be required to pay a fine of not more than fifty thousand dollars.

(b) A substance classified in Schedule I that is the narcotic drug heroin or a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of heroin or of its analogues upon conviction of a second or subsequent offense shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment at hard labor for not less than ten nor more than ninety-nine years, at least ten years of which shall be served without benefit of probation or suspension of sentence, and may, in addition, be required to pay a fine of not more than fifty thousand dollars.

C. Possession. It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to possess a controlled dangerous substance classified in Schedule I unless such substance was obtained directly, or pursuant to a valid prescription or order, from a practitioner or as provided in R.S. 40:978, while acting in the course of his professional practice, or except as otherwise authorized by this Part. Any person who violates this Subsection with respect to:

(1) A substance classified in Schedule I which is a narcotic drug (all substances in Schedule I preceded by an asterisk), shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than four years nor more than ten years and may, in addition, be required to pay a fine of not more than five thousand dollars.

(2) Phencyclidine, shall be sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labor for not less than five nor more than twenty years and may be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than five thousand dollars, or both.

(3) Any other controlled dangerous substance classified in Schedule I, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not more than ten years, and may in addition, be required to pay a fine of not more than five thousand dollars.

D. Other penalties for possession. (1) Except as otherwise authorized in this Part:

(a) Any person who knowingly or intentionally possesses twenty-eight grams or more, but less than two hundred grams, of a narcotic drug (all substances in Schedule I preceded by an asterisk "*"), shall be sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment at hard labor of not less than five years, nor more than thirty years, and to pay a fine of not less than fifty thousand dollars, nor more than one hundred fifty thousand dollars.

(b) Any person who knowingly or intentionally possesses two hundred grams or more, but less than four hundred grams, of a narcotic drug (all substances in Schedule I preceded by an asterisk "*"), shall be sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment at hard labor of not less than ten

years, nor more than thirty years, and to pay a fine of not less than one hundred thousand dollars, nor more than three hundred fifty thousand dollars.

(c) Any person who knowingly or intentionally possesses four hundred grams or more of a narcotic drug (all substances in Schedule I preceded by an asterisk "*"), shall be sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment at hard labor of not less than fifteen years, nor more than thirty years, and to pay a fine of not less than two hundred fifty thousand dollars, nor more than six hundred thousand dollars.

E. Possession of marijuana, or synthetic cannabinoids. (1) Except as provided in Subsections E and F of this Section, on a first conviction for violation of Subsection C of this Section with regard to marijuana, tetrahydrocannabinol, or chemical derivatives thereof, or synthetic cannabinoids the offender shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, imprisoned in the parish jail for not more than six months, or both.

(2)(a) Except as provided in Subsection F or G of this Section, on a second conviction for violation of Subsection C of this Section with regard to marijuana, tetrahydrocannabinol or chemical derivatives thereof, or synthetic cannabinoids, the offender shall be fined not less than two hundred fifty dollars, nor more than two thousand dollars, imprisoned with or without hard labor for not more than five years, or both.

(b) If the court places the offender on probation, the probation shall provide for a minimum condition that he participate in a court-approved substance abuse program and perform four eight-hour days of court-approved community service activities. Any costs associated with probation shall be paid by the offender.

(3) Except as provided in Subsection F or G of this Section, on a third or subsequent conviction for violation of Subsection C of this Section with regard to marijuana, tetrahydrocannabinol or chemical derivatives thereof, or synthetic cannabinoids the offender shall be sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labor for not more than twenty years, and may, in addition, be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than five thousand dollars.

(4) A conviction for the violation of any other statute or ordinance with the same elements as R.S. 40:966(C) prohibiting the possession of marijuana, tetrahydrocannabinol or chemical derivatives thereof, or synthetic cannabinoids shall be considered as a prior conviction for the purposes of this Subsection relating to penalties for second, third, or subsequent offenders.

(5) A conviction for the violation of any other statute or ordinance with the same elements as R.S. 40:966(B)(3) prohibiting the distributing or dispensing or possession with intent to distribute or dispense marijuana, of marijuana,[1] tetrahydrocannabinol or chemical derivatives thereof, or synthetic cannabinoids shall be considered as a prior conviction for the purposes of this Subsection relating to penalties for second, third, or subsequent offenders.

F. Except as otherwise authorized in this Part:

(1) Any person who knowingly or intentionally possesses sixty pounds or more, but less than two thousand pounds of marijuana, tetrahydrocannabinol or chemical derivatives thereof, or synthetic cannabinoids shall be sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment at hard labor of not less than five years, nor more than thirty years, and to pay a fine of not less than fifty thousand dollars nor more than one hundred thousand dollars.

(2) Any person who knowingly or intentionally possesses two thousand pounds or more, but less than ten thousand pounds of marijuana, tetrahydrocannabinol or chemical derivatives thereof, or synthetic cannabinoids shall be sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment at hard

labor of not less than ten years nor more than forty years, and to pay a fine of not less than one hundred thousand dollars nor more than four hundred thousand dollars.

(3) Any person who knowingly or intentionally possesses ten thousand pounds or more of marijuana, tetrahydrocannabinol or chemical derivatives thereof, or synthetic cannabinoids shall be sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment at hard labor of not less than twenty-five years, nor more than forty years and to pay a fine of not less than four hundred thousand dollars nor more than one million dollars.

G. With respect to any person to whom the provisions of Subsections D and F are applicable, the adjudication of guilt or imposition of sentence shall not be suspended, deferred, or withheld, nor shall such person be eligible for probation or parole prior to serving the minimum sentences provided by Subsection D or F.

H. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, unless eligible for parole at an earlier date, a person committed to the Department of Public Safety and Corrections serving a life sentence for the production, manufacturing, distribution, or dispensing or possessing with intent to produce, manufacture, or distribute heroin shall be eligible for parole consideration upon serving at least fifteen years of imprisonment in actual custody.

Synthetic Marijuana

Effective March 1, 2011, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency classified synthetic marijuana as an illegal substance. It is also known as Spice, K2, Demon, Wicked, Black Magic, Voodoo Spice, and Ninja Aroma Plsu. Individuals found responsible for manufacturing, possessing, importing/exporting, or distributing these substances will face criminal and civil penalties. UL Lafayette students engaging in these activities will also be held responsible under the University's illegal substances policy. It is also against University policy to use synthetic marijuana.

Prohibited acts--Schedule II, penalties

RS 40:967 Prohibited acts--Schedule II, penalties

A. Manufacture; distribution. Except as authorized by this Part or by Part VII-B of Chapter 5 of Title 40 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, it shall be unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally:

(1) To produce, manufacture, distribute, or dispense or possess with intent to produce, manufacture, distribute, or dispense, a controlled dangerous substance or controlled substance analogue classified in Schedule II;

(2) To create, distribute, or possess with intent to distribute, a counterfeit controlled dangerous substance classified in Schedule II.

B. Penalties for violation of Subsection A. Except as provided in Subsection F, any person who violates Subsection A with respect to:

(1) A substance classified in Schedule II which is an amphetamine or methamphetamine or which is a narcotic drug, except cocaine or cocaine base or a mixture or substance containing cocaine or its analogues as provided in Schedule II(A)(4) of R.S. 40:964 and except oxycodone as provided in Schedule II(A)(1)(o) of R.S. 40:964 and except methadone as provided in Schedule II(B)(11) of R.S. 40:964 shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment at hard labor for not less than two years nor more than thirty years; and may, in addition, be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than fifty thousand dollars.

(2) Pentazocine, shall be sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for not less than two years nor more than ten years, at least two years of which shall be served without benefit of

parole, probation, or suspension of sentence, and, in addition, may be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than fifteen thousand dollars.

(3)(a) Production or manufacturing of amphetamine or methamphetamine shall be sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for not less than ten years nor more than thirty years, at least ten years of which shall be served without benefit of parole, probation, or suspension of sentence, and in addition may be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than five hundred thousand dollars.

(b) This Subparagraph shall be cited as the "Child Endangerment Law". When the state proves in addition to the elements of the crime as set forth in Subsection A of this Section that a minor child twelve years of age or younger is present in the home, mobile home or other inhabited dwelling at the time of the commission of the offense, the minimum mandatory sentence shall be fifteen years without benefit of parole, probation, or suspension of sentence.

(4)(a) Production or manufacturing of cocaine or cocaine base or a mixture or substance containing cocaine or its analogues as provided in Schedule II(A)(4) of R.S. 40:964 or oxycodone as provided in Schedule II(A)(1)(o) of R.S. 40:964 or methadone as provided in Schedule II(B)(11) of R.S. 40:964 shall be sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for not less than ten nor more than thirty years, at least ten years of which shall be served without benefit of parole, probation, or suspension of sentence, and may be fined not more than five hundred thousand dollars.

(b) Distribution, dispensing, or possession with intent to produce, manufacture, distribute, or dispense cocaine or cocaine base or a mixture or substance containing cocaine or its analogues as provided in Schedule II(A)(4) of R.S. 40:964 or oxycodone as provided in Schedule II(A)(1)(o) of R.S. 40:964 or methadone as provided in Schedule II(B)(11) of R.S. 40:964 shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment at hard labor for not less than two years nor more than thirty years, with the first two years of said sentence being without benefit of parole, probation, or suspension of sentence; and may, in addition, be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than fifty thousand dollars.

(5) Any other controlled dangerous substance classified in Schedule II except pentazocine, amphetamine, methamphetamine, cocaine, oxycodone, or methadone shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment at hard labor for not more than ten years, and in addition may be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than fifteen thousand dollars.

C. Possession. It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to possess a controlled dangerous substance as classified in Schedule II unless such substance was obtained directly or pursuant to a valid prescription or order from a practitioner, as provided in R.S. 40:978 while acting in the course of his professional practice, or except as otherwise authorized by this Part.

(1) Any person who violates this Subsection with respect to pentazocine shall be imprisoned with or without hard labor for not less than two years and for not more than five years and, in addition, may be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than five thousand dollars.

(2) Any person who violates this Subsection as to any other controlled dangerous substance shall be imprisoned with or without hard labor for not more than five years and, in addition, may be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than five thousand dollars.

D, E. Repealed by Acts 1981, No. 800, §4, eff. Aug. 2, 1981.

F. Other penalties for possession.

(1) Except as otherwise authorized in this Part:

(a) Any person who knowingly or intentionally possesses twenty-eight grams or more, but less than two hundred grams, of cocaine or of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of cocaine or of its analogues as provided in Schedule II(A)(4) of R.S. 40:964, shall be sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment at hard labor of not less than five years, nor more than thirty years, and to pay a fine of not less than fifty thousand dollars, nor more than one hundred fifty thousand dollars.

(b) Any person who knowingly or intentionally possesses two hundred grams or more, but less than four hundred grams, of cocaine or of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of cocaine or of its analogues as provided in Schedule II(A)(4) of R.S. 40:964, shall be sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment at hard labor of not less than ten years, nor more than thirty years, and to pay a fine of not less than one hundred thousand dollars, nor more than three hundred fifty thousand dollars.

(c) Any person who knowingly or intentionally possesses four hundred grams or more of cocaine or of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of cocaine or of its analogues as provided in Schedule II(A)(4) of R.S. 40:964, shall be sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment at hard labor of not less than fifteen years, nor more than thirty years and to pay a fine of not less than two hundred fifty thousand dollars, nor more than six hundred thousand dollars.

(2) Except as otherwise authorized in this Part:

(a) Any person who knowingly or intentionally possesses twenty-eight grams or more, but less than two hundred grams, of amphetamine or methamphetamine or of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of amphetamine or methamphetamine or any of their analogues as provided in Schedule II(C) of R.S. 40:964, shall be sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment at hard labor of not less than five years, nor more than thirty years, and to pay a fine of not less than fifty thousand dollars, nor more than one hundred fifty thousand dollars.

(b) Any person who knowingly or intentionally possesses two hundred grams or more, but less than four hundred grams, of amphetamine or methamphetamine or of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of amphetamine or methamphetamine or any of their analogues as provided in Schedule II(C) of R.S. 40:964, shall be sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment at hard labor of not less than ten years, nor more than thirty years, and to pay a fine of not less than one hundred thousand dollars, nor more than three hundred fifty thousand dollars.

(c) Any person who knowingly or intentionally possesses four hundred grams or more of amphetamine or methamphetamine or of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of amphetamine or methamphetamine or any of its analogues as provided in Schedule II(C) of R.S. 40:964, shall be sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment at hard labor of not less than fifteen years, nor more than thirty years, and to pay a fine of not less than two hundred fifty thousand dollars, nor more than six hundred thousand dollars.

(3) Except as otherwise authorized in this Part:

(a) Any person who knowingly or intentionally possesses twenty-eight grams or more, but less than two hundred grams, of gamma hydroxybutyric acid or of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of gamma hydroxybutyric acid or of its analogues shall be sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment at hard labor of not less than five years, nor more than thirty years, and to pay a fine of not less than fifty thousand dollars, nor more than one hundred fifty thousand dollars.

(b) Any person who knowingly or intentionally possesses two hundred grams or more, but less than four hundred grams, of gamma hydroxybutyric acid or of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of gamma hydroxybutyric acid or of its analogues shall be sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment at hard labor of not less than ten years, nor more than thirty years, and to pay a fine of not less than one hundred thousand dollars, nor more than three hundred fifty thousand dollars.

(c) Any person who knowingly or intentionally possesses four hundred grams or more of gamma hydroxybutyric acid or of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of gamma hydroxybutyric acid or of its analogues shall be sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment at hard labor of not less than fifteen years, nor more than thirty years, and to pay a fine of not less than two hundred fifty thousand dollars, nor more than six hundred thousand dollars.

G. With respect to any person to whom the provisions of Subsection F are applicable, the adjudication of guilt or imposition of sentence shall not be suspended, deferred, or withheld, nor shall such person be eligible for probation or parole prior to serving the minimum sentences provided by Subsection F.

Prohibited acts--Schedule III; penalties

RS 40:968 Prohibited acts--Schedule III; penalties

A. Manufacture; distribution. Except as authorized by this part, it shall be unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally:

(1) To produce, manufacture, distribute or dispense or possess with intent to produce, manufacture, distribute, or dispense, a controlled dangerous substance classified in Schedule III;

(2) To create, distribute, or possess with intent to distribute, a counterfeit controlled dangerous substance classified in Schedule III.

B. Penalties for violation of Subsection A. Any person who violates Subsection A with respect to any controlled dangerous substance classified in Schedule III shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment at hard labor for not more than ten years; and, in addition, may be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than fifteen thousand dollars.

C. Possession. It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to possess a controlled dangerous substance classified in Schedule III unless such substance was obtained directly or pursuant to a valid prescription or order from a practitioner, or as provided in R.S. 40:978 or R.S. 40:1239, while acting in the course of his professional practice or except as otherwise authorized by this Part. Any person who violates this Subsection shall be imprisoned with or without hard labor for not more than five years and, in addition, may be required to pay a fine of not more than five thousand dollars.

Prohibited acts--Schedule IV; penalties

RS 40:969 Prohibited acts--Schedule IV; penalties

A. Manufacture; distribution. Except as authorized by this part, it shall be unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally:

(1) To produce, manufacture, distribute or dispense or possess with intent to produce, manufacture, distribute, or dispense, a controlled dangerous substance classified in Schedule IV;

(2) To create, distribute, or possess with intent to distribute, a counterfeit controlled dangerous substance classified in Schedule IV.

B. Penalties for violation of Subsection A. Any person who violates Subsection A with respect to:

(1) Flunitrazepam shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment at hard labor for not less than five years nor more than thirty years and pay a fine of not more than fifty thousand dollars.

(2) Any other controlled dangerous substance classified in Schedule IV, except flunitrazepam, shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment at hard labor for not more than ten years; and in addition, may be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than fifteen thousand dollars.

C. Possession. It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to possess a controlled dangerous substance classified in Schedule IV unless such substance was obtained directly or pursuant to a valid prescription or order from a practitioner, or as provided in R.S. 40:978, while acting in the course of his professional practice or except as otherwise authorized by this Part. Any person who violates this Subsection with respect to:

(1) Flunitrazepam shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not more than ten years, and may in addition, be required to pay a fine of not more than five thousand dollars.

(2) Any other controlled dangerous substance shall be imprisoned with or without hard labor for not more than five years and, in addition, may be required to pay a fine of not more than five thousand dollars.

D. Whoever, with the intent to commit a crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B)(10) against an individual, violates Subsection A of this Section by administering a controlled dangerous substance to a person who is unaware that the controlled dangerous substance has been or is being administered to him, shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment at hard labor for not less than five years nor more than forty years and may be fined not more than one hundred thousand dollars.

Prohibited acts--Schedule V; penalties

RS 40:970 Prohibited acts--Schedule V; penalties

A. Manufacture; distribution. Except as authorized by this part, it shall be unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally:

(1) To produce, manufacture, distribute or dispense or possess with intent to produce, manufacture, distribute, or dispense, a controlled dangerous substance classified in Schedule V;

(2) To create, distribute, or possess with intent to distribute, a counterfeit controlled dangerous substance classified in Schedule V.

B. Penalties for violation of Subsection A. Any person who violates Subsection A with respect to any controlled dangerous substance classified in Schedule V shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment at hard labor for not more than five years; and, in addition, may be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than five thousand dollars.

C. Possession. It is unlawful for any person unknowingly[1] or intentionally to possess a controlled dangerous substance classified in Schedule V unless such substance was obtained directly or pursuant to a valid prescription or order from a practitioner, or as provided in R.S. 40:978, while acting in the course of his professional practice or except as otherwise authorized by this Part. Any person who violates this section shall be imprisoned with or without hard labor for not more than five years; and in addition, may be required to pay a fine of not more than five thousand dollars.

Prohibited acts; all schedules

RS 40:971 Prohibited acts; all schedules

A.(1) It shall be unlawful for any person:

(a) Who is subject to the requirements of this part to distribute or dispense a controlled dangerous substance in violation of this part; or

(b) Who is a licensee to manufacture, distribute, or dispense a controlled dangerous substance to another licensee or other authorized person not authorized by his license; or

(c) To omit, remove, alter, or obliterate a symbol required by the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Law; or

(d) To refuse or fail to make, keep, or furnish any record, notification, order form, statement, invoice or information required under this part; or

(e) To refuse entry into any premise for inspection as authorized by this part; or

(f) To keep or maintain any store, shop, warehouse, dwelling house, building, vehicle, boat, aircraft, or any place whatever, which is frequented by persons using controlled dangerous substances in violation of this part for the purpose of using such substances, or which is used for the keeping or selling of the same in violation of this part.

(2) Any person who violates this subsection shall be fined not more than fifteen thousand dollars. Such proceeding shall be independent, and not in lieu of, other proceedings under this part or any other law of this state. If the violation is prosecuted by a bill of information or an indictment which alleges that the violation was committed knowingly or intentionally, such person, upon conviction, shall be imprisoned for not more than six months; and, in addition, may be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than five hundred dollars.

B.(1) It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally:

(a) To use in the course of the manufacture or distribution of a controlled dangerous substance a license number which is fictitious, revoked, suspended or issued to another person; or

(b) To acquire or obtain possession of a controlled dangerous substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception or subterfuge; or

(c) To furnish false or fraudulent material, information in any application, report or other document required to be kept by this part.

(d) To make, distribute, or possess any punch, die, plate, stone or other thing designed to print, imprint, or reproduce the trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, or device of another of any likeness of any of the foregoing upon any drug or container or labeling thereof so as to render such drug a counterfeit controlled dangerous substance; or

(e) To alter any controlled dangerous substance obtained by prescription without prior approval of the department; or

(f) To alter any prescription for a controlled dangerous substance; provided that this shall not apply to the person issuing the original prescription or the pharmacist pursuant to instructions from the physician; or

(g) To obtain or attempt to obtain a prescription or prescription blank form from a doctor, dentist, or veterinarian for a controlled dangerous substance and/or legend drug by fraud, theft, misrepresentation, deception or subterfuge.

(h) To possess a prescription for a controlled dangerous substance and/or legend drugs without the express consent of the party for whom such prescription was written. For the purposes hereof a legend drug is any drug or drug product bearing on the label of the manufacturer or distributor as required by the Federal Food and Drug Administration the statement "Caution: Federal law prohibits dispensing without prescription."

(i) To obtain or seek to obtain any controlled dangerous substance or a prescription for a controlled dangerous substance from a health care practitioner, while being supplied with any

controlled dangerous substance or a prescription for any controlled dangerous substance by another health care practitioner, without disclosing the fact of the existing prescription to the practitioner from whom the subsequent prescription for a controlled dangerous substance is sought. Failure of a practitioner to request the disclosure is not a violation of this Subsection by the practitioner. The disclosure shall include the name of the controlled dangerous substance, the date of the prescription, the amount of the controlled substance prescribed, and the number of refills if any. The disclosure shall be made in writing by the person obtaining or seeking to obtain the controlled dangerous substance and shall be made a part of the person's medical record by the health care practitioner. As used in this Section, the term "existing" shall mean the period of time within which the prescription was prescribed to be taken.

(2) Any person who violates this subsection shall be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not more than five years; and, in addition may be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than five thousand dollars.

C.(1) It shall be unlawful for a person, including a physician, dentist, podiatrist, or veterinarian, to prescribe, dispense, or administer legally controlled substances beyond his respective prescribing authority or for a purpose other than accepted medical treatment of a disease, condition, or illness.

(2) It shall be unlawful for a pharmacist to dispense legally controlled substances beyond his dispensing authority.

(3) Any person who violates this Subsection shall be subject to the penalties as established for the controlled dangerous substance and the particular criminal act committed in R.S. 40:966 through 967.

D. Every practitioner, as defined in R.S. 40:961, may, if he has a good faith belief that a crime has been committed on the premises, notify local law enforcement authorities when it is believed that an individual has obtained a fraudulent prescription for any controlled dangerous substance or any person has attempted to obtain a fraudulent prescription for any controlled dangerous substance.

E. Every pharmacy in which a controlled dangerous substance is physically obtained by a patient or a patient's agent shall require every person purchasing, receiving, or otherwise acquiring any controlled dangerous substance to produce a photo identification card, unless the patient or the patient's agent is known to the pharmacist. The person purchasing, receiving, or otherwise acquiring the controlled dangerous substance prescription does not have to be the specific patient to whom the prescription is issued.

Prohibited acts; false representation

RS 40:971.1 Prohibited acts; false representation

A. It shall be unlawful for any person to produce, manufacture, distribute, dispense, transport, deliver, or possess with intent to distribute or dispense any substance which is represented to be a controlled dangerous substance and which is an imitation controlled dangerous substance, or any controlled dangerous substance which is a counterfeit controlled dangerous substance.

B. The provisions of this Section shall not apply to a law enforcement officer acting in the course and scope of his employment or to a medical practitioner, pharmacist, or other person authorized to dispense or administer controlled dangerous substances pursuant to Part X of Chapter 4 of Title 40 of the Revised Statutes of 1950.

C. Any person who violates the provisions of this Section shall be imprisoned with or without hard labor for not more than five years, and in addition may be fined not more than five thousand dollars.

Unlawfully prescribing, distributing, dispensing, or assisting in illegally obtaining controlled dangerous substances

RS 40:971.2 Unlawfully prescribing, distributing, dispensing, or assisting in illegally obtaining controlled dangerous substances

A. This Section shall be known as and may be cited as the "Pain Management Clinic Drug Abuse and Overdose Prevention Act".

B. It shall be unlawful for a physician, other licensed health care practitioner as defined in R.S. 40:961(31), or any other person to knowingly or intentionally commit any of the following acts:

(1) Assist a patient or any other person in obtaining a controlled dangerous substance through misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception, or subterfuge.

(2) Write a prescription for a controlled dangerous substance for a fictitious person.

(3) Distribute or dispense a controlled dangerous substance to a fictitious person.

(4) Operate any type of business or establishment where the primary purpose of the business or establishment is the sale, exchange, barter, or trade of a controlled dangerous substance for anything of value through misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception, or subterfuge.

C. Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not more than five years, and in addition may be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than fifty thousand dollars.

Possession of Drug Paraphernalia

RS 40:1023. Prohibited acts

A. It is unlawful for any person or corporation, knowing, or under circumstances where one reasonably should know, to sell, lend, rent, lease, give, exchange, or otherwise distribute to any person any drug paraphernalia.

B. It is unlawful for any person or corporation, knowing, or under circumstances where one reasonably should know, to display for sale or possess with the intent to distribute, any drug paraphernalia.

C. It is unlawful for any person to use, or to possess with intent to use, any drug paraphernalia, to plant, propagate, cultivate, grow, harvest, manufacture, compound, convert, produce, process, prepare, test, analyze, pack, repack, store, contain, conceal, inject, ingest, inhale, or otherwise introduce into the human body a controlled substance in violation of this Part.

PRIMARY PREVENTION EDUCATION FOR STUDENTS

In an effort to create and maintain a safe campus community, the University of Louisiana at Lafayette has offered all students online education during their first semester on campus for Sexual assault prevention, alcohol and drug awareness, bystander intervention, and risk reduction.

PRIMARY PREVENTION EDUCATION FOR EMPLOYEES

The university strives to achieve and maintain equal opportunity, inclusiveness, equitable treatment, and access to education, employment, and services for all individuals. As part of this commitment, the university strictly prohibits the offenses of sexual assault, sexual harassment, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

These offenses are real. According to the U.S. Center for Disease Control, nearly 1 in 5 (18.3%) women and 1 in 71 men (1.4%) reported experiencing rape at some time in their lives. Approximately 1 in 20 women and men (5.6% and 5.3%, respectively) experienced sexual violence other than rape, such as being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, unwanted sexual contact, or non-contact unwanted sexual experiences over a 12-month time period. As members of the University of Louisiana at Lafayette community, it is important that we are part of the solution, not the problem.
To that end, a new training program has been added to the New Hire Task list. This training is associated with Title IX and the Violence Against Women Act This training will be required for all new hires set up in the New Hire system and serves to educate employees on what behaviors constitute sexual misconduct and interpersonal violence and what their responsibilities are for preventing and reporting such conduct. This program will also provide them with ways in which they can intervene as a bystander. As members of this university, it is up to us to create an environment in which interpersonal violence is unacceptable and survivors are supported.

Sex Offenders Registry

In accordance to the "Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act" of 2000, which amends the Jacob Wetterling Crimes against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act, the Jeanne *Clery Act* and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, The University of Louisiana at Lafayette Police Department is providing a link to the Louisiana State Police Sex Offender Registry. This act requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement information provided by a State concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. It also requires sex offenders already required to register in a State to provide notice of each institution of higher education in that State at which the person is employed, carries a vocation, or is a student. *Any person who uses information contained in or accessed through the Louisiana State Police Sex Offender and Child Predator Registry Website to threaten, intimidate, or harass any individual, including registrants or family members, or who otherwise misuses this information, may be subject to criminal prosecution or civil liability.*

The Louisiana State Police are responsible for maintaining this registry.
Follow the link below to access the Louisiana State Police website.
State Sex Offender and Child Predator Registry
http://www.lsp.org/socpr/default.html

SEXUAL ASSAULT, DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, AND STALKING.

The University of Louisiana at Lafayette (the "University") does not tolerate *Prohibited Sexual Conduct*. The University is committed to creating and maintaining a campus environment in which all individuals are treated with respect and dignity and are free to participate in a lively exchange of ideas. Furthermore, the University is committed to fostering an environment in which all members of our campus community are safe, secure, and free from *Sexual Misconduct* of any form, including but not limited to *Sexual Assault*, *Dating Violence*, *Domestic Violence*, and *Stalking*. The University expects that all interpersonal relationships and interactions – especially those of an intimate nature – be grounded upon mutual respect, open communication, and clear consent. Each student has the right to learn and each employee has the right to work in an environment free of *Prohibited Sexual Conduct*.

All University community members are strongly encouraged to report incidents of Prohibited Sexual Conduct to the Title IX Coordinator, the Equal Employment Officer, the Office of the Dean of Students, or the University Police ("ULPD"). After normal business hours, individuals are encouraged to report incidents of Prohibited Sexual Conduct to the Office of the Dean of Students or the ULPD. As an alternative, as outlined below, an individual can also seek confidential assistance that does not involve notice to the University.

Upon receipt of a report by the Equal Employment Officer, the Office of the Dean of Students, or the ULPD, the recipient will notify the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator will conduct an Initial Assessment, considering the nature of the report, the safety of the parties and the campus community, Complainant's expressed preference for resolution, and the necessity for any Interim Protective Measures.

Following the Initial Assessment, the Title IX Coordinator may: (1) take no further action (e.g., at Complainant's request or where the conduct, on its face, would not rise to the level of a Policy violation); (2) pursue Voluntary Resolution; or (3) pursue Investigation to determine if disciplinary action is warranted. Each resolution process is guided by the same principles of fairness and respect for all parties. Resources are available for both Complainant and Respondent to provide support and guidance throughout the process.

A Complainant may explore all available options for resolution, including a report under the Policy and a report to law enforcement. The processes are not mutually exclusive; an individual can choose to pursue both a report under the Policy and a criminal investigation at the same time.

EDUCATION AND PREVENTION PROGRAMS SEXUAL ASSUALT

The university engages in comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking that:

Are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs, and informed by research, or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome; and

Consider environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional, community and societal levels.

Educational programming consists of primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and new employees, as well as ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns for students and employees that:

a. Identifies domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as prohibited conduct;

b. Defines using definitions provided both by the Department of Education as well as state law what behavior constitutes domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;

c. Defines what behavior and actions constitute consent to sexual activity in the State of Louisiana;

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

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

f. Information regarding:

1. Procedures victims should follow if a crime of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking occurs (as described in “How to Report” on page 61-78);

2. How the university will protect the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties (as described in “How to report” on page 62-68);

3. Existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available within the university and in the community (as described in “Resources for Victims” on page 62); emergency law enforcement, medical, and crisis response contact information

4. Options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures (as described in Definitions section “Interim Protective Measures” on page 81); and

5. Procedures for university disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking (as described in "Notification of Investigative Finding, Sanctions, and Remedies" on page 74).

The university has developed an educational campaign in the fall and spring semester consisting of presentations that include distribution of educational materials to new students; participating in and presenting information and materials during new employee orientation; presenting programs throughout the year including sessions such as: residence hall speakers, digital flyers series, and web-based training programs.

Go to: http://www.everfi.com/login and click Register
Under Student/Learner, enter the Registration Code: to create your EverFi Account
Note: When prompted, please enter your CLID to receive credit for completion.

EMERGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT, MEDICAL, AND CRISIS RESPONSE RESOURCES

All individuals are encouraged to seek the support of on and off campus resources, regardless of when or where the incident occurred. Trained professionals can provide guidance in making decisions, information about available resources and procedural options, and assistance to either party in the event that a report and/or resolution under the Policy is pursued.

As a first priority, the University encourages all individuals to report potential criminal conduct by calling 911 or by contacting the ULPD.

The University also encourages individuals to seek assistance from a medical provider or crisis response service immediately after an incident of Sexual Assault. This provides the opportunity to address physical well-being or health concerns, preserve any available evidence (see http://counselingandtesting.louisiana.edu/sites/counseling/files/SEXUAL%20ASSAULt.pdf for a quick reference on preservation of evidence), acquire preventative treatment for sexually transmitted diseases, and begin a timely investigative and remedial response. Emotional care, counseling, and crisis response are also available on and off campus.

The University participates in the Lafayette Parish Sexual Assault Response Team (SART), which allows it to quickly and effectively collaborate with local agencies in responding to reported cases of Sexual Assault. The University maintains a permanent liaison to serve on the SART and participates in all related discussions and trainings. SART works to improve service delivery and response to individuals who have experienced Sexual Assault, including accompaniment in medical care, investigation, collection of forensic evidence, and related counseling. Individuals' use of these resources does not obligate them to pursue a disciplinary or criminal investigation; however, if they choose to do so, the resources provided by SART are designed to ease the process.

Furthermore, Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE) are specialized nurses who are trained in examining individuals who have experienced Sexual Assault in a sensitive manner that gathers and retains forensic evidence. If an individual uses SANE services s/he is under no obligation to

file a report, but the evidence will be preserved should s/he choose to do so. Hearts of Hope maintains SANE nurses that respond to Lafayette Hospitals as well as St. Martin Hospital. Any survivor of sexual assault may request SANE services or to be connected to SART by calling the 24-hour Hearts of Hope hotline at 337-232-RAPE (7273).

The following is emergency law enforcement, medical, and crisis response contact information:

Law Enforcement	Medical Providers & Crisis Response
ULPD http://police.louisiana.edu/ 337-482-6447 Bittle Hall 210 Hebrard Blvd. Lafayette, LA 70504	**University Counseling and Testing Center** http://counselingandtesting.louisiana.edu/ 337-482-6480 O.K. Allen Hall, Saucier Wellness Center, 220 Hebrard Boulevard
Lafayette Police Department http://www.lafayettela.gov/PoliceDepartment/Pages/default.aspx 337-291-8600 900 E. University Ave. Lafayette, LA 70502	**Office of Student Health Services** http://studenthealth.louisiana.edu 337-482-1293 O.K. Allen Hall, Saucier Wellness Center, 220 Hebrard Boulevard
Lafayette Parish Sheriff's Office http://www.lafayettesheriff.com/ 337-232-9211 316 West Main St. Lafayette, LA 70501	**Hearts of Hope** http://www.theheartsofhope.org/ 337-232-RAPE (7273) Located in Lafayette, LA Hearts of Hope provides the survivor with advocacy, counseling, and accompaniment to all medical, forensic, and criminal investigations

	following an incident of sexual assault or abuse and other related incidents.
	Faith House http://www.faithhouseacadiana.com 337-232-8954 800-411-1333 (24 hour crisis hotline) Faith House provides advocacy, counseling, medical and legal assistance, shelter, safety plans, and accompaniment at hearings for all survivors of interpersonal violence and their children.
	Lafayette General Medical Center www.lafayettegeneral.com 337-289-7991
	Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital www.lourdesrmc.com 337-470-2000
	Women's & Children's Hospital http://womens-childrens.com/ 337-521-9100
	The Regional Medical Center of Acadiana http://medicalcenterofacadiana.com/ 337-981-2949

WHO TO REPORT TO

The University encourages individuals who have experienced Prohibited Sexual Conduct to talk about what happened so they can get the support they need and so the University can respond appropriately. This section identifies University employees who are authorized to receive reports, their roles, and their ability to maintain an individual's confidentiality.

Responsible Employees

A Responsible Employee is a University employee who has the authority to redress sexual violence, who has the duty to report incidents of sexual violence or other student misconduct, or who a student could reasonably believe has this authority or duty. When an individual tells a Responsible Employee about an incident of sexual violence, the individual has the right to expect the University to take immediate and appropriate steps to investigate what happened and to resolve the matter promptly and equitably. A Responsible Employee must report to the Title IX Coordinator all relevant details about the alleged Prohibited Sexual Conduct shared by the individual, including the names of the individual who allegedly experienced Prohibited Sexual Conduct and alleged perpetrator(s), any witnesses, and any other relevant facts, including the date, time and specific location of the alleged incident. To the extent possible, information reported to a Responsible Employee will be shared only with people responsible for handling the University's response to the report.

The following individuals are the University's Responsible Employees:

- Title IX Coordinator's staff
- Dean of Students and Assistant Deans of Students
- Dean of Student Rights and Responsibilities and Assistant Deans of Student Rights and Responsibilities
- EEO Officer and staff
- Provost
- Academic Deans
- ULPD

Other Mandatory Reporters

In addition to Responsible Employees, it is mandatory that all University employees (other than the Confidential Resources listed below) report Prohibited Sexual Conduct to the Title IX Coordinator, the individual's supervisor, or another Responsible Employee.

Confidential Reporting Resources

Some individuals on and off the University are required to maintain near complete confidentiality. Talking to these individuals is sometimes called a privileged communication. The trained professionals designated below can provide counseling, information, and support in a confidential setting. These confidential resources will not share information about a patient/client (including whether that individual has received services) without the individual's express, written permission unless there is a continuing threat of serious harm to the patient/client or to others or there is a legal obligation to reveal such information (e.g., suspected abuse or neglect of a minor).

Confidential resources may include clergy, medical/healthcare providers, and mental healthcare providers. Some confidential resources are listed below:

On Campus Confidential Resources	Off Campus Confidential Resources
University Counseling and Testing Center http://counselingandtesting.louisiana.edu/ 337-482-6480 O.K. Allen Hall, Saucier Wellness Center, 220 Hebrard Boulevard	**Hearts of Hope** http://www.theheartsofhope.org/ 337-232-RAPE (7273) Located in Lafayette, LA Hearts of Hope provides the survivor with advocacy, counseling, and accompaniment to all medical, forensic, and criminal investigations following an incident of sexual assault or abuse and other related incidents.
Office of Student Health Services http://studenthealth.louisiana.edu 337-482-1293 O.K. Allen Hall, Saucier Wellness Center, 220 Hebrard Boulevard	**Faith House** http://www.faithhouseacadiana.com 337-232-8954 800-411-1333 (24 hour crisis hotline) Faith House provides advocacy, counseling, medical and legal assistance, shelter, safety plans, and accompaniment at hearings for all survivors of interpersonal violence and their children.
	Lafayette General Medical Center www.lafayettegeneral.com 337-289-7991
	Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital

	www.lourdesrmc.com 337-470-2000
	Women's & Children's Hospital http://womens-childrens.com/ 337-521-9100
	The Regional Medical Center of Acadiana http://medicalcenterofacadiana.com/ 337-981-2949

Confidential Advisors

Pursuant to La. R.S. 17:3399.15, no later than the beginning of the 2016-2017 academic year, the University shall designate Confidential Advisors. Contact information for the Confidential Advisors will be provided at that time on the University's website. Those individuals designated as Confidential Advisors shall complete online training developed by the Attorney General in collaboration with the Board of Regents.

The Confidential Advisor shall inform the Complainant of the following:

- Their rights under federal and state law, as well as University Policy;
- Reporting options and potential outcomes;
- Investigation and disciplinary/adjudication proceedings of the University and the criminal justice system;
- Potential accommodations; and
- Emergency response options.

The Confidential Advisor may liaise with the University on behalf of the Complainant, as appropriate. In addition, the Confidential Advisor may accompany the Complainant through various proceedings in the Investigation.

The Confidential Advisor shall not be obligated to report crimes to the institution or law enforcement in a way that identifies an alleged victim or an accused individual, unless otherwise required to do so by law.

HOW TO REPORT

The University encourages all individuals, whether a Complainant, witness, or third party, to promptly report Prohibited Sexual Conduct directly to the Title IX Coordinator, the EEO Officer, the Office of the Dean of Students, or ULPD. After normal business hours, individuals are encouraged to report incidents of Prohibited Sexual Conduct to the Office of the Dean of Students or the ULPD. The reporting options are the same whether the reporter is a Complainant, a witness, third party, or other individual.

The University recognizes that deciding whether to make a report and choosing how to proceed are personal decisions that may evolve over time. At the time a report is made, a Complainant does not have to decide whether to request any particular course of action. Through a coordinated effort, staff from the offices listed below provide support to assist each individual in making these important decisions, and consistent with the goal of safety for all community members, will make every effort to respect an individual's autonomy in making the determination as to how to proceed. Any individual can also make a report to external law enforcement agencies, including those listed below. If a report is made to the police, the University and the police may share information under certain circumstances.

Reporting (Not Anonymous)

On Campus Reporting Options for University Action under the Policy	Off Campus Reporting Options for External Law Enforcement Action
Title IX Coordinator **337-482-1394** **309 Martin Hall** **104 University Circle** **Lafayette, LA 70504**	**911**
Equal Employment Officer **337-482-1394** **309 Martin Hall** **104 University Circle** **Lafayette, LA 70504**	**Lafayette Police Department** **http://www.lafayettela.gov/PoliceDepartment/Pages/default.aspx** **337-291-8600** **900 E. University Ave.** **Lafayette, LA 70502**
Office of the Dean of Students	**Lafayette Parish Sheriff's Office**

http://studentaffairs.louisiana.edu/ **Student Union, Room 168** **620 McKinley Street** **Lafayette, LA 70504**	http://www.lafayettesheriff.com/ **337-232-9211** **316 West Main St.** **Lafayette, LA 70501**
ULPD http://police.louisiana.edu/ **337-482-6447** **Bittle Hall** **210 Hebrard Blvd.** **Lafayette, LA 70504**	

Anonymous Reporting
Any individual may make a report of *Prohibited Sexual Conduct* to the University without disclosing his or her name and without identifying *Respondent* or requesting any action. Depending on the level of information available about the incident or the individuals involved, the University's ability to respond to an anonymous report may be limited. Anonymous reporting can be made using the following link: www.louisiana.edu/ethicsreport.

These reports will be referred to the Title IX Coordinator.

Reporting Considerations: Timeliness and Location of Incident
All individuals, including a *Complainant*, witness, or third party, are encouraged to report *Prohibited Sexual Conduct* regardless of when or where it occurred, as soon as possible to maximize the ability to respond promptly and effectively. The University does not, however, limit the time frame for reporting. If *Respondent* is no longer a student at the time of the report, or if the conduct did not occur on campus, in the context of an education program or activity of the University, or have continuing adverse effects on campus or in an off-campus education program or activity, the University may not be able to fully investigate nor take disciplinary action against *Respondent*. In each instance, the University will still provide any fair and reasonable support and resources to a *Complainant* designed to end the *Prohibited Sexual Conduct*, prevent its recurrence, and address its effects. The Title IX Coordinator will also help a *Complainant* identify external reporting options.

Amnesty
Any individual, including a *Complainant*, witness, or third party, who makes a report will not be subject to disciplinary action by the University for his/her, personal consumption of alcohol or other drugs at or near the time of the incident.

Procedure For Resolution

Initial Assessment

When a report is made, the Title IX Coordinator will conduct an *Initial Assessment*. The *Initial Assessment* will determine whether the alleged conduct would present a potential violation of the Policy and whether further action is warranted based on the alleged conduct.

1. **Preliminary Meeting**

The first step of the *Initial Assessment* will usually be a preliminary meeting between *Complainant* and the Title IX Coordinator or designee to gather facts that will enable the Title IX Coordinator to:

- Assess the nature and circumstances of the allegation;
- Address any immediate concerns about the physical safety and emotional well-being of the *Complainant* and *Respondent*;
- If the conduct is criminal in nature, notify *Complainant* of the option to notify law enforcement;
- Provide *Complainant* with information about:
    - On and off campus resources, including the availability of medical treatment to address any physical and mental health concerns, including counseling and support, and to preserve evidence, whether or not *Complainant* chooses to make an official report or participate in the institutional disciplinary or criminal process;
    - The available range of *Interim Protective Measures*; and
    - Procedural options, including *Voluntary Resolution*, *Investigation*, and *Appeal*.
- Discuss *Complainant's* expressed preference for manner of resolution and any barriers to proceeding;
- Explain the University's policy prohibiting *Retaliation*;
- Explain the role of the *Support Person* and *Advisor*;
- Assess potential pattern evidence or other similar conduct; and

Requests for Confidentiality or No Formal Action
Where a *Complainant* requests that his/her name or other identifiable information not be shared with *Respondent* or that no formal action be taken, the Title IX Coordinator will balance this request against the following factors in reaching a determination whether the request can be honored:

- The nature and scope of the alleged conduct;
- The respective ages and roles of *Complainant* and *Respondent*;
- The risk posed to any individual or to the campus community;
- Whether there have been other reports of misconduct by *Respondent*;
- Whether the report reveals a pattern of misconduct at a given location or by a particular group;
- *Complainant's* wish to pursue disciplinary action;
- Whether the University possesses other means to obtain relevant evidence;
- Considerations of fundamental fairness and due process with respect to *Respondent* should the course of action include disciplinary action against *Respondent*; and
- The University's obligation to provide a safe and non-discriminatory environment.

Where possible based on the facts, circumstances, and the factors listed above, the Title IX Coordinator will seek action consistent with *Complainant's* expressed preference for manner of resolution, recognizing that the University must move forward with cases. The University's ability to fully investigate and respond to a report may be limited if *Complainant* requests that their name not be disclosed to *Respondent* or declines to participate in an *Investigation*.

Determination of Resolution Route
At the conclusion of the *Initial Assessment*, the Title IX Coordinator will determine the appropriate resolution route. Resolution may include: (1) no further action; (2) *Voluntary Resolution*; or (3) the initiation of an *Investigation* that may lead to disciplinary action.

Regardless of the manner of resolution, a *Respondent* may choose to accept responsibility at any stage in the process.

Nondisclosure
The University will not require a party to abide by a nondisclosure agreement, in writing or otherwise, that would prevent the re-disclosure of information related to the outcome of proceedings under this Policy.

Voluntary Resolution
Voluntary Resolution is a path designed to eliminate the conduct at issue, prevent its recurrence, and remedy its effects in a manner that meets the expressed preference of *Complainant* and the

safety and welfare of the campus community. *Voluntary Resolution* does not involve an *Investigation* or disciplinary action against a *Respondent*, and is not appropriate for all forms of conduct under the Policy.

If a *Complainant* requests *Voluntary Resolution*, and the Title IX Coordinator concludes that *Voluntary Resolution* is appropriate based on the *Initial Assessment*, the Title IX Coordinator will take appropriate action designed to protect *Complainant's* access to employment, educational, and extracurricular opportunities and benefits at the University. A *Complainant* may request and decide to pursue *Voluntary Resolution* at any time. In those cases in which the *Voluntary Resolution* involves either notification to or participation by *Respondent*, it is *Respondent's* decision whether to accept *Voluntary Resolution*.

Voluntary Resolution may include: establishing *Interim Protective Measures*; conducting targeted or broad-based educational programming or training for relevant individuals or groups; providing increased monitoring, supervision, or security at locations or activities where the misconduct occurred; facilitating a meeting between *Respondent* and *Complainant* (in cases that do not involve *Sexual Assault*); and any other remedy that can be tailored to the involved individuals to achieve the goals of the Policy. In some forms of *Voluntary Resolution*, the remedies will focus on supporting *Complainant* with no participation or involvement by *Respondent*. In other forms of *Voluntary Resolution*, *Respondent* may agree to participate. Depending on the remedy employed, it may be possible for a *Complainant* to maintain anonymity.

Voluntary Resolution may also include the option to allow a *Respondent* to accept responsibility for misconduct and acknowledge harm to *Complainant* or to the University community.

As the title implies, participation in *Voluntary Resolution* is a choice, and either party can request to withdraw and pursue an *Investigation* at any time, including if *Voluntary Resolution* is unsuccessful. Similarly, a *Complainant* can request to end an *Investigation* and pursue *Voluntary Resolution* at any time. Either party may request *Interim Protective Measures* regardless of whether any particular course of action is sought.

Voluntary Resolution is not mediation. Mediation is never appropriate in *Sexual Misconduct* cases.

Investigation

Following the Initial Assessment, and in consultation with Complainant, the University will initiate a prompt, thorough, and impartial *Investigation* of conduct that is a potential violation of the Policy and is not being addressed through *Voluntary Resolution*. The Title IX Coordinator will designate an investigator(s) who has training and experience investigating allegations of *Prohibited Sexual Conduct*. The investigator will coordinate the gathering of information to make an *Investigative Finding* regarding whether the alleged conduct constitutes a violation of the Policy by a preponderance of the evidence. A preponderance of the evidence means that it is more likely than not that the conduct occurred.

Information gathered during the *Investigation* will be used to evaluate the appropriate course of action, provide for individual and campus safety, and identify the need for additional *Interim Protective Measures* and other remedies to eliminate the alleged conduct and to address its effects.

2. **Time Frame for Resolution**

Consistent with the goal to maximize educational opportunities and minimize the disruptive nature of the *Investigation* and resolution, the Title IX Coordinator seeks to resolve all reports within one academic semester, depending on when the report is received. In general, an *Investigation* will typically last up to sixty (60) days, from the date the Title IX Coordinator determines there is sufficient information to determine if the allegation raises a potential violation of this Policy and that *Investigation* is the appropriate route for Resolution. This time frame does not include *Appeals*. The Title IX Coordinator may set reasonable time frames for required actions under the Policy.

Time frames may be extended for good cause to ensure the integrity and completeness of the *Investigation*, comply with a request by external law enforcement, accommodate the availability of witnesses, *Complainant*, or *Respondent*, account for University breaks, or address other legitimate issues, including the complexity of the *Investigation* and the severity and extent of the alleged conduct. *Complainant* and *Respondent* will be given periodic status updates throughout the process. Best efforts will be made to complete the process in a timely manner by balancing principles of thoroughness and fundamental fairness with promptness.

Investigative Process

After the Title IX Coordinator initiates an *Investigation*, the investigator will notify *Complainant* and *Respondent* of the *Investigation*, which constitutes a formal charge. The notification will include a summary of the allegation or conduct at issue, the range of potential violations under the Policy, and the range of potential sanctions. Once the notification has been made to *Complainant* and *Respondent*, the *Investigation* phase begins.

Upon notification, or at any stage in the process, *Respondent* may choose to accept responsibility for the Policy violation. Even if *Respondent* accepts responsibility for the Policy violation, the investigator may continue the *Investigation* as necessary to determine appropriate sanction(s).

The investigator will also inform *Complainant* and *Respondent* that they have the ability to challenge the investigator on the basis of an actual conflict of interest, bias, or lack of impartiality. Any such challenge must be submitted in writing to the Title IX Coordinator within three (3) business days of the notification. The challenge must clearly state the grounds to support a claim of bias, conflict of interest, or an inability to be fair and impartial. Failure to timely object eliminates the possibility of any later appeal or objection based on the assertion that the investigator had a conflict of interest, was biased, or lacked impartiality.

The Title IX Coordinator will oversee the *Investigation* by the investigator. The *Investigation* is designed to provide a fair and reliable gathering of the facts by a trained and impartial investigator. All individuals, including *Complainant*, *Respondent*, and any third party witnesses, will be treated with appropriate sensitivity and respect throughout the *Investigation*. The *Investigation* will safeguard the privacy of the individuals involved in a manner consistent with federal law and University policy.

During the *Investigation*, *Complainant* and *Respondent* will have an equal opportunity to be heard, to submit information, and to identify witnesses who may have relevant information. The investigator will speak separately with *Complainant*, *Respondent*, and other individuals willing to

participate and who have relevant information. As part of the *Investigation*, the investigator may gather or receive information that is relevant to the determination of an appropriate sanction or remedy, including information about the impact of the alleged incident on *Complainant* and *Respondent*. The investigator will gather any available physical or documentary evidence, including prior statements by *Complainant*, *Respondent*, or witnesses, any communications between the *Complainant* and *Respondent*, email messages, social media messages, text messages, and other records as appropriate and available. In the event *Respondent* declines to participate in proceedings or withdraws from the University, the *Investigation* and *Appeal* may proceed without *Respondent*.

A *Respondent* that withdraws from the University prior to a finding will not be eligible to return to the University until the proceedings under the Policy have been finally concluded.

If a *Respondent* accused of *Sexual Misconduct* seeks to transfer to another institution during an *Investigation*, the University shall withhold the *Respondent's* transcript until such *Investigation* or adjudication is complete and a final decision has been made. The University shall inform the *Respondent* of the University's obligation to withhold the transcript during the *Investigation*.

At any meeting or proceeding related to the resolution of an allegation under the Policy, *Complainant* or *Respondent* may have a *Support Person* and/or an *Advisor* present. The *Support Person* and/or *Advisor* may not be otherwise a party or witness involved in the *Investigation* or proceedings. A party's inclusion of a *Support Person* or *Advisor* is at the sole initiative and expense of the party.

Once chosen by a *Complainant* or *Respondent* to serve as an *Advisor*, at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator or investigator, the *Advisor* may be required to meet with the Title IX Coordinator in advance of any attendance of any activity related to the *Investigation* to understand the expectations of the role, privacy considerations, and appropriate decorum.

The University, its officials, Title IX Coordinator, and investigator will at all times only communicate directly with *Complainant* and *Respondent* even if he/she authorizes the *Advisor* to receive information on his/her behalf. It is the party's responsibility to communicate and share information with his/her *Advisor*.

Where the University is made aware that there is a concurrent criminal investigation, the Title IX Coordinator will coordinate with law enforcement so that any University processes do not interfere with the integrity or the timing of the law enforcement investigation. At the request of law enforcement, the University may agree to defer the fact-finding portion of its *Investigation* until after the initial stages of a criminal investigation. The Title IX Coordinator will nevertheless communicate with *Complainant* and *Respondent* regarding resources and accommodations, procedural options, anticipated timing, and the implementation of any necessary *Interim Protective Measures* for the safety and well-being of all affected individuals.

All community members, including students, faculty, and staff, are expected to cooperate with the Title IX Coordinator and investigator in the *Investigation*, as well as any *Appeal*, to assure fairness and procedural due process. The Title IX Coordinator may request the appearance of persons from

the University community who can provide relevant evidence. Both a *Complainant* and a *Respondent* may decline to participate in proceedings under the Policy.

Relevance and Special Considerations
The investigator has the discretion to determine the relevance of any witness or other evidence to the finding of responsibility, and may exclude information in preparing the *Investigation* Report if the information is irrelevant, immaterial, or more prejudicial than informative.

The investigator may also exclude statements of personal opinion by witnesses and statements as to general reputation for any character trait, including honesty. The investigator will not exclude direct observations or reasonable inferences drawn from the facts.

Character Evidence
Character evidence is information that does not directly relate to the facts at issue, but instead, reflects upon the reputation, personality, qualities, or habits of an individual. In general, information regarding the character of *Complainant*, *Respondent*, or any witness is not relevant to the determination of whether there is a Policy violation.

Prior Sexual History
Questioning about *Complainant's* sexual history with anyone other than *Respondent* should not be permitted. Further, the University recognizes that the mere fact of a current or previous *Consensual* dating or sexual relationship between *Complainant* and *Respondent* does not itself imply *Consent* or preclude a finding of a violation of the Policy.

Consultation of Other Administrative Units
In reaching these determinations, the investigator will consult with other administrative units with information relevant to the *Investigation*. The investigator may also seek information from the Office of Student Life and Conduct and the Dean of Students' Office regarding prior disciplinary history and ULPD regarding prior criminal history.

Consolidation of Reports
At the discretion of the University, multiple reports may be consolidated in one *Investigation* if the information related to each incident would be relevant and probative in reaching a determination on the other incident. This includes, but is not limited to, matters where the evidence of the other conduct is inextricably intertwined with *Prohibited Sexual Conduct* under the Policy. Matters may also be consolidated where they involve multiple *Complainants*, multiple *Respondents*, or related conduct involving the same parties that would otherwise have been heard under the Student Code of Conduct (provided that it does not delay the prompt resolution of determinations of violations of this Policy).

Review of Draft Investigation Report
At the conclusion of the *Investigation*, the investigator will prepare a written report that summarizes the information gathered, synthesizes the areas of agreement and disagreement between *Complainant* and *Respondent* with any supporting information or accounts, and includes an *Investigative Finding* regarding whether a Policy violation occurred. However, at the discretion of the investigator and based on the circumstances, before the report is finalized *Complainant* and *Respondent* may be given the opportunity to review a draft *Investigation* Report, which will not

include the *Investigative Finding*, and may be presented in redacted format. *Complainant* and *Respondent* will not receive an electronic or written copy, nor may they photograph or copy the draft *Investigation* Report.

If allowed to view the draft *Investigation* Report, *Complainant* and *Respondent* may submit any additional comment or information to the investigator within five (5) business days of the date of the notice of the opportunity to review the draft *Investigation* Report. This is the final opportunity for *Complainant* and *Respondent* to identify any additional information or witnesses prior to an *Investigative Finding*.

In the absence of good cause, information discoverable through the exercise of due diligence that is not provided to the investigator either at this juncture or prior to the conclusion of the *Investigation* will not be considered by the investigator or *Appeal Panel*.

Investigative Finding
Upon the conclusion of the Investigation the investigator will make an Investigative Finding, by a preponderance of the evidence, regarding whether a Policy violation occurred.

Sanctions
In keeping with the University's commitment to foster an environment that is safe, inclusive, and free of *Prohibited Sexual Conduct*, the Policy provides the Title IX Coordinator with wide latitude in the imposition of sanctions tailored to the facts and circumstances of each violation of the Policy, the impact of the *Prohibited Sexual Conduct* on *Complainant* and surrounding community, and accountability for *Respondent*. The imposition of sanctions is designed to eliminate *Prohibited Sexual Conduct*, prevent its recurrence, and remedy its effects, while supporting the University's educational mission and federal and state obligations. Sanctions may include educational, restorative, rehabilitative, and punitive components, including suspension or expulsion.

The Title IX Coordinator, in concert with the investigator, is responsible for determining the appropriate sanction(s).

In determining appropriate sanction(s), the following factors shall be considered:

- The nature and violence of the conduct at issue;
- The impact of the conduct on *Complainant*;
- The impact or implications of the conduct on the University community;
- Prior misconduct by *Respondent*, including *Respondent's* relevant prior discipline history, both at the University or elsewhere, including criminal convictions;
- Whether *Respondent* has accepted responsibility for the conduct;
- Maintenance of a safe and respectful environment conducive to learning; and
- Any other mitigating, aggravating, or compelling circumstances to reach a just and appropriate resolution in each case.

Restorative outcomes may also be considered that, taking into account the safety of the University community as a whole, allow *Respondent* to develop insight about his/her responsibility for the behavior, learn about the impact of the behavior on *Complainant* and the community, and identify how to prevent or change the behavior.

Sanctions may be imposed individually or in combination. The list of possible sanctions can be found in Section 14 of the Student Code of Conduct.

Furthermore, if the *Respondent* is found responsible for sexually-oriented criminal offenses upon the completion of such *Investigation* and/or adjudication and seeks to transfer to another institution, the University is required to communicate such a violation, when the University becomes aware of the Respondent's attempt to transfer, with the institution(s) to which the *Respondent* seeks to transfer or has transferred.

Remedies

The Title IX Coordinator may identify short and long-term or permanent remedies to address the effects of the conduct on *Complainant* and ensure there are no barriers to *Complainant's* ability to benefit from the University's employment or educational opportunities. Such remedies should seek to restore to *Complainant*, to the extent possible, all benefits and opportunities lost as a result of the *Prohibited Sexual Conduct*. The Title IX Coordinator will also identify remedies to address the effects of the conduct on the University community, such as conducting targeted or broad-based educational programming or training for relevant individuals or groups; providing increased monitoring, supervision, or security at locations or activities where the misconduct occurred; and any other remedy that can be tailored to the campus community to achieve the goals of the Policy.

The Title IX Coordinator will consider the appropriateness of remedies, including Protective Measures, on an ongoing basis to assure the safety and well-being of the parties throughout the process. Long-term remedies may include extending or making permanent any *Interim Protective Measures* or implementing additional measures tailored to achieve the goals of the Policy. Many of the remedies and supports that a *Complainant* might need after a finding of a Policy violation will have already been provided as *Interim Protective Measures*. The Title IX Coordinator will, in all cases, consider whether there is a need for additional remedies. Additional remedies or supports may be included in the sanctions, such as reassignment or removal of *Respondent* from a class or a dormitory.

Notification of Investigative Finding, Sanctions, and Remedies

Both *Complainant* and *Respondent* will be notified of the *Investigative Finding* in writing concurrently. *Complainant* will also be notified of any individual remedies offered or provided to *Complainant* or any sanctions imposed on *Respondent* that directly relate to *Complainant*. *Respondent* will be notified of any sanctions imposed, but will not be notified of the individual remedies offered or provided to *Complainant*. These notifications will also include information on the Appeal process.

Investigation Outcome Conference

Upon notification to Complainant and Respondent of the Investigative Finding, and where appropriate, recommended sanction(s) and/or remedy(ies), each party will have the opportunity to

meet, separately, with the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator will share the *Investigative Finding* and, as applicable, the recommended sanction(s) with *Complainant* and *Respondent* and the remedy(ies) with *Complainant*. During the *Investigation* Outcome Conference, *Complainant* and *Respondent* will each have an opportunity to review the *Investigation* Report, which may be redacted. *Complainant* and *Respondent* will not, however, receive an electronic or written copy, nor may they photograph or copy the *Investigation* Report.

After an *Investigative Finding*, both *Complainant* and *Respondent* may:

- Accept both the *Investigative Finding* and recommended sanction(s);
- Accept the *Investigative Finding*, but request an *Appeal* on the recommended sanction(s); or,
- Request an *Appeal* on the *Investigative Finding* and recommended sanction(s).

If either party requests an *Appeal*, the matter will be referred to an *Appeal Panel* to determine whether a Policy violation was committed and/or if the appropriate sanction(s) were issued.

Complainant and *Respondent* must communicate their chosen course of action to the Title IX Coordinator in writing (e.g., email, facsimile, letter) within five (5) business days of notification of the *Investigative Finding*.

At the conclusion of the *Investigation* Outcome Conference, one of the following will occur:

Where both *Complainant* and *Respondent* agree to the *Investigative Finding* and any recommended sanction(s), or where neither party requests an *Appeal*, the *Investigative Finding* and any sanction(s) will become final. The finality of the *Investigative Finding* and any sanction(s), which is not subject to further appeal or review, will be communicated to *Complainant* and *Respondent*, in writing concurrently. Concerning the finality of sanctions, *Complainant* will only be notified of any sanctions imposed on *Respondent* that directly relate to *Complainant*.

If either party challenges the *Investigative Finding* and/or sanction(s), the Title IX Coordinator will issue a Notice of *Appeal* to *Complainant* and *Respondent* and forward the report for *Appeal* procedures by the *Appeal Panel*. The Title IX Coordinator shall have sole discretion to determine whether any sanctions or remedies are put on hold pending the *Appeal* outcome.

Appeal

Scope of Appeal

The scope of review by the *Appeal Panel* is determined by what *Complainant* and/or *Respondent* have *Appealed*. The parties may *Appeal* the *Investigative Finding* and/or the sanction(s). If the *Investigative Finding* is *Appealed*, the scope of the *Appeal* includes review of the factual findings, *Investigative Finding*, and any sanction(s). If only the sanctions are appealed, the scope of the *Appeal* includes review of appropriate sanctions based on the factual findings and *Investigative Finding*.

Support Person and Advisor
In order for a *Support Person* or an *Advisor* to participate in an *Appeal Hearing*, *Complainant* or *Respondent* must complete and submit an informational form to the Appeal Chair no later than five (5) business days prior to the *Appeal Hearing*. If required by the Appeal Chair, the *Support Person* or *Advisor* must also meet with the Appeal Chair in advance of participation in any activity related to any *Appeal Hearing* to understand the expectations of the role, privacy considerations, and appropriate decorum. Neither the *Support Person* nor the *Advisor* can be a fact witness or provide testimony in the proceedings.

The University, its officials, Title IX Coordinator, investigator, and *Appeal Panel* will at all times only communicate directly with *Complainant* and *Respondent* even if *Complainant* or *Respondent* authorizes the *Advisor* to receive information on his/her behalf. It is the party's responsibility to communicate and share information with his/her *Advisor*.

When scheduling an *Appeal Hearing* before the *Appeal Panel* in which a party has notified the University that an *Advisor* plans to attend, the University will make reasonable efforts to accommodate the *Advisor's* schedule, while balancing the University's commitment to a prompt and equitable process. The University will prioritize the availability of the parties, witnesses, and *Appeal Panel* members assigned to the matter when determining the date and time for the *Appeal Hearing*.

A party's *Support Person* and/or *Advisor* may not delay, disrupt, or otherwise interfere with the *Appeal* procedures. An *Advisor* may be present at *Appeal* meetings or related proceedings, but may not speak or participate.

Appeal Panel
Upon receipt of a Notice of Appeal Hearing, an *Appeal Panel* will be appointed by the President or the President's designee to review all relevant information gathered in the *Investigation*. An *Appeal Panel* is comprised of three (3) individuals, selected from a diverse pool of trained individuals. Any individual designated by the University to serve on an *Appeal Panel* must have sufficient training or experience to serve in this capacity. A University student may not serve as a panelist. An *Appeal Panel* member must decline to participate if he/she has an actual conflict of interest, bias, or lack of impartiality. The Appeal Chair may also dismiss an *Appeal Panel* member on the same or other relevant grounds.

An Appeal Chair will conduct and preside over the *Appeal Hearings*. The Appeal Chair is not a voting member of any *Appeal Panel*, but is available to provide consistency in process, informed understanding of Policy definitions, and guidance as to available sanctions; the Appeal Chair will also draft the *Appeal Panel* findings.

The Appeal Chair will notify *Complainant* and *Respondent* who the members of the *Appeal Panel* are prior to the Pre-*Appeal Hearing* Meeting.

Pre-Appeal Hearing Meeting
As a first step, the Appeal Chair will meet separately with the investigator, *Complainant*, and *Respondent* to resolve pre-*Appeal Hearing* concerns. At these pre-*Appeal Hearing* meetings, *Complainant* and *Respondent* will each have the opportunity to identify the witnesses (who have

already been identified to or interviewed by the investigator during the *Investigation*) they wish to call at the *Appeal Hearing*; raise any challenge to the composition of the *Appeal Panel* based on bias, conflict of interest, or lack of impartiality; and identify any evolving or newly discovered information that has been obtained that was not previously available during the *Investigation* process through the exercise of due diligence, which would substantially affect the *Investigative Finding* or and/or sanction(s) imposed. *Complainant* and *Respondent* will also have the opportunity to address questions about the *Appeal* process. If not participating in the *Appeal Hearing*, *Complainant* is not required to attend this meeting.

Complainant and *Respondent* have the ability to challenge an *Appeal Panel* member on the basis of an actual conflict of interest, bias, or lack of impartiality. The request must be submitted in writing or raised no later than the date of the pre-*Appeal Hearing* meeting and must clearly state the grounds to support a claim of bias, conflict of interest, or an inability to be fair and impartial. Failure to object by the date of the pre-*Appeal Hearing* meeting eliminates the possibility of appealing the *Appeal Hearing* Outcome based on the assertion that a member of the *Appeal Panel* had a conflict of interest, was biased, or lacked impartiality.

Appeal Hearing Procedures

The *Appeal Hearing* will take place in a closed session. The factual findings, *Investigative Finding*, and any sanctions are presumed to be correct. The party appealing the *Investigative Finding* and/or sanctions has the burden of demonstrating that the *Investigative Finding* and/or sanctions were incorrect. At the *Appeal Hearing*, the investigator will present the evidence supporting the findings and the evidence supporting it. The party appealing will be responsible for presenting evidence showing that the factual findings, *Investigative Finding*, and/or sanction(s) imposed were incorrect.

In reaching its decision, the *Appeal Panel* will solicit information from the investigator, *Complainant*, *Respondent*, and/or any witnesses as appropriate to ensure a full assessment of the relevant facts. This information shall be provided in the presence of *Complainant* and *Respondent*, unless he/she waives his/her right to participate.

Upon request, *Complainant*, *Respondent*, or witness may participate by telephone or video conference or may request that a visual barrier be placed to limit the individual's exposure to other *Appeal Hearing* participants.

Questions directed to *Complainant*, *Respondent*, the investigator, and any witnesses will be made through the Appeal Chair. *Complainant* and *Respondent* may submit questions to the Appeal Chair, who will screen them for relevance. In all instances, the Appeal Chair may require measures to assure the integrity of the process.

In making its determination, the *Appeal Panel* may not consider any information that was not presented during the *Appeal Hearing*. The *Appeal Panel's* determination must be reached by a majority vote. The *Appeal Panel* will make a determination of whether there were any errors in the factual findings, *Investigative Finding*, and/or sanction(s) imposed. Based on the information presented, the *Appeal Panel* may:

- Affirm, alter, or reverse the factual findings; and/or

- Affirm, alter, or reverse the Investigative Finding; and/or
- Affirm, alter, or reverse the sanction(s) imposed.

Imposition of Sanctions
The *Appeal Panel* may impose sanctions individually or in combination in the manner described in Section V(D)(5)(a) of these Procedures. The list of possible sanctions can be found in Section 14 of the Student Code of Conduct.

Notice of Appeal Finding
Complainant and *Respondent* will be notified of the *Appeal* Finding in writing concurrently.

The notification of *Appeal* Finding will include, where applicable, the finding by the *Appeal Panel* as to whether a Policy violation occurred, the rationale for the result, and a brief summary of the evidence on which the decision is based, as appropriate. Where there is a finding of a Policy violation, *Complainant* will also be notified of any sanctions imposed on *Respondent* that directly relate to *Complainant*. *Respondent* will be notified of any sanctions imposed, the date by which the requirements must be satisfied (if applicable), and the consequences of failure to satisfy the requirements.

Appeal to the University of Louisiana System
See University of Louisiana System Board Bylaws and Rules, Part Two, Chapter II, Students, Section XIX, Student Conduct and Appeal Procedures for information on what issues may be appealed to the University of Louisiana System. (http://ulsystem.edu/assets/docs/searchable/boards/Chpt_2_XIX_Student_Conduct_Appeal_Procedures.pdf)

Post-Resolution Follow Up
After a sanction or remedy is issued, the Title IX Coordinator may periodically contact *Complainant* to ensure the *Prohibited Sexual Conduct* has ended and to determine if additional remedies are necessary and may contact *Respondent* or others to assure compliance with any sanctions that have been imposed. *Complainant* may decline future contact. Any violation by a *Respondent* of a sanction or protective measure imposed under the Policy or a failure by a University employee to provide a specified remedy should be reported to the Title IX Coordinator.

Complainant and *Respondent* are encouraged to provide the Title IX Coordinator with feedback about their experience with the process and recommendations regarding ways to improve the effectiveness of the University's implementation of the Policy.

Documentary Records of Student Discipline
Records documenting disciplinary actions brought against students for violation of the Policy shall be maintained by appropriate offices, including the Title IX Coordinator's office and the Division of Student Affairs, as part of a student disciplinary record separate from the transcript. At the conclusion of the *Appeal Hearing*, the official record of the *Appeal Hearing* will be turned over to the Title IX Coordinator's office.

Definitions
Where starred (*), the terms listed herein are defined as stated in the Louisiana Board of Regents' Uniform Policy on Sexual Misconduct.

- **Advisor**: is any individual who provides *Complainant* or *Respondent* support, guidance, or advice.

- **Appeal**: is the process by which *Complainant* or *Respondent* may challenge the *Investigative Finding* and/or sanction(s).

- **Appeal Hearing**: is a component of the *Appeal* process in which the *Appeal Panel* considers evidence and makes a determination of whether a Policy violation occurred, and if so, what sanction(s) should be imposed.

- **Appeal Panel**: is the group of individuals appointed by the President to make determinations of whether a Policy violation occurred, and if so, what sanction(s) should be imposed based on evidence presented during an *Appeal Hearing*.

- **Complainant**: is the person alleged to have been affected by *Prohibited Sexual Conduct* in violation of the Policy.

- **Coercion***: is the use of express or implied threats, *Intimidation*, or physical force which places an individual in fear of immediate harm or physical injury or causes a person to engage in unwelcome sexual activity. *Coercion* also includes administering a drug, intoxicant, or similar substance with the intent to impair that person's ability to *Consent* prior to engaging in sexual activity.

- **Consent***: *Consent* to engage in sexual activity must exist from beginning to end of each instance of sexual activity. *Consent* is demonstrated through mutually understandable words and/or actions that clearly indicate a willingness to engage in a specific sexual activity. Silence alone, without actions evidencing permission, does not demonstrate *Consent*. *Consent* must be knowing and voluntary. To give *Consent*, a person must be of legal age. Assent does not constitute *Consent* if obtained through *Coercion* or from an individual whom the Alleged Offender [here, *Respondent*] knows or reasonably should know is *Incapacitated*. The responsibility of obtaining *Consent* rests with the person initiating sexual activity. Use of alcohol or drugs does not diminish one's responsibility to obtain *Consent*. *Consent* to engage in sexual activity may be withdrawn by any person at any time. Once withdrawal of *Consent* has been expressed, the sexual activity must cease. *Consent* is automatically withdrawn by a person who is no longer capable of giving *Consent*. A current or previous consensual dating or sexual relationship between the Parties does not itself imply *Consent* or preclude a finding of responsibility.

  Note: *Consent* is a voluntary agreement to engage in sexual activity. *Consent* to engage in sexual activity with one person does not imply *Consent* to engage in sexual activity with another. *Coercion*, force, or threat of either invalidates *Consent*.

- **Dating Violence***: is

a. **Dating Violence definition in Clery Act**: Violence, including but not limited to sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse, committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the Alleged Victim [here, *Complainant*]. The existence of such a relationship will be determined based on a consideration of the length and type of relationship and the frequency of interaction.

b. **Dating Violence definition in Louisiana law**: "*Dating Violence*" includes but is not limited to physical or sexual abuse and any offense against the person as defined in the Criminal Code of Louisiana, except negligent injury and defamation, committed by one dating partner against the other. La. RS § 46.2151(C). For purposes of this Section, "dating partner" means any person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:

1) The length of the relationship.

2) The type of relationship.

3) The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

- **Domestic Abuse***: is

a. **Domestic abuse definition in Louisiana law**: Includes but is not limited to physical or sexual abuse and any offense against the person as defined in the Criminal Code of Louisiana, except negligent injury and defamation, committed by one family or household member against another. La. RS 46:2132(3).

- **Domestic Violence***: is

a. **Domestic Violence definition in Clery Act**: Violence, including but not limited to sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse, committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner or any other person from whom the Alleged Victim [here, *Complainant*] is protected under federal or Louisiana law. Felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed:

- By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
- By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
- By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
- 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

- 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

- **Family Violence***: is

  Family violence definition in Louisiana law: means any assault, battery, or other physical abuse which occurs between family or household members, who reside together or who formerly resided together. La. RS § 46.2121.1(2).

- **Hostile Environment Caused by Sexual Harassment**: includes any situation in which there is harassing conduct that is sufficiently severe, pervasive, or objectively offensive such that it alters the conditions of employment or limits, interferes with, or denies educational benefits or opportunities. A *Hostile Environment* can be created by a one-time act that is severe (i.e., a *Sexual Assault*), or it can be created by repeated acts of less severity (i.e., harassing comments made over a period of time).

  Examples of a *Hostile Environment Caused by Sexual Harassment* include, but are not limited to:

  1. Posting pictures of pornography;
  2. Consistently telling sexual jokes or stories where it can be overheard by others;
  3. Making sexually suggestive remarks about people within ear shot of others;
  4. Persisting in unwanted sexual attention; and
  5. Using derogatory terms with a sexual connotation.

- **Incapacitation*/Incapacitated**: An individual is considered to be *Incapacitated* if, by reason of mental or physical condition, the individual is manifestly unable to make a knowing and deliberate choice to engage in sexual activity. Being drunk or intoxicated can lead to *Incapacitation*; however, someone who is drunk or intoxicated is not necessarily *Incapacitated*, as *Incapacitation* is a state beyond drunkenness or intoxication. Individuals who are asleep, unresponsive or unconscious are *Incapacitated*. Other indicators that an individual may be *Incapacitated* include, but are not limited to, inability to communicate coherently, inability to dress/undress without assistance, inability to walk without assistance, slurred speech, loss of coordination, vomiting, or inability to perform other physical or cognitive tasks without assistance.

- **Initial Assessment**: is, after a report or complaint of *Prohibited Sexual Conduct*, the initial determination made by the Title IX Coordinator of whether the alleged conduct would present a potential violation of the Policy and whether further action is warranted based on the alleged conduct.

- **Interim Protective Measures**: are temporary actions taken by the University to ensure equal access to its education programs and activities and foster a more stable and safe environment during the process of reporting, *Investigation*, and/or *Adjudication*.

  Sample *Interim Protective Measures* include, but are not limited to:

  1. Access to counseling services and assistance in setting up initial appointments, both on and off campus
  2. Imposition of a campus "No-Contact Order"
  3. Rescheduling of exams and assignments
  4. Providing alternative course completion options
  5. Change in class schedule, including the ability to drop a course without penalty or to transfer sections
  6. Change in work schedule or job assignment
  7. Change in student's campus housing
  8. Assistance from University support staff in completing housing relocation
  9. Limiting access to certain University facilities or activities pending resolution of the matter
  10. Voluntary leave of absence
  11. Options for changing campus transportation arrangements

- **Intimidation**: is to place another person in reasonable fear of harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct.

- **Investigation**: is an impartial ascertaining of the facts related to the allegations of *Prohibited Sexual Conduct*, including interview of the parties and witnesses, as well as gathering available documents and other evidence. The *Investigation* is conducted by an investigator appointed by the Title IX Coordinator.

- **Investigative Finding**: is a formal judgment rendered on whether a Policy violation has occurred, based on the *Investigation*.

- **Prohibited Sexual Conduct**: is *Sexual Misconduct* or *Sexual Behavior Between Individuals in Certain Roles*, which is prohibited by this Policy.

- **Respondent**: is the person alleged to have engaged in *Prohibited Sexual Conduct* in violation of the Policy.

- **Responsible Employee***: Each institution must designate and publish the names and contact information for easily accessible institution employees as *Responsible Employees* who have the authority to take action to redress sexual violence and have been given the duty of reporting incidents of sexual violence or any other misconduct by students to the Title IX Coordinator or other appropriate school designee. However, an institutional decision to make all institution employees mandatory reporters of suspected or known *Sexual Harassment* or *Sexual Misconduct* to the Title IX Coordinator or other appropriate school designee does not render all institutional employees to be *Responsible Employees*. Employees who are authorized or required by law to keep information confidential by virtue of the employee's professional role such as Counseling Staff or similar shall not be designated as mandated reporters of *Sexual Harassment* or as *Responsible Employees*.

- **Retaliation*/Retaliatory**: Acts or attempted acts for the purpose of interfering with any report, *Investigation*, or proceeding under this Policy, or as retribution or revenge against anyone who has reported *Sexual Misconduct* or Relationship Violence [or *Prohibited Sexual Conduct*] or who has participated (or is expected to participate) in any manner in an *Investigation*, or proceeding under this Policy. Prohibited *Retaliatory* acts include, but are not limited to, *Intimidation*, threats, *Coercion*, or discrimination. Title IX prohibits *Retaliation*. For purposes of this Policy, an attempt requires a substantial step towards committing a violation.

- **Sexual Assault***: is:

  b. **Sexual Assault as defined by the Clery Act**: an offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's UCR program.

  c. **Sexual Assault as defined by Louisiana State Law**:

     i. **Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse:** Having or attempting to have sexual intercourse, cunnilingus, or fellatio without *Consent*. Sexual intercourse is defined as anal or vaginal penetration by a penis, tongue, finger, or inanimate object.

     ii. **Non-Consensual Sexual Contact**: Any intentional sexual touching, or attempted sexual touching, without *Consent*.

- **Sexual Behavior Between Individuals in Certain Roles**: Sexual advances, acts, or contact, whether *Consensual* or not, involving individuals where, by virtue of roles or position in the University, one individual is in a position of direct academic or supervisory authority with respect to the other are prohibited. These roles include, but are not limited to, the following examples:

  a. A faculty member and any student in his or her class;

  b. A faculty member and any undergraduate major in his or her department;

  c. A faculty member and any graduate student in a departmental program;

d. A graduate assistant who has teaching or other classroom duties and all students in the class or classes that he or she teaches or assists; a departmental, college, or University administrator and any member of the faculty in his/her chain of command;

e. A laboratory supervisor and those using or working in his/her lab;

f. A supervisor of civil service employees and his/her employee; or

g. A department head and a staff member of his/her chain of command.

- **Sexual Exploitation***: An act attempted or committed by a person for sexual gratification, financial gain, or other advancement through the abuse or exploitation of another person's sexuality. Examples of *Sexual Exploitation* include, but are not limited to, non-consensual observation of individuals who are undressed or engaging in sexual acts, non-consensual audio- or videotaping of sexual activity, prostituting another person, allowing others to observe a personal consensual sexual act without the knowledge or *Consent* of all involved parties, and knowingly exposing an individual to a sexually transmitted infection without that individual's knowledge.

- **Sexual Harassment***: Unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature when i) submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of a person's employment or education; ii) submission to or rejection of such conduct by a person is used as the basis for a decision affecting that person's employment or education; or iii) such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with a person's employment or education, or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive employment or educational environment, and has no legitimate relationship to the subject matter of a course or academic research. *Sexual Harassment* also includes non-*Sexual Harassment* or discrimination of a person because of the person's sex and/or gender, including harassment based on the person's nonconformity with gender stereotypes. For purposes of this Policy, the various forms of prohibited *Sexual Harassment* are referred to as "*Sexual Misconduct*."

- **Sexual Misconduct***: is a sexual act or contact of a sexual nature that occurs, regardless of personal relationship, without the *Consent* of the other person(s), or that occurs when the person(s) is unable to give *Consent* or whose *Consent* is coerced or obtained in a fraudulent manner. For the purpose of this Policy, *Sexual Misconduct* includes, but is not limited to, *Sexual Assault*, *Sexual Abuse*, violence of a sexual nature, *Sexual Harassment*, *Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse*, *Sexual Exploitation*, video voyeurism, contact of a sexual nature with an object, or the obtaining, posting or disclosure of intimate descriptions, photos, or videos without the express *Consent* [of] the persons depicted therein, as well as *Dating Violence*, *Domestic Violence* and *Stalking*.

- **Stalking***: is:

  a. **Stalking as defined by Clery Act**: Intentional and repeated following OR harassing that would cause a reasonable person to feel alarmed OR that would cause a reasonable person to suffer emotional distress OR 2.Intentional and repeated uninvited presence at another person's: home, work place, school, or any other

place which would cause a reasonable person to be alarmed OR would cause a reasonable person to suffer emotional distress as a result of verbal or behaviorally implied threats of death, bodily injury, *Sexual Assault*, kidnapping or any other statutory criminal act to the victim OR any member of the victim's family OR any person with whom the victim is acquainted 34 CFR 668.46(a)(ii)

b. **Stalking as defined by Louisiana state law:** *Stalking* is the intentional and repeated following or harassing of another person that would cause a reasonable person to feel alarmed or to suffer emotional distress. *Stalking* shall include but not be limited to the intentional and repeated uninvited presence of the perpetrator at another person's home, workplace, school, or any place which would cause a reasonable person to be alarmed, or to suffer emotional distress as a result of verbal or behaviorally implied threats of death, bodily injury, *Sexual Assault*, kidnaping, or any other statutory criminal act to himself or any member of his family or any person with whom he is acquainted. La. RS § 14:40.2(A) "Harassing" means the repeated pattern of verbal communications or nonverbal behavior without invitation which includes but is not limited to making telephone calls, transmitting electronic mail, sending messages via a third party, or sending letters or pictures. "Pattern of conduct" means a series of acts over a period of time, however short, evidencing an intent to inflict a continuity of emotional distress upon the person. Constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of pattern of conduct. La. RS § 14:40.2(C)

- **Support Person**: is someone who can provide emotional, logistical, or other kinds of assistance to a *Complainant* or *Respondent*. The *Support Person* is a non-participant who is present to assist a *Complainant* or *Respondent* by taking notes, providing emotional support and reassurance, organizing documentation, or consulting directly with the party in a way that does not disrupt or delay any proceeding.

- **Voluntary Resolution**: is an outcome of a report or complaint willingly agreed to by *Complainant*. It is a path designed to eliminate the conduct at issue, prevent its recurrence, and remedy its effects in a manner that meets the expressed preferences of *Complainant* and the safety and welfare of the campus community. If *Voluntary Resolution* involves either notification to or participation by *Respondent*, it is *Respondent's* decision whether to accept *Voluntary Resolution*

Annual Fire Safety Report

UL Lafayette PD & the UL Environmental Health and Safety Office publishes this safety report as part of its annual Clery Act Compliance document, which contains information with respect to fire safety practices and standards for UL Lafayette. This report includes statistics concerning the number of fires, the cause of each fire, the number of injuries and deaths related to a fire, and the value of the property damage caused by a fire, if applicable. The compliance document is available for review by making a request to the UL Lafayette PD (337-482-6447).

If a fire occurs in one of the UL Dorms, Apartments, or any Resident Hall, community members should immediately call the UL Lafayette Police Department at (337) 482-6447 or 911. Once the UL Lafayette PD is contacted, they will summon the fire department. If a member of the housing staff ever finds evidence of a fire in a trashcan, cigarette disposal container, recycling container, etc., they should not touch the container and should report the incident to the UL Lafayette PD immediately and wait for an officer's response. The officer will document the incident prior to removing the container.

Fire alarms alert residents of potential hazards and are required to heed their warning and evacuate buildings immediately upon hearing a fire alarm in a facility. Use the nearest stairwell and/or exit to leave the building immediately. Do not use the elevator. Community Advisors should familiarize themselves with the exits in each building.
If a student is caught in the elevator, push the emergency phone button. The emergency phone will ring to the UL Lafayette PD communications, who will summon help.

Fire exits may be used only in cases of emergency. Residents should not exit or enter through any exits other than the designated primary entrance(s) to the building. Use of fire exits at any other time will result in disciplinary action.

All occupants of a building (residents and guests) must immediately evacuate the building when the fire alarms sound. Students should report immediately to the designated gathering location for the building and report to the Housing & Residence Life Staff on site. Upon arrival at the designated evacuation location, the residents must check in with the staff on site to confirm the resident's presence and safety. Failure to immediately evacuate the building, gather in the designated location, and/or check in with staff on site will result in disciplinary action. The setting of false fire alarms and/or the improper and/or unauthorized use of fire safety equipment (fire extinguishers, smoke detectors, exit signs, etc.) compromises the safety of all residents and is prohibited. Burning any substance and/or setting fires in the housing areas, including lighting candles and/or igniting flyers, decorations, or other posted materials, is not permitted under any circumstances. Violations of fire safety regulations will result in disciplinary action. Evacuation Sites for the residents halls of UL Lafayette are as follows:

Rose Garden:

- Randolph & Bonin Hall evacuates to the inside courtyard (in the rear of Randolph Hall).
- Harris Hall evacuates to the front of Hamilton Hall.
- Coronna Hall evacuates to the front of Hamilton Hall.

Taft Street:

- Baker & Huger Halls evacuate to the parking lot of Hamilton (in the rear of Hamilton Hall).

Conference Center:

- Conference Center evacuates to the sidewalk across the street (along the side of Montgomery Hall).

Legacy Park:

- Center of the back parking lot for all buildings.

Cajun Village:

- Center of the back parking lot for all buildings.

Heritage:

- Center Parking Lot
- Front Parking Lot (at Johnston St)
- Rear Parking Lot (at Canal)

UL Lafayette Fire Protection Systems

The residence halls on the UL Lafayette campus are equipped with automatic fire detection, suppression and alarm systems that are constantly monitored by Accel Fire Protection & Securities. Please refer to Table 1 of this document for more information about fire detection, notification and suppression systems in each residence hall.

Procedures for Students and Employees in the Event of a Fire:

Note: The information provided in this section supplements, but does not supersede, regulations set forth by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and their Life Safety Code (NFPA 101). A complete copy of these codes is available in the Facility Management Department.

Chapter 4 of the NFPA Life Safety Codes designates all non-residence buildings on campus as "business occupancy" (see LSC 4-1.8). Residence halls, dormitories, and apartments are designated as "residential occupancy" (see LSC 4-1.6).

General Fire Safety: In case of a serious fire or smoke:

- If possible, pull the nearest fire alarm station.
- Leave the building immediately.
- Once evacuated, dial 911 from a nearby telephone.
- The proper evacuation routes are posted. If you cannot find this information, contact the EH&S office at 482-1840 or safetyman@louisiana.edu .
- The point of assembly after evacuation is also located on the Emergency Information Floor Plan.
- Keep all fire doors closed. Do not tamper with the self-closing systems on these doors, if they exist.
- Smoke only in designated areas. Use ashtrays when smoking (see section 8.5).
- Store flammables only in approved containers.

To prepare for an emergency before the fire alarm rings:

- Familiarize yourself with the closest exit and an alternate exit.
- Locate the fire extinguishers in the building. Know how to use a fire extinguisher. For use of a fire extinguisher, please visit the safety website, www.safety.louisiana.edu .
- Locate the fire alarm pull stations in the building.
- Know your Departmental or the Building Safety Coordinator (DSC). This person will act as the liaison with emergency personnel. Your building may have more than one DSC; make sure you know who you have to interact with.

- Know where the "Safe Haven" is for the building. The Safe Haven is an area designated by the DSC for all employees to meet outside the building. This area allows the DSC to determine that everyone is safely out of the building.
- The safe area for handicap persons inside the building (if multistory) is in the designated stairwell. Emergency personnel will rescue them from this area.
- If applicable, know where all stairs are located.

The fire alarm has just rung in the building. What do you do now?

- DO NOT ASSUME THAT THE RINGING ALARM IS A FALSE ALARM.
- Exit the building in an orderly manner.
- Exit the building via the closest route (unless you see fire or smoke).
- If you are the person discovering the smoke, on your way out of the building – pull the fire alarm (located at all exit doors).
- Do not use the elevators.
- Do not attempt to fight the fire.
- Upon exiting the building, go immediately to the "Safe Haven". Make sure the Community Assistant knows that you are safely out of the building.
- Call University Police (337.482.6447) if no one has done so already or dial 911 from any university phone and it will connect you to University Police. (If you dial 911 from a cellular phone, let the dispatcher know you are calling from UL Lafayette Campus and they will transfer you to the UL Lafayette PD).
- Follow University Police instructions.

Plans for Future Improvements in Fire Safety

The University continues to assess and upgrade fire safety equipment as an ongoing process to ensure that all equipment meets National Fire Safety Standards. Future improvements will be made as needed as part of the ongoing assessment process. The University is investigating the replacement of Legacy Park communications conduit with Fiber Optic Technology. This cannot be done at this time due to incompatibility between the different panels.

Health and Safety Inspections

Health & Safety Inspections are conducted to ensure the health and safety of all residents. Health and Safety inspections are completed on a quarterly basis and residents are provided with at least 72 hours of advance notice via hall postings. Community Assistants and/or other authorized University personnel conduct these inspections and check for health and safety violations, general cleanliness, and maintenance needs. Residents in violation of University policies may be fined or sanctioned.

- Inspections of each apartment will be conducted and a copy of the evaluation will be left in the room/apartment.
- If conditions are found that are out of compliance or require attention, the resident(s) will be asked to make the necessary corrections within 72 hours for a second inspection.

- If the same or similar condition(s) exist during the second inspection, the resident(s) will face additional administrative action and fines.
- Repeated violations of health or safety standards may result in removal from the on campus community.

The H&S inspections are primarily designed to find and eliminate safety violations. The inspections include, but are not limited to, a visual examination of electrical cords, sprinkler heads, smoke detectors, fire extinguishers, fire evacuation floor plans in place, floor conditions and other life safety systems. These inspections are conducted quarterly by the Departmental Safety Coordinators and a full function test on these systems is conducted at minimum of once a year.

In addition, each room is examined for the presence of prohibited items (candles, non-surge protected extension cords, portable cooking appliances and the like) or prohibited activity (smoking, tampering with life safety equipment, etc.).

Fire Drills – Residence Halls

The purpose of a fire drill is to simulate a fire in a building whereby occupants of that building are evacuated. By doing this, these occupants can anticipate what will happen if a real fire occurs. This anticipation helps to minimize panic and confusion among the building occupants.

Fire Drill Guidelines:

- Fire Drills shall be conducted at all dormitories at least twice per year. Two drills will be scheduled during both the Fall and Spring semesters (one during the day and one at night).
- The Dean of Students shall coordinate the scheduling of these drills with the Environmental Health and Safety Director and the Assistant Safety Director.
- Students and other building occupants shall not be notified of the fire drill.
- At the time of the fire drill, the fire alarm shall be sounded throughout the building.
- Building personnel shall alert all residents to evacuate the building.
- The entire fire drill shall be documented using the FDR-9-01 form.
- Once completed, the deans of students shall review the fire drill and offer suggestions to housing employees.
- Records associated with the fire drill shall be kept on file with the Environmental Health and Safety Director and the Housing Director.

False Alarm Procedures:

- False alarms will be treated as fire drills and documented accordingly.
- False alarms will be documented using the FDR-9-0 form and simply treated as additional fire drills for the building.
- After a false alarm in a residence hall, an email message will be distributed to building residents, the next business day, informing them of the cause of the activation and reason of the evacuation.

The FDR-9-01 (Figure 1) form shall be used to document all scheduled fire drills and false alarms that result in the evacuation of the building. This document is available for download from the EH&S website at http://www.safety.louisiana.edu/sites/safety/files/FDR-17.pdf. Housing administrators are responsible for ensuring this documentation. Hall directors shall assist in completing this documentation. Housing administrators shall send a copy of each FDR-9-01 form to the EH&S office. Assistance in completing the FDR-9-01 form can be obtained from the Assistant Safety Director at (337.482.1840). The following page contains a blank copy of the FDR-9-01 form.

Fire Extinguisher Safety

The University utilizes 4 types of fire extinguishers for different hazards. These include:

A -Common Combustibles (wood, paper, trash, cloth)
B -Flammable Liquids (gasoline, natural gas, solvents carbon dioxide)
C -Live Electrical Equipment (computers, fax machines)
K -Cooking materials (cooking oils and fats) **wet chemical

The location of fire extinguishers is posted on the Emergency Information Floor Plan Maps for every building. If you cannot find this information, contact the EH&S office at (337.482.1840) or safetyman@louisiana.edu .

- Ensure that the proper type of fire extinguisher for a particular area is available and operable.
- As per Life Safety Code (LSC) 27-7.2, business and residential occupants shall be periodically instructed on how to properly use a portable fire extinguisher.
- Use the **PASS** guide when operating a fire extinguisher:
    - **P**ull the pin (or **P**ress the puncture lever)
    - **A**im the fire extinguisher toward the base of the fire
    - **S**queeze or press the handle
    - **S**weep, from side to side, at the base of the fire until it appears to be out.
- After using a fire extinguisher, always back away from the location of the fire.
- Departmental Safety Coordinators shall inspect portable fire extinguishers during their building safety inspections.
- A contracted external vendor shall certify fire extinguishers yearly.
- For replacing uncharged or discharged fire extinguishers, or to request additional fire extinguishers, please contact the Assistant Safety Director at 337.482.1840.

Fire Safety Tips

A door can be the first line of defense against the spread of smoke or fire from one area to another. Some doors such as fire doors in corridors or stairwells of residence halls are designed to stand up to fire longer than those of an individual room. It is important that these doors are CLOSED for them to work. Additionally, if a door has a device that automatically closes the door, it should not be propped open.

Sprinklers are very effective in preventing the spread of fire when operating correctly. Please DO NOT hang material from the piping.

Smoke detectors cannot do their job if they are disabled or covered by the occupant, which is a violation of University Policy.

The majority of fires that are caused by smoking material are the result of a cigarette being disposed of incorrectly. Smoking is NOT ALLOWED in any Residence Hall on campus.

Dormitory Safety Rules

Note: The following rules supplement, but do not supersede, guidelines in the handbook entitled Residence Hall Handbook… A guide to On-Campus Living.

- Possession, consumption, sale, manufacturer, or furnishing alcoholic beverages or any drug or drug paraphernalia in the residence hall or residence hall rooms is prohibited.
- The UL Lafayette Campus is a Drug-Free and Weapons-Free Zone (see sections 14 and 15).
- Students must familiarize themselves with the locations of all fire extinguishers and fire exits.
- In the event of a residence fire, residents should grab a towel and exit the building immediately.
- Tampering with fire equipment or falsely activating fire alarms is prohibited in residence halls.
- Tampering with or disrupting the service of elevators is prohibited in residence halls.
- Students must follow the guidelines in section 8.33 with respect to electrical safety and room decorations.
- Every residence hall has designated areas for microwaves, and some contain kitchen areas. Residents are responsible for keeping the kitchen areas clean after each use.
- Cooking of any kind is not allowed in residence hall rooms. This includes the use of hot plates, coffee makers, toasters, toaster ovens, sandwich makers, and microwaves.
- Small space heaters are permitted in residence hall rooms provided they do not cause electrical circuit breakers to trip when in use.

General Campus Electrical Safety

Note: The information provided in this section supplements, but does not supersede, regulations set forth by the National Electrical Code. A copy of this code is available in the Facility Management Office.

The following information pertains to electrical issues that apply to all campus employees and students.

- Do not attempt to repair an electrical circuit of any kind. To report broken circuits or any other electrical problem, call the Facility Management at 482-6440 or email at workorder@louisiana.edu.
- If an activity you are doing "trips" an electrical breaker, do not attempt to reset the breaker. Report this problem to the Facility Management at 482-6440 or email at workorder@louisiana.edu.

- Do not use an electrical receptacle or switch whose faceplate is missing or displays burn marks.
- Unplug and do not use any electrical device that emits a burnt odor.
- Do not use any device whose electrical cords are frayed or cut.
- Do not use receptacle splitters or other devices that are designed to allow multiple devices to be plugged into one receptacle. Power strips for computers are acceptable provided they are equipped with a circuit breaker or surge protection device. Only one power strip should be used in any wall receptacle – attaching multiple power strips in line with one another is unsafe and prohibited.
- Occasionally, florescent light fixtures will emit a burning smell. This is usually caused by a faulty ballast and is easily fixed. Turn off the light immediately and contact the Facility Management at 337.482.6440 or email at workorder@louisiana.edu.
- When not in use, turn off the lights in a room. Conserve energy wherever possible.

Extension Cords

- Extension cords may not be hung over sharp edges such as nails or bolts.
- Extension cords cannot cross aisles as this creates a tripping hazard.
- Extension cords cannot be used as a substitute for fixed or permanent wiring.
- Extension cords cannot be used inside walls, above ceilings, across floors in the path of walkways, or along doorways and windows.
- When using an extension cord, ensure that the cord wire size is adequate for the devices that are to be powered by that cord. If you are unsure about this, contact EH&S office at 482-5357.

Christmas and Other Electrical Decorations

- Use only approved cool bulb lighting strings.
- Ensure that lighting strings are operable and not missing bulbs **before** they are installed.
- Do not use lighting strings that are frayed, broken, or cut.
- Do not overload the building circuit with lighting strings. To accommodate multiple strings, do not use receptacle splitters. Power strips are acceptable provided they are equipped with a circuit breaker or surge protection device.
- Do not leave Christmas lights on unattended while they are illuminated.
- Illumination is not allowed on artificial trees made of metal. This is both a fire hazard and a shocking hazard.

Policy on Missing Persons

If a member of the University community has reason to believe that a student who resides in on-campus housing is missing, he or she should **immediately notify UL Lafayette Police Department at (337) 482.6447**. UL Lafayette Police Department will generate a missing person report and initiate an investigation.

In addition to registering a general emergency contact, students residing in on-campus housing have the option to identify confidentially an individual to be contacted by the University in the event the student is determined to be missing for more than 24 hours. If a student has identified such an individual, the University will notify that individual no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. A student who wishes to identify a confidential contact can do so through the UL Lafayette Housing web site. A student's confidential contact information will be accessible only by authorized campus officials and law enforcement in the course of the investigation.

After investigating a missing person report, should the UL Lafayette Police Department determine that the student has been missing for 24 hours, the UL Lafayette Police Department will notify the student's emergency contact no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. If the missing student is under the age of 18 and is not an emancipated individual, the University will notify the student's parent or legal guardian immediately after the UL Lafayette Police Department has determined that the student has been missing for 24 hours. Additionally, UL Lafayette PD will notify all local law enforcement agencies of the missing person as a part of the investigation within 24 hours.

Crime Statistics 2023, 2024 & 2025 **Crimes/Location**	**2023 Campus Stats**	**2023** Local Police Department Statistics	**2024 Campus Stats**	**2024** Local Police Department Statistics	**2025 Campus Stats**	**2025** Local Police Department Statistics
Murder & non-negligent manslaughter	**0**	*NA	**0**	*NA	**0**	*NA
Campus	0		0		0	
Residence Halls	0		0		0	
Non-Campus	0		0		0	
Public Property	0		0		0	
Cade Farm	0		0		0	
New Iberia Research Center	0		0		0	
Hate Crimes	0		0		0	
Negligent manslaughter	**0**	0	**0**	*NA	**0**	*NA
Campus	0		0		0	
Residence Halls	0		0		0	
Non-Campus	0		0		0	
Public Property	0		0		0	
Cade Farm	0		0		0	
New Iberia Research Center	0		0		0	
Hate Crimes	0		0		0	
Rape	**1**	0	**3**	*NA	**0**	*NA
Campus	1		2		0	
Residence Halls	0		1		0	
Non-Campus	0		1		0	
Public Property	0		0		0	
Cade Farm	0		0		0	
New Iberia Research Center	0		0		0	
Hate Crimes	0		0		0	
Fondling	**0**		**2**	*NA	**2**	*NA
Campus	0		1		2	
Residence Halls	0		1		2	
Non-Campus	0		1		0	
Public Property	0		0		0	
Cade Farm	0		0		0	
New Iberia Research Center	0		0		0	
Hate Crimes	0		0		0	
Incest	**0**	0	**0**	*NA	**0**	*NA
Campus	0		0		0	
Residence Halls	0		0		0	
Non-Campus	0	0	0		0	
Public Property	0		0		0	

Crime Statistics 2023, 2024 & 2025 **Crimes/Location**	**2023 Campus Stats**	**2023** Local Police Department Statistics	**2024 Campus Stats**	**2024** Local Police Department Statistics	**2025 Campus Stats**	**2025** Local Police Department Statistics
Cade Farm	0		0		0	
New Iberia Research Center	0		0		0	
Hate Crimes	0		0		0	
Statutory Rape	**0**		**0**	*NA	**0**	*NA
Campus	0		0		0	
Residence Halls	0		0		0	
Non-Campus	0		0		0	
Public Property	0		0		0	
Cade Farm	0		0		0	
New Iberia Research Center	0		0		0	
Hate Crimes	0		0		0	
Robbery	**0**	*NA	**1**	*NA	**1**	*NA
Campus	0		1		1	
Residence Halls	0		0		1	
Non-Campus	0		0		0	
Public Property			0		0	
Cade Farm	0		0		0	
New Iberia Research Center	0		0		0	
Hate Crimes	0		0		0	
Aggravated Assault	**2**	*NA	**2**	*NA	**1**	*NA
Campus	0		1		1	
Residence Halls	1		1		0	
Non-Campus	0		1		0	
Public Property	1		0		0	
Cade Farm	0		0		0	
New Iberia Research Center	0		0		0	
Hate Crimes	0		0		0	
Burglary	**17**	*NA	**23**	*NA	**15**	*NA
Campus	1		14		13	
Residence Halls	14		3		5	
Non-Campus	2		7		2	
Public Property	0		1		0	
Cade Farm	0		1		0	
New Iberia Research Center	0		0		0	
Hate Crimes	0		0		0	
Motor Vehicle Theft	**7**	*NA	**1**	*NA	**2**	*NA
Campus	5		1		**2**	
Residence Halls	1		1		**1**	

Crime Statistics 2023, 2024 & 2025 **Crimes/Location**	**2023 Campus Stats**	**2023** Local Police Department Statistics	**2024 Campus Stats**	**2024** Local Police Department Statistics	**2025 Campus Stats**	**2025** Local Police Department Statistics
Non-Campus	1		0		0	
Public Property	0		0		0	
Cade Farm	0		0		0	
New Iberia Research Center	0		0		0	
Hate Crimes	0		0		0	
Arson	**0**	*NA	**1**	*NA	**1**	*NA
Campus	0		1		1	
Resident Halls	0		0		0	
Non-Campus	0		0		0	
Public Property	0		0		0	
Cade Farm	0		0		0	
New Iberia Research Center	0		0		0	
Hate Crimes	0		0		0	
Arrests for:						
Liquor Law Violations	**0**	*NA	**1**	*NA	**1**	*NA
Campus	0		1		0	
Residence Halls	0		0		0	
Non-Campus	0		0		1	
Public Property	0		0		0	
Cade Farm	0		0		0	
New Iberia Research Center	0		0		0	
Drug Law Violations	**31**	***NA**	**25**	*NA	**28**	*NA
Campus	8		18		16	
Residence Halls	18		11		8	
Non-Campus	0		4		4	
Public Property	5		3		8	
Cade Farm	0		0		0	
New Iberia Research Center	0		0		0	
Weapons Possession Violations	**4**	*NA	**2**	*NA	**4**	*NA
Campus	2		2		3	
Residence Halls	2		1		0	
Non-Campus	0		0		0	
Public Property	0		0		1	
Cade Farm	0		0		0	
New Iberia Research Center	0		0		0	
Disciplinary Actions for: **Liquor Law Violations**	**3**	*NA	**10**	*NA	**5**	*NA
Campus	1		9		5	

Crime Statistics 2023, 2024 & 2025 **Crimes/Location**	**2023 Campus Stats**	**2023** Local Police Department Statistics	**2024 Campus Stats**	**2024** Local Police Department Statistics	**2025 Campus Stats**	**2025** Local Police Department Statistics
Residence Halls	2		8		4	
Non-Campus	0		0		0	
Public Property	0		1		0	
Cade Farm	0		0		0	
New Iberia Research Center	0		0		0	
Drug Law Violations	**9**	*NA	**28**	*NA	**52**	*NA
Campus	1		26		52	
Residence Halls	7		22		42	
Non-Campus	1		2		0	
Public Property	0		0		0	
Cade Farm	0		0		0	
New Iberia Research Center	0		0		0	
Weapons Possession Violations	**2**	*NA	**1**	*NA	**2**	*NA
Campus	2		1		1	
Residence Halls	0		0		0	
Non-Campus	0		0		1	
Public Property	0		0		0	
Cade Farm	0		0		0	
New Iberia Research Center	0		0		0	
VAWA Offenses- Domestic Violence	**2**	*NA	**2**		**2**	
Campus	0		0		1	
Residence Halls	1		2		0	
Non-Campus	1		0		0	
Public Property	0		0		1	
Cade Farm	0		0		0	
New Iberia Research Center	0		0		0	
VAWA Offenses- Dating Violence	**7**	*NA	**5**	*NA	**11**	*NA
Campus	0		5		11	
Residence Halls	7		5		7	
Non-Campus	0		0		0	
Public Property	0		0		0	
Cade Farm	0		0		0	
New Iberia Research Center	0		0		0	
VAWA Offenses- Stalking	**1**	*NA	**6**	*NA	**2**	*NA
Campus	1		6		2	
Residence Halls	0		4		1	
Non-Campus	0		0		0	

Crime Statistics 2023, 2024 & 2025 **Crimes/Location**	**2023 Campus Stats**	**2023** Local Police Department Statistics	**2024 Campus Stats**	**2024** Local Police Department Statistics	**2025 Campus Stats**	**2025** Local Police Department Statistics
Public Property	0		0		0	
Cade Farm	0		0		0	
New Iberia Research Center	0		0		0	

***Local Police Department Statistics Not Available. We cannot determine if the statistics we obtained from local and/or state law enforcement agencies are for our Clery geography.**

- Non-Campus refers to University property not contiguous to the main campus. Campus South to include, Cajun Field (football, baseball, basketball, softball, track and athletic complexes), Bourgeois Hall, Blackham Coliseum, Horse Farm, Horticulture Center, Poultry Farm, National Wetlands Research Center, and the University Research Park. CLECO Energy Research Building located in Acadia Parish at 2800 Hutchinson Ave, Crowley ,LA
- Cade Farm and New Iberia Research Center are considered satellite facilities and are listed separately.

- N/A refers to information that was not applicable or was not provided.

Fires - On-campus Student Housing Facilities 2023, 2024, & 2025

Name of Facility	Address	2023 Number of Fires	Fire-related Injury/ Death
Legacy Park	210 Girard Park Cir,	0	0
Conference Center	110 Rex St.	0	0
Harris Hall	520 McKinley	0	0
Bonin Hall	410 E University	0	0
Cajun Village	200 E Lewis	0	0
Coronna Hall	211 Hebrard Blvd	0	0
Huger Hall	610 Tulane	0	0
Baker Hall	600 W. Taft	0	0
Heritage Park	110 E. Lewis St.	2	0
TOTAL		**2**	0

Name of Facility	Address	2024 Number of Fires	Fire-related Injury/ Death
Legacy Park	210 Girard Park Cir,	0	0
Conference Center	110 Rex St.	0	0
Harris Hall	520 McKinley	0	0
Bonin Hall	410 E University	0	0
Cajun Village	200 E Lewis	0	0
Coronna Hall	211 Hebrard Blvd	0	0
Huger Hall	610 Tulane	0	0
Baker Hall	600 W. Taft	0	0
Heritage Park	110 E. Lewis St.	0	0
TOTAL		**0**	0

Name of Facility	Address	2025 Number of Fires	Fire-related Injury/ Death
Legacy Park	210 Girard Park Cir,	0	0
Conference Center	110 Rex St.	0	0
Harris Hall	520 McKinley	0	0
Bonin Hall	410 E University	0	0
Cajun Village	200 E Lewis	1	0
Coronna Hall	211 Hebrard Blvd	0	0
Huger Hall	610 Tulane	0	0
Baker Hall	600 W. Taft	0	0
Heritage Park	110 E. Lewis St.	0	0
TOTAL		**1**	0

End of Report