

THE STUDENT GOVERNMENT

of

LOYOLA CHICAGO

MEASURE OF THE SENATE

Campus Safety Administrative Policy Review Resolution

To call for policy review through the creation of a proper committee in which the student body can voice concerns and ensure the effectiveness of the safety forces at Loyola University Chicago.

03/30/2021 Date Introduced to the Senate

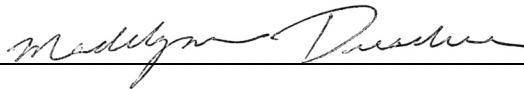
04/06/2021 Date Passed Senate

 26 - 0 - 0

to be filed by the Chief Operations Officer of the Senate

 5 - 0 - 0

to be filed by the Chief Justice



Date: 04/10/2021

Signed by the President of the Student Government of Loyola Chicago



Date: 04/12/2021

Signed by the Chief Justice of the Student Government of Loyola Chicago

Chiefly Sponsored By:

Senator Lillian Baca
Senator Nabhan Rafiq

Co-Sponsored By:

Senator Margaret Bronec
Senator Audrey Carberry
Senator Claire Harrison

Senator Hannah Kwak
Senator Kennedy Mallory

Campus Safety Administrative Policy Review Resolution

To call for policy review through the creation of a proper committee in which the student body can voice concerns and ensure the effectiveness of the safety forces at Loyola University Chicago.

- ¹Whereas, Loyola University Chicago, hereafter referred to as LUC, is a Jesuit/Catholic institution that identifies one of the characteristics of a Jesuit education as,
- “Values-based leadership: Ensuring a consistent focus on personal integrity, ethical behavior in business and in all professions, and the appropriate balance between justice and fairness”¹, and*
- ²Whereas, LUC’s 2015 strategic plan strives to create,
- “a culture where students do not feel like isolated individuals but rather members of a community that encourages respectful discourse and debate, that celebrates hard work and accomplishments, and that promotes social justice and responsible freedom”², and*
- ³Whereas, In its Diversity Statement, LUC commits itself to,
- “hold ourselves accountable to this intentional vision through fostering an integrated society.... We will continuously evaluate our commitment to diversity through conscious engagement with its manifestation across the local and global world we live in today”³, and*
- ⁴Whereas, The mission statement of the Student Government of Loyola Chicago, hereafter referred to as SGLC, states:
- “The mission of the SGLC shall be as follows: We commit wholeheartedly to voice the concerns of the student body, to act as an instrument for the cooperation of students, faculty and administration, to provide an open forum for dialogue, and to be a voice for student opinions concerning the traditions, ideas, and affairs of the University. We shall do so in order to afford all undergraduate students the opportunity to participate in the management of their own affairs”⁴, and*
- ⁵Whereas, SGLC’s Inclusion, Equity, and Diversity Statement states:
- “the SGLC aims for diversity in its legislation, programs, and relationships, as well as in the organization's work to promote,*

¹ [LUC Mission](#)

² [LUC Transformative Education](#)

³ [LUC Diversity Statement](#)

⁴ [Articles of Governance](#)

maintain, and foster a culture of equity and inclusion on and off campus”⁵, and

⁶Whereas, LUC has made a commitment to diversity, equity, and inclusion but the relationship between the student body and campus safety does not reflect this commitment given that 27.3% of student respondents to the Fall 2020 SGLC Survey “strongly disagreed” or “disagreed” with the statement:

“I feel comfortable identifying and seeking help from Campus Police Officers”⁶, and

⁷Whereas, The SGLC survey also contained,

“responses [that] indicated that [students] were unaware of the differences between the two officer distinctions”⁷, and

⁸Whereas, Within the group of students that did indicate that they were comfortable seeking help from Campus Safety,

“Many respondents caveated their answer, mentioning a facet of their personal identity (race, gender, class, etc.) as a reason for their comfort, yet empathizing with or deferring to the experiences of students of color, notably Black students”⁸, and

⁹Whereas, The student body is invested in seeking racial justice and is concerned about the relationship between Campus Safety and the student body, and

¹⁰Whereas, An article entitled, “*How 2020 is Impacting Gen Z's Worldview*”, published by Morning Consult, a data intelligence company that specializes in online survey research, found that,

“Trust in police falls dramatically [amid protests]: 44 percent of Gen Z trust the police, down 24 points from April”⁹, and

¹¹Whereas, The New York Times notes that the recent Black Lives Matter movement is one of the largest movements in United States' history and consists of protestors primarily under the age of 35, when it states:

“15 million to 26 million people in the United States have participated in demonstrations over the death of George Floyd and others in recent weeks [...] The age group with the largest share of protesters was people under 35”¹⁰, and

¹²Whereas, Nature, a peer-reviewed journal, published an article that analyzed racial bias across the country and found that,

⁵ Ibid

⁶ [SGLC Fall 2020 Survey](#)

⁷ Ibid

⁸ Ibid

⁹ [Gen Z Article](#)

¹⁰ [George Floyd Protests](#)

“compiling and analyzing a dataset detailing nearly 100 million traffic stops conducted across the country [and found] that Black drivers were less likely to be stopped after sunset, when a ‘veil of darkness’ masks one’s race, suggesting bias in stop decisions”¹¹, and

¹³Whereas, The racial biases that are systemic to the nationwide policing system can also be found in the policing system at LUC, and

¹⁴Whereas, A LUC Graduate student created a report on *Racism and Discrimination at Loyola* where 200 BIPOC students were surveyed and reported that,
“43% said yes, they experienced discrimination at Loyola”¹², and

¹⁵Whereas, An additional,
“23% (...) shared they experienced and witnessed microaggressions regularly. An alarming number of students shared their experiences of discrimination and racism both inside and out of the classroom; both in front of and at the hand of Faculty, and Peers”¹³, and

¹⁶Whereas, Racism is prevalent at LUC with 66% of these students of color that responded to the *Racism and Discrimination at Loyola* survey having seen or experienced racialized discrimination at Loyola and Campus Safety is part of the discrimination,¹⁴ and

¹⁷Whereas, LUC’s annual diversity report for the 2017-18 academic year reported that African Americans made up 7.6% of enrolled undergraduate students and 5.9% of faculty¹⁵, and

¹⁸Whereas, A Loyola Phoenix article reported that, between 2016 and 2018, Black pedestrians made up 66.25% of stop-and-frisks conducted by Loyola Campus Safety Officers¹⁶, and

¹⁹Whereas, This number demonstrates a disproportional number of stop and frisks for Black students, indicating racial bias within the policing at Loyola, and

²⁰Whereas, After the February 2018 Campus Safety incident resulting from the targeting of two Black students, the #NotMyLoyola movement was founded to,

“hold the police accountable and bring justice to students of color who have been profiled and attacked by Campus Police. Students [made] numerous efforts to make their voices heard on this issue,

¹¹ [Racial Bias in the United States](#)

¹² [Discrimination Report at LUC](#)

¹³ Ibid

¹⁴ Ibid

¹⁵ [LUC Diversity Report 2017-2018](#)

¹⁶ [Campus Safety and Minorities](#)

including a class walk out, a petition with nearly 2,000 signatures, and a town hall meeting on March 1 [2018]”¹⁷, and

²¹Whereas,

In a petition for #NotMyLoyola, 2,072 signatures agreed upon demands for LUC that included calling for LUC to,

“Establish legitimate, direct channels for complaints against university power structures and associated faculty, staff, and employees with student ability to open investigations, as well as the ability to actively engage in these investigations with transparency and clarity from administrators handling said investigations”¹⁸, and

²²Whereas,

The LUC Black Cultural Center, hereafter referred to as BCC, released document entitled “In Support of Black Students” on June 15, 2020 in order to,

“Not only [support] students in this time of increased racial tension within our country, but also demonstrate structural improvements Loyola Chicago can implement to continue the support of Black-identified students on campus”¹⁹, and

²³Whereas,

Recommendation Ten from the BCC’s “In Support of Black Students” calls for,

“the immediate review and reform of Loyola Campus Safety policies and procedures by vested stakeholders (students, administrators, faculty and staff). Areas of focus and interest in this process include: (1.) Expansion of Campus Safety transparency and communication to the Greater University community. (2.) Hiring practices. (3.) Officer training. (4.) Crisis management, and (5.) De-escalation protocol. Additionally, establish a Force Continuum that restricts severe types of force to the most extreme situations and creates clear policy restrictions on the use of weapons and tactic”²⁰, and

²⁴Whereas,

Recommendation Ten from the BCC’s “In Support of Black Students” calls for,

“One step towards creating an equitable Campus Safety force- one that serves at the comfort of all students – is making the conduct records of Campus Safety officers public and readily available to the Loyola student community”²¹, and

¹⁷ [#NotMyLoyola Protest](#)

¹⁸ [#NotMyLoyola Demands](#)

¹⁹ [BCC Recommendations](#)

²⁰ Ibid

²¹ Ibid

- ²⁵Whereas,** Recommendation Ten from the BCC’s “In Support of Black Students” calls for,
- “Students should always know the name of the officer(s) that they have dealt with after an encounter, and if they have not been provided with such information, officers should be reprimanded”²²,*
and
- ²⁶Whereas,** OurStreetsLUC is an organization of students who stand together in Loyola for Black lives supported by both Loyola faculty and students, and
- ²⁷Whereas,** OurStreetsLUC has created a list of demands, signed by 7,499 students as of December 18th, 2020, in which Demand Seven calls for,
- “following through with the Black Cultural Centers' suggestions and recommendations”²³,* and
- ²⁸Whereas,** The Marquette University Police Department Badge Policy states:
- “When approaching the suspect, the MUPD officer shall clearly identify himself as a law enforcement officer, if not in uniform, by announcing his identity and displaying departmental identification to include a badge and ID card”²⁴,* and
- ²⁹Whereas,** The Georgetown University Police Department has a Student Safety Advisory Board (SSAB) to,
- “To create greater transparency and partnership between GU’s student body and leadership regarding campus safety [...] This advisory board provides students the opportunity to identify campus safety concerns and provide feedback to GUPD leadership for their resolution”²⁵,* and
- ³⁰Whereas,** SGLC Organizational goals call for,
- “the reevaluation of policy and procedure in the campus policing system at Loyola through work with Campus Safety and the Dean of Students Office.”²⁶*
- ¹Be It Resolved,** SGLC recommends that Campus Safety establish a representative committee with the goal of maintaining regular contact with student leaders and collecting student feedback on its policing model, and

²² Ibid

²³ [OurStreetsLUC](#)

²⁴ [Marquette University Policing](#)

²⁵ [Georgetown University Policing](#)

²⁶ [SGLC Organizational Goals](#)

- ²Be It Resolved,** SGLC recommends that this committee meet on a monthly basis and consist of representatives from SGLC, the student body, Campus Safety, and other experienced faculty and staff members as identified by the department, and
- ³Be It Resolved,** SGLC recommends that Campus Safety develop its webpages regarding identification of officers in tandem with feedback from SGLC to ensure the accessibility of its published information to the wider LUC community, and
- ⁴Be It Resolved,** SGLC recommends that Campus Safety continue consulting SGLC and other student leaders with the goal of decreasing its anonymity through the transparent communication of its policies and procedures.