



LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY EUNICE

2025 ANNUAL SECURITY & FIRE REPORT



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LEGAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE CAMPUS SECURITY ACT

The Campus Security Act requires colleges and universities to:

Publish an annual report every year by October 1 that contains three years of campus crime statistics and certain campus security policy statements.

Disclose crime statistics for the campus, public areas immediately adjacent to or running through the campus, and certain non-campus facilities and remote classrooms. The statistics must be gathered from campus police or security, local law enforcement, and other University officials who have “significant responsibility for student and campus activities;”

Provide “timely warning” notices of those crimes that have occurred and pose an ongoing “threat to students and employees;” and

Disclose in a public crime log “any crime that occurred on campus. . . or within the patrol jurisdiction of the campus police or the campus security department and is reported to the campus police or security department;” and

Publish an Annual Fire Safety Report; and

Disclose fire statistics for residential housing facilities; and

Report Hate Crimes

The Louisiana State University Police Eunice Department is responsible for preparing and distributing this report. Through a cooperative effort with other departments and agencies, such as LSUE Judicial Affairs, LSUE Student Affairs, Bengal Village Apartments, the Eunice Police Department, LSUEPD compiles the information. We encourage members of the Louisiana State University Eunice community to use this report as a guide for safe practices on and off campus. For a paper copy, contact LSUE Police/Security office at 337-550-1225, or e-mail lsuepd@lsue.edu.

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS:

Emergencies 911

LSUE Police 337-550-1225

Eunice Police 337-457-2626

LSUE POLICE and SECURITY



LSUE Police/Security Office: (337) 550-1225

EMERGENCY: DIAL 911

The LSUE Police and Security Office is located in room S-145 of the Science Building.

With the assistance and guidance of the LSU Police Department in Baton Rouge, LA, the LSUE Police Department was established effective January 1, 2016. As of **July 1, 2019**, LSUE Police/Security became its own department separate from LSU PD.

LSUE Police Officers are Louisiana POST (Peace Officer Standards and Training) certified and commissioned with statewide arrest authority per Louisiana Revised Statute 17:1805. The LSUE Police Officers receive training that exceeds state standards and will maintain open communication with our community while continuously striving to promote safety and crime prevention.

The LSUE Director of Police reports to the Chancellor of LSUE. The Director also works closely with local public safety agencies to enhance the safety and security of the campus.

Another component to LSUE Police/Security are the **Campus Security Officers** who work under the supervision of the LSUE Director of Police. Campus Security provides a range of services, including dissemination of public safety information, emergency response, crime prevention services, as well as parking enforcement and physical security checks of the campus.

LSUE Police and Campus Security works with the Office of Student Affairs and other departments on campus for the betterment of the community we serve.

Students, faculty, staff, and visitors are encouraged to report all crimes or suspicious activity to the Police/Campus Security Office. LSU Eunice and the LSUE Police are dedicated to providing as peaceful and as safe an environment as possible.

To report emergencies dial "911".

To report non-emergencies, dial (337) 550-1225 or call Eunice Police (337) 457-2626.

L.R.S. 17:1805 Authority of university or college police officer

A. (1) Those persons who are university or college police officers responsible for maintaining general order and exercising police power on the campus of a state-supported or a private college or university shall be designated as university or college police officers.

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(2) Each as such person named as a police officer by the president of the college or university shall be commissioned as a university or college police officer by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections or as provided in Subsection E of this Section. Such commission shall remain in force and in effect at the pleasure of the employing college or university.

(3) While in or out of uniform, these police officers shall have the right to carry concealed weapons and to exercise the power of arrest when discharging their duties on their respective campuses and on all streets, roads, and right-of-way to the extent they are within or contiguous to the perimeter of such campuses. In the discharge of their duties on campus and while in pursuit on or off the campus, each university or college police officer may exercise the power of arrest.

(4) Each such police officer shall execute a bond in the amount of ten thousand dollars in favor of the state for the faithful performance of their duties. The premium bond shall be paid by the employing institution.

B. Any person arrested by a college or university police officer, in the exercise of the power hereinabove granted, shall be immediately transferred by such officer to the custody of the sheriff or city police wherein arrest occurs.

C. On and after January 1, 1975, no person shall be commissioned as a college or university police officer, unless prior to such commissioning the person has, as a minimum requirement, completed and graduated from the six-week program of the Basic Law Enforcement Training Academy of Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College or possesses equivalent training or experience.

D. Upon authorization by the chief administrative officer of the educational institution, a college or university police officer shall have authority to discharge his duties off campus as follows:

(1) If engaging in intelligence gathering activity.

(2) When investigating a crime committed on campus.

(3) When transporting prisoners in furtherance of duties as set forth in this Section.

(4) When transporting money, securities, or other valuables on behalf of the college or university.

(5) While providing security or protective services for visiting dignitaries to the college or university both on and off the campus.

(6) If specifically requested by the chief law enforcement officer of the parish or city.

E. Notwithstanding any of the provisions of this Section to the contrary, any state supported or private college or university situated within the territorial limits of any municipality having a population in excess of two hundred fifty thousand persons may, at the option of said college or university, have its campus police officers commissioned as university or college police officers by such municipal or city police department, rather than the Department of Public Safety, upon complying with the requirements and regulations as may be prescribed by said municipal or city police department for the commissioning of special officers. Such commissions issued by a

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municipal or city police department shall confer upon such campus police officers all rights and privileges as are enumerated in this Section with respect to officers commissioned through and by the Department of Public Safety; provided, however, that such officers shall not be entitled to supplemental pay for municipal police officers.

F. Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, on July 1, 1991 and thereafter, no person shall be commissioned as a university or college police officer by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections or as otherwise provided in Subsection E of this Section until there has been a determination made by the commissioning authority that the particular public or private college or university name the police officers is in compliance with the provisions of R.S. 17:3351(C), or, in the case of a private college or university, is in compliance with substantially similar requirements adopted by the particular institution, relative to reporting certain statistics on reported criminal offenses, adopting certain written security policies and procedures, and publishing certain such policies and procedures.

G. Each person who is employed as a full-time college or university police officer may carry a concealed handgun, whether in uniform or not and whether on or off duty, provided the person meets the requirements for college and university police offices set forth in this Section and is certified by the Council on Peace Officer Standards and Training.

Added by Acts 1968, No. 529, §§ 1, 2. Amended by Acts 1974, No. 269, § 1; Acts 1978, NO. 754, § 1;

Acts 1979, No. 594, § 1; Acts 1981, No. 874, § 1; Acts 1984, No. 478, § 1; Acts 1990, No. 916, § 1, eff.

July 25, 1990; Acts 1991, No. 289, § 8; Acts 1995, No. 1192, § 1; Acts 1997, No. 508, § 2.

Reporting Crime or Emergencies

In an effort to make the campus as safe as possible and for the purposes of the issuance of timely warning as well as annual statistical disclosure, timely reporting of incidents and criminal activity is strongly encouraged.

If you are involved in an emergency situation, are the victim of a crime, or witness any criminal activity, you are urged to notify Law Enforcement as soon as possible by dialing 911 in an emergency, or for non-emergency calling **LSUE Security Office at (337) 550-1225 or Eunice Police at (337) 457-2626**.

Off-campus crimes may be reported to the **Eunice Police Department at (337) 457-2626**.

The City of Eunice is located in both Acadia Parish and St. Landry Parish. The campus is in the city limits of Eunice and located in Acadia Parish. If it occurred outside of the Eunice city limits, you can contact either the **Acadia Parish Sheriff's Office at (337) 788-8700** or **St Landry Parish Sheriff's Office at (337) 948-6516**, depending on where it occurred. Both of these law enforcement agencies can also be reached by dialing 911.

VICTIM CONFIDENTIALITY

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

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

OFF-CAMPUS CRIME AND COORDINATION WITH OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

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

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Emergencies can occur at any time, often without warning. LSUE is committed to providing a safe and secure environment for students, faculty, staff, visitors, and guests. The LSUE Police and Security maintains Emergency Preparedness Guides, including active violence situations, at <https://www.lsu.edu/police/> on the bottom of the webpage.

All members of the LSUE community are notified on an annual and ongoing basis that they are encouraged to immediately report to LSU Police and Security any situation or incident on campus that involves an emergency or dangerous situation that may pose an immediate or ongoing threat to the health or safety of people present on campus. In all cases, university emergency responses shall place primary emphasis on the protection of human life, and all reasonable efforts shall be made to protect and preserve university property.

EVACUATION PROCEDURES

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

evacuation route during a campus evacuation will depend upon the nature and location of the emergency requiring the evacuation.

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

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION METHODS

Emergency Text Message

LSUE contracts with a vendor that provides the university with a platform for sending emergency text messages. The text message service is optional and subscriber-based, so all students, faculty, and staff are strongly encouraged to register their mobile phones to receive emergency texts. Regular text messaging rates apply, but the university makes every effort to restrict these messages to true emergencies or alerts of a critical nature to the LSUE community. Students, faculty, and staff can register their phones by logging into their myLSUE accounts by clicking “Emergency Alert” on the purple bar across the top.

Emergency Broadcast Email

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

Follow-up Broadcast Emails

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

LSUE Social Media

LSUE’s primary social media channels will be updated with any information regarding campus emergencies. The channels are monitored closely by the [LSUE Office of Public Affairs](#).

News Media

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

Active Shooter/Violence Training Videos

LSUE provides two Active Shooter Training Videos for students and employees. Each is approximately 20 minutes long and offers critical information that you need to know on how to respond if it does happen.

They also provide things you can look for and do to help in prevention and mitigation. Campus violence covers a wide range of disruptive behaviors that may include threats, harassment, intimidation, bullying, stalking, dating violence, sexual assault, etc. The videos can be accessed by students and employees on the LSUE Police website.

Dean of Student Affairs Office/LSUE Cares

The [Office of the Dean of Student Affairs](#) is dedicated to the well-being of students and the promotion of a community that cares about its members. The LSUE Cares website offers an online reporting system to help students, faculty, staff, families, and friends submit reports about, potential violations of the LSUE Code of Student Conduct, concerns about acts of bias or discrimination, complaints / grievances, and concerns about students in crisis or distress. When a report is received, the Dean will review the details using a C.A.R.E. approach (Communicate, Assess, Refer, and Educate) and then determine a response that includes appropriate campus resources. For more information, visit the [LSUE Cares webpage](#).

MENTAL HEALTH COUNSELING

Eighty percent (80%) of college students feel overwhelmed by their responsibilities while in college. 44% of college students report having symptoms of depression, but unfortunately, 75% of students who suffer from depression do not seek help.

Students experiencing anxiety, depression, relationship problems, substance abuse, and other emotional or behavioral issues are encouraged to seek assistance through mental health counseling resources that are available to all students free of charge. Acadian Medical Center Counseling Services on LSUE's campus. Call the counselors' office directly at (337) 948-1802 to schedule an appointment. Hours vary, so please call. Offices in Science Building, Room 152.

All services are free of charge to currently enrolled LSU Eunice students. Any outside referrals made are the responsibility of the student. Please note that the phone numbers or emails listed are not monitored for emergency services and our Counseling Services Office does not provide 24-hour coverage. If you or someone you know experiences a mental health emergency:

- Call 911 or go to the local emergency department.
- Call or text 988, chat 988lifeline.org
- Text the Crisis Text Line at 741741, or chat online at [crisistextline.org](#)

LSU Eunice is committed to referring students to counseling services to ensure they get the help they need. Contact the Dean of Student Affairs, Dr. Cheryl Fruge, at cfruge@lsue.edu to inquire about counseling services available.

In case of immediate danger, call 911 and LSU Eunice Police at 337-550-1225 or go to the nearest hospital emergency room.

National Suicide Hotline Dial 988 or go to [988lifeline.org](#) to text or chat.

SAFETY POLICIES

The University makes every effort to ensure that the campus facilities, buildings and grounds are designed and maintained in such a way as to promote safety and reduce criminal opportunity. Particular attention is paid to the design of landscaping and exterior lighting. Bengal Village Apartments is the university housing for students. The complex fenced and gated. An access code is required for both pedestrian and vehicle gate entry. Surveillance cameras are in various locations of the complex. Access is limited to university personnel, residents, and registered guests of residents. Residents are required by housing policy to register all guests. Parking decals specific to Bengal Village are issued to all residents and are strictly enforced.

Use of University Facilities

With the exception of events that are open to the general public and advertised as such, the University's facilities and programs are generally reserved for accomplishing the objectives and programs of the University. Visitors and non-University affiliated groups seeking to utilize University facilities are expected to make prior arrangements with the appropriate University office. Authorization to use the LSUE facilities is determined by university regulations then in effect. Visitors and guests to Bengal Village Apartments must be registered by their hosts while in apartments.

Bengal Village Apartments

Housing for students of LSUE is available and is located on campus. As of the Fall 2017 Semester Bengal Village Apartments is run by the LSUE Director of Housing. All residents of the apartments must be a current LSUE Student. For more on Housing policies and other information, see the [LSUE Housing](#) and [Residential Life](#) websites.

Academic and Administrative Buildings

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

Monitoring and Recording Criminal Activity of Off-Campus Student Organizations

The Office of Student Affairs supports and oversees registered student organizations. There are no off-campus student organizations registered or recognized by Louisiana State University Eunice.

Hazing Prevention & Reporting

At LSUE, we're family and care deeply about the well-being of our students and our campus community. We also believe that students should be able to accomplish their goals in a healthy and encouraging environment, which fosters personal growth and development.

Hazing of any kind is illegal and strictly prohibited at LSUE. Any such incidents will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law and pursued to the fullest extent of the LSUE Code of Student Conduct. This

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means that engaging in any such activity can result in probation, suspension, or expulsion from LSUE, as well as possible felony charges by law enforcement.

Required Hazing Prevention Education

Additionally, Louisiana law requires that every student organization, as defined in the [Max Gruver Act](#), must provide at least one hour of hazing prevention education annually to all members and prospective members.

Report Hazing Concerns

Hazing is a serious issue that damages the growth and well-being of our students and campus community. If you witness or suspect hazing, please contact the appropriate university officials immediately.

You can contact LSUE PD at 337-550-1225 or submit a Hazing Report.

Mandated Reporting

As a university family, the elimination of hazing on our campus begins with reporting.

LSUE employees and student organizations are required to report instances of hazing at the moment you become aware of its occurrence. To report a dangerous situation that is underway, call 911 or 337-550-1225 for immediate police response.

You can submit a Hazing Report anonymously, regardless of enrollment or affiliation with LSU Eunice.

It is vital that information provided in the initial report be as concise as possible to assist the investigation follow-up process. Names of suspects, victims, witnesses, date, time, and location of the incident are all crucial in the investigation of hazing complaints.

Hazing Concerns for Family, Faculty and Staff

- Signs of Hazing
- Sleep deprivation
- Excessive absence from class
- Declining academic performance
- Not showered/clean
- Wearing unusual or similar/identical clothing with members of the new member class
- Pulling away emotionally and physically from friends and family
- Defensive responses about student organization membership when explaining unusual events or activities
- Lengthy weekend commitments
- Loss of privileges that may sound unnatural, like having the cell phone taken away for a few days, or prevention from eating, sleeping, etc.

Why Confront Hazing/Mistreatment?

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Because activities tend to evolve and worsen each year and what might have begun as a silly tradition a few years ago can grow into a truly dangerous event resulting in injury today. Simply put, hazing's potential for harm - both physical and psychological - is tremendous. There are other positive ways for organizations to build loyalty and a sense of belonging among their members. Your courage and action today can help us promote strong campus organizations and positive experiences for every student.

Talk to the Student

You might start a conversation by asking your student about his/her experience, i.e., explain the things the group is requiring him/her to do to become a member. If they don't or simply won't answer your questions about new member activities, that should be a red flag. Do everything in your power to encourage your student to do what's best for their health and safety and academic success. In some cases, your student might want to leave the organization quietly. In other cases, he/she might want to report it. In either case, your support and encouragement will be critical.

Report Hazing

As a university family, the elimination of hazing on our campus begins with reporting. That reporting responsibility focus is on you at the moment you become aware of its occurrence. To report a dangerous situation that is underway, call 911 or 337-550-1225 for immediate police response.

The [Report Hazing form](#) allows anyone to anonymously report hazing, regardless of enrollment or affiliation with LSU Eunice.

It is vital that information provided in the initial report be as concise as possible to assist the follow-up investigation process. Names of suspects, victims, witnesses, date, time, and location of the incident are all crucial in the investigation of hazing complaints.

Employee Responsibilities

Hazing is illegal and is strictly prohibited at LSUE, and state laws create responsibilities for employees.

[Reporting Hazing is Mandated for LSUE Employees](#). If you have witnessed hazing, or have seen suspicious behavior, you must report it in one of the following ways:

- Contact LSUE Police at 337-550-1225 or 911.
- Report directly to LSUE
- Visit LSUE Cares

Amnesty for Code of Student Conduct Violations

To encourage students to make responsible decisions, the university recognizes the need for amnesty from university sanctions in certain situations. Amnesty under this policy, when granted, excuses a student or registered student organization from university sanctions under the [Code of Student Conduct](#). Amnesty is intended to promote action when an emergency situation is present. It is not intended to excuse any student or organization causing the emergency situation or unsafe condition. The decision to

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grant amnesty for violations of the [Code of Student Conduct](#) will be determined as provided in Section 3.4 of the Code of Student Conduct on a case-by-case basis.

Hazing Policies and Laws

LSUE Policies

[LSUE Code of Student Conduct](#) - Section 10.2 J

[Permanent Memorandum 80](#) - Prohibition of Hazing

[Policy Statement 41](#) - Substance Abuse and Drug-Free Campus Policy

Louisiana State Law

[Louisiana Revised Statute 17:1801](#) - Max Gruver Act

[Act 382](#) - Crime: Provides relative to hazing

[Act 481](#) - Civil Procedure: Authorizes exemplary damages in civil actions for death from hazing.

[Act 512](#) - Public Records: Exempts specified personally identifiable information from the Public Records Law, related to reporting violations of student codes of conduct or other policies intended for the safety of students or employees of post-secondary education institutions.

[Act 635](#) - Crime/Felonies: Amends penalties relative to the crime of hazing.

[Act 637](#) - Crime/Misdemeanor: Creates a penalty for those who fail to seek medical assistance for a person who has suffered serious bodily injury.

[Act 640](#) - Colleges/Universities: Requires reporting, policies, and education on hazing.

Additional Resources

HazingPrevention.org

InsideHazing.com

StopHazing.org

Weapons Policy

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

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

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

Sales or Use of Alcoholic Beverages

LSUE complies with all federal and state laws regulating the sale and use of alcohol. The university neither condones nor shields from prosecution any individual found in violation of the Louisiana Alcoholic Beverage Control laws. The university does authorize alcoholic beverages on campus for sanctioned events complying with state law. The use of alcoholic beverages is governed by the [LSUE Policy Statement 41](#).

LOUISIANA REVISED STATUTES (LRS) AND ALCOHOL

LRS 14:93.10 Definition

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

- I. "Alcoholic beverage" means beer, distilled spirits, and wine containing one-half of one percent or more of alcohol by volume. Beer includes but is not limited to ale, lager, porter, stout, sake, and other similar fermented beverages brewed or produced from malt wholly or in part or from any substitute therefor. Distilled spirits include alcohol, ethanol, or spirits or wine in any form, including all dilutions and mixtures thereof from whatever process produced.
- II. "Public possession" means the possession of any alcoholic beverage for any reason, including consumption, on any street, highway, or waterway or in any public place or any place open to

the public, including a club which is de facto open to the public. "Public possession" does not include the following:

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

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

LRS 93.11 Unlawful sales to persons under twenty-one

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

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

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

- I. It is unlawful for any person under twenty-one years of age to purchase or have public possession of any alcoholic beverage.
 - A. Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars.

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

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

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

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

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

B. In addition to the penalties provided in Paragraph (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.

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

LRS 14:333 Misrepresentation of age to obtain alcoholic beverages or gain entry to licensed premises prohibited

- I. It is unlawful for any person under the age of twenty-one years to present or offer to any person having a license or permit to sell alcoholic beverages, under Title 26 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, or to his agent or employee any written, printed, or photostatic evidence of

age and identity which is false, fraudulent, or not actually his own for the purpose of obtaining or purchasing alcoholic beverages or attempting to enter the licensed premises.

- II. Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be punishable by one or more of the following:
 - A. A fine of not more than two hundred dollars.
 - B. An appropriate amount of community service not to exceed thirty hours.
 - C. Suspension of the violator's driver's license for ninety days.
- III. As used in this Section, "licensed premises" means an establishment licensed under Title 26 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950 where the sale of alcoholic beverages constitutes its main business.

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

Operating a vehicle while intoxicated:

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

substantially exceed the dosage prescribed by the physician or the dosage recommended by the manufacturer of the drug.

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

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

THE DRUG FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT

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

Sales or Use of Illegal Drugs

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

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

Legal Sanctions

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

Federal Sanctions

- 21 U. S. C. 841 makes it a crime (a) to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, or possess with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, a controlled substance; or (b) to create, distribute, or dispense, or possess with intent to distribute or dispense, a counterfeit substance.
- The Controlled Substances Act places all substances which are in some manner regulated into one of five schedules. The CSA provides penalties for unlawful manufacturing, distribution, and dispensing of controlled substances.
- The U. S. Code establishes and authorizes the U. S. Attorney General to revise as needed, classifications of controlled substances. Schedule I is comprised essentially of "street drugs" and

Schedule V is comprised of drugs with a “low potential for abuse” when compared with drugs in schedules I-IV. Examples of Schedule I drugs are heroin and marijuana. PCP, for example, is a Schedule II drug. Amphetamine is a Schedule III drug, while Barbitol is a Schedule IV drug. An example of a Schedule V drug would be a prescription medication with not more than 200 mg of codeine per 100 grams.

- The penalties are determined by the schedule of the drug or other substance and sometimes are specified by drug name, as in the case of marijuana.
- Penalties for first offenses include a fine up to \$10 million and/or a prison term up to life but no less than 1 year.
- For the Drug Enforcement Agency’s complete list of Federal Trafficking Penalties for Schedules I-V and Marijuana, please visit: [dea.gov](https://www.dea.gov)

Louisiana State Statutes

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

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

Substances Law

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

Louisiana State Sanctions

- Possession of Amphetamine or Methamphetamine: The offender shall be imprisoned with or without hard labor for not more than five years and, in addition, may be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than five thousand dollars.
- Possession of Phencyclidine: The offender shall be sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labor for not less than five nor more than twenty years and may be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than five thousand dollars, or both.
- Possession of Marijuana or Synthetic Cannabinoids: The offender shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, imprisoned in parish jail for not more than six months, or both. On a second

conviction the offender shall be fined not less than two hundred fifty dollars, nor more than two thousand dollars, imprisoned with or without hard labor for not more than five years, or both.

- Possession of Cocaine or of a Mixture or Substance Containing a Detectable Amount of Cocaine or of its Analogues: The offender shall be sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment with hard labor of not less than five years, nor more than thirty years, and to pay a fine of not less than fifty thousand dollars, nor more than one hundred fifty thousand dollars.
- Possession of a Classified Controlled Dangerous Substance, Unless Such Substance was Obtained Directly or Pursuant to a Valid Prescription or Order from a Practitioner: The offender shall be imprisoned with or without hard labor for not more than five years and, in addition, may be required to pay a fine of not more than five thousand dollars.

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

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

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

The Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988

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

The university will impose sanctions for violation of standards of conduct set forth in [Policy Statement 41 - Substance Abuse and Drug-Free Campus Policy](#)

EMERGENCY TEXT MESSAGING

When the LSUE Police/Security receives notice of a possible emergency on the campus, it will determine if the situation poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of some or all members of the LSUE community. LSUEPD will coordinate with the Chancellor and/or their designee and Public Affairs to determine the content of the emergency message and will utilize some or all of the available communication tools in order to disseminate the message to the appropriate university members. LSUE will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the

notification and initiate the notification system, unless the notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist victims or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

The University does periodically conduct a test of the emergency text messaging system. The University is always in the process of evaluating its emergency preparedness processes.

In all cases, University emergency responses shall place primary emphasis on the protection of human life, and all reasonable efforts shall be made to protect and preserve University property.

Announcements about whether the University will reduce or suspend operations because of emergency conditions will be made by the Chancellor through Public Affairs for release to the media.

In order to better communicate emergency information to the campus community, LSUE has implemented the LSUE Emergency Text Messaging System. The LSUE Emergency Text Messaging System is a service that allows anyone in the LSU community to receive alerts, news, or other emergency information via text message on their mobile phones. Individuals can update their information through myLSUE.

Participation in the LSUE Emergency Text Messaging System is not mandatory but encouraged.

TIMELY WARNINGS

It is the goal of LSUE Police/Security and the University to keep the campus community informed of serious incidents. Working in conjunction with other University departments, LSUE Police/Security will issue a Safety Bulletin in a timely manner to the campus community about crimes in and around the campus. When LSUE Police/Security receives information that a violent crime against a person or a serious threat to property has occurred or is imminent, a notification will be sent out via text message and/or email. The Safety Bulletin and Crime Alert will contain the following information:

Type of incident

Time of the incident

Location of the incident

Description of the suspect(s)

Summary of the incident

If a crime or serious incident is reported to a non-police campus administrator, that administrator should notify LSUE Police/Security of the incident. Working with the reporting administrator and other campus officials, the Police Department will decide whether or not to issue a Safety Bulletin and/or Crime Alert.

The LSUE community is encouraged to notify LSUE Police/Security of any situation or incident on campus that may involve a significant emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate or ongoing threat to the health and safety of university members. LSUE Police/Security is charged with responding to reported incidents in order to determine whether the incident, in fact, presents a threat to the community and with requesting other resources necessary to investigate, mitigate, or document the situation.

MISSING STUDENT NOTIFICATION

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

Anyone who suspects that an LSUE student who resides in on-campus housing is missing should *immediately* contact the LSUE Police/Security at 337-550-1225 or Eunice Police Department 337-457-2626. LSUE Police will begin an investigation in order to determine whether the student is missing. Once LSUE Police investigates and determines that the student has been missing, the University will notify other local law enforcement agencies and the student's emergency contact within 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. Contacts with local law enforcement agencies will be made whether or not the missing student has designated a contact person.

STUDENT CONDUCT PROCESS

The Dean of Student Affairs is responsible for reviewing potential violations of the Code of Student Conduct and determining if any sanctions or disciplinary actions are to be taken. Although their processes are different, The Dean works closely with LSUE Police/Security and other departments on campus to gather information regarding specific events, when necessary for the process. Please refer to the Code of Student Conduct and the Student Handbook for more information. The Dean of Student Affairs can be contacted at 337-550-1219.

TITLE IX SEXUAL MISCONDUCT POLICY

(LSU System Permanent Memorandum No. 73)

In accordance with Title IX and other applicable law, LSU is committed to providing a learning, working, and living environment that promotes integrity, civility, and mutual respect in an environment free of sex- and gender-based harassment and discrimination, including Sexual Misconduct (e. g. sexual assault, stalking, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual exploitation, retaliation, etc.). LSU prohibits sex discrimination and sexual misconduct. This policy applies to all persons without regard to sexual orientation, gender, and/or gender expression.

Sex- and gender-based harassment and discrimination, including sexual misconduct, violates an individual's fundamental rights and personal dignity and will not be tolerated. LSU prohibits and is committed to an environment free of discrimination on the basis of sex, gender, and sexual misconduct. This policy affirms these principles and provides recourse for individuals whose rights have been violated.

LSU will affirmatively promote prevention, awareness, and training programs to encourage individuals to report concerns or complaints. Everyone has a responsibility to prevent, and report acts of prohibited

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conduct. Any LSU employee who has knowledge of sex- and gender-based harassment and discrimination, including sexual misconduct, must file a report with the Title IX Coordinator.

The university Title IX coordinator provides support and guidance to victims of sexual misconduct and/or violence.

LSU will take prompt, thorough, and impartial action to discipline those who violate this policy, prevent recurrence of prohibited behavior, and effect equitable remedies.

PROCEDURES

Addressing allegations of sex or gender-based harassment and discrimination is a necessarily detailed process committed to a fair and impartial resolution. In the sections below, the process is largely outlined in chronological order of reporting, supportive measures, investigating, options for resolution and appeal. The LSU Title IX Coordinator will aid in administering the process and serve as a consultant on cases involving sexual misconduct on all LSU campuses. Individual campuses are encouraged to adopt a policy statement to support this permanent memorandum by providing more explicit information at the local level.

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

LSU Title IX Coordinator 118 Himes Hall Baton Rouge, LA 70803

titleix@lsu.edu

Phone: 225-578-9000

Fax: 225-578-4442

Reports to the Title IX Coordinator can be made in person, via phone, online, or email. A link to each campus' Title IX page may be found on the [LSU Title IX page](#) at <https://www.lsu.edu/titleix/index.php>

Reports can also be made to the LSUE Title IX Coordinator by going to the [LSUE Title IX webpage](#) or by contacting:

Ms. Jacqueline Lachapelle

Title IX Campus Coordinator, Dr. Anthony Mumphrey Center, Room 110

(337) 550-1283

titleixcoordinator@lsue.edu

Or,

Ms. Courtney Fruge

Deputy Title IX Coordinator, Science Building Room 112

(337) 550-1201

titleixcoordinator@lsue.edu

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Amnesty Policy

LSU encourages reporting and seeks to remove barriers in reporting of sex- or gender- based harassment or discrimination, including sexual misconduct. A student Complainant and/or witness who in good faith reports an alleged violation of this policy and/or serves as a witness shall not be sanctioned for concurrent or ancillary nonviolent student conduct violations, such as underage drinking, provided such violation did not place the health and safety of any other person at significant risk of harm. Additionally, LSU may, at the Title IX Coordinator's discretion, offer employee Complainants and witnesses amnesty from policy violations (typically more minor policy violations) related to the incident.

Support for Complainant

Upon notice of a possible complaint through an incident report, the Title IX Coordinator will provide the Complainant information on and assistance with reporting options including filing a Formal Complaint with LSU and filing a criminal complaint with law enforcement (if applicable). The Title IX Coordinator will also provide the Complainant with options for other available supportive measures, including health care, counseling, academic adjustments, work adjustments, etc.

Individuals are strongly encouraged to report the offense to campus police or local law enforcement if they believe criminal conduct occurred (i. e., sexual assault, sexual battery, stalking, etc.) . The Title IX Coordinator will offer to assist the individual in contacting campus or local law enforcement.

To the extent possible, the Complainant and those who receive the complaint should preserve evidence and not disturb a potential crime scene. This includes preserving all text or email communications that may be related to the incident.

Supportive Measures

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

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

The Title IX Coordinator shall bear responsibility for coordinating the effective implementation of supportive measures. Supportive measures are maintained as confidential to the extent possible,

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provided confidentiality does not impair LSU's ability to provide those supportive measures. Such supportive measures may include, but are not limited to:

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

A Title IX Coordinator may suspend a Respondent from participating in the education program or activity on an emergency basis. Should such action be warranted, the Dean, Provost, and any other appropriate individuals such as the Athletic Director shall be notified in writing and informed of the limitations as well as the predicted timeline. In all cases where the Respondent has been removed from classes or participation in activities for which a scholarship has been awarded, every effort will be made to resolve the case expeditiously. The interim action shall be in effect while request for review and review are pending.

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

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

3. Title IX Coordinator shall provide notice in writing of the decision within three business days after the meeting via institutional email.

COMPLAINT AND INVESTIGATION

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

Rights of Complainant and Respondent Following a Report

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

The Respondent shall have the right to be presumed not responsible of all allegations until found responsible for the alleged conduct by a hearing panel under this policy.

The Complainant and Respondent have equal rights, including but not limited to:

- To be treated with dignity and respect by LSU officials;
- To receive a prompt, fair, and impartial process consistent with these procedures;
- To be offered and to receive reasonable supportive measures;
- To receive timely, written notice of the allegations, proceedings, processes, and outcomes under this policy;
- To have an Advisor of their choice present at any meeting or hearing under this policy and to have that Advisor conduct cross-examination of the parties and witnesses in a hearing;
- To refuse to engage in informal resolution of a Formal Complaint;
- To present witnesses, including fact and expert witnesses, and any relevant evidence;
- To receive amnesty for certain student misconduct, such as drug or alcohol violations, that occurred ancillary to the complaint at hand and consistent with this policy;
- To not have inadmissible prior sexual history/predisposition used by the decision-maker;
- To be free from retaliation for reporting violations of this policy or cooperating with an investigation;

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- A right to review and comment on all evidence prior to a decision being made (for Administrative Resolution and Formal Resolution);
- To be simultaneously informed in writing of the outcome or resolution of the complaint, any sanctions, and the rationale for the outcome, any appeal, or any other decision considered final;
- To exercise a right of appeal as afforded in this policy.

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

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

Initial Response to Reports

Upon Actual Knowledge of a report of sex- or gender-based harassment and discrimination, including sexual misconduct through an incident report, the Title IX Coordinator will promptly contact the Complainant to discuss the following:

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

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

Formal Complaint Process

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notice and Investigation

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

- As summary of the allegation with reasonable specificity.

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- The identity of the parties (if known);
- The specific policies implicated;
- The date and location of the incident (if known);
- The right for the parties to have an Advisor of their choice, who may be but is not required to be an attorney, present for all resolution-related proceedings and that LSU can help appoint an Advisor, if desired by the party;
- A statement that LSU presumes the Respondent is not responsible of all allegations until found responsible for the alleged conduct by a hearing panel under this policy;
- A statement that the parties may inspect and review evidence, including the investigation report, consistent with these procedures, prior to a decision being made;
- A statement about LSU's policy on retaliation;
- A statement indicating that LSU policy prohibits knowingly false statements or knowingly submitting false information during the resolution process;
- A request to meet with the Title IX Investigator;
- An indication that the resolution process complies with Title IX's Regulations contained in Section 106 .45 of 20 U .S .C . 1681;
- The notice of investigation and allegations may be amended during the course of the investigation and that any amendments will be promptly communicated to the parties .

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Resignation While a Case is Pending

If a student permanently resigns from LSU or an employee resigns or retires from LSU while a case is pending, the Title IX Coordinator will have the discretion to continue the investigation to the extent possible. The employee also will not be eligible for rehire. In either case, LSU will continue to address and remedy any systemic issues or concerns that contributed to the alleged violation and provide

supportive measures to the Complainant and others, as deemed necessary or appropriate by the Title IX Coordinator.

RESOLUTION PROCESS POOL

The university will ensure there is an adequate pool of willing and trained members who are available year-round to serve in the pool. Members can be faculty, administrators, staff, or students who are recruited or selected because of their ability to remain neutral and open-minded. Members of the pool will serve three-year rotating terms and must participate in bi-annual training provided by the Office of Civil Rights & Title IX. Training will ensure all pool members are equipped to serve as Investigator, Hearing Panelist, Hearing Panel Chair, Appeals Reviewer, or as Advisor for the Complainant or the Respondent but cannot serve in more than one role for a given case. The Title IX Coordinator or designee will assign roles for cases that present themselves.

Informal Resolution

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

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

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

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

Discussion and information generated during the Informal Resolution process are considered confidential and shall not be used or admissible in the Formal Resolution process. Institutionally imposed sanctions are not possible as the result of the Informal Resolution process. At the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator, however, a failure of the parties to uphold certain elements of the agreement

may warrant referral for discipline. No facilitator of an informal process may be called as a witness in any procedure under this policy. The results of Informal Resolution are not subject to appeal.

Administrative Resolution

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

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

Administrative Resolution will never be used unless a Formal Complaint is filed. The investigation for Administrative Resolution follows the procedures set forth in Section B of this policy.

a. Questioning During Administrative Resolution

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

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

b. Decision-Making

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

Student Affairs, etc.) . Prior conduct history of the Respondent will also be considered when determining an appropriate sanction.

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

Formal Resolution

The Formal Resolution process is the procedure by which allegations in a Formal Complaint are presented in a formal PM 73 Hearing for a determination as to whether any of the policies within PM 73: LSU's Sex- and Gender-based Harassment or Discrimination were violated.

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

The Investigation for Formal Resolution follows the procedures set forth in Section B of this policy.

a. Pre-Hearing Conference

A Pre-Hearing Conference shall be coordinated by the Title IX Coordinator, or designee, and chaired by the Hearing Panel Chair. Parties and Advisors are encouraged, but not required, to be present. Pre-Hearing Conferences may be conducted in person, via video technology, or a hybrid approach depending on the wishes of the parties and the Hearing Panel Chair.

This conference shall be conducted at least two business days prior to a scheduled Hearing Panel. Pre-Hearing Conferences are not recorded.

The purpose of the Pre-Hearing Conference shall be to:

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

b. Hearing Panel

The PM 73 Hearing Panel is appointed by the Title IX Coordinator and shall consist of one chair and two other individuals trained in adjudication.

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

Hearings may be conducted in person, via video technology, or a hybrid approach depending on the wishes of the parties and the Hearing Panel Chair.

c. Advisors in Hearings

Each party is permitted to have an Advisor present with them throughout the Hearing. The Advisor may not answer questions on behalf of their advisee, and their role in the hearing is limited to cross-examination and questioning of the other party and the witnesses and to consult with their advisee throughout the Hearing as needed. If a party does not have an Advisor at the Hearing, one shall be provided by LSU at no cost, typically selected from the Resolution Process Pool. The Advisor is the only person who may conduct cross-examination on behalf of a Complainant or Respondent. An Advisor will be appointed even in situations where a party elects not to participate in the Hearing.

d. Presentation of Evidence

The following describes the Hearing process.

1. The Hearing Panel Chair will oversee and manage the procedure and order for presentation of evidence. The Hearing will be recorded, and the recording or transcript will be made available for the parties for review. No unauthorized recordings are permitted.
2. At the beginning of the Hearing, the Investigator will present a summary of the final Investigation Report and the relevant evidence and will be subject to questioning by the Decision-Makers and the parties' Advisors. The Investigator will be present for the entire Hearing but not for deliberations, and the Panel and the parties may ask clarifying questions of the Investigator throughout the hearing, as deemed appropriate by the Chair. Neither the parties (or their Advisors) nor the Decision-Makers should ask the Investigator their opinions on credibility, recommended findings, or determinations.
3. Once the Investigator has presented their report, relevant evidence, and been questioned by the Panel and the parties' Advisors, witnesses will provide relevant information in turn. Typically, the Complainant will present first, followed by an order determined by the Hearing Panel Chair. Absent exigent circumstances, all evidence presented by the parties must have been submitted to the Investigator prior to the hearing.
4. At the conclusion of each party's or witness's presentation of evidence, the members of the Hearing Panel will be allowed to ask questions, followed by cross-examination by the parties' Advisors. Cross-examination must be conducted directly, orally, and in real-time by the party's Advisor and never by a party personally. The parties must be able to see and hear each other, as well as the witnesses, while each is giving testimony and answering questions.

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

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

e. Failure to Appear/Answer

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

f. Deliberations

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

g. Determining Sanctions

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

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

The Hearing Panel will simultaneously notify the parties and Advisors in writing of any sanction imposed. The Hearing Panel will prepare and provide to the Title IX Coordinator, typically within five business days of the Hearing, a written Determination Letter which must include:

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

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

The determination regarding responsibility and sanctions becomes final either:

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

h. Possible Corrective Actions

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

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

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

RESOURCES: We’re Committed to Ending Sexual Violence

At LSU, we are committed to ending sex violence and creating and maintaining a community of respect. You can learn more about survivor options for support, reporting, and training and education opportunities for the LSU community by going to the [LSU Office of Title IX](#) website or contacting:

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LSU Title IX Coordinator 118 Himes Hall Baton Rouge, LA 70803

titleix@lsu.edu

Phone: 225-578-9000

Fax: 225-578-4442

At LSUE, you can go to the [LSUE Title IX](#) webpage, or by contacting:

Ms. Jacqueline Lachapelle

Title IX Campus Coordinator, Dr. Anthony Mumphrey Center, Room 110

(337) 550-1283

titleixcoordinator@lsue.edu

Or,

Ms. Courtney Fruge

Deputy Title IX Coordinator, Science Building Room 105

(337) 550-1201

titleixcoordinator@lsue.edu

For the LSUE area the following is a list of support resources:

[Hearts of Hope](#)

[Strong Hearts Native Helpline](#)

[Stalking Resource Center](#)

[National Network to End Domestic Violence](#)

[Louisiana Foundation Against Sexual Assault](#)

[Battered Women's Justice Project](#)

[National Online Resource Center](#)

[Office for Victims of Crime](#)

[FaithTrust Institute/Center for the Prevention of Sexual and Domestic Violence](#)

[National Center on Protection Orders and Full Faith and Credit](#)

[National Clearinghouse for the Defense of Battered Women](#)

[National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges](#)

[National Resource Center on Domestic Violence](#)

[National Center on Domestic & Sexual Violence](#)

[Praxis](#)

[WomensLaw.org](#)

[Break the Cycle](#)

[Louisiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence](#)

[Faith House of Acadiana](#)

[Louisiana Victim Outreach Program \(LAVO\) Survivor Guidebook](#)

[Violence Against Women Resource Guide](#)

MEDICAL CARE AND EVIDENCE COLLECTION

Medical screening and treatment with or without evidence collection can be performed at any time. The first 120 hours, or five days, after an assault are critical to the preservation and collection of forensic evidence. It is also a critical time for medical treatment for potential pregnancy or transmission of infections. A survivor may seek treatment with their private physician or a provider at local hospital/emergency room.

An evidence collection kit can be collected up to 120 hours after an assault. Survivors are often hesitant to have an evidence collection kit because they are unsure about what will happen, especially regarding making a report to police and pressing charges. However, without evidence collection in the first 120 hours, crucial evidence could be lost, and the survivor's legal case may be significantly weakened.

The evidence kit collection should be done by a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE). A SANE is specially trained in collecting evidence and working with survivors of sexual assault. There is no cost in Louisiana for evidence collection if it is performed by a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) at a hospital or health center.

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

If a student needs support services or an evidence collection kit completed during normal business hours or after hours or on the weekend, contact a local hospital or the local police department for assistance.

REPORTING OPTIONS

University Judicial Report

LSU considers sex discrimination and sexual misconduct in all of its forms to be serious offenses. Any student who has been subjected to sexual misconduct has the right to report the conduct to the Campus Title IX Coordinator, Office of Student Affairs, or any other responsible reporting party.

The university judicial process is designed to be educational in nature and can only affect the accused student's status as an LSU/LSUE student. A student who is found in violation of the Title IX and Sexual Misconduct policy will go through the university's judicial process and can potentially be suspended or expelled, among other sanctioned outcomes. Read more about [The LSUE Code of Student Conduct](#) and also in the [LSUE Student Handbook](#).

Law Enforcement Reporting

Survivors and students-at-risk have the option of reporting to law enforcement and processing their case through the civil and/or criminal justice system. Cases can be processed through each system concurrently or separately. Certain resources provided on the [LSUE Title IX webpage](#) can connect you to a legal advocate in the community for assistance with prosecuting a sexual assault or dating violence crime or obtaining a protective order.

Counseling Resources and Services

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

Mental Health Service—LSUE

LSU Eunice is committed to referring students to counseling services to ensure they get the help they need. Contact the Dean of Student Affairs, Dr. Cheryl Fruge at cfruge@lsue.edu to inquire about counseling services available through Acadian Medical Center Counseling Services.

In case of immediate danger, call 911 and LSU Eunice Police at 337-550-1225 or go to the nearest hospital emergency room.

National Suicide Hotline Dial 988 or go to 988lifeline.org to chat or text

For More Information or Assistance, Please Contact:

LSUE Title IX Coordinator: 337-550-1283 or email titleixcoordinator@lsue.edu

Office of Student Affairs: 337-550-1218 or email stuaff@lsue.edu

LSUE Police Department: 337-550-1225 or email lsuepd@lsue.edu

Sex Offender Statement

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000 (CSCPA), signed into Law October 28, 2000, amends the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act. CSCPA provides special requirements relating to registration and community notification for sex offenders who are enrolled in or work at institutions of higher education. In addition to Wetterling, the Act also amended the Clery Act and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974.

As provided in the Wetterling Act, any person required to register under a state sex offender registration program must notify the state as to whether the person is a student or works at an institution of higher education, identify each institution of higher education in that State at which the person is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student and must also alert the state of any change in enrollment or employment status.

The Louisiana State Police maintain the Louisiana Sex Offender and Child Predator Registry (SOCPR) for the State of Louisiana and are responsible for the enforcement of the applicable sections of law cited above. Information about any individual affiliated with Louisiana State University in regard to this matter may be found at the public SOCPR website: <http://www.lsp.org/socpr/default.html>

SAFETY TIPS

Safety is a shared responsibility. As members of the campus community, everyone should help to make the campus a safer place. Using some simple safety precautions will greatly reduce your chance of becoming a victim of crime. One simple piece of information you should always have is your location. If there is an emergency, responders will ask for your location, address, etc., so have this information readily available.

KNOW YOUR LOCATION AT ALL TIMES

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

PROTECTING YOURSELF AT HOME, IN YOUR ROOM, RESIDENCE HALL OR APARTMENT

Lock your door, even when you intend to return home shortly or even if you are just going down the hall. It takes a thief 10 seconds or less to enter an open room and steal your property.

Take extra time to ensure your windows and doors are locked, especially when you are alone or at night.

Do not leave messages on your door indicating you are away and when you will return. Do not let strangers enter dormitory or premises.

Do not leave valuables in plain sight. Record the serial number of your valuables or engrave a unique identification number on the item.

Do not prop open outer doors.

If someone asks to use your phone for an emergency call, offer to telephone for them instead of allowing them access.

Do not put your address on your key ring.

Know your neighbors.

Do not leave keys in hiding places. Thieves will find them. Carry your keys or make sure anyone who truly needs them has their own copy.

Open a savings or checking account instead of keeping money in your room.

Keep automatic teller machine cards in a safe place and keep your PIN secret.

PROTECT YOURSELF WHEN WALKING

Store emergency numbers in your mobile phone.

Avoid walking alone at night unless absolutely necessary.

Stay on well-lit, commonly traveled routes.

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Avoid shortcuts and dark, isolated areas.

Walk purposefully, know where you are going, and project a confident image.

Avoid potentially dangerous situations.

If you feel threatened, cross the street, locate an emergency phone, or enter a store or place of business even if you have just left it.

Have your keys ready in hand when approaching your vehicle or door and not buried in a purse or in your pocket.

When possible, only use ATMs during the day.

Instead of carrying large sums of cash, use a charge card. Some charge cards insure property purchased with those cards against loss, theft, or damage.

If you find yourself in immediate danger, call 911, try to stay calm, and get away at the first opportunity.

PROTECT YOUR AUTO or BICYCLE

Always lock your car. Never leave the windows down while it is unattended.

Do not leave tempting valuables or property visible inside the car. Lock these items in the trunk.

Lock bikes to bike racks with hardened-alloy locks and chains or u-shaped locks to prevent thefts.

PROTECTING YOURSELF WHEN DRIVING

Look into your car before getting in. Lock doors and roll up windows once inside for protection.

Never pick up strangers.

Drive to a police or fire station or open place of business if you feel you are being followed.

Do not stop to help occupants of stopped or disabled vehicles. Continue driving to the nearest phone and call assistance for them.

RIDESHARE SAFETY

Call and wait for your driver inside. Avoid spending unnecessary time outside alone with your phone in your hand. Wait indoors until the app shows your driver is arriving.

Confirm the name of the driver and make of the vehicle. Most rideshare mobile apps offer passengers details such as the driver's name, photo, and vehicle type. Before getting inside the vehicle, ask the driver, "Who are you here for?"

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Check the driver's rating on your mobile ridesharing app. If you are uncomfortable with the potential driver's rating, cancel the ride and call for another. Share your trip details with friends or family. Uber users can tap "Share status" to share driver's name, photo, license plate, and location with family or friends. Lyft users can tap the "Send ETA," icon which will send a text message to family or friends. If your ride hailing service doesn't offer a status or ETA share option, snap a picture of the vehicle license plate, and send it to a family member or a friend.

Be a backseat rider. If you're riding alone, sit in the backseat. This ensures you can safely exit on either side of the vehicle to avoid moving traffic and gives you and your driver some personal space.

Protect your personal information. There is no need to share your phone number or contact information with your driver.

Follow along in your own maps app. Open up your own maps tool, enter your destination, and follow along, noting any odd route shifts.

Travel in groups when possible. There's safety in numbers. Try riding with a friend or consider using the carpool option that some ride-hailing services offer such as Uber Pool or Lyft Line.

If you sense that you're in trouble, call 911. If you're able, get out of and away from the vehicle, and go to the nearest open business or public area. If a threat seems imminent and people are close by, yell, blow a whistle, or make a commotion in any way you can to attract attention. Report all crimes (actual, attempted, or suspected) to the police.

LSUE

Police and Security



Daily Crime Log

The Clery Act requires schools to publish a daily crime log (“DCL”), listing all crimes reported to a campus police or security unit that are alleged to have occurred within the policy/security unit’s patrol and response area. LSU’s crime log is available online at [LSUE Daily Crime Reports](#) and contains the date an incident was reported to LSUPD, the date the incident allegedly occurred, the type of incident reported, the general location of the incident, and the incident disposition (or status) to the extent it can be ascertained. Pursuant to the Clery Act, crime log entries are made within forty-eight (48) hours of an incident being reported to LSUPD. Incident dispositions are updated within two (2) days of LSUPD

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receiving information indicating a change in disposition status, provided such information is received within sixty (60) days of an incident being recorded on the DCL.

Campus Security Authorities

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

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

Statistics Calculation

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

Crime Statistics

Continual efforts are made to inform the LSUE community of matters that affect their personal safety and well-being. Incidents that require an immediate action or reaction from the LSUE Community will be sent through the Emergency Text Messaging System. Other safety information or crime trends will be communicated through broadcast emails to the community. The University believes that an informed public is a safer public. LSU Police/Security, in conjunction with other campus departments have offered and will continue to expand educational programs on personal safety, security of property, crisis intervention, emergency preparedness and crime prevention.

The LSUE Police Department reports crime statistics to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Crime Information Center. For more information on LSUE Police/Security, visit our web site at www.lsue.edu/police. The following LSUE statistics, in compliance with the 1998 provisions of the Student Right-To-Know and Campus Security Act (Jeanne Clery Act), are provided for your information.

Clery Crimes and Definitions

PRIMARY CRIMES

Murder And Non-Negligent Manslaughter: The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Negligent Manslaughter: The killing of another person through gross negligence.

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

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

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

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

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

Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. This includes sport utility vehicles, automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, mopeds, all-terrain vehicles, self-propelled motor homes, snowmobiles, golf carts and motorized wheelchairs. Motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment are specifically excluded from this category.

Sex Offenses: The Clery Act has four defined sex offenses for which crime statistics must be collected on Clery geography. They are: rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape.

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

Fondling: The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age and/or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

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

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

ALCOHOL, DRUG, AND WEAPONS VIOLATIONS

The Clery Act requires institutions collect statistics for violations of state law and or ordinances for drug, alcohol, and weapons violations.

Liquor Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting: the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.)

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

Drug Abuse Violations: Violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (Demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

HATE CRIMES

The Clery Act requires institutions collect crime statistics for hate crime associated with either the commission of a primary crime or the lesser offenses of larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, destruction of or vandalism of a buildings or property.

Hate Crimes: A Hate Crime is a criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim.

- » Under the Clery Act, hate crimes include any of the following offenses motivated by bias: murder and non-negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, destruction/damage/vandalism of property. Larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction/damage/ vandalism of property are included in your Clery Act statistics only if they are hate crimes.

Larceny-theft: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another (Larceny and theft mean the same thing in the UCR). Constructive possession is the condition in which a person doesn't have physical custody or possession but is in a position to exercise dominion or control over a thing.

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CRIMES REPORTED

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

****NOTE:** Hazing statistics were not Clery Reportable incidents until 2024 yearly statistics.

CRIMINAL OFFENSES			
ON CAMPUS (inclusive of Residential Facilities)	2024	2023	2022
OFFENSE			
a. Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
c. Sex Offenses -Forcible			
*Rape	0	0	0
* Fondling	0	0	0
d. Sex Offenses - Non-Forcible			
*Incest	0	0	0
*Statutory Rape	0	0	0
e. Robbery	0	0	0
f. Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
g. Burglary	0	0	3
h. Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	1
i. Arson	0	0	0
j. Dating Violence	0	1	0
k. Domestic Violence	0	0	0
l. Stalking	0	0	1
m. Hazing	0	N/A	N/A
UNFOUNDED	0	1	0
CRIMINAL OFFENSES			
RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES	2024	2023	2022
OFFENSE			
a. Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
c. Sex Offenses -Forcible			
*Rape	0	0	0
*Fondling	0	0	0
d. Sex Offenses - Non-Forcible			
*Incest	0	0	0
*Statutory Rape	0	0	0
e. Robbery	0	0	0
f. Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
g. Burglary	0	0	0
h. Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0

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i. Arson	0	0	0
j. Dating Violence	0	0	0
k. Domestic Violence	0	1	0
l. Stalking	0	0	0
m. Hazing	0	N/A	N/A
UNFOUNDED	0	1	0
CRIMINAL OFFENSES			
NON CAMPUS	2024	2023	2022
OFFENSE			
a. Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
c. Sex Offenses -Forcible			
*Rape	0	0	0
*Fondling	0	0	0
d. Sex Offenses - Non-Forcible			
*Incest	0	0	0
*Statutory Rape	0	0	0
e. Robbery	0	0	0
f. Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
g. Burglary	0	0	0
h. Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
i. Arson	0	0	0
j. Dating Violence	0	0	0
k. Domestic Violence	0	0	0
l. Stalking	0	0	0
m. Hazing	0	N/A	N/A
UNFOUNDED	0	0	0
CRIMINAL OFFENSES			
PUBLIC PROPERTY	2024	2023	2022
OFFENSE			
a. Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
c. Sex Offenses -Forcible			
*Rape	0	0	0
*Fondling	0	0	0
d. Sex Offenses - Non-Forcible			
*Incest	0	0	0
*Statutory Rape	0	0	0
e. Robbery	0	0	0
f. Aggravated Assault	0	0	0

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g. Burglary	0	0	0
h. Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
i. Arson	0	0	0
j. Dating Violence	0	0	0
k. Domestic Violence	0	0	0
l. Stalking	0	0	0
m. Hazing	0	N/A	N/A
UNFOUNDED	0	0	0
ARRESTS			
ON CAMPUS (inclusive of Residential Facilities)	2024	2023	2022
CRIME			
Liquor Law	0	0	0
Drug Law	0	1	0
Weapons Law	0	0	0
ARRESTS			
RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES	2024	2023	2022
CRIME			
Liquor Law	0	0	0
Drug Law	0	1	0
Weapons Law	0	0	0
ARRESTS			
NON CAMPUS	2024	2023	2022
CRIME			
Liquor Law	0	0	0
Drug Law	0	0	0
Weapons Law	0	0	0
ARRESTS			
PUBLIC PROPERTY	2024	2023	2022
CRIME			
Liquor Law	0	0	0
Drug Law	0	0	0
Weapons Law	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFFERALS			
ON CAMPUS (inclusive of Residential Facilities)	2024	2023	2022
(Does not include incidents which involved arrests)			
CRIME			
Liquor Law	0	0	0

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Drug Law	2	2	2
Weapons Law	1	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFFERALS			
RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES	2024	2023	2022
(Does not include incidents which involved arrests)			
CRIME			
Liquor Law	0	0	0
Drug Law	2	2	2
Weapons Law	1	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFFERALS			
NON CAMPUS	2024	2023	2022
(Does not include incidents which involved arrests)			
CRIME			
Liquor Law	0	0	0
Drug Law	0	0	0
Weapons Law	0	0	0
HATE OFFENSES			
ON CAMPUS (inclusive of Residential Facilities)	2024	2023	2022
OFFENSE			
a. Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
d. Sex Offenses -Forcible			
*Rape	0	0	0
*Fondling	0	0	0
d. Sex Offenses - Non-Forcible			
*Incest	0	0	0
*Statutory Rape	0	0	0
e. Robbery	0	0	0
f. Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
g. Burglary	0	0	0
h. Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
i. Arson	0	0	0
j. Dating Violence	0	0	0
k. Domestic Violence	0	0	0
l. Stalking	0	0	0
m. Hazing	0	N/A	N/A
n. Any other crime involving bodily injury	0	0	0
o. Larceny/Theft	0	0	0
p. Simple Assault	0	0	0

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q. Intimidation	0	0	1
r. Destruction/Damage Vandalism	0	0	0
UNFOUNDED	0	0	0
HATE OFFENSES			
RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES	2024	2023	2022
OFFENSE			
a. Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
d. Sex Offenses -Forcible			
*Rape	0	0	0
*Fondling	0	0	0
d. Sex Offenses - Non-Forcible			
*Incest	0	0	0
*Statutory Rape	0	0	0
e. Robbery	0	0	0
f. Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
g. Burglary	0	0	0
h. Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
i. Arson	0	0	0
j. Dating Violence	0	0	0
k. Domestic Violence	0	0	0
l. Stalking	0	0	0
m. Hazing	0	N/A	N/A
n. Any other crime involving bodily injury	0	0	0
o. Larceny/Theft	0	0	0
P. Simple Assault	0	0	0
q. Intimidation	0	0	0
r. Destruction/Damage Vandalism	0	0	0
UNFOUNDED	0	0	0
HATE OFFENSES			
NON CAMPUS	2024	2023	2022
OFFENSE			
a. Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
d. Sex Offenses -Forcible			
*Rape	0	0	0
*Fondling	0	0	0
d. Sex Offenses - Non-Forcible			
*Incest	0	0	0
*Statutory Rape	0	0	0
e. Robbery	0	0	0

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f. Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
g. Burglary	0	0	0
h. Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
i. Arson	0	0	0
j. Dating Violence	0	0	0
k. Domestic Violence	0	0	0
l. Stalking	0	0	0
m. Hazing	0	N/A	N/A
n. Any other crime involving bodily injury	0	0	0
o. Larceny/Theft	0	0	0
p. Simple Assault	0	0	0
q. Intimidation	0	0	0
r. Destruction/Damage Vandalism	0	0	0
UNFOUNDED	0	0	0
HATE OFFENSES			
PUBLIC PROPERTY	2024	2023	2022
OFFENSE			0
a. Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
d. Sex Offenses -Forcible			
*Rape	0	0	0
*Fondling	0	0	0
d. Sex Offenses - Non-Forcible			
*Incest	0	0	0
*Statutory Rape	0	0	0
e. Robbery	0	0	0
f. Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
g. Burglary	0	0	0
h. Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
i. Arson	0	0	0
j. Dating Violence	0	0	0
k. Domestic Violence	0	0	0
l. Stalking	0	0	0
m. Hazing	0	N/A	N/A
n. Any other crime involving bodily injury	0	0	0
o. Larceny/Theft	0	0	0
p. Simple Assault	0	0	0
q. Intimidation	0	0	0
r. Destruction/Damage Vandalism	0	0	0
UNFOUNDED	0	0	0

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY EUNICE 2022 ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY REPORT



2025 LSUE ANNUAL SECURITY AND FIRE REPORT

LSUE is committed to complying with National Fire Protection Association fire protection standards. These standards are available from the Office of Physical Plant.

The Louisiana State Fire Marshal's Office inspects and enforces the fire protection regulations on campus. Generally, the Fire Marshal inspector will visit buildings once per year to make the inspections. Correcting the conditions found in these inspections is a cooperative effort of the building occupants and the Physical Plant.

ANNUAL STATISTICS AND FIRE LOG

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

LSUE Police and Security Daily Crime Log includes information regarding fires reported to the university, including the date the fire was reported, the nature of each fire reported, the date and time the fire occurred, and the general location of each fire. All fire incidents are recorded on the log within two business days from the date on which an incident is reported to the university. All crime and fire log information is publicly available at <https://www.lsue.edu/police/daily-crime-report.php>.

Response to Fires and Fire Alarms

1. Try to remain calm and DO NOT ENTER AN AREA THAT MAY BE DANGEROUS.
2. Pull the fire alarm and begin evacuation of the building in accordance with the fire plan.
3. Call 911, LSUE Police/Security (337-550-1225) and Physical Plant (337-550-1291)
4. Assure complete evacuation using assistance from others (floor monitors).
5. Monitor situation until all clear is given by LSUE Police Security or Fire Personnel. DO NOT LET UNAUTHORIZED PEOPLE ENTER THE BUILDING.

FIRE ALARMS

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

PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

a. Portable fire extinguishers shall be chosen for the class of fire expected. Class of fire refers to the nature of the fuel involved as follows:

Class A--Fires involving ordinary combustibles such as wood, cloth, rubber, and many plastics.

Class B--Fires involving flammable or combustible liquids, flammable gases, and similar materials.

Class C--Fires involving electrical energy.

Class D--Fires involving certain combustible metals such as magnesium, titanium, sodium, potassium, etc.

NOTE: The fire class shall be designated on the extinguisher itself.

b. Extinguishers mounted in cabinets, wall recesses, or brackets shall be placed in such a manner that the operating instructions shall face outward. Extinguishers shall not be obstructed or obscured from view, and cabinets housing extinguishers shall not be locked.

c. Extinguishers shall be periodically checked and/or maintained, tagged, and dated.

d. In general fire extinguishers must be mounted such that travel distance to an extinguisher does not exceed 75 feet.

BENGAL VILLAGE POLICIES

Housing for student of LSUE is available and is located on campus. Bengal Village Apartments is managed by the LSUE Director of Housing. All residents of the apartments must be a student. The following is a list of policies in reference to Fire Safety, established by Bengal Village Apartments, and are listed throughout the lease agreement and its addendums, signed by residents:

- No parking allowed in fire zone, tow away zone, no parking spaces.
- Residents must not disconnect or intentionally damage a smoke detector without immediately replacing it with a working one.
- After move-in, residents are responsible for keeping the smoke detector in working order.
- Residents must provide management with a written request to inspect or repair smoke detector.
- Residents must immediately provide written notice of a malfunction of the smoke detector.
- In the event of fire or other casualty, management must be notified immediately
- Barbeque grills are prohibited from being stored on the sidewalks in front of each building and on the unit patios and balconies.
- Smoking is prohibited in the apartments, breezeways, on patios and balconies, in the laundry rooms, clubhouse, and offices.
- Hot plates are prohibited in the apartments.
- Multiple outlet plugs are prohibited in apartments.
- Use of halogen lamps, candles, incense, or any open flame are prohibited in the apartment.
- Items that are hung, stuck, or erected are prohibited from being in, on, or about the windows.
- Items being hung from sprinkler heads are prohibited as to not damage to the device and prevent flooding.

2025 LSUE ANNUAL SECURITY AND FIRE REPORT

BENGAL VILLAGE APARTMENTS

2025 FIRE SAFETY EQUIPMENT

BENGAL VILLAGE APARTMENTS	FIRE ALARM MONITORING DONE ONSITE (OFS & PD)	PARTIAL SPRINKLER	FULL AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM	AUTOMATIC FIRE ALARM SYSTEM (WITH STROBES AND HORNS)	AUTOMATIC FIRE ALARM SYSTEM (WITH HORNS)	AUDIBLE DIRECTIONAL ASSIST	SMOKE DETECTORS	HEAT SMOKE DETECTORS	FIRE EXTINGUISHERS	POSTED EVACUATION SIGNS	# OF FIRE DRILLS EACH ACADEMIC SEMESTER
BUILDING 1	X		X		X		X	X	X		0
BUILDING 2	X		X	X	X		X	X	X		0
BUILDING 3	X		X		X		X	X	X		0

2024 RESIDENTIAL STATISTICS FOR ANNUAL FIRE REPORT

BENGAL VILLAGE APARTMENTS	TOTAL NUMBER OF FIRES	FIRE NUMBER	DATE OF FIRE	TIME OF FIRE	CAUSE	# OF INJURIES REQUIRING MEDICAL ATTENTION	# OF DEATHS	VALUE OF PROPERTY DAMAGE
BUILDING 1	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
BUILDING 2	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
BUILDING 3	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A