

## **Loyola University Security Profile**

Loyola University was established in 1852 as a small private liberal arts & sciences institution affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church. The university is composed of undergraduate, and graduate school programs within the City of Baltimore's western community of Roland Park. Loyola's network of private educational facilities offer comprehensive undergraduate, and graduate programs in several different fields including biological sciences, business, communications, computer sciences, education, and social sciences. Loyola prepares students for careers in the above-mentioned undergraduate schools through educational, and certificate programs. The school itself is located in hill top community of Roland Park, which is approximately 2 miles west from downtown Baltimore.

The university is unique because it's located within the historic suburban neighborhood of Roland Park with it's historic Colonial Style homes located within a short bus ride to the city. The school is also unique because it borders several urban commercial, and residential communities, which gives students additional campus life resources, including housing within a short walk from the campus. The university is very spread out geographically for a city school with facilities starting on York Ave to the east and continuing along Cold spring Lane to the west. The northern point of the campus footprint lies on Homeland Road in the heart of the school's off campus housing facilities. Loyola's main campus footprint can be found on Cold springs Lane, and North Charles Street.

As you can see, the university's footprint is large for a private urban school with 89 acres of park like property, bordering a historic suburban community. Loyola's educational landscape offers students a professional education while still allowing students to enjoy a close-knit city community. The Roland Park campus offers students a college town community without boundaries within the state's largest city. The campus has approximately 29 buildings including lecture, residential, research, studio, resource centers, and dining facilities. The internal campus setting also provides students, employees, and alumni with several types of services including health, physical fitness, library, cultural meeting places, and several large green areas.

The physical layout of Loyola's campus is unique to the City of Baltimore because the school is spilt into 3 different segments with residential facilities located on the east, and west ends of the campus, with the main academic buildings situated in the middle. The school's footprint also observes several large green areas between the housing and academic facilities with metal gates contouring to Cold spring Lane on the southern edge of the campus. Loyola is also unique for an urban school because it's surrounded by several blocks of historic Tudor Style homes east of the athletic facilities off Millbrook Road. The private residential neighborhood continues east to York Road, and north to Radnor Road. The school's main entrance is located off Millbrook Road that welcomes students to Rev. Francis Knott Hall along a campus green that starts at Knott Hall and winds west to Alumni Chapel

The school uses metal fencing and natural waist high stonewalls as natural barriers for entrance to the campus. The school has several formal entranceways that welcome students and parents to the area including local roads to the Fitness & Recreation Center on North Charles Street, and Notre Dame Lane & Winston Ave, which leads to the eastern housing facilities on campus. Another interesting observation about this mixed residential community is the students themselves. Loyola College is a very mixed community with local residents, students, tourists, and commercial facilities all within the city's landscape. You will find students wearing Loyola apparel in moderation but mostly you will find students and local residents embracing the city culture by not relieving school colors.

The internal campus setting provides students and employees with several types of student services including physical fitness, library services, and cultural meeting places and dining halls. Loyola College's observed focal points of reference during the campus tour was the academic buildings along the "Quad" in the rear of Maryland Hall, and the campus life buildings including DeChiaro College Center, White Student Center, Loyola's Recreation Center, Alumni Chapel, Newman Towers, McAuley Residence Quad, and the Loyola/Notre Dame Library, which are the main internal student life areas of the upper campus. Students also use these multi-story facilities to socialize and talk about school and life. The external observed focal points for the college could be found along Winston Ave on Alumni Field on the eastern side of campus, and Aikens Field on the south side of campus with students enjoying several small green areas along the perimeter of the housing facilities.

**Campus Footprint:** The design and physical setting of the university is typical of a small private school located within a northeastern city. The campus map highlights several blocks of different types of building architecture including colonial, gothic, modern, contemporary, and Federal Style brick buildings, which form a square around the campus. These buildings don't conform to any one style because they were built during several time periods. The school's overall footprint is several miles long, and wide. Loyola does have a city street (North Charles Street) that runs through the campus from Cold spring Lane to Wyndurst Ave on the northern edge of the campus map. This street allows access to the school's Recreation & Aquatic Center off North Charles Street.

The physical security design seems to be enhanced by the college's commitment to reduce vehicle traffic through the overall area of the campus. Loyola uses physical landscape, and metal fencing resources to reduce interior traffic while still allowing vehicles to enter a limited number of campus gates. These unique street designs, and campus gate houses make the campus a safer place because only the locals/ students know where the streets start, and end. This type of intentional street design maintains the campus perimeter because the streets themselves act almost like natural barriers.

The university is also linked together by several local streets within it's real estate holdings with virtually all of the university's lecture halls, arts & science pavilions, sports facilities, residence halls, and historic buildings tied within the Roland Park community. The main access points to the western residence halls can be found off North Charles

Street, and the eastern housing facilities can be reached by entering Millbrook Road. Students can also enter their dorms by driving on York Road to Notre Dame Lane, Winston, Rossiter Aves, as well as Radnor Road. Students at Loyola should be encouraged to enter the facilities off Cold springs Lane because York Ave has become a less friendly student location over the years. The footprint of the college is unique because students can retreat to their residence halls on both sides of the campus, or they can travel to other facilities including the City of Baltimore to experience big campus living at John Hopkins within the Roland Park area of the city. This type of structure enhances the campus lifestyle within the schools urban footprint because students can travel to several areas of the City within 15 minutes.

### **Campus Access Control & Security Systems:**

The design, and physical setting of a particular institution has elements relating to the overall culture and social system on campus. Since college and university campuses are designed to offer (open) movement of people through it's borders, the issue of design, along with effective use of space can reduce both the incidence, and fear of crime. This design feature is called "Crime Prevention through Environmental Control." The proper design and effective use of the built environment can lead to a reduction in the fear and incidence of crime and an improvement in the quality of life. The issues of identifying formal gathering and high- risk areas within a campus footprint are also critical to public safety resources because manpower must be observed in these areas.

Uniform officers also patrol around the campus on foot, and in several different types of patrol vehicles including 4-wheel drive, bicycle, and regular police patrol vehicles. These resources help officer's patrol around the campus 24-hours a day to reduce the number of people who may not have legitimate business within the property. Public safety also maintains visitor screening and CCTV resources at 2 different gatehouses to highlight the need for formal surveillance throughout the campus footprint. Loyola has developed clearly worded signage that directs visitors to a welcome area within the Knott Hall located off Millbrook Road to improve physical security operations.

Formal gathering and high-risk areas within campus are situated in, and around the campus center, library, gymnasium, fine arts center, student center, and finally the residence hall buildings, which are located behind the academic facilities on the campus map. The school has several pedestrian walkways that take you around to the above-mentioned areas. These are the main focal areas of the campus because the walkway splits the campus in half with several large green areas between the lecture, and residence halls. Loyola also has a unique internal physical landscape that blends its historic buildings into the hill top community with the upperclassman residence/town homes located within a gated community adjacent to Notre Dame Lane.

The campus high-risk areas including the residence halls have a higher degree of natural and formal surveillance for students and visitors. Students who enter the residence halls must produce their Loyola card and swipe it through an access control reader that unlocks the exterior doors. Once inside students use a key to enter their rooms. Loyola public safety Police Officers, and off duty Baltimore Police Department Officers

occasionally observe the activity in the evening while a digital CCTV camera records student entry as a redundant security feature. These design features constitute a real commitment to campus safety and security. Loyola provides students and visitors with additional security resources around the campus perimeter in the evening and weekends by off duty police personnel.

The physical layout of Loyola's campus is unique to an urban landscape because the school has metal gates and fencing on Cold springs Lane, and 20 foot metal fencing in the rear of the campus fields off Millbrook Road Ave, but no fencing in the front of the upper campus east of Millbrook Road. Loyola does have a relatively long city street welcoming students to the eastern housing quads off Winston Ave that have metal fencing and physical landscaping around the dorms to improve access control. The school also uses natural waist high stonewalls as natural barriers for entrance to the eastern campus. Finally, Loyola has several formal entranceways that welcome students and parents to the area including new roads to the Recreation, College, and athletic centers off Cold spring Lane.

The perimeter of the Loyola University at night is a challenge for public safety because the campus is situated in a mixed urban community with several blocks of exterior roadways linking to the City of Baltimore and Roland Park. The northeastern side of campus off York Road has become depressed over the years with higher than normal crime rates and gang activity. I have identified several of the university's public safety resources that highlight the diversity of the community and the campus. The university has also developed "Safe Havens" with local restaurants and commercial establishments to highlight its commitment to overall neighborhood security. The program allows students and local residents to stay within a commercial establishment until Loyola Public Safety, and or Baltimore Police Officers arrive at the scene.

The Baltimore Police Department also supplies foot patrols in the park, ball fields, and local streets to enhance public safety. But the issue is this, the campus sidewalks are connected to town streets and you can't stop someone who wants to walk through. The university has developed CCTC resources to maintain formal surveillance through out this main corridor. The school has a combination of IP/ Analog/ and Motion detection cameras with DVR & Virtual Network recording systems to enhance overall security, and public safety operations.

**Description of Campus Public Safety Plans & Procedures:** Loyola's public safety plans and procedures can be found in the emergency plan which gives students and employees a lists of instructions, procedures, codes of conduct, and response strategies to follow while on campus. The university also provides Clery Act safety tips and procedures to help educate students to potential risks on, and off campus. This information can be found in Loyola University's Annual Public Safety Report. The Emergency Plan can be found on the quick links page of this document.

**Innovative Emergency Communications:** Loyola's security network has developed reverse 911 systems that sends several types of emergency notifications through e-mail and phone text message systems. Campus alerts, and weather related information is sent through this system. The college also has active shooter protocols for students to follow during an emergency including lock-down, and lockout procedures. These messages are usually received within 1-2 minutes of emergency broadcast and allow university officials to adhere to Clery Act requirements for timely warnings of emergency events.

### **Types and Descriptions of Published Policies and Procedures to Comply with the Clery Act on Campus**

The Clery Act. The Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990 requires all postsecondary institutions participating in the Title IV student financial aid programs to disclose campus crime statistics, university violations and disciplinary data, and finally security information to the U.S. Department of Education on an annual basis. The legislation also describes several required policy statements that address public safety and security issues.

Required policy statements include: addressing timely warnings, disclosure of crime statistics, reporting criminal offenses, confidential reporting, security and access control, arrest authority, security awareness programs, crime prevention programs, sex offenses, alcoholic beverages, illegal drugs, substance abuse programs, and general codes of conduct. Loyola's Clery Act info can be found on the quick link page.

**Caveat:** Loyola University's public safety officers have formal arrest powers; they have the authority to detain offenders on campus, but they must call the City of Baltimore Police to formalize the arrest process. Loyola's Public Safety Officers have attended a formal Police Academy to gain sworn officer status, while several other officers were once active duty Police Officers for the city and surrounding jurisdictions. These officers have the authority to carry firearms, and the school does provide public safety resources to reduce victimization off campus.

The school uses public safety officers in several of its most active buildings as an added security feature, which seems to have improved crime victimization on campus but the following statement from the department education offers this advice. "The department data reported by the institutions have not been subjected to independent verification by the U.S. Department of Education. Therefore, the department cannot vouch for the accuracy of the data reported.

The following crime data for criminal offenses on campus, and in campus residence halls was reported by public safety to conform to Clery Act regulations

<b>Criminal Offenses/On Campus</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
Murder	0	0	0
Manslaughter	0	0	0
Sex Offenses/ Forcible	0	0	2
Robbery	1	2	0
Aggravated Assault	0	3	0
Burglary	2	4	5
Motor Vehicle Theft	3	0	0
Arson	0	0	0

<b>Criminal Offenses/ Residence Halls</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
Murder	0	0	0
Manslaughter	0	0	0
Sex Offenses/Forcible	0	0	2
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	1	3	1
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0

The following data on arrests for illegal weapons, drug, and liquor violations for the years 2007, 2008 and 2009 on campus, residence halls, and within public areas off campus were reported by Loyola University's Public Safety Department.

**Arrest Data on Campus:** In the year 2007 Loyola reported 0 weapon violation, 0 drug violations, and 0 liquor violations on campus. In 2008, 0 weapon, 0 drug, and 0 liquor violations were reported on campus. In 2009, 0 weapon, 0 drug, and 0 liquor violations were reported by public safety

**Arrest Data/ Residence Halls:** In the year 2007, Loyola reported 0 weapon violation, 0 drug violations, and 0 liquor violations in the residence halls. In 2008, 0 weapon, 0 drugs, and 0 liquor violations were reported by public safety. In 2009, 0 weapon violations, 0, drugs, and 0 liquor violations were reported in residence halls.

**Arrest Data/Public Property:** In the year 2007, Loyola reported 0 weapon, 0 drug, and 0 liquor violations on public property (outside campus perimeter). In 2008, 0 weapon, 0 drug, and 0 liquor violations were reported. In 2009, 0 weapon, 0 drugs, and 0 liquor violations were reported by public safety.

The following data on disciplinary actions on campus for illegal weapons, drug, and liquor violations for the years 2007, 2008 and 2009 on campus, residence halls, and within public areas off campus were reported by Loyola University's Public Safety Department.

**Disciplinary Action/On Campus:** In the year 2007 Loyola reported 0 weapon violations, 30 drug violations, and 488 liquor violations on campus. In 2008, 0 weapon, 64 drugs, and 561 liquor violations were reported on campus. In 2009, 0 weapon, 45 drugs, and 754 liquor violations were reported by public safety.

### **Community Profile**

The Roland Park area of Baltimore Maryland has been described in different ways, including a working class suburban community centered around its local college and a tourist heaven due to its geographical location within the City of Baltimore. The neighborhood has a normal amount of restaurants, retail, and entertainment resources for a small campus community. The hill top area can also be considered a working class residential community with colonial style homes and apartment buildings lining several streets. The community also has several shopping areas on York Road located on the eastern edge, and the Rotunda Shopping Center on W 40<sup>th</sup> Street within the southwest edge of campus within 15-minute walk to the main gates. Student population and historical neighborhood architecture can be found mainly within 4 blocks of the main gates within the overall neighborhood. The greatest number of residents in this area is in fact students, and employees of Loyola and Johns Hopkins University.

The community has a suburban type feel to it because a large number of people live, work, and study within the area. Roland Park can also be considered a commuter village because large numbers of local residents travel to downtown Baltimore to work. The City of Baltimore and the suburbs of Maryland are a maze of local neighborhoods that are unique to the people who live and work in them; the city of is no exception. Roland Park can be considered a mixed residential area because you have commercial, residential, cultural, and intellectual all within the same block with people walking around the Loyola campus on their way to work, or home. The areas around North Charles Street, York Road, and Cold Springs Lane are the major pedestrian walkways in Roland Park for students, residents, and commuters because it's really in the middle of the community.

The following demographics for the City of Baltimore describe a multi-cultural community within a total population of 631,366 according to the U.S. Census Bureau. Loyola has a strong relationship with this diverse community. An example of this commitment can be observed through Loyola College's community services handbook that describes educational programs, health care programs and services, legal programs and services to local residents who may require community help.

A Census Bureau community survey highlights several characteristics to describe the population including: 46.6% of residents are male, 53.4% are female. 32% of residents are white, 64% are African American, 2% are Hispanic or Latino, and 2% are Asian. The median age of population is 35 years old. 76% of residents are 18 years old or over and 12% of city residents is over the age of 65. The issue of housing in Baltimore is also interesting. 80% of all housing units within the city are occupied. 49% of housing units are renter-occupied, while 51% of units are owner-occupied. 20% of total available housing was vacant in the city.

**Off Campus Housing:** Loyola University has been described as a Catholic institution located in a mixed residential community in commuter distance to downtown Baltimore. The reason I have mentioned the overall community of Roland Park is to re-assert the point that Loyola's network of affiliated off campus facilities are shared with several different stakeholders including local working class families, Johns Hopkins University students as well as Loyola students. Loyola has developed housing networks with several local apartment & town home communities to help students find off campus resources. Information about off campus housing can be found on the Loyola's quick links page of this document.

**Public Transportation:** Loyola University has developed a student shuttle system that connects students with several areas of Roland Park including connections to Baltimore and suburban Maryland's transit system through several different shuttle bus routes. The Maryland Transit Authority (MTA) has several bus stops on Cold Springs Lane for the (Blue Line) within Baltimore's Red Line Transit System for residents of Roland Park and Loyola College. This valuable service connects to all of Baltimore & Maryland's transit lines and regional train services including the Maryland Rail Commuter Service (MARC) for Amtrak and Baltimore & Washington International Airport (BWI).

**Crisis Management Plans & Procedures Local Community:** The City of Baltimore has developed emergency management resources through the Mayor's Office to help residents to prepare, respond, and recover from a host of natural, and man made events. The city agency responsible for emergency operations is the Mayor's Office of Emergency Management. The OEM has developed 3 core initiatives for the purpose of community crisis, and emergency management. Contact information can be found: [www.baltimorecity.gov/OfficeoftheMayor/MayoralOfficies/EmergencyManagement.aspx](http://www.baltimorecity.gov/OfficeoftheMayor/MayoralOfficies/EmergencyManagement.aspx)

**Local Crime Statistics:** The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Report for 2008 has developed crime statistics for Baltimore Maryland. In 2008 the Baltimore Police Department reported 10,080 Violent Crimes, 234 Murders, 137 Forcible Rapes, 4,026 Robberies, 5,683 Aggravated Assaults, 30,570 Property Crimes, 7,832 Burglaries, 17,230 Larceny Thefts, and finally 5,508 Motor Vehicle Thefts. The crime of Arson was reported 430 times in 2008.

### **City of Baltimore Roland Park Community Quick Links**

**Baltimore Police Department:**

Northern District Station House: 2201 West Cold springs Lane, Baltimore MD 21215.  
Emergency phone (911) and Non Emergency (410) 396-2455. Baltimore Police Department Web site: [www.baltimorepolice.org](http://www.baltimorepolice.org)

**The Baltimore Fire Department:**

First due Engine & Truck Company to Loyola University & Roland Park: 4 Engine, Tower Ladder #29  
1201 East Cold springs Lane, Phone# (410) 396-6204

**Emergency Medical Technicians (Ambulance Service).** The City of Baltimore Fire Department provides emergency medical technicians and ambulance services to Baltimore local residents, students, and visitors through emergency notification systems. Below is the contact information for services, and general information for the local hospitals.

Union Memorial Hospital  
210 East University Parkway  
Baltimore MD 21218  
(410) 554-2000  
[www.unionmemorial.org](http://www.unionmemorial.org)

Maryland General Hospital  
827 Linden Avenue  
Baltimore MD 21201  
(410) 225-8000  
[www.marylandgeneral.org](http://www.marylandgeneral.org)

## Loyola University Quick Links Page

**Public Safety:** [www.lovola.edu/publicsafety/index.html](http://www.lovola.edu/publicsafety/index.html)

**Security Plans & Procedures:**

[www.lovola.edu/publicsafetyLovola%20EAS%20Booklet%209-5-09%20university%20copy.pdf](http://www.lovola.edu/publicsafetyLovola%20EAS%20Booklet%209-5-09%20university%20copy.pdf)

**Crime Prevention:** [www.lovola.edu/publicsafety/CrimePrevention.html](http://www.lovola.edu/publicsafety/CrimePrevention.html)

**Public Safety Clery Report:** [www.lovola.edu/statistics/index](http://www.lovola.edu/statistics/index)

**Student Parking:** [www.lovola.edu/financialservices/parking](http://www.lovola.edu/financialservices/parking)

**Public Transportation Services:**

[www.lovola.edu/campuslife/campusservices/transportationandparking/index.html](http://www.lovola.edu/campuslife/campusservices/transportationandparking/index.html)

**Medical Services:** [www.lovola.edu/healthservices/studenthealth](http://www.lovola.edu/healthservices/studenthealth)

### Summary

The focus of this report was to provide the reader with specialized security and public safety assessments that provides a snapshot of the crime, culture, physical environment, and commitment to public safety on specific campuses. The overall campus profile included several traditional security functions including access control, remote surveillance, and campus patrol plans and procedures. This campus report also included a community profile that highlighted the issues of community services, activities, and student resources to evaluate and identify risks to students while off campus. The issue of community profile is a critical element for security assessments because campus environments are usually considered open spaces for students and local residents.

The issue of campus footprints was also observed to identify each college and universities unique features including formal gathering areas within the interior, and exterior of the campus. The profile continued with descriptions of student housing, transportation, parking, and high-risk areas of the campus. Finally, the profile describes each school's crime data and statistics information to evaluate each facility. When I collected the crime data it was obvious to me that each school had it's own way of collecting, and enforcing institutional policies for student conduct. That's not surprising due to each school's level of public safety training and law enforcement credentials. I have found that private schools for the most part, enjoy internal discipline while public schools with sworn police officers tend to be more stringent of the rules.

Finally, college campuses are unique places where young adults experience life, learning, and living away from home. Students come together from around the country, and sometimes the world, to meet life long friends and to experience campus life. Each college and university has its own physical landscape and culture be it a rural, or an urban campus. Students who understand and embrace the campus culture will usually enjoy the facility and experience. The purpose of this profile was to highlight the differences between private and public schools in regard to campus resources and public safety. My campus survey also described the physical setting so families could get a hands-on look into daily activities and campus life. Each university is required to provide public safety and security information through the Clery Act and it's my hope that the profile information helps families make an educated decision about future college or university studies.

